

Jersey Heritage Trust

La Crête Fort Conservation Statement



April 2006

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1. Introduction

The Jersey Heritage Trust prepared this conservation statement for La Crête Fort in consultation with the Conservation Advisory Group in January-April 2006. The paper is principally concerned with the 1834 fort but the wider historic context includes other fortification structures in the vicinity. The primary purpose of the statement is to draw together readily available existing information, to set down a chronology for the site, an overview of the key surviving elements, a statement of significance, the identification of major conservation issues and a set of outline policies. It also identifies key gaps in our knowledge of the site and the issues affecting it. The conservation statement is subject to further review and refinement.

2 Brief history of the site

See appendix C.i for a more detailed history.

Jersey has a wide range of defensive fortifications from prehistoric times through to the 1940s. The defensive works at La Crête Point have evolved from a 16th century boulevard to the construction of a fort in 1834 as part of an island-wide defensive strategy against French invasion, to modifications made by the German occupying forces during the Second World War.

2.1 Pre-1834 fortification of La Crête

- Popinjay's map of Jersey, 1563 shows a boulevard in the vicinity of La Crête (see appendix A.i)
- Minutes of the States Assembly 1701-1779 refer to the construction and maintenance of coastal defences in the area (see appendix A.ii)
- Royal Jersey Militia notes entitled 'Hints on state & Fortifications of the Bays and Landing Places in Jersey, June 1778' recommends placing a Tower at the Bonne Nuit landing place, a Battery of 2 guns on the point of La Crête and an additional embrasure for the present battery to cover La Crête (see appendix A.iii)
- Map of Jersey engraved by William Faden in 1781 after the chart by Louis de la Rochette shows a Battery position at La Crête (see appendix A.iv)
- 'A list of Guard Houses and Magazines, mentioned in a report to the Defence Committee on what such installations had been erected at the Island's expense, dated 24th November 1786' has an entry for "Corps de Garde et Magasin de Bonne Nuit" (see appendix A.v)
- The Duke of Richmond Map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795) shows an upper and lower battery, and a guardhouse at La Crête (see appendix A.vi)
- Letter from Colonel Craig to Captain English 7/6 1797 orders the repair of the Guard House at La Crête (see appendix A.vii)
- Extract from 'Report of the different Batteries in the Island of Jersey, showing the state of Repairs and defence they are in; the number and nature of guns mounted; and what Batteries are considered as in charge of the Ordnance; and which are under the care of the Island Militia' August 28th 1797 has entries as follows: Bonne Nuit Lower Battery - earth parapet in repair with 2 x 6-pounders; Bonne Nuit Upper Battery – earth parapet in repair with 2 x 12-pounders; Havre Giffard – earth parapet in repair with 2 x 18-pounders. All are under the charge of the Island Militia (see appendix A.viii)

- J Mills Map, 1800 indicates ranges and fields of fire for coastal forts and batteries (see appendix A.ix)
- General Don's Report on the Island of Jersey, 1806. Written soon after his appointment as Lt Governor, General Don comments on the threat of invasion from France and the need for greater coastal defences – including the need for an additional fortified post between Bonne Nuit and Havre de Giffard (see appendix A.x)
- 'Statement of the Different Magazines in the Island of Jersey, 1810' states that La Crête Battery has 1 Magazine "estimated for 1810 but not yet erected" (see appendix A.xi)
- General Orders for Troops of the Line and the Militia, 1811 instruct St John's Regiment to reinforce the posts at Bonne Nuit and Havre Giffard bays and to keep lookout along the coast to Bouley Bay and Sorel (see appendix A.xii)
- Extract from 'North West Regiment Orderly Book from 1812 to July 1817'. The names of the Batteries around the Island in 1814 includes La Crête with 2 x 18-pounders (see appendix A.xiii)
- Extract from 'A Respectable Little Work' by Martin Brice: La Crête Point was fortified by the States in 1813 - originally called Havre Giffard Battery it mounted two captured French naval 18-pounder guns served by a magazine, a store and a guard house. Bonne Nuit Bay was further defended by an Upper (Hurvase) and Lower Battery each with two captured French naval 12-pounder guns, a magazine and a store. There was also a guardhouse at the Upper Battery. The barracks (on the site of the Cheval Roc Hotel) accommodated regular troops acting as a mobile reserve and reinforcement for the batteries plus the other fortifications at Frémont Point, Pouclés, Vicard Point and Les Huvets. Centralised control was provided by a signal post at Le Mont Mado. After the defeat of Napoleon, some of these batteries were reduced in size or abandoned but La Crête retained both its 18-pounder cannon (see appendix C.i)
- Map of Jersey, engraved by S Neele from a survey to illustrate William Plee's Account of Jersey, 1817 shows a battery with a store to the rear (see appendix A.xiv)
- Extract from 'A Respectable Little Work' by Martin Brice: By 1831 a new French threat was emerging. Lt Col. Lewis, commanding Royal Engineer, reported that many fortifications were in ruins having been neglected during 15 years of peace. If new ones were to be built they should be better sited to provide concentrated fire at strategic locations instead of being scattered along the coast. They should be screened from attack from the rear (see appendix C.i)

- Extract from a letter from Lt Col Lewis to Lt Col Fanshawe 2/7 1831 "At Bonne Nuit I propose to submit also that 2 Batteries should be placed, instead of 5 mounting from 1 Gun to 3 each, one Battery to be placed in front of the Government Barracks of 2 Guns 'en barbette', and the other at the point La Crete of 6 Guns enclosed in the rear by a defensible Guard House, two on Traversing Platforms, which point will command both Bonne Nuit Bay & Harbour Giffard" (see appendix A.xv)
- Report on the coast defences from Corbiere to Rozel by Lt Col Lewis 18 October 1831 proposes that by occupying La Crete Point with an enclosed battery of 6 guns capable of covering both Bonne Nuit and Havre Giffard Bays, and placing 2 guns in front of the barracks, this area would be much better protected (see appendix A.xv)
- Extract from a Minute from Lt Col Lewis to M Gen Pilkington, Insp Gen Fortifications 16/4 1833 "I considered the critical situation Jersey would be placed in in the event of a war with France since steam navigation has been brought into use, and that Jersey is open to attack from France, from Cherbourg to Brest, and might be attacked simultaneously from them, & the intermediate tide harbours, and circumstances would occasionally give an enemy the command of the sea for a few days with the aid of Steam, particularly as there are none but tide harbours in Jersey not capable of containing Ships of War, and only one safe roadstead which is open, and by making demonstrations on two or three points render doubtful for a moveable Field Artillery being at the points required; Under these impressions I have suggested that one or more strong enclosed batteries should be placed in every bay according to its extent, to be well protected by a strong guard so that every part of the Coast accessible in Jersey should be brought under the fire of the batteries, and that no serious debarkation in any force could take place before the moveable force was brought down" (see appendix A.xv)

2.2 1834 Fort and later abandonment

- Extract from a letter from Lt Col. Lewis CRE, and Lt Col. Sinclair CRA at Elizabeth Castle to R Byham Esq, Secretary to Board of Ordnance 28/10 1835 notes that La Crête Battery was completed at the expense of the States in 1834 to house 2 x 18-pounders and 4 x 12-pounders (see appendix A.xv)
- Report by Lt Col Oldfield on Coast Defences 9 March 1837 comments on La Crete Battery and Guard House, "this post is situated as to see into the bays of Bonne Nuit and Havre Giffard is calculated for 6 guns, an officer & 30 men, with a magazine for 40 barrels of powder and is a respectable post erected in the year 1835. The tank will contain 540 gallons of water." (see appendix A.xv)
- Extract from 'A Respectable Little Work' by Martin Brice: The fort was built in 1834 at a cost of £971 - the contractor a Mr Slater. There was

accommodation for 1 officer and 30 other ranks from the Royal Jersey Militia. The planned armament of two 18-pounders and four 12-pounders had not yet arrived. In 1837, the new Lieutenant Governor wanted an update on these improvements and so a report was produced by the new commanding Royal Engineer, Lt Col. Oldfield. The principal work at Bonne Nuit, La Crête Fort, needed only minor works such as repairing roofs damaged by storm, easing doors, windows and shutters, and painting outside iron work (see appendix C.i)

- 'Plan and Section of La Crête Battery and Guard-house, Bonne Nuit' by Lt Col. Oldfield, 12th March 1837 (see appendix A.xvi)
- Extract from 'A Respectable Little Work' by Martin Brice: In 1840, Lt Col. English reported that La Crête Fort was in good order and ready to receive its guns – which still hadn't been issued. When they did arrive two would be mounted on traversing equipment and four would fire through embrasures. The chief disadvantage of the fort was noted as vulnerable to fire from the high ground in the rear (see appendix C.i)
- Extract from Sir John Le Couteur's Diary, 30 May 1845, "The French are going to carry on the railway from Rouen to Cherbourg and then from there to St Germain – just opposite Gorey; we might be invaded in an hour from thence...were we invaded in our present state we should inevitably be taken." (Jersey Archive ref: L/C/68/C1/8/70)
- Extract from 'Return of Guns in place' 15/2 1848. An entry for the number of Guns mounted in January 1848 records that there were 2 x 32 pounders at La Crête Battery (see appendix A.xv)
- Extract from 'A Respectable Little Work' by Martin Brice: By 1848 La Crête had received six 32-pounders. Two of 56-cwt were already installed on iron garrison carriages, themselves mounted on iron traversing platforms, but four of 32-cwt were stored at La Crête ready for mounting on wooden garrison carriages. It was envisaged that the Militia and Volunteers would defend the shore forts thereby delaying an invaders' approach to Fort Regent, itself holding out until relief arrived from England (see appendix C.i)
- The Hugh Godfray Map of Jersey, 1849 shows a stylised plan of the site with an access track leading to the barracks and to Giffard Bay (see appendix A.xvii)
- Correspondence regarding minor repairs to La Crête 1854-1857 (see appendix A.xviii)
- Extract from a letter from Major General Douglas 10 November 1860 comments on minor fortifications built in the 1830s including La Crete Fort, "I consider their position and form of construction to be as bad as can be. Under the fire of the Naval Ordnance of the present day I

apprehend these batteries would be untenable. If preserved in their present state they require a considerable outlay for the scarping of their sea fronts. I think however that they should be replaced by earthwork batteries on the higher level. They are really miserable works.” (see appendix A.xix)

- Map of Jersey surveyed by Staff Commander J Richards RN, 1867 shows a stylised plan of the Battery and Guardhouse referred to as a ‘fort’ (see appendix A.xx)
- Print of Bonne Nuit Bay, Jersey by P J Oules (1817-1885) showing La Crête Fort and possibly the guardhouse on the slopes (see appendix B.i)
- Print of Bonne Nuit Bay, Jersey – nineteenth century - showing view across the bay to La Crête Fort and Giffard Bay beyond (see appendix B.ii)
- La Crête Fort lost its military importance in the second half of the 19th century and was abandoned.
- Photograph of Pathway to La Crête Fort, 1895 (Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/005654) (see appendix B.iii)
- Photograph of view looking east from Bonne Nuit by Francis de Faye (1890-1910) (Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/035850) (see appendix B.iv)
- Photograph of Bonne Nuit Bay by Francis Foot (1900-1930) (Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/032761) (see appendix B.v)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935 shows the Fort (disused) (see appendix A.xxi)

2.3 German Occupation and post-war summer residence

- Extract from ‘A Respectable Little Work’ by Martin Brice: During the Occupation, the fort was reinforced by the German forces as Resistance Point La Crête. It was armed with a 3.7cm PAK anti-tank gun, a MG 34S 7.92mm heavy machine gun, 2 light machine guns, a mortar and a 30cm searchlight. The site was manned by 3 NCOs and 17 other ranks (see appendix C.i)
- La Crête Fort was placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for use as a summer residence in 1968 (see appendix C.ii)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981 shows the Fort (disused) (see appendix A.xxii)

- Photographs of the fort 1996-2006 (Planning and Environment Department Historic Buildings Register ref: JN0138) (see appendix B.vi)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003 (Planning and Environment Department) (see appendix A.xxiii)
- 2006. The Lieutenant Governor relinquishes use of the building. La Crête Fort is owned by the Public of the Island of Jersey under the administration of the Jersey Heritage Trust.

3 Overview of the key surviving elements

La Crête Fort is built on a headland between Bonne Nuit Bay and Giffard Bay. The fort is essentially a gun battery enclosed in the rear by a defensible guardhouse.

A dry ditch – 10 feet deep and between 9 and 20 feet wide – originally separated the walls of the guardhouse from the hill slopes behind the fort. The ditch is now infilled with a series of twentieth century rooms, accessed via a side door at lower ditch level. Originally a bridge would have provided access across the ditch. The 1834 entrance doorway is raised at second floor level and flanked by a short screen wall with gun loopholes. The doorway leads to a flat platform supported off the brick soffits of the guardrooms below.

The guardhouse is single storey and comprises three vaulted rooms. The walls are granite with dressed stones to openings. The arched vaults are in brick. The original doors and windows have been lost. A granite-flagged passageway runs along the north face of the guardrooms. A door and window have been punched through the back wall of the middle guardroom to provide access to the new 'ditch' rooms.

A wide set of granite steps leads up from the guardrooms to the battery yard – although now partly interrupted by a later German structure.

Adjoining to the east of the guardrooms is the magazine. The building has a parabolic plan form and vaulted roof – all in dressed granite. The gutters are also cut from granite and curved to match the shape of the walls. The building appears to be two-storey but the lower part is built over an outcrop, leaving a single upper room accessed via the roof level of the guardrooms. A large granite buttress supports the east side of the magazine. There are small ventilation holes around the building. Larger windows of concrete construction have been inserted on the south and west faces of the building.

The walls forming the battery are granite rubble with dressed stones to openings and steps, and a granite flagged floor. The southerly part of the battery consists of four large embrasures for cannon. Two of the embrasures survive in their original 1834 form but two were modified by the German forces

and now sit inside concrete shelters. A reinforced concrete emplacement was also inserted behind the screen wall.

The northerly part of the battery consists of two traversing platforms with circular plan form. The original layout of the upper platform largely survives with the addition of a small reinforced concrete gun emplacement. The lower platform is accessed via an enclosed granite passageway. This platform has been overlaid with a concrete structure designed for a searchlight – although the 1834 layout appears to survive beneath.

Outside of the fort are two reinforced concrete emplacements built by the German forces. Above on an outcrop to the south of the ditch is a mortar emplacement disguised by a re-used granite wall. Below on the rocky slopes to the west of the fort is an emplacement covered over with rough granite as camouflage.

The key elements of the site are:

- The magazine
- The vaulted guardrooms with screen wall above
- The battery yard with embrasures and German modifications
- The traversing platforms
- The dry ditch with twentieth century rooms
- The external German emplacements

4. Statement of significance

4.1 Archaeological significance

There has been two artefacts found at La Crête which indicate some prehistoric human activity in the area: stone implement (La Hougue Bie Museum ref: JERSM/A/0005798); stone axe polisher (La Hougue Bie Museum ref: JERSM/A/0005799). Also in the collection is a lead musket ball found at the site (La Hougue Bie Museum ref: JERSM/A/0005800).

Consideration should be given to an assessment of La Crête Fort and the earlier fortification structures at La Crête by a professional archaeologist.

4.2 Historical and architectural significance

La Crête Fort retains its historical authenticity and completeness as an 1834 fort with the architectural integrity of the buildings in close to their original form and physical context.

La Crête Fort has survived largely unaltered and is clearly of regional significance. When viewed as an integral part of the Channel Island-wide network of 18th and 19th century fortifications it is of international significance as an example of a 'fortified zone in a coastal setting' (A Brown & B Lane).

The fort is strategically sited and represents a stage in the evolution of artillery deployment in defence of Bonne Nuit Bay and Le Havre Giffard against threatened invasion from France. It is important evidence illustrating the history of fortifications and the development of defensive theory and design in the context of a changing military environment (including the perceived threat and opposing technology) extending into the 1940s.

The fort can be seen as an icon of Jersey's strong sense of individuality and self-determination, demonstrated by the ancient requirement to bear arms in the Island's defence in return for certain privileges – Militia service and the requirement for parishes to pay for defence works being a significant expression of such action.

It is also of historic significance as evidence of Jersey's allegiance to the English Crown and support of past English interests.

"It's history has been a microcosm of military architecture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, reflecting changing dangers and ideas and technologies, the currents of international politics and national economies over almost two hundred years" M Brice.

4.3 Ecological and landscape significance

The fort sits in a prominent position in a coastal location of high landscape value.

The setting of the fort is undamaged and its relationship to the landscape for defensive purposes – such as the direction and angle of fire for guns and views to vulnerable points – can still be read.

The vegetated areas around and inside the fort provide good examples of species rich short maritime turf. These areas should not be disturbed, nor should any vegetation be removed in any area without consultation and written agreement from the environment division. A strict injunction against building fires or carrying out other activities such as during building works, which damage this vegetation, should be placed on all users of the fort.

The fort is one of the places in Jersey where wall lizards (*Podarcis muralis*) are found. This animal is protected under the Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 and any action which might damage them or destroy their nests or dens could result in prosecution. A written method statement detailing all work planned in or near any areas where lizards are found must be approved in writing by the principal Ecologist of the Environment Department before being carried out. This is to satisfy the requirements of the Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 (as amended) and is in addition to any necessary permission required by the Planning authority. No other work should take place on walls without full consultation with the Environment division.

Results from local studies have defined the basic requirements for survival for *P. muralis*, i.e. food sources, basking, shelter and refuge.

Refuge in the form of crevices is important within walls, although cover is not too important on walls.

For areas around the fort, vegetation needs to be short, but to provide some cover from the elements some areas of longer grass should be retained.

Inhabited walls are likely to be of a southerly aspect to maximise the available sunshine, although the type of food available does not appear to matter too much. Vegetation cover immediately around forts relates to an important aspect of lizard behaviour, that is the 'shuttling' during the day to regulate body temperature after morning basking, as well as providing an intermediate level of vegetation cover to facilitate efficient foraging and cover from predators.

A certain amount of open space around inhabited areas is also important, so as to provide the shade 'mosaic' previously mentioned, enabling the regulation of lizard's body temperature within a short distance of shelter.

Correlation of numbers of lizards with wall crevices was positive, suggesting more lizards associated with more crevices available. Every effort should be made to retain un-pointed areas of wall.

Wall lizards enter a state of winter torpor between about November first and March first. No pointing or any other work to walls should be done between these times in case lizards are buried in the wall.

4.4 Cultural significance

The most prominent post-military use of La Crête Fort has been as a 'holiday home' for the Lieutenant Governor. Visitors are also attracted to the site because of the historical and architectural interest of the building and the views it affords across Bonne Nuit Bay and Giffard Bay.

5. Identification of major conservation issues

The following is an assessment of the way in which the significance of La Crête Fort could be vulnerable.

- Care must be taken to ensure that the significance of La Crête Fort is not eroded through neglect. The fort is in an exposed coastal location and ill-maintained structures will be subject to water ingress and salt laden deposits leading to damp conditions and damage from insect and fungal infestations as well as intrusive plant growth.
- Without proper maintenance and repair of the fort and its grounds, there will be physical damage to the fabric and thereby to the significance of the fort.
- A potential problem is a lack of continuing and long-term interest in the fort and the subsequent reduction in resources to properly maintain it in

years to come – especially if appropriate and successful new uses cannot be found for the site.

- Care must be taken to ensure that the significance of La Crête Fort is not eroded through inappropriate repairs and alterations. The use of inappropriate materials or methods of alteration and repair will be damaging to the character of the fort and will contribute to further decline in the integrity of the historic fabric and structure. Good quality works are required that do not damage the integrity or durability of the historic fabric.
- A condition survey is needed to identify the range of problems throughout the fort e.g. whether there is water ingress through walls, roofs and windows, loose masonry or cementitious pointing.
- The significance of the site is potentially vulnerable to legislative and regulatory requirements that may be applied if a new use is found for it e.g. compliance with building byelaws or provision for people with special needs.
- There is a potential conflict between different types of significance at the fort, for example the requirements for repairing the structure and removing vegetation against the need to protect habitats.

6. Statutory and policy framework

6.1 International Conventions

Since 1987, the States of Jersey has been a signatory to the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe 1985 (Granada Convention). The Convention places broad obligations on member states to introduce legislative, policy and other measures to protect the architectural heritage. The States is also a signatory to the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992, (Valetta Convention) which imposes similar obligations in respect of the archaeological heritage.

6.2 The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended)

- **Planning Permission** - will be required for change of use and for any works classed as development.
- **Sites of Special Interest** - under Article 11, the States of Jersey may designate as Sites of Special Interest, buildings and places of public importance by reason of special zoological, botanical, archaeological, architectural, artistic, cultural, geological, historical, scientific or traditional interest. Designation provides legal protection under Article 12 against demolition and damaging alteration and control over other intrusive actions such as metal detecting, the defacing of the site and the removal of plants and animals. This equates to the type of

protection that is afforded to Scheduled Ancient Monuments in England.

La Crête Fort is in the process of being designated as a Site of Special Interest (see appendix D). In the meantime, the Trust has agreed to treat the site as if it were already a designated Site of Special Interest. SSI Permission is therefore required before there is any physical intervention in the fort's site and structure.

6.3 The Jersey Island Plan 2002

The Jersey Island Plan, approved by the States in July 2002, contains policies specifically intended to offer protection for Sites of Special Interest and for archaeological resources. Policies G11 and G12 are of particular relevance. Policy G11 states, among other things, that there will be a presumption against development that would have an adverse impact on the special character of a Site of Special Interest, whilst Policy G12 makes provisions relating to the preservation, safeguarding and recording of archaeological remains, as appropriate. Policy G13 makes a presumption in favour of the preservation of the architectural and historic character and integrity of registered buildings and places. Policy TR3 presumes in favour of proposals for the development of new, or extensions to existing, tourism and cultural attractions, providing certain criteria are satisfied. .

The Plan notes that La Crête Fort lies within the 'Zone of Outstanding Character' (C4). This is defined as parts of the coast and countryside considered to be of national and international importance, specifically "the cliffs and heath land of the north coast...with its spectacular coastal scenery and sense of wilderness, geological and geomorphologic features, bird life and exceptional habitats, archaeological sites, common land, modern fortifications and high recreational value" (JIP 2002 5.36). As such the area merits the highest levels of protection.

6.4 Supplementary planning guidance

The Interim Policies for the Conservation of Historic Buildings were adopted by the Planning & Environment Committee in 1998 and will continue to provide clarification on matters relating to the built heritage until it is replaced by new Supplementary Planning Guidance. Interim Policy HB12 is of particular relevance and states: 'There is a presumption in favour of the preservation of the fabric, internal structure, plan form, historic interiors and fittings, as well as the contribution to the townscape or countryside, of registered buildings that are designated as Sites of Special Interest; therefore permission will not normally be granted for the internal alteration ... of a designated SSI, or works to the exterior, if they would adversely affect its special interest or character'.

6.5 Building Bye-Laws

Some work at the fort will have to comply with Building Bye-laws as required by the law.

6.6 Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000

Work to and use of the fort must be compatible with the provisions of the Wildlife Law. This Law makes provision for the protection of specified wild animals, birds and plants and their habitats, including wall lizards, and empowers the Environment Department to grant licences in respect of activities that would otherwise be prohibited.

6.7 Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989

Methods of repair work and the safety of staff and visitors will be subject to Health and Safety Legislation. It is a matter for property owners and those managing sites to ensure that relevant health and safety requirements are satisfied, under the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989.

6.8 Other relevant guidance

The States of Jersey and the Jersey Heritage Trust are obliged to work within Jersey law, approved local planning policy and published advice. Any works proposed for La Crête Fort will have to comply with statutory and policy regulations outlined above.

Best current practice from other jurisdictions also provides valuable guidance. Other documents of particular value are mentioned below:

The Venice and Burra Charters. In formulating a policy for alterations it is useful to have an understanding of the internationally accepted standards for conservation. The Venice and Burra Charters are most useful and their acceptance and use in the UK makes their guidance appropriate in Jersey.

British Standard Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings BS7913:1998. This is a valuable standard in that it sets out general conservation principles relating to historic buildings as well as providing definitions of terminology (see Appendix F).

7 Conservation policies

7.1 Conservation philosophy

La Crête Fort's original military role is now defunct. Potential new educational and recreational uses makes some change inevitable but any changes must always be subject to the constraint that the significance of the fort must not be materially damaged.

7.2 Policy for recording and mitigation strategies

When any work is proposed to maintain, repair or alter La Crête Fort, the Jersey Heritage Trust will:

- carry out a full and detailed record in drawings and photographs sufficient to show the nature of the area affected with an assessment of the impact on the historic fabric and the ecology
- draw up a brief in advance of any physical investigation or excavation in accordance with the Trust's archaeological protocol (see Appendix E) and an ecological mitigation strategy to be agreed with the Environment Department
- obtain Planning permission, Building Bye-law permission and SSI permission to undertake the works
- carry out the work in accordance with the brief and any conditions attached to the above permissions
- make a full record of the work in progress and deposit the detailed written, drawn and photographic records at the Jersey Archive, followed by appropriate publication

7.3 Policy for maintenance and repair

The priority for the Jersey Heritage Trust is to maintain the physical fabric of the fort to ensure its future survival by using traditional materials and construction methods appropriate to the site. Consideration should also be given to correcting past 'mistakes' that are damaging to the significance of the building.

In order to achieve this, the Trust will:

- carry out a quinquennial condition survey of the fort
- draw up an annual programme of works together with a phased maintenance schedule
- use contractors and specialists with appropriate experience of building conservation work to achieve the best possible craftsmanship and selection of materials
- carry out repairs under competent supervision and regular inspection including an archaeological watching brief if required

7.4 Policy for reconstruction and alteration

- consideration will be given to appropriate new uses for the fort to ensure that it continues to play a role in Jersey society whilst maintaining its character and significance
- reconstruction work may be justified where it is desirable for the maintenance of the structure and where it completes a damaged

element; the work must be carried out harmoniously with the original whilst being, upon close inspection, distinguishable from it

- reconstruction work can only be carried out where there is evidence of the historic form of the structure through a detailed study of the building and its archaeology - reconstruction work should stop where conjecture begins
- consideration will be given to improving visitor interpretation and facilities at La Crête Fort only if this does not involve the loss of historic fabric or damage to the character and significance of the site; any new work should be easily identifiable and of the highest quality
- all reconstruction work and alterations must adhere to the principle of 'reversibility'
- consideration will be given to improving access (physical and intellectual) to the site for all people, including those with special needs
- consideration will be given to security provision at the fort to ensure that the significance of the site is not damaged through vandalism or other intrusive activities

7.5 Policy for service provision

There is already some service provision at the fort including electricity, water and toilets. The Jersey Heritage Trust will ensure that:

- the survival of historic fabric and below ground archaeology will take precedence over the installation of additional services;
- any additional services are to be installed with minimum intervention with historic fabric and in routes where they are accessible for future maintenance / renewal work;
- cables and pipes are surface mounted except where they can be laid within modern floor structures or in other accessible voids or ducts.

7.6 Policy for interpretation

Consideration should be given to the dissemination of knowledge about the fort, such as the production of a multi-lingual guidebook, resource material for educational visits and a programme of events that complement the fort and contribute to the understanding of its history.

8 Summary of proposed additional research and analysis

An assessment of the fort and the earlier fortifications by a professional archaeologist.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
A measured survey and recording of the fort.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust

A condition survey to identify the range of problems throughout the fort.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
Implement a quinquennial condition survey of the fort.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
Draw up an annual programme of works together with a phased maintenance schedule.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
Ecological mitigation strategy.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust with advice from the Environment Department
Designation as a Site of Special Interest.	To be undertaken Planning and Environment Department & JHT

9 Implementation and review

- The Jersey Heritage Trust has undertaken to produce a conservation statement for La Crête Fort according to current best practice (as set out in the English Heritage guidance 'Informed Conservation' 2001).
- In order to consult with other interested parties with relevant knowledge, the Jersey Heritage Trust has set up a Conservation Advisory Group to comment on and contribute knowledge to the structure and content of the conservation statement, and thereafter to monitor proposals for change, to ensure upstream consultation with relevant bodies on change, and to advise the JHT on matters relating to the conservation of La Crête Fort.
- The Conservation Advisory Group comprises representatives from the National Trust, the Société Jersiaise, the Channel Islands Occupation Society, the Planning and Environment Department's Historic Buildings Officer, an officer from the Environment Department and the project team from the Jersey Heritage Trust.
- The Jersey Heritage Trust Board of Trustees will formally adopt the conservation statement for La Crête Fort.
- The conservation statement will be regularly reviewed and refined every 3 years.

10 Sources and references

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Jersey Heritage Trust (Jersey Archive):

- Popinjay's map of Jersey, 1563 (ref: C/D/P/B1/1)
- Minutes of the States Assembly, 29 April 1701 – 21 December 1779 (ref: C/A3/2)
- Royal Jersey Militia Exercise book with statistics of artillery exercises and notes on the defences of Jersey - Hints on State and Fortifications of the Bays and Landing Places in Jersey, June 1778 (ref: L/F/97/M2/30)
- Map of Jersey engraved by William Faden in 1781 after the chart by Louis de la Rochette (ref: L/F/120/A/72)
- Duke of Richmond map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795) (ref: D/AL/A2)
- Letter from Lt General Don to the Earl of Spencer, 22 May 1806 (ref: L/F/95/A/2)
- Letter from Lt General Don to Certain Officers, 29 June 1806 (ref: L/F/95/A/4/1)
- Printed General Orders for troops of the line and the Militia, 1811 (ref: L/F/22/L/36)

- Map of Jersey showing defences around the coast, water mills, vingtaines, bays, major roads and reefs. Engraved by Samuel John Neele from a survey carried out to illustrate William Plee's Account of Jersey, published in 1817 (ref: L/F/120/A/100)
- Map of Jersey by Hugh Godfray published in two sheets in 1849, after a survey by Elias Le Gros, engraved by James Welland (ref: L/F/120/A/107)
- Correspondence between Committee of Defence and Royal Engineers regarding repairs to La Crête and L'Etacorel Batteries, 1854 (ref: D/AP/B/4)
- Invoice from Seyssel Asphalte Company to the States of Jersey for repair works to La Crête Battery, 1855 (ref: D/AP/B/5/1)
- Correspondence from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Defence Committee regarding repair work to coastal defences, 1857 (ref: D/AP/B/7/4)
- Records of the Lieutenant Governor, 10 November 1860 (ref: A/D2/1)
- Map of Jersey, surveyed by Staff Commander J Richards R N, 1867 (ref: L/F/120/A/114)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935 (ref: D/Z/L/8/9)
- Papers relating to the Lieutenant-Governor's summer residence (ref: A/D1/L3/11)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981 (ref: L/F/70/A/3)

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- Protocol for Archaeological Work, 2005

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- A list of guardhouses and magazines, 24 November 1786 (ref: M20/17)
- Report of the different Batteries in the Island of Jersey, showing the state of Repairs and defence they are in; the number and nature of guns mounted; and what Batteries are considered as in charge of the Ordnance; and which are under the care of the Island Militia, August 1797 (ref: M20/10)
- North West Regiment Orderly Book from 1812 to July 1817 (ref: M20/9)

- Statement of the different magazines in the Island of Jersey, 1810 (ref: M20/8)
- 'Plan and Section of La Crête Battery and Guard-house, Bonne Nuit as completed in 1835' by Lt Col. Oldfield, 12 March 1837 (ref: M20)

Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection:

- Photograph of Pathway to La Crête Fort, 1895 (ref: SJPA/005654)
- Photograph of view looking east from Bonne Nuit by Francis de Faye (1890-1910) (ref: SJPA/035850)
- Photograph of Bonne Nuit Bay by Francis Foot (1900-1930) (ref: SJPA/032761)

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- Print of Bonne Nuit Bay, Jersey – nineteenth century (ref: SJA/0000/01883)

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- Letter from Jersey to Major General Gordon, 7 June 1797 (ref: WO 607/425)
- J Mills Map of Jersey, 1800 (ref: WO 78/1757)
- Letter from Lt Col Lewis to Lt Col Fanshawe, 2 July 1831 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Letter from Lt Col Fanshawe to Lt Col Lewis, 7 July 1831 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Report on the coast defences Corbiere to Rozel by Lt Col Lewis, 18 October 1831 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Lt Col Lewis Estimate of Coast Defence Works, 18 October 1831 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Letter from S M Phillips to the Secretary, Board of Ordnance, 4 December 1832 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Lt Col Lewis Minute to Lt Col Fanshawe, 28 December 1832 (ref: WO 44/76)

- Minute from Lt Col Lewis to Insp Gen Fortifications, 8 March 1833 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Minute from Lt Col Lewis to M Gen Pilkington, Insp Gen Fortifications, 16 April 1833 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Letter from Lt Col Lewis & Lt Col Sinclair to the Secretary, Board of Ordnance, 28 October 1835 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Report for Major General Campbell on the coast defences Corbiere to Rozel by Lt Colonel Oldfield, 9 March 1837 (ref: WO 44/76)
- Return of Guns in place, 15 February 1848 (ref: WO 44/76)

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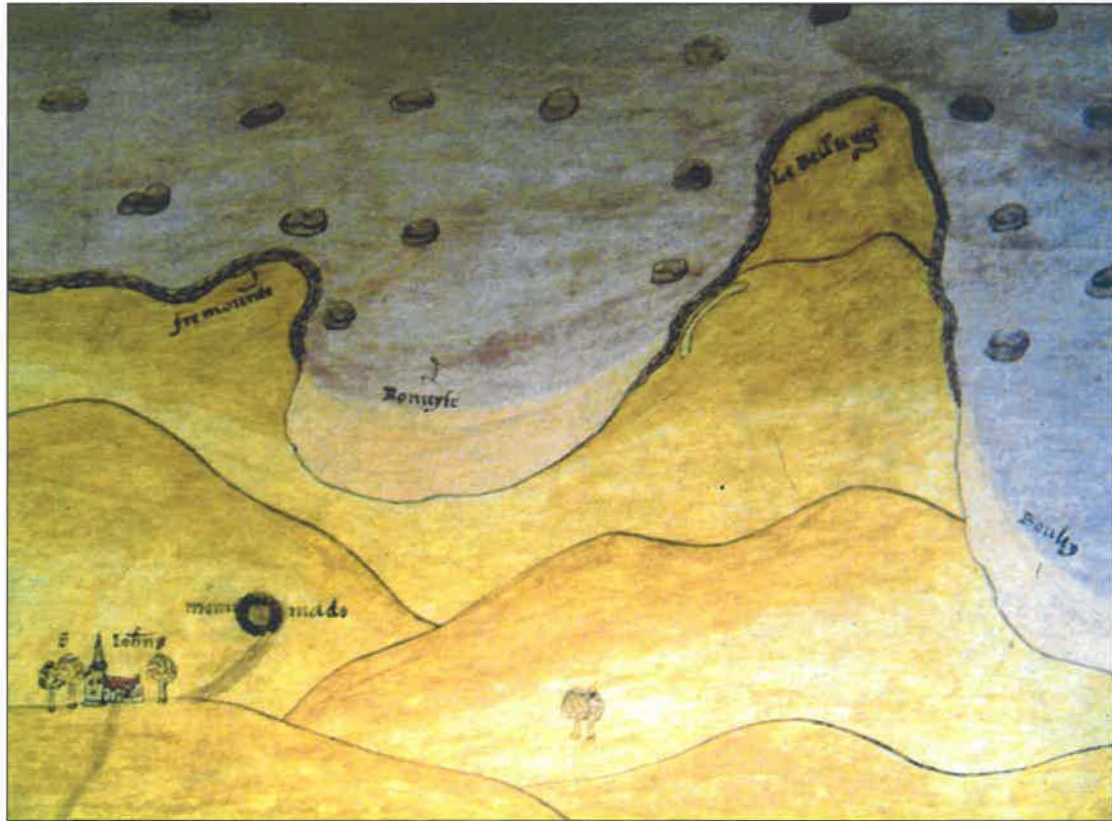
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- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta, 16.I.1992)
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (*The Venice Charter*) – 1964
- The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (*The Burra Charter*)
- The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended)
- The Building Bye Laws (Jersey), 2004
- The Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law, 2000
- The Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989
- The Jersey Island Plan, 2002
- The Interim Policies for the Conservation of Historic Buildings, 1998 (States of Jersey Planning and Building Services Department)
- British Standard Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913:1998)

Appendix A

Documents and maps

A.i

Popinjay's map of Jersey, 1563
(Jersey Archive ref: C/D/P/B1/1)



A.ii

Extracts from Minutes of the States Assembly, 29 Apr 1701 - 21 Dec 1779
(printed Actes des Etats published in 1905-1910 by the Société Jersiaise and
transcribed by the History Section: Towers & Forts Group 2006)
(Jersey Archive ref: C/A3/2)

It is noted that in April 1701 HE Thomas Collier, Lt Gov, having reminded the States, bearing in mind the war with France, of the need to be well prepared for defence of the country, was thanked for the trouble he continues to take in fortifying the coasts and was asked to solicit the Office of the Ordnance for Canon which were around the Island to be repaired and made serviceable. In 1712 the Island garrison having been reinforced orders were given by the States that the parishes should provide the necessary pay and St John is charged with paying £10 every fourth week.

It is noted that at an Assembly of the States on 25th August 1730 Jean Henrie Bastide an Engineer involved in work for the BofO in the Island reported certain directions given by the Commissioners of the Board of Ordnance on the repair of Boulevards & Guard Houses around the Island for the reception of Canon etc which are to be sent on certification by Bastide that the repairs are completed. The States resolved to give the necessary orders that the work be executed.

Four years later in December 1734, the States requested HE & Mr Bastide to visit such platforms and recommend what work was necessary, and ordered that a levy of an Island wide rate be made for necessary repairs, and that such repairs and maintenance be at the expense of Parishes as in the past. In October '35 HE & Mr Bastide made their Report and the latter was instructed to draw up plans for the works required and in March '36 this was presented to the States and approved, at which time a Committee was set up to negotiate contracts for the work to be carried out. In May Jean Simon was awarded the contract for the Boulevard at Bonne Nuit for a price of £17 to be under the supervision of George Bandinel & Dal le Preven. By the summer of 1739 work done in St Lawrence, St Ouen's Bay and St Catherine had been completed to the satisfaction of the Lt Governor but others were still incomplete. Mr Jean Simon contractor for Bonne Nuit discussed the problems with the States Experts and is ordered to make good immediately - and if his workmen refuse to do the work he should address the Magistrate for a constraining order.

In October '39 The Connetables delivered the money raised to the States who considered the work of transferring the 35 guns intended for these works around the Island by the end of the year and contracted with Mr Bradshaw for a price of £50 ordering the Captains of each boulevard with his men to receive the Guns & Equipment and to assist in unloading and installation on the platforms. In June '40 it was agreed to pay £500 in fees to Mr Bastide and the various Experts who had been involved and an order for the raising of this sum was made on the parishes.

In September '42 the Connetables were charged with making iron circles to be placed with 'Cadenas' at the Canons of each Parish's Boulevard to preserve the 'amorces' of the Canon, and later in the year on the advice of the Lt Gov it was ordered that the bigger Canon of the boulevard at Bonne Nuit should be exchanged with a smaller one from St Laurence, and adjustments made to the embrasures to suit. The Connetable of St John was authorised to charge the necessary work to the States.

A.iii

Royal Jersey Militia notes entitled 'Hints on state & Fortifications of the Bays and Landing Places in Jersey, June 1778' (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/97/M2/30)

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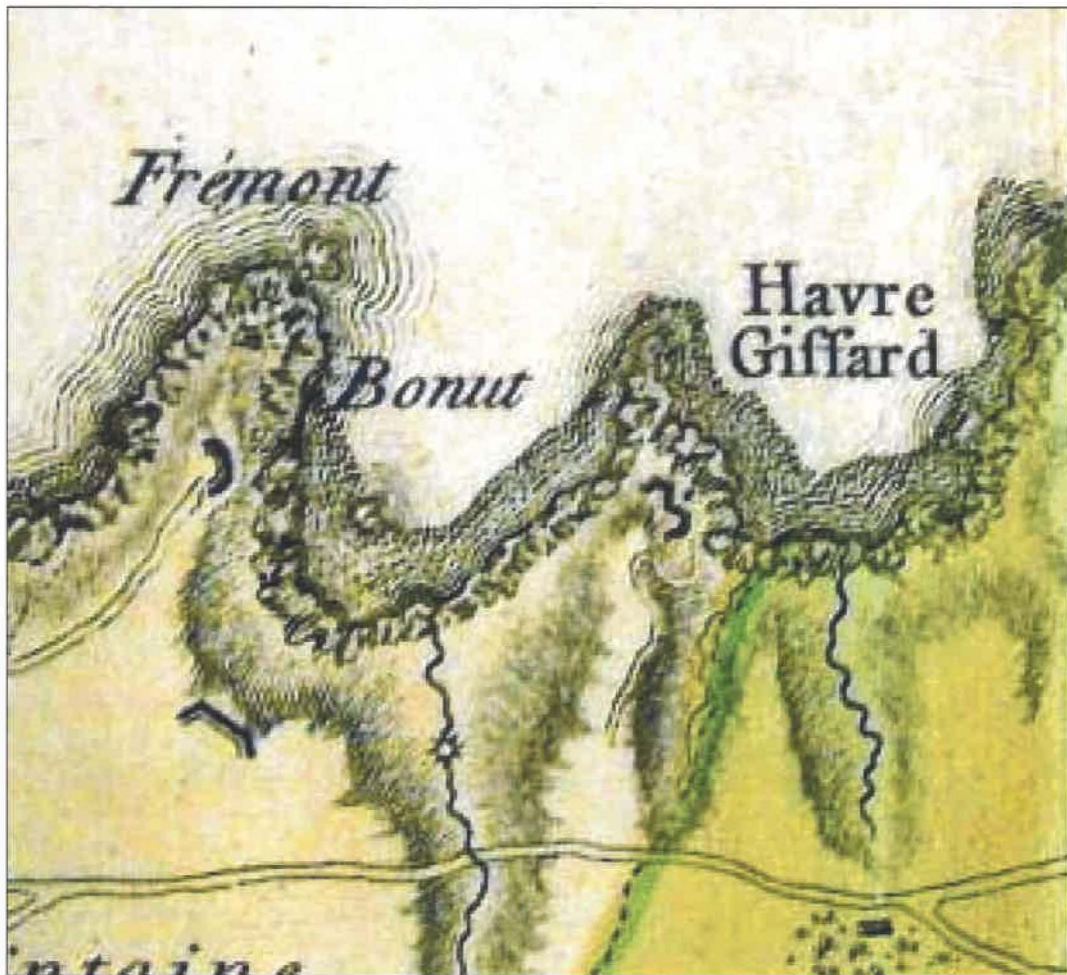
<p>La Coupe Bay N. of St Catherine's From Vertclut to La Coupe point is about 1,066 yards. It is divided into two bays. Fliquet & La Coupe. Ships can anchor here at ½ mile or less.</p> <p>Belval Bay North of St Catherine's. The water is deep near the north point at ½ m. The ground is strong & well flanked.</p> <p>Rosel Harbour A well known Harbour good landing ships can come within ½ mile but the ground strong.</p> <p>Bouley Bay not large Ships can come pretty near. But ground very strong & well entrenched Lines command the landing 200 to 270 yards.</p> <p>Bonne Nuit The ground here is very strong. – good part inaccessible, to be well defended from North by field pieces and musquetry. Bay small.</p>	<p>There should be a Battery of great Guns or Mortars on the North Hill over La Coupe. At Cottés de la Coupe a Tower for signals or Discovery; it sees ships all the way from Granville & St Malo. 1 Tower on Rocks.</p> <p>1 Tower near edge of Corn Field centre of the bay. Battery on middle ? large guns embrasures to bear down on S Pt. By Fliquet Epaulement – against ships. Trench towards La Coupe.</p> <p>1 Tower on Bank & Quay in an orchard. Battery on little eminence wants epaulement & made a flanking battery against landing.</p> <p>A Guard House building and tower on the Road. 1 Tower on point of land near Battery 3 guns on point behind epaulement.</p> <p>1 Tower here on the shore at landing place a Battery of 2 guns on the point of La Crête between Harve Giffard & Bonne Nuit Merlons to present battery & 1 embrasure towards La Crête.</p>
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<p>St Owen Large open sandy bay of 4 miles accessible only on the south Roche except a small Fisher Harbour on the North.</p> <p>St Brelade & Beauport Ground flat & sandy & great way. Bad entrenchment little done. Ships may come near to points. The church yard on the W a strong post.</p>	<p>2 Towers Guard House now building to be a Tower.</p> <p>Should have 4 towers A Battery on Pt. du Grouin another on Pt. du Coleron, on the neck behind the present Battery commands the landing in the 2 part of the Bay. Westward</p>
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A.iv

Map of Jersey engraved by William Faden in 1781 after the chart by Louis Stanislas de la Rochette
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/120/A/72)



A.v

'A list of Guard Houses and Magazines, mentioned in a report to the Defence Committee on what such installations had been erected at the Island's expense. The report is dated 24th November 1786' (Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/17)

A list of Guard Houses and Magazines, mentioned in a report to the Defence Committee on what such installations had been erected at the Island's expense. The report is dated 24th November, 1786.

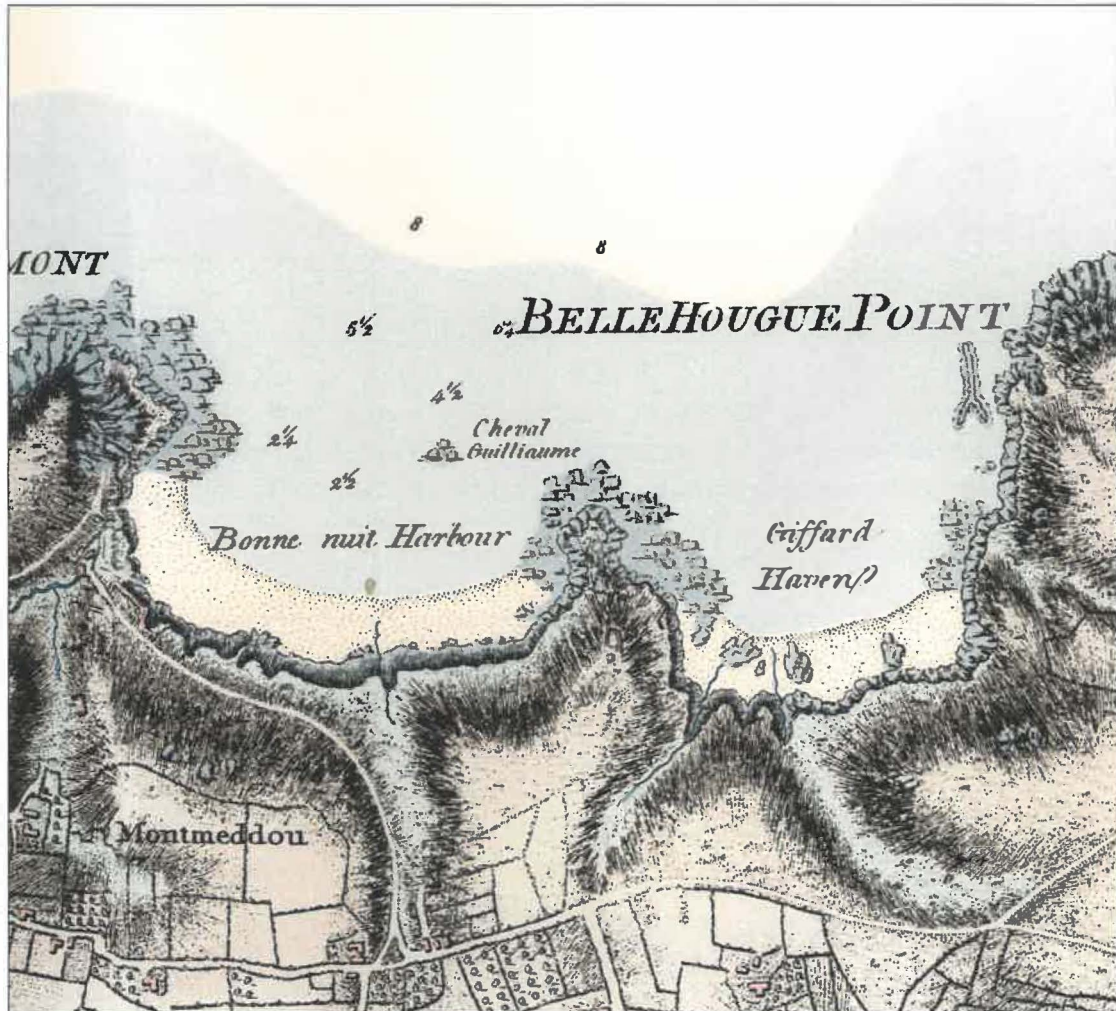
Corps-de-Garde	du Milieu dans la Baie de St-Ouen
"	du Nord "
"	et Magasin de Bonne Nuit
Maison de Betier	à La Hougue Mauger
"	" Mont Mado
"	au Bouley
Corps-de-Garde	des Hurées
"	du Bouley
"	de Nez du Guet
"	et Magasin du Houguillon
"	de St. Samson, a la pointe de la Rocque
"	de Rocquebert
"	de la Collette
"	sur la Chaussée de St. Helier
"	de St. Laurens
"	de Boué
Magasin de La Cotte	
Corps-de-Garde	du Milieu de la Baie de St. Brelade
"	de Coleron.

Traversing platforms were fitted by the 12th May, 1801 at;

La Coupe	}	St. Martin's
Verclut		
Le Rué,		

A.vi

Duke of Richmond map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795)
(Jersey Archive ref: D/AL/A2)



A.vii

Public Record Office – War Office records 607/425 (transcribed by Major M Lees, 2006)

WO 1 607/425

Letter from ? @ Jersey

to Major General Gordon

7/6

1797

Sir In conformity with your desire I have the honour to lay before you a recapitulation of the several Works I have executed on His Majesty's Ordnance and Treasury account in convergence of orders given me from the Commander in Chief for the time being;

Colonel Craig's Orders to Captain English CRE Viz

Note To fit up the Royal Court House with every accommodation for Troops
The absolute necessity for immediate cover for the 59th Regt induced the States to give up the Court House !
To fit up a Militia Guard House on the Coast and to take down and remove another.
To reform some Towers for the reception of Cohors upon newly constructed frames & carriages
To lay a new platform for 2 x 8" Howitzers for the defence of Mont Orgueil Castle .
To complete the frames and Carriages for mounting the Cohors upon the Towers on the Coast line for an additional Defence
To make the necessary accommodation to a Guard House in Eliz Castle.
To fit up two hired Quarters of great extent with all accommodations for the Troops.
To repair the Guard House at La Crete
To make Twelve Ammunition Boxes for Batteries on the Coast.
To renew the line of entrenchments with batteries for field Pieces in Grouville Bay.
To build a new Barrack for a Captain and two subalterns in St Ouen's Bay.
To remove the accommodations that had been prepared & fixed in the Royal Court House.
To erect Standards and Cross Poles, Bags Boxes for three signal posts.
Three Towers being Ordered for the Defence of the Bays in this Island, I received Colonel Craig's Orders to purchase materials and to employ Miners to remove by mines a portion of Rock, to procure a sufficient base to erect a Tower upon in Archirondelle Bay, Comparable to a design made and approved .
To fit out the Gabarr and Wheel-boat belonging to the States for the purpose of supplying the Tower at Archirondelle with materials.
If lost by unavoidable accident to pay for them Gabarre Livres 3,000, Wheel-boat Livres 600/
To make Country - boxes for different posts
To L'Escarp parts of the Cliff round Mont Orgueil Castle to render is less accessible in landing from boats, and to erect a Shed for six Horses, and accommodation for a Guard for the Jersey Royal Troop.
To fit up a Guard House in the Town of St Helier for the Jersey Royal Troop.
To complete & fix Traversing Platform and Arm Brackets at Beauport batteries.
To make step ladders for the Towers and all other necessary accommodations.
To erect a building of Timber, covered with tile, for the provisions provided by contract in Elizabeth castle.
To perform the necessary accommodation in St Aubins Fort for Officers & Men.
To re-establish the Guard-house at Roc-berd, it having been mostly destroyed by an accidental explosion of Gun Powder.
To make conical Tri-piles for experiment to discover Objects in the Bays in case of an attack in the night

The Master General and Board of Ordnance granted £1,000 to be expended upon such works as the Commander in Chief should direct whatever expence exceeded that sum was on the Treasury account.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Batcarras Orders to the Commanding Royal Engineer;

(612)

To continue the Work at Archirondelle Bay
To complete the Guard House at Noirmont Point with necessary accommodation
To complete a Traversing platform at Greve de Lecq
To complete sundry accommodation on Grouville Bay at Fort Henry
To repair the roof of Officers & Soldiers Barracks and Main Guard house in Eliz Castle
To repair the roof of the soldiers' Barracks in St Aubin's Fort
To repair sundry Towers & Guard Houses upon the Coast
To repair the Lanthorn room and supplying every necessary for the Signal Light on the top of Seymour Tower.
To make ranges of platform beds in the barrack rooms, for an additional number of Troops.
To prepare & erect ranges of platform beds in the different apartments for an additional number of Troops. Racks for Arms, Cooking places and other accommodation to St Owens Manor House and out houses of considerable extent, hired as Quarters for the Troops.
To prepare & erect ranges of platform beds in the different apartments with other accommodation in the Parsonage House in St Brelade's Bay, hired as Quarters for Troops.
To erect a Redoubt on the heights of Verclut near Grouville, also three Traversing platforms, ammunition Boxes etc for immediate service.
To erect a Redoubt on the height of L'Hoc with three new Traversing platforms, Ammunition boxes etc for immediate Service
To purchase a Sloop and Wheel-boat for the service of the Treasury Works, for transport, of materials etc to different parts of the Coast and to fit such Vessels out and complete them for the Service.
To continue the repairs and the several accommodations for Troops in the hired Barracks of Hilgrove, Le Maistre, Ahiers, Lerriers, St Helier's cornstore, Arsenal Store, L'Ezonciry, the Stores at St Aubin etc.
To make Hospital bedsteads
To erect a building of wood for an Hospital in Grouville Bay, about 80 feet long and complete the same with all necessary accommodation without loss of time.
To perform the necessary repairs and accommodation to the Barracks in Mont Orgueil Castle.
The same to those in Elizabeth Castle
To assist in erecting large range of Tent Cover for the 88th Regiment and provide materials for the same.

As soon as the new Tower is completed at Archirondelle Bay you will commence upon excavating and levelling the Rock for the foundation of a new Battery for four Twenty four pounders at the foot of the above Tower, for the security and defence of the three bays within the headlands of Verclut and L'Crete.
The Master General & Board of Ordnance granted £500 to be expended as the Commander in Chief should direct

Lieutenant Governor Fall's Orders to Lt Colonel Everlegh, Commanding Royal Engineer. (612)

To make all necessary alterations & accommodations to a store hired as a Barrack at St Aubin's and to put the same in a state of repair with ranges of platform bedsteads etc for the reception of Troops
I authorize you to purchase materials and to proceed in completing the two new Ranges of Barracks near Fort Henry Grouville Bay.
(Remark; The above two ranges of Barracks were in extent 540 feet)
Likewise all other buildings & accommodations now in hand, Ordered by Lord Balcarras.

To erect Guard rooms for Officers & soldiers as also Store rooms for the Troops quartered in Grouville Bay.
To complete the Soldiers Barracks in Grouville Bay and Elizabeth Castle with double ranges of platform bedsteads and all other necessary accommodation for the Troops.
To erect a Guard house and Cooking room near Pipon's hired Barrack with accommodations.
To fit up the Barrack rooms in Mont Orgueil Castle with platform beds etc for reception of Troops
To complete the 'Gabarre' and 'Wheel-boat' with new Mast etc so as to fit them properly for the Service
To complete the hired Quarters at St Brelade, Seatons & Bridge-foot Barracks with platform beds with all accommodations for the Troops.
To erect a Battery of masonry on the Rock at the foot of the new Tower for four pieces of Cannon and to furnish the same with new Traversing platforms, Carriages etc, conformable to your own plan as approved.
To perform the necessary repairs to the French Prison and also to the several Towers round the Island, with such accommodations as may be wanting.
To excavate the rock and raise a new battery of sod on a Knoll at the South extremity at Havre des Pas, to make a new Traversing platform and Carriage etc.
To raise a new parapet of sod on the West Angle of Gully Battery, and to complete the reform of the Traversing platform.
To purchase a Boat for the transportation of Gravel and other material to the different Works on the Coast. Repair the same and put the 'Gabarre' and 'Wheel-boat' in a perfect state of repair.
To make a new heavy Cart complete for the Service in General
To take off the old roof of St Catherine's & Fliquet Towers, they being decayed, and replace them with new Roofs.
To purchase a vessel and load the same with old wood etc for experiments with Shot red-hot, and to purchase sufficient quantity of fuel for the furnaces etc with all attendant expences.

Major General Gordon's Orders to Lt Colonel Everlegh Commanding Royal Engineer

To repair the several Guard Houses etc on the Coast
To new roof such of the Towers that are in an insufficient state
To make new Triangle for mounting and dismounting Cannon.
To furnish new frames & cover, with lead etc for the Civlinns near the Hospital, sutling house and the necessary repairs to the Master Gunners Quarters.
To make accommodations at the Commander in Chief's Quarter.
To make the necessary repairs at Fort Henry, Mont Orgueil Castle & Prince William's Redoubt
To make four new Twenty four pounder Gun Carriages for Traversing Platforms
To complete the Battery at La Crete * fix a new Traversing platform etc
To keep the 'Gabarre' & other craft in a state of repair.
To erect a new Guard house with interior accommodation at Balcarras Redoubt, also a store
To make a new Traversing platform for the Gully Battery and new Trucks for the Gun Carriage etc
To sheath the deck of the 'Gabarre'
To repair the causeway at entrance of Elizabeth Castle and replace the stone steps at the East Sally-port, and other small repairs
To raise a new parapet of sod on the East angle of the Gully Battery, and mount a 24 pdr on a Traversing platform similar to that on the West angle.
To sink a shaft for the purpose of obtaining fresh water for the use of the Garrison in Elizabeth Castle.
To perform the sundry repairs to Towers as may be wanting
To make two Garrison Carriages for 8 inch Brass Howitzers in Mont Orgueil Castle.
To erect Guard House at Headquarters
To purchase a Wheel-boat for transporting heavy materials from the quarries to the place of Work, and fit out the same.

I hereby desire you will provide all the necessary materials, tools etc and commence in-excavating and levelling the Rock called L'Rocco in St Ouen's Bay, and proceed with all dispatch possible to erect a battery of masonry thereon, for five pieces of Cannon according to your own plan already approved.

You will likewise erect such temporary cover and provide all accommodation necessary for this Service, conformable to a letter from the Rt Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, bearing the date 17th May 1796.

To make a 24 Pdr Gun Carriage
To new roof such Towers as may be necessary from the insufficiency of the old ones in order to preserve the interior of the Towers.
To erect a shed in Elizabeth Castle for Junk and other Stores, the old shed being unservicable.
To erect a Guard-house & Store in the Royalist Redoubt, and complete the same with the necessary accommodation.

The foregoing Works have been executed (except such Works as may be now in hand) conformable to the Commands specified in the foregoing pages.

JNO Everlegh
Lt Colonel of Royal Engineers.

A.viii

Extract from 'Report of the different Batteries in the Island of Jersey, showing the state of Repairs and defence they are in; the number and nature of guns mounted; and what Batteries are considered as in charge of the Ordnance; and which are under the care of the Island Militia' August 28th 1797 (copied from the Board of Ordnance letter boxes and held at the Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/10).

NAMES	STATE OF REPAIR	No. nature of GUNS				What kept in charge of	REMARKS
St Owen's Bay	South Battery Middle Battery North Battery New North Battery St Owen's Battery	Sod Parapet. Some wire repair etc. Do. Do. Parapet of masonry. 4 Sod embankments. Sod Parapet in considerable repair Do.	3 3 3 3 3	- - - - -	- - - - -	Island Militia Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Plouvent	Vallée du Fort Lower Battery Upper Battery	N.B. There are five 24 Pounders mounted on a temporary platform in this Bay, (near Trench A) but were sent from this Battery at de Rocce. Do. Do. Sod Parapet & traverses out of repair	- - - 4	- - - -	2 2 2 -	Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. Line on Traversing Platform.
St Mary's Beacon, or Signal gun	St Mary's Beacon, or Signal gun	8 x 6 Parapet in repair Do. Do.	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do.
St John's	Beaumont's Lower Battery Upper do. Above Gifford	Do. Do. Do.	- - 2	- - -	1 2 -	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do.
Bay.	Parapet de Uccan de Anser Port Tonnell de Chavine	Parapet & platform requires repairs Do. Do. Do. Do.	- - - 2 2	- - - 2 2	1 1 1 2 2	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Bay.	Battery left of Battery Grand Anse de l'Islet on the right Chavine Parapet (position high) Chavine Parapet of Battery de Anser de l'Islet	Sod Parapet & platform requires repairs Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	- - - - -	- - - - -	2 2 2 2 2	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
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Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
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Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
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Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.	de l'Islet de l'Islet	Do. Do.	- -	- -	2 2	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Bay.							

REMARKS

STATE OF REPAIR

NAMES

WHAT DEPT. in

CHARGE OF

NO. NATURE

OF GUNS

24 15 12 6

Guard House, Sammaris Hill
D'Auvergne, or the other side of the Battery
Point at the end of the pass

Island Hill

Do.

Ordinance

In good repair

Total

116 15 30 99

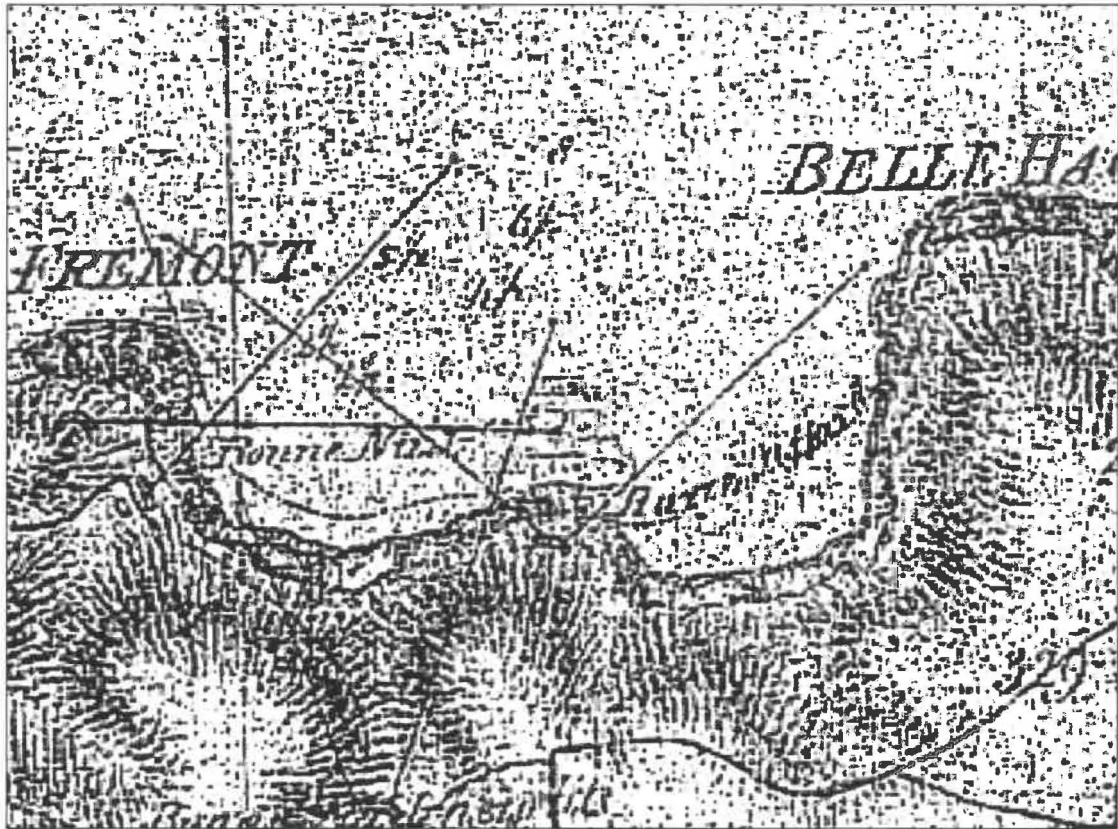
The Batteries are in general in good repair, and are not enclosed in the rear; but those at the bottom of the Bays are mostly under the protection of Mousquetiers fire from the Stone Towers; on the top of each of which is mounted a traversing platform.

The Batteries under the head of Island Hill, (with their Guns & Stores) are considered as in charge of Captain Paddock, Inspector of Island Artillery, but are from time to time repaired under the direction of the Engineer by order of the Commander in Chief.

(Taken from 1st Office Book of Letters to the Board of Ordnance June 1788 - July 1799. Submitted in a letter to the Board Aug 20 1797 from Benjamin Ficken, Jersey).

A.ix

J Mills Map, 1800
(Public Record Office: War Office records 78/1757)



A.x

Letter from Lt General Don to the Earl of Spencer 22 May 1806
(transcribed by Major M Lees, 2006)
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/95/A/2)

Letter from Lt General Don to Certain Officers 29 June 1806
(transcribed by Major M Lees, 2006)
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/95/A/4/1)

Report on the Island of Jersey

From the commencement of the present war to September last the enemy's preparations for the invasion of this country were unremittingly carried on, and although Bonaparte must have been aware of the coalition forming against him on the continent in the end of 1804, yet the greatest and best part of his Army remained cantoned on the coast of the Channel until the Russian Armies were advancing and the Austrian Armies had made a forward move. Now if under these circumstances he adhered to his plan of invasion is it not now more likely to be carried into execution, since all the Powers of Europe, Russia & Sweden excepted, are become his vassals.

The annihilation of the enemy's Fleet must oblige him to abandon his plan of invading Ireland & confine his attacks against this country solely to the coast opposite Bologne and the Islands of Jersey & Guernsey, and as the most favourable periods of the year for such attacks are in the months of September & October, and in the months April & May, of course we have little more than three months to complete our preparations of defence.

With regard to the importance of Jersey & Guernsey I shall only observe that if these Islands fall into the hands of the French the enemy will have effectual means of interrupting our trade in the Channel.. The Harbours of St Helier, St Aubins & St Pierre are sufficiently large to contain between two and three hundred armed vessels, and from the difficulty of the navigation in the vicinity of the Islands it is impossible to blockade these ports of course ever from the nocturnal sallies of the enemy's vessels our Trade in the Channel might be greatly injured.

At the commencement of the last war I was about 9 months in the Island of Jersey which gave me an opportunity of acquiring a minute Military Knowledge of the Island, and I have lately been allowed to peruse an Official Military Report which contains a Description of all the Works that have been constructed in the Island since the above period; which I mention only to show that although I have not been lately in the Island yet I have a sufficient Military Knowledge of it to admit of my making some remarks relative to its defence

From the vicinity of Jersey to the Coast of France the enemy will naturally endeavour to take the Island by surprise, and when it is considered that armaments can be fitted out at ;

Cherbourg
Dielette
Carteret
Portbail
Surville
St Germain
St Malo &
Brest

Bonapart in his Expose of 4th March last mentions his having ordered the Ports of Dielette & Carteret to be enlarged so as to receive a great number of armed vessels destined to attack the Islands of Jersey & Guernsey, and considerable progress has already been made at Dielette.

At St Malo a large Armament may be equipped out of sight of our cruisers.

It is no easy matter to guard against that event.

Cherbourg is only 60 miles from Jersey, Dielette, Carteret, Portbail, Surville & St Germain are only about 13 miles; Grandville & St Malo are not farther than 30 miles, and Brest only 40 Leagues from the Island.

Cherbourg, Grandville & St Malo are large ports and the harbours at Dielette, Carteret, Portbail, Surville and St Germain are sufficiently large for each to hold 50 small vessels constructed to carry 60 men each.

The enemy has at all the above ports a considerable number of Coasting Vessels called 'Chasse Maree', and there are a great many Oyster Boats (which carry from 50 to 60 men each) belonging to the above Harbours, particularly Grandville and St Malos.

The rapidity of the currents and the innumerable rocks between Jersey and the coast of France render the navigation extremely intricate, so much so as almost to preclude the possibility of blockading the ports on the French coast from Dielette to St Malos.

The assembly of an Army from 15 to 20,000 men and the collecting of a sufficiency of craft for their conveyance will certainly not require many hours.

One tide is sufficient for the passage from St Malos and Grandville, and the passage from Dielette, Carteret, Portbail, Surville and St Germain does not require more than three hours; and unfortunately the winds and tides admit of three points of the Island being attacked at the one time.

From these circumstances the first object with the Commanding Officer at Jersey must be to guard against surprise and the second to make such arrangements as will enable him to repulse an enemy on a sudden attack.

In the American War the Island was completely surprised by General Roulcour and the Prince of Nassau entered St Ouen's Bay with a Fleet before the Alarm Guns were fired.

In former times the Island was frequently surprised and would have been repeatedly taken had it not been for the Castles at Gronex and Mont Orgueil In Charles I's reign an Army under the orders of Parliament took this Island.

In making the arrangements the different Arms must be allotted and disposed of according to the nature of the bays, and the other accessible parts of the Island.

There are three extensive Bays in the Island Viz
Grouville on the East, St Aubin's on the South & St Ouen's on the West.

Besides which there is a considerable Bay called St Brelade's on the South, situated between St Aubin's & St Ouen's, and on the North & North East side of the Island there are seven small Bays or Creeks Viz
Greve de Lecq, Bonne Nuit, Bouley, Rozel, Fliquet, St Catherine's & Anneport

Bonne Nuit Bay

The extent of this Bay from West to East is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile but the landing place does not exceed 150 yards. The tide Ebbs between 3 & 400 yards

For its defence there are 4 pieces of heavy Ordnance.

This Bay is commanded by high rocky ground close to the beach

4 guns

In Total 192

From the above it appears that there are in this Island three Bays of great extent, one less considerable, and seven small bays, and as far as relates to Open Battery and Towers a respectable defence has been provided, there being 192 pieces of heavy ordnance on the several Works bearing on the Bays, requiring 192 Artillery men and 1444 men from the Line, making in all for this Service 1636 men. I therefore conclude that it is intended chiefly to rely on the Heavy Artillery for the defence of the Island.

Where troops are impeded in their progress there can be no doubt that Heavy Artillery will have great effect, but as unfortunately in the above mentioned Bays there are no impediments, either to Boats in their approach towards the land, or to the Troops after they have disembarked, I consider the fire from the above mentioned Works and Batteries will prove that of little avail; The rate of firing heavy ordnance is not above one round in two minutes, and round Shot at moving objects is not destructive; I therefore presume that it would be great imprudence to rely too much on the Heavy Artillery for the defence of this Island, and consequently it becomes necessary to consider which are the Arms best calculated for its defence, and what the allotment of them.

From the nature of Grouville, St Aubin's and St Brelade's Bays, there can be little doubt but that the Arms best adapted for their defence are Field Artillery, light Cavalry, and Infantry of the Line, aided & protected by armed round Towers on the beach.

Such as have been lately built on the Coast of Kent & Sussex

From the nature of the bays at Greve de Lecq, Bonne Nuit, Bouley, Rozel, Fliquet, St Catherine's and Anne Port, there can be little doubt that the Batteries and Towers now constructed at these places supported by Riflemen and Light Infantry, are the Arms best adapted for their defence.

With regard to the interior of the Island it is divided into small fields off from one to three acres each, enclosed by banks of 6 feet high and 10 feet thick, there are also considerable rising grounds in the Island intersected by small vales or ravines so that the whole of the interior may be considered only fit for Light Troops to act in. The next object of importance to be considered is the cantoning and posting of the Troops. So as effectually to guard against surprise and bring them into immediate action.

St Heliers from its central position and commanding St Aubin's Bay points itself out as the cantonment for $\frac{2}{5}$ of the whole regular force of the Island; Grouville Bay for $\frac{1}{5}$, St Ouen's & St Brelade $\frac{1}{5}$ and the seven small bays on the North and North East side for $\frac{1}{5}$ and which cantonments and posts will be reinforced by the Island Militia according to their relative positions of their Regimental alarm posts.

With regard to the proportion and allotment of the several Arms a force must be supposed, say;

Total 7196

The allotment of which will be as follows

The Artillerymen and Infantry of the Line for the heavy Batteries and Towers according to the number of Guns on these Works

One Brigade of Field Artillery	at Grouville Bay	Two Troops of Light Cavalry	at Grouville Bay
One ditto	at St Heliers Bay	Two ditto	at St Heliers
One ditto	at St Ouen's	Two ditto	at St Ouen's Bay

Detaching parties for intelligence to the posts on the North side of the Island

Riflemen	200 at the Bays on the North and North East side of the Island and 100 at St Heliers
Light Infantry	400 at the Bays on the North and North East side of the Island and 100 at St Heliers
Infantry of the Line	1000 at Grouville Bay, 2000 at St Heliers 1000 at St Ouen's & St Brelade

By this arrangement it will be extremely difficult for the enemy to surprise the Island or to succeed by a sudden attack as all the accessible points will be guarded & the Divisions of the Troops dispersed according to the several Arms so as reciprocally to aid and support each other, and unless the Island is surprised or that the invading Army defeats our force on the beach and occupies a covering position I deem it impossible for him either to land Artillery or Cavalry, consequent on bringing these two arms, combined with the Infantry to act against him, will give us a decided superiority, and fortunately the most vulnerable parts of the Island viz Grouville, St Aubin's, St Brelade & St Ouen's Bays answer in every respect for the three Arms, the ground peculiarly admitting of their covering and and supporting each other.

When an enemy has to disembark I deem the best mode of resistance to be that of fighting him at the waters edge, and my reasons for forming this opinion will be found in the annexed paper.

I understand His Majesty's Government has determined to fortify the Town Hill at St Heliers and that the Work is actually begun, this I consider a most advisable measure because should the enemy defeat the Force of the Island in the Field.

The Fortress will not only give us a secure retreat, but also with the aid of Elizabeth Castle secure a landing place to any reinforcement that may be sent from England for the recovery of the Island.

At present the Garrison is so weak that it cannot furnish a sufficient working party for the fortifications

I am sorry to hear that Military Communications (so indispensably necessary) are not made between the several posts on the Island.

L/F/95/A/4/1 Letter from Lt Gen Don to Certain Officers re Defensive Plan 29/6 1806
 Gentlemen Having since my arrival had the honour of examining with you the whole of the coast of this Island, and being desirous of obtaining your opinion on the defence of it, I beg leave to lay before you a copy of a letter, and of a Report which I lately submitted to the consideration of Lord Spencer.

From the perusal of this letter and Report you will be in possession of my ideas on the subject, and from your long experience here & observations which you have had an opportunity of making on our late tour, you will be enabled to judge if my conclusions are just or not.

From want of recollection I have omitted in my report the following small bays and landing places on the South coast of the Island Viz;

Rocq Platte	Noirmont Bay
Le Hoc Tower	Portelette Bay
Rocq Berd	Two bays on the right of St Brelase's Bay
Havre de Pas Bay	Beauport
	La Rosiere

And on the North & North East Coast of the Island;

Grave de Lancon Bay	Giffard bay
Plement landing place	Petit Port
Duet de Lamer landing place	Chozel
Two other landing places between	Couperon
Duet du Lumer & Point Sorel	Bellevale

I presume there cannot be a doubt with respect to the expediency of fortifying all these bays and landing places, as well as the other small bays mentioned in my report, and I canceive that no time should be lost in carrying this measure into execution.

With regard to the defence of the large Bays the following additional round Towers (such as those lately built on the coast of Sussex & Kent) I am of opinion should be built without delay Viz;

3	in St Aubin's Bay	1	in St Catherine's Bay
4	in St Ouen's Bay	1	in Ann Port
		2	in Grouville Bay

In my report I have mentioned that this Island is liable to surprise, and the fatal example of the landing of Roulcour shews the necessity of every point being watched and guarded. The present position on the coast I deem inadequate for this purpose & consider additional posts indispensable.

At	Noirmont Bay	At	Duet de Lamer landing place & two more
At	Portelette		between Duet de Lamer & Sorel
At the intermediate point between the two bays		At	Havre de Giffard Bay
on the right of St Brelade		At	Petit Port Bay
At	Beauport	At	Chozel Bay
At	La Rosier	At	Couperon Bay
At halfway between Du Parc's Battery & L'atac		At	Bellevale Bay
At	Plement landing place	At	Ann Port

and foot communications between all the posts round the Island.

By a Return which I have just rec'd of the Ordnance in the Island I find that there are 313 pieces in Battery, in place of 192 as mentioned in my report. I have now to request you will have the goodness to take this important subject under your consideration and furnish me with your opinion upon it.

To	Major General Johnstone	Second in Command
	Lt Col Le Couteur	Assistant QMG
	Lt Col Humfrey	CRE
	Major Salmon	CRA

A.xi

'Statement of the Different Magazines in the Island of Jersey, 1810' (Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/8)

Situation.	No. of Magazines.	Whether erected by estimate or contract.
Plemont Battery.	1.	Not known.
Grêve du Lecq. Battery.	1.	do.
Bonne nuit Battery.	1.	Erected by the Island by contract.
Havre Giffard Battery,.	1.	Not known.
<i>Bouley Bay</i> { Petit Port Battery.	1.	do.
<i>Bouley Bay</i> { Le Huret Battery.	1.	do.
<i>Bouley Bay</i> { Leicester Battery.	1.	Erected by the Island by Contract.
<i>Bouley Bay</i> { Les Cherriers Battery.	1.	do.
Nez du Guet Battery.	1.	Not known.
Couperon Battery.	1.	Estimated for 1810, but not yet erected.
La Coupe Battery.	1.	Erected by the Island by contract.
<i>St Aubin's Bay</i> { Verclut Battery.	1.	Estimated for 1810, but not yet erected.
<i>St Aubin's Bay</i> { Les Cherriers Battery.	1.	Estimated for 1809, but not yet erected.
<i>St Aubin's Bay</i> { Hougillion Battery.	1.	Not known.
<i>St Aubin's Bay</i> { Les Landes Battery.	1.	do.
<i>St Aubin's Bay</i> { La Crete Battery.	1.	Estimated for 1810, but not yet erected.
<i>Guiseville Bay</i> { Mont Orgueil Castle.	2.	Not known.
<i>Guiseville Bay</i> { Prince William's Redoubt.	1.	do.
<i>Guiseville Bay</i> { Fort Henry.	1.	do.
La Roque Battery.	1.	do.
Roque Berd Battery.	1.	do.
Le Dicq Battery.	1.	By contract.

Situation.	No. of Magazines.	Whether erected by estimate or contract.
Fort D'Auvergne Battery,.	1.	Not known.
Havre des Pas.	1.	do.
Town Hill.	2.	By estimate.
TOTAL.		46.

signed J. Humfrey, Lt Colonel.

Taken from a letter written from Jersey, 19th July 1810, to

General Morse, Board of Ordnance. and contained in 8th Office
Book.

Jersey.

A.xii

Printed General Orders for troops of the line and the militia
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/22/L/36)

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX

POUR LES

Troupes

DE

LIGNE

ET LA

MILICE.



JERSEY:

—
P. MOURANT, *Imprimeur*

.....
1811.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX

POUR LES

TROUPES DE LIGNE

ET LA

M I L I C E.

—•••••—
D'AUTANT que la défense de l'île exige un arrangement préalable des troupes, qui facilite le prompt rassemblement de corps considérables pour s'opposer à l'ennemi, & défendre les parties de l'île les plus exposées à une descente, & afin que chaque individu soit averti de son devoir en cas d'alarme et d'attaque, les ordres suivans sont donnés:

Toutes les Forces dans cette île sont partagées en Trois Divisions.

La 1^{re} Division ou Division de l'Est, sera composée des Troupes casernées dans la baie de Grouville, avec celles qui sont postées sur la côte depuis le Nez du Guet jusqu'à Robert inclusivement, & des Régimens de milice du Nord & de l'Est.

La 2^e Division ou Division du Centre, sera composée des troupes casernées dans le château Elizabeth, sur la montagne de la ville, dans les deux petits forts sur le mont du Sud ; dans les casernes du Havre-des-Pas, dans celles de la chaussée, dans celles de De Veille & celles dans la baie de St. Aubin, avec celles qui sont stationnées sur la côte, depuis Robert jusqu'à la pointe de Noirmont inclusivement, & des Ba-

dans la Grève de Lecq, & pour observer la côte à droite jusqu'à la pointe de Sorel & à gauche jusqu'à Plémont.

La *Division* de St. Jean du Régiment du N.O. sur les hauteurs de Bonne-nuit & du havre de Giffard, pour renforcer les postes dans ces baies, & aussi pour observer la côte à droite jusqu'au Bouley, & à gauche jusqu'à Sorel.

La *Division* de la Trinité du Régiment du Nord, sur les hauteurs du Bouley, pour renforcer les postes de cette baie, & pour observer la côte à droite vers le havre de Rozel, & à gauche jusqu'au havre de Giffard.

La *Division* de St. Martin du Régiment du Nord, aux hauteurs qui sont au-dessus de la baie de Ste Catherine, pour renforcer les postes entre la Coupe & Anne-Port.

Le Régiment de l'Est, au poste général d'alarme dans la baie de Grouville.

Le Bataillon de la Ville, au poste général d'alarme entre les casernes de De Veulle & les Roquettes.

Le Bataillon de St. Laurens, premièrement au Fort des Volontaires, dans la baie de St. Aubin, & ensuite au poste général d'alarme entre les Roquettes & les casernes de De Veulle.

Le Régiment du Sud-Ouest, aux hauteurs derrière la batterie du Groin dans la baie de St. Brelade, pour renforcer les postes qui pourroient être attaqués entre la pointe de Noirmont & la Corbière.

Les trois Corps de Volontaires, aux signaux d'alarme, s'assembleront d'abord dans la cour de l'Ordonnance, dans la ville de St. Helier,

Extract from 'North West Regiment Orderly Book from 1812 to July 1817'
(Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/9)

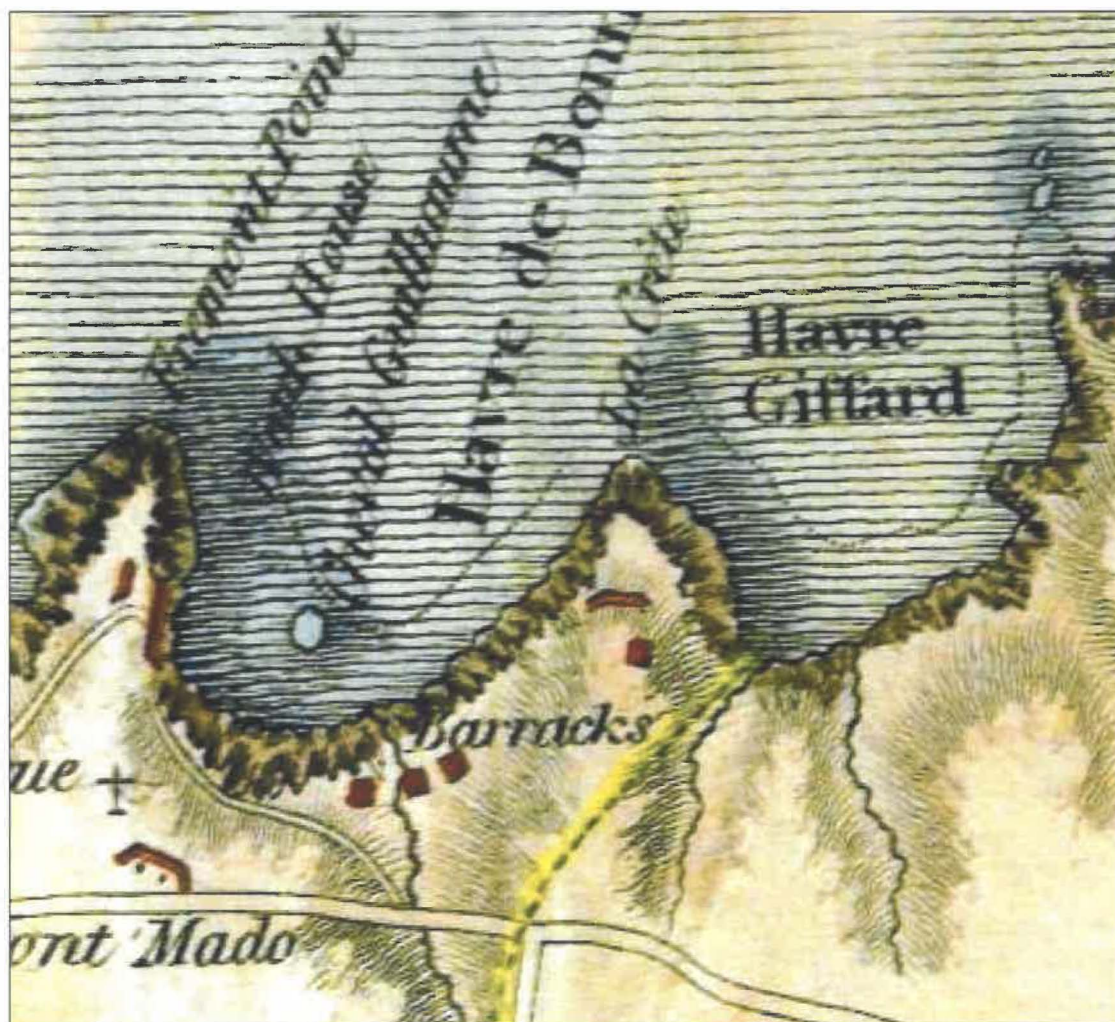
12. (1)

Names of Batteries round the Island, beginning
by Middle Battery in St. Owen's Bay. 1814.

①	Sum. Pounds	②	
Middle Battery	3. 24	L'Islet	2. 12
Tower C.	1. 18	Le Hommet	2. 12
North	3. 24	Les Pharrieres	2. 12
Tower D.	1. 18	L'Etacrel	2. 24
Du Parcq's	3. 24	Nez du Guet	2. 24
Plemonat	1. 6	St. Martin's	
Griève de Lecq Tower	1. 18	Nez du Guet Royal Harbour	{ 1. 12 2. 6
Valette Troté (?)	2. 12	Mont Creveu	2. 12
Middle Battery	3. 12	Bouperon	2. 24
Catel	3. 12	La Coupe	2. 12
St. John's		Fliguet Tower	1. 18
Bonne nuit	2. 12	Verclut	2. 24
Hure vase	2. 12	Cotil de Whitley	1. 12
La Crete	2. 18	Houguillon	{ 3. 24 3. 12
Trinity		St. Catherine's Tower	1. 18
Petit Port	1. 24	Les Viviers	3. 12
Vicar	1. 24	La Crete	2. 24
Les Hurez	2. 12	Anne Port (2 Batteries)	4. 12
Leicester Battery	2. 24	Harche Brondal	4. 18
Bouley Harbour	2. 12	Mont Argueil	{ 3. 24 6. 12

A.xiv

Map of Jersey engraved by Samuel Neele from a survey carried out to
illustrate William Plee's Account of Jersey published in 1817
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/120/A/100)



A.xv

Public Record Office – War Office records 44/76
(transcribed by Major M Lees, 2005-6)

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 44/ 76

Letter Lt Col Lewis

to Lt Col Fanshawe re Coast Defences

2/7

1831

Dear Colonel Since the return of the Lt Governor to his Command, I have been desired by him to submit to him, Plans and Estimates for renewing the Coast Defences of that (part) of Jersey usually kept up by the States of this Island, extending from point Corbiere along the West Coast to Gros-nez and along the North Coast to Rozel; which the Lt Governor wishes to lay before the States to urge them to provide the means of re-establishing the defences in question, and which he informs me he has been directed to do at an early opportunity.

My motive in troubling you was to request to be informed if it would be requisite to transmit the Plans and Estimate for the inspection of Sir Alexander Bryce before I send them to the Lt Governor, or send copies after having submitted them.

You are aware that the emplacement of the Coast Batteries was taken up under circumstances different from the present state of the Island, and that since, St Peter's Barracks, La Rocco Battery at St Ouen's Bay, the Barracks at Greve de Lecq & Bonne Nuit, have been built in the line of Coast fortified at the expense of the States, I have therefore recommended to the Lt Governor that it would be advantageous under these circumstances, and considering that these defences are in ruins, that new positions should be taken by the Batteries and that the Guns should be concentrated as much as possible instead of being scattered at every point in each bay from one Gun to three. I also suggested that the Batteries should be enclosed in the rear. The Lt Governor has approved of my suggestions and has desired me to make the Plans & Estimates accordingly.

I take this opportunity of stating to you my intentions in respect to re-establishing the defences, which the States are obliged to keep up. You are aware that the original Batteries of the States which existed in St Ouen's Bay were scattered along it in six different points and consisted of open Batteries, most of them 'en barbette', on the level of the sands, mounting all together 15 Guns besides La Rocco battery of 5 Guns and the 4 Towers having one Carronade each, erected by Government and now in a Serviceable State; I propose to replace the 6 Batteries of the States by 3 enclosed Batteries, one of five Guns between Towers B & C, having 3 of them on traversing platforms with an escarpe of 12 feet and enclosed in their rear by a defensible Guard House, and the crest of the parapet to be 18 feet above high water mark. The second Battery I propose to place about 300 yards North of Tower D to be enclosed by a scarp all round of 12 feet high & protected by a square building or Tower existing at the site of..... the new North Battery belonging to the States to consist of 7 Guns, 3 on Traversing Platforms, and at 18 feet above high water. And the third Battery to be placed at the North extremity of the Bay at L'Etacq for 3 Guns on Traversing Platforms, enclosed and protected by a defensible Guard House.

The next Bay at Greve de Lecq I propose to submit that 2 Batteries be placed there instead of 4 open batteries mounting in all 8 Guns, & that one of two Guns 'en barbette' should be placed by and protected by the existing Government Barracks, and the other of 3 Guns on Traversing Platforms at Cattel point so as to command both Greve de Lecq & the Bay to the Eastward.

At Bonne Nuit I propose to submit also that 2 Batteries should be placed, instead of 5 mounting from 1 Gun to 3 each, one Battery to be placed in front of the Government Barracks of 2 Guns 'en barbette', and the other at the point La Crete of 6 Guns enclosed in the rear by a defensible Guard House, two on Traversing Platforms, which point will command both Bonne Nuit Bay & Harbour Giffard.

And at Boulay Bay the last bay hitherto fortified by the States, terminating at the point of the Tour de Rozel, had eight Batteries mounting 15 Guns altogether, I conceive that one ... Battery at each extremity of the bay would be preferable, I therefore shall submit to place one at the West side of the Bay above the new pier, of 5 Guns, three of them on traversing Platforms and the other at Point L'estacorel also of 5 Guns on the East side of the Bay - 3 on Traversing Platforms - both enclosed and protected by defensible Guard Houses.

The number of Traversing platforms required for the proposed Batteries of the several Bays fortified by the States will be 18, 7 of which are provided for in the number demanded as that number existed during the last War and therefore was included in the Demand.

I shall feel obliged if you will also inform me if you consider my Plan of defending the Bays in question coincides with your views on the subject, and which your local knowledge enables you so well to form an opinion.

WO 44/ 76

Letter Lt Col Fanshawe

to Lt Col Lewis re Coast Defences

7/7

1831

Dear Colonel In reference to your letter of the 2nd Inst which has been communicated to Sir A Bryan, I am directed to state that he approves generally of the principle you propose of concentrating the Force as much as possible and of enclosing the Batteries, in the Project you are called upon to submit to the Lt Governor for re-establishing the Coast Defences at Jersey which were formerly kept up by the States of the Island.

Sir Allen wishes the project to be formed in accordance with the Lt Governor's general views of the Defence of the Island, and he requests to be furnished with copies of the Plans & Estimates after having submitted them to that Officer.

Sir A Bryan feels that the best sites and the force of the several Works can be best determined on the spot but he desires me to offer to you consideration whether a small Tower would not be best suited to the situation of Letuc (?) Point.

La Crete
Extracts from PRO

WO 44/ 76

**Report on the coast defences Corbiere to Rozel by Lt Col Lewis
His Excellency Major General Thornton CB
Lt Governor of the Island of Jersey.**

18/10 1831

**Report on the Coast Defences of the Island of Jersey From the point Corbiere to Gros Nez on the West Coast,
and from Gros Nez to La Tour de Rozel on the North Coast, With a proposition of restoring the Batteries
usually kept up by the States of Jersey accompanied by Plans and an Estimate**

- St Ouen's Bay The Western Coast of Jersey is nearly occupied by St Ouen's Bay, extending about 4 miles length, and has for its defence. La Rocco Tower & Battery of 5 Guns, and 4 small Towers each mounting an 18 Pdr Carronade erected by the King, besides the several Batteries erected by the States, which were scattered along the Bay in six different points, and consisting of open Batteries, most of them enbarbette on the level of the sands, mounting altogether 15 Guns. It is proposed to substitute for these Batteries belonging to the States, 3 enclosed Batteries of masonry, 1 of 5 Guns, between Towers B & C having three of them on traversing platforms; the Battery to have a wall about 12 feet high above the high water mark at spring tides, and enclosed in the rear with a defensible Guard House for its protection, which it is calculated will cost about £883. 17/6d
- See Plan 2
Sect 3 & 4 The second Battery in St Ouen's Bay it is proposed to place on the site of the remains of the 'New North Battery, which is about 300 yds north of Tower D, to be enclosed by a wall about 12 feet high and protected by a building See Plan 5 which at present exists as a Guard House & Magazine to the Battery, but which it is intended to add a storey and convert it into a blockhouse. This Battery is to consist of 7 Guns, 4 on traversing platforms; and the probable expense is £1253. 19/6. The expense of these two batteries are great in consequence of additional strength being given to scarpe walls by being liable to the encroachment of the sea.
- The third Battery of 3 Guns to be placed at the North extremity of the Bay at L'Etac where in consequence of the Inspector General of Fortifications (cautions) conceiving a small Tower would be most suitable, a Tower of 3 Guns is submitted, as the site does not admit of both a Tower and a Battery, a Tower containing the whole number of Guns required is proposed. The site proposed is a projecting Conical Rock which is capable of being cut flat for the Tower to a suitable level of about 20 feet above the highest spring tides.
- This point at the close of the last war was not occupied but as this part of St Ouen's Bay is accessible in moderate weather and there is a shelter for fishing boats & vessels of 20 tons burthen, near the point, it is considered that some defence is indispensable at this point, the expence is calculated at £ 2696. 16s 6d to be constructed of masonry similar to the small Towers & not faced with cut stone.
- Greve de Lecq The next Bay & on the north shore is Greve de Lecq with a Tower mounting an 18 Pdr Carronade and a Barrack for 112 men exist belonging to the King, the battery of the States it was proposed to replace on the East promontory of the bay & north of the Barracks, so as to be protected by them and a Guard House to be built on the summit of the Hill or promotory, instead of repairing the present Guard House which is in a ruinous State, but His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor preferring that a spot immediately in front of the Tower should be the site of a battery one is submitted of 8 Guns (5?), made of earth spaced with fascines, the expense of which, with placing 2 Guns at Cattel Battery on the promontory and repairing the Guard House, is calculated at £464. 12/6.
- Bonne Nuit At Bonne Nuit Bay it is proposed to place 2 Batteries instead of 5, which the States erected at various eminences round the Bay, and no defences erected by the King but a Barracks. It is conceived that by occupying La Crete Point with an enclosed Battery, and protected by a defensible Guard House, mounting 6 Guns, and placing 2 Guns in front of the Barracks, Bonne Nuit would be much better protected, La Crete Battery would likewise defend Havre Giffard on the East side of this Point. The probable expense of erecting the Battery at La Crete is calculated at £ 804. -/11 ¾
- Bouley Bay Bouley Bay, the last bay fortified by the States on the Coast terminating at the Point called La Tour de Rozel had 8 Batteries mounting 15 Guns, but had no works of any kind belonging to the King. It is proposed instead to occupy only the two extremities of the Bay, above the Pier on the West and at L'Etacquerel on the East. An enclosed Battery of 5 Guns, 3 on traversing platforms, and protected by a defensible Guard House is submitted for the West Battery at Bouley Bay; the probable cost of which is £719. 16/-, and will stand 40 feet above high water mark, and will over look the Pier & completely command the landing on accessible beaches in the Bay. A similar battery is proposed for the East Point but the nature of the ground makes it larger and consequently more expensive, the 3 lower Guns are 42 feet above high water, and the 2 upper between 60 & 70 -- this battery will have a greater command of the Bay and Roadstead than the battery above the Pier, and is placed on a better level than the old one which stands 100 above high water mark; the probable expence of the battery proposed at L'Etacorel is £ 1296. 14s 10d for the enclosed battery including defensible Guard House, Magazine & excavations for levelling for the site of buildings & Guns.
- Conclusion A considerable additional expence will be incurred by the Plans here proposed, of enclosing the Batterys having defensible buildings to protect them & constructing them of a permanent nature instead of restoring the old batteries and Guard Houses as they formerly existed, but the efficiency of the proposed batteries will be so much increased and the facility of manning & defending them so much greater that it is conceived the additional expence will be fully compensated in the Advantage gained.

G.G. Lewis, Lt Col onel
Commanding Royal Engineer

La Crete
Extracts from PRO

WO 44/ 76

Estimate of coast defence works St Ouens to Bouilly Bay by Lt Col Lewis

18/10

1831

Estimate

Of the probable expence of erecting new Batteries and Guard Houses and altering old Batteries and Guard Houses
around the Coast from St Ouen's Bay to Boulay Bay, in the Island of Jersey,

Amounting to £ 8118. 3s 3d

To accompany a Report & Plans to His Excellency Major General Thornton C.B.

Lt Governor of the Island of Jersey.

Point Bonne Nuit Bay.

1057	Cubic Yds	Masonry without Stone round Loopholes, Entrance Gate etc	7/6	per yd	396	7/6
1 ½	Rods	Reduced brick work in Arches etc	£16	per rod	24	0/0
97	feet run	Circular Montmado stone curb	1/6		11	18/6
66	ditto	ditto 2 ft wide 9" deep	3/		9	16/0
33	ditto	ditto 1 ft wide 9" deep	1/6		2	9/6
415	Superfeet	Montmado paving	/10d		17	5/10
4	Stone Platforms		£ 13	each	52	0/0
5	Cubic feet	Oak wet & rab Door frames	5/6	per ft	1	7/6
10	ditto	Sleepers	3/9	ditto	1	17/6
117	ditto	Fir Frames	2/6	ditto	14	12/6
2 ½	ditto	Wit Rab & Bead	3/	ditto		7/6
542	Superfeet	1 ½ " Deal in wall plates Joists etc	/3 ½	ditto	7	18/1
600	ditto	1 " Reb & Tong floor	28/	per 100ft	8	8/0
11	ditto	1 ½ " Deal ledged door	/8d	per ft		7/4
15	ditto	3 Double cased door for Magazine & Windows	1 /2	ditto		17/6
18	ditto	2 Bead & Flush door	1/	ditto		18/0
120	ditto	1 ½ " Deal flooring in Magazine	/33d	per 100 ft	1	19/7
60	ditto	1 Square Skirting	/4 ½ d	per ft	1	2/6
49	ditto	1 ¼ Pools sashes & frames with Oak sunk sills & complete	2/9	ditto	6	14/9
36	ditto	1 ¾ Bead & Flush doors	/11d	ditto	1	13/0
68	ditto	1 " Deal mouldings round doors	/2d	ditto		11/4
26	ditto	1 " Deal Architrave round windows	/2d	ditto		4/4
26	ditto	1 " ditto Grounds	/2d	ditto		4/4
62	ditto	2" ridge role	2 ½ d	ditto		12/11
230	Superfeet	Quarter Partition 3x3	18/	per wo	2	1 /4 ¾
43	ditto	3" Deal Entrance Gate	/4d	per ft	15/0	
46	ditto	2 " ditto	/3d	ditto		11/6
300		Clasp nails	/10d	per 100		2/6
12	lbs	White lead	7			7/0
1	Gallon	Lindseed Oil				6/0
		Lampblack & Turpentine				1/0
		Iron work for for Hinges, Bolts etc			4	0/0
20	Days	Carpenter	3/	per day	3	0/0
85	yards	Lath & Plaster	1/3	per yd	5	6/1
79	yards	Render set in whitw	1/3	per yd	4	18/9
456	Superfeet	Slating	32/	per 100	7	4/0
2		Thumb catches & Staples	2/6	each		5/0
2		10" Stock locks	6/	each		12/0
1		7" Iron rim lock				6/0
80	lbs	Sheet Copper	1/3	per lb	5	0/0
6	lbs	Copper nails	2/6	ditto		15/0
2	Pair	Copper Hook & eye hinges	39/	per pair	3	18/0
1	ditto	ditto small				10/0
2		Bolts	7/	each		14/0
5	cwt	Lead 5 lbs to the foot	32/		8	0/0
?		Loads of Red gravel	4/	per load	6	0/0
		Clearing ? About 2747 yards of rock	1/3		181	13/9
		Bed complete			4	0/0
				804	0/11 ¾	

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 1 44/76 Letter S.M Phillips to The Secretary, Board of Ordnance

4/12 1832

Sir I am directed by Viscount Melbourne to transmit to you the enclosed copies of letters from the Lt Governor of Jersey, containing a representation respecting the defective state of the Coast defences of that Island, together with a Report, Estimate of Expenses and Plans of proposed Works to be constructed at the expense of Government, the amount being £ 19,000.

I also enclose copy of an act of the States of the Island relative to the portion of the Coast to be fortified at the expense of the Island, and to the portion of the Coast to be fortified at the expense of the British Government; and I am to observe that Lord Melbourne does not perceive in this document any compact (as is stated to be the case in General Thornton's letter of 5th November) between the British Government and the States of Jersey by which the British Government is bound to maintain Military Works in that Island, nor can Lord Melbourne find any information in this Office upon that Subject. And I am to desire that you will submit these papers to the Consideration of the Master General & Board of Ordnance and move them to be pleased to favour Lord Melbourne with their opinion thereon.

Comment I have referred to the Comdng Engineer in Jersey for information as to the compact stisted to have been entered into in 1807, between this Government and the States of Jersey, for the respective maintenance of certain portions of the Coast Defences of that Island, and I enclose Lt Col Lewis's reply dated 28th Ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter upon the subject from Lt Col Humphrey to General Morse in 1807. This letter was transmitted to the Board on the 23rd March 1808, with the Estimate for that year, as explanatory of the arrangement then made for the repair of the Coast Defences, and both Parties subsequently acted thereupon until the termination of the War, when the Batteries were generally dismantled.

The necessary repairs for maintaining only the Towers and enclosed Works were all that has been considered expedient since the Peace, until the exposed situation of the Island induced the present Lt Governor to bring the subject under the consideration of the Home Secretary of State, which led to the measures taken by the States of the Island for the restoration and reform of their portion of the Coast Defences as reported in the Minute to the Master General from this Office dated 20th March last, and Sir Alexdr Bryce's letter of 2nd April. (encl)

It appears evident that the States of Jersey, when they undertook the Works of Defence they are now engaged in, fully expected a correspondent outlay on that portion of the Defences understood to have been allotted to this Government; but as no money has been provided beyond casual repairs I have only to observe that I approve generally of the concentration of Artillery recommended in Lt Colonel Lewis's Report and suggest that he be instructed to act upon that system in bringing forward the repairs which appear urgently necessary year by year.

*Submit to Master General for consideration, with correspondence
From the Inspector General of Fortifications now before him.*

R.P. 7th January 1833

See separate Minute of 14th January

XXX 9th January 1833

W

WO 1 44/76 Minute Lt Col Lewis

to Lt Col Fanshawe re Coast Defences

28/12 1832

Sir In reply to your minute of the 24th Inst directing me to give any information as to the agreement which binds Government to keep up the Coast defences of this Island, and a copy of such document, in reference to the correspondence and papers connected with my report which you transmitted to me, I have to state that there is no document or agreement in this Office, but a copy of the Agreement alluded to in the correspondence and forming one of the papers sent to me.

I apprehend that it has always been understood by the parties to the agreement in question dated 3rd October 1807, that the expediency of erecting any defences for the protection of this Island rests with His Majesty's Government, and I believe the States authorised the expenditure of £ 7,571 in 1831, of which about £ 2,000 was to be expended annually upon the conditions His Majesty's Government required it, and granted a similar sum for similar purposes.

I beg to enclose a copy of a letter dated 30th October 1807 from the Commanding Royal Engineer at Jersey to General Morse, on the subject of the arrangement or agreement between the Governor and the States at that time.

I return the papers (five) The Report upon the Coast of Defence of the South and East coast of Jersey. The agreement or document for defining who are to repair the Coast Defences. Two letters from the Lt Governor of this Island, and the Letter of Mr Philips from the Home Department.

I am Sir etc

Copy Letter Lt Col J Humphrey to Lieut General Morse 30/10 1807

Sir I have the honor herewith to transmit an Estimate of the Works, and Repairs, I propose to be executed in the year 1808. As it is not proper that any of the Guns on the Coast should remain unserviceable; from the decayed state of their Carriages, etc. I request you would have the goodness to obtain the Board's permission for me to proceed on that part of the Estimate without delay.

There has heretofore been frequent confusion in deciding what Batteries & Guard Houses on the Coast should be repaired at the expense of Government, and what should be repaired by the Island. To prevent this in future the General & myself have made arrangements with the States of the Island, by which all the Batteries, Guard Houses & Magazines from Rozel Harbour to the right flank at St Brelades Bay, including the East, South & South West Coast of the Island; are to be kept in repair by Government; and all the Batteries, Guard Houses & Magazines from the right flank of St Brelade's Bay to Rozel Harbour (with the exception of the Towers) including the West, North West, and North Coast of the Island, are to be maintained and kept in repair by the States of the Island. By this arrangement each party has nearly the same line of Coast as before -- but by keeping the Works separate confusion will be avoided.

In the Estimate I have taken up all that appears at present to be necessary on the part of Government on the Coast line

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 1 44/76

Minute Lt Col Lewis

to M Gen Pilkington Insp Gen Fortifications

8/3

1833

Sir In obedience to your order of the 4th Inst with the Master General and Boards of 28th February 1833 T/51. I have to State that I have communicated with the Lt Governor of Jersey respecting the agreement of the States of the Island and I am desired to report that they have voted £7571:19:3 for the Coast Defences of the West & North Coast in conformity with the agreement made in 1807, from Plans furnished by me by the direction of the Lt Governor, to be expended annually at the rate of £2000 per annum, and that two of the Works proposed are in progress, a Tower at L'Etac on the North point of St Ouen's Bay, and a Battery at Bouley Bay, which are undertaken by contract, the former for the sum of £840 and the latter for £570.

In respect to what portion of the Works estimated for by me for the defences of the South East coast of the Island, to be undertaken by the British Government, which I now propose the Ordnance should undertake for the limited amount contemplated £7571. 19/3 I have to suggest that the following Works, in the order described, should be erected with some modifications to meet that Sum

The Battery proposed at Nez du Guey in Rozel Bay	Site marke A on General Plan
Beauport Battery in St Brelade Bay	B
The Battery at Verclut at the North Point of St Catherines Bay	C
The Battery on Isle Janvrin, Portelet Bay	D
Battery at La Rocq, or Tower 1 Grouville Bay	E
Tower at Anne Port	F
Fort Henry, Grouville Bay, without the Barracks	G
Mont Orgueil Castle, Grouville Bay	H
Battery on La Motte Island, St Clements Bay	I

And in respect to what part of the Works I would recommend for execution in 1833 I beg to submit that the Battery proposed for Rozel at the point of Nez du Guey should be undertaken this year it being the the nearest to the Coast of France and where no defences exist at this moment, and the northern extremity of the Works to be executed by the British Government. Major general Thornton the Lt Governor of this Island to whom I submitted my intentions concurs with me that the Battery at Rozel should be first undertaken.

I have therefore extracted from the estimate which accompanies my Report and Plans which were delivered by me to the Lt Governor the sum required for the Battery at Rozel which I now transmit amounting to £1920:12:6 ¼.

I beg to state that I do not conceive the Plan proposed for Rozel is susceptible of any modification as the ground marks out the line to be occupied & which seems necessary to cover the number of Guns.

The Works proposed occupies a large space & may be conceived to occupy more ground than the Guardhouse affords accommodation for the men to defend the Post, which is planned for one Officer and 36 Men, but a good permanent barracks exists for 3 Officers and 64 Men on iron bedsteads within 400 yards below in the bight of the Bay from which succours could be received in a few minutes.

As it is proposed to erect the Work proposed for Rozel by contract I have not submitted a Demand of Stores and such as will be required can be obtained reasonably here.

I have deducted from the estimate made in Jersey currency 8% to put the amount in British Money, the premium the Storekeeper usually obtains on bills for the payment of disbursements on the spot, as I understood from the Lt Governor that the sum voted by the States of the Island is in British currency.

I have the honor to return the papers transmitted to me.

G.G. Lewis

Lt Colonel

Commanding Royal Engineer.

Comment

Forwarded for the information & Orders of the Master general and Board in reference to their Order dated 28th Ultimo T/51 His Majesty's Government having decided upon the extent of outlay which may be authorised for the Defences of that part of the Coast of Jersey, chargeable to the Ordnance, with reference to the sum voted by the States of Jersey, I now enclose a letter of the 15th Inst from the Commanding Engineer by which it appears that the vote of the States being in Island currency amounts only to £7011:1:6 ¼ Sterling; and under all circumstances I am of opinion that Lt Col Lewis's Project of the 1st October might be judiciously revised by substituting a smaller number of Heavy Ordnance on a few Points, aided by Field Batteries where they can act, so that the objectionable part of the proposition, that of having a number of Heavy Guns mounted on Coast Batteries which must fall on an Enemy's landing, and be then available for the Siege of Fort Regent, may be avoided without injury to the Service.

It is true that there were during the late war a great number of Coast Batteries, dispersed round the shores of the Island, exposed to capture by a Boats Crew - and that Lt Col Lewis's Project for concentrating the Ordnance on enclosed Batteries on particular Points of the Coast may be considered a great improvement on the former system, but it should be recollected that that system was totally altered by the erection of a Fortress, and the construction of excellent roads leading to almost all parts of the Island I therefore consider that it would be imprudent to keep a number of Heavy Guns upon the Coast which might be available to an enemy for the Siege of the Fortress, and that it should be at the same time equally advisable to avail ourselves of the improved roads for the movement of Field Artillery.

Upon this principle therefore I submit that the Heavy Ordnance should be concentrated principally on the positions of Fort Regent which commands the Harbour of St Helier, and for the securing the means of landing a Relief between it and Elizabeth Castle.

I would trust the defence of the Coast to the existing Towers for Howitzers with a few long Guns, and constructing additional Towers at Point des Pas, Nez du Guey, Verclut, and Anne Port, which will fall within the amount voted by the States as above stated, and that the remaining Money should be applied to the Security of Elizabeth Castle and the St Aubin's Fort.

R.P. 19th March 1833.

Comment

Ordered that Major General Pilkington be acquainted as it appears that his present proposition, in which the Board are disposed to agree, will materially change the system of Defence originally contemplated for the Coast of Jersey. The Board request a Report from him to show whether the whole sum proposed to be asked of Parliament for such defences will be required in the event of his proposition being adopted; or as near as can be estimated the sum which will be required according to the present scheme. The Board are desirous of receiving this information before they submit the question to the Master General.

22nd March 1833

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 1 44/76

Minute Lt Col Lewis

to M Gen Pilkington Insp Gen Fortifications

16/4

1833

Sir, In consequence of being sent to Guernsey to sit as a Member of a General Court Martial I have not been able to comply with your Minute in reference to the Board's order 22nd March 1833 - E/239, but having returned to my duty here I shall take an early opportunity of forwarding the information required.

In the meantime I take the liberty of observing, in respect to your opinion that my project for the defences of that part of Jersey chargeable to the Ordnance may be judiciously revised by substituting a smaller number of Heavy Ordnance over a few points aided by field artillery and that you would trust the defence of the Coast to the existing Towers for Howitzers and a few long Guns, and construct additional Towers at Point des Pas, Nez du Guez, Verclut & Anne Port; and I beg to submit that the point of Verclut & Nez du Guez, or rather summitsof those points, where the Towers must necessarily be placed, are too high to see effectually the bays they would have to protect; and with them & the existing Works would not be an adequate defence for the part of the Coast in question, particularly at St Brelade which has only two small Carronade Towers in the bught of the bay; I also beg to submit that your opinion is only confined to one portion of the Coast and that which is about being fortified by the States of this Island would also require revision as the Heavy Guns for the Batteries proposed there would almost be enough to besiege Fort Regent, and in revising my project for the defence of the West and North Coasts of Jersey to be executed by the States upon the principle you recommended would reduce my Estimate for those defences probably to £5,000.

Having suggested incidentally the circumstances which apply to your opinion that my project may be judiciously revised I request permission to state the reasoning on which my reports are formed.

I considered the critical situation Jersey would be placed in in the event of a war with France since staem navigation has been brought into use, and that Jersey is open to attack from France, from Cherbourg to Brest, and might be attacked simultaneously from them, & the intermediate tide harbours, and circumstances would occasionally give an enemy the command of the sea for a few days with the aid of Steam, particularly as there are none but tide harbours in Jersey not capable of containing Ships of War, and only one safe roadstead which is open, and by making demonstrations on two or three points render doubtful for a moveable Field Artillery being at the points required; Under these impressions I have suggested that one or more strong enclosed batteries should be placed in every bay according to its extent, to be well protected by a strong guard so that every part of the Coast accessible in Jersey should be brought under the fire of the batteries, and that no serious bebarkation in any force could take place before the moveable force was brought down..

There has been always a very efficient Militia force in this Island, & I conceive the only means of bringing that force into effect would be on the beach, for there is no point between the Coast and Fort Regent where a stand could be made, and a Militia force will undertake the gratuitous duties they have to perform here with great alacrity if there is a probability of repelling an attack on landing, and saving their property from devastation. And I have conceived that Fort Regent should be considered a secondary defence rather than a primary one, and the defence of the Coast the first importance and in the event of a successful landing having been made by an Enemy with sufficient means the position of Fort Regent ought to hold out from 10 to 20 days after an investment when reinforcements might arrive.

And if your objections to my reports are insurmountable as regards having so many Heavy Guns on the Coast, I beg to suggest 12 pdrs should be placed in batteries with one 24 pdr at those points you would recommend to place Heavy Artillery in the manner submitted in my reports for allowing the moveable Field Artillery were brought into play, the effect and ranges would not be adequate to cope with Heavy Guns in Steam Gun-boats.

I am etc

G.G. Lewis

Lt Colonel & Comndg Royal Engineer.

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 44 76

28/10 1835

I. Letter from Lt Col Lewis CRE, and Lt Col Sinclair CRA, at Elizabeth Castle to R Byham Esq, Sec to Board of Ordnance.

We submit to HE the Master General of Ordnance that the foreign guns at present dismantled in Jersey should be removed with their shot from the Island to Woolwich, and in transit herewith a number of the same.

We submit at the same time that the Guns are NOT now necessary, that they are imperfect although they may be servicable, they not only differ in calibre with those in British service but vary with each other.

We enclose a return of the number and nature of Guns that may probably be required after the foreign guns are removed showing that the number remaining in the Island is adequate to the arming of the works required in the event of war.

We have founded this return on the existing works kept in repair, with the exception of Beauport Battery and Portelet Tower, and upon the new works contemplated by the MGofO order of 28/2 1833, and Order 2/239 of 23/3 1833, and General Minute of 21/6 1833 where it is contemplated to limit the Batteries to certain Commanding Points, instead of being scattered in open batteries round the bays.

G.G. Lewis

CRE.

J Sinclair

CRA

Attached

Return of the Number and Nature of Guns and Carronades

Which may probably be required for the defences of Jersey, after removing the Foreign Ordnance & 18 Pdr Carronades to Woolwich, as recommended in a letter to Mr Byham from the Commanding Officers of the Artillery & Engineers. Dated 28th October 1835

Names of Fort or Battery	32 pdr	24 pdr	18 pdr	12 pdr	24 pdr	18 pdr	12 pdr	Remarks
Fort Regent			47	21	26	32		The proportion ordered & supplied by the MG & Boards Order 26th April 1816
Elizabeth Castle		5	26	6		14	1	The total number mounted at the end of the War, Substituting 32 pdr Guns for the
Towers 1, 2, & 3							3	68 pdr Carronades as recommended by CommandingOff RA & RE in a Demand of
St Aubins Fort			12				6	in conformity to the New Works intended by the Master General & Board Order of
Noirmont Tower & Battery				2			0	28th November 1834; 1/127 The repair of this Work has NOT been ordered
Portelet Tower						1		The quantity & number of Ordnance required is assumed
Small towers 1 & 2							2	The number & nature of Ordnance the same as at the close of the War
Beauport Battery			3					
La Rocco Tower			5					
Towers A. B. C. & D.							4	
Kemp Tower - for 3 Guns			3					Completed at the expense of the States in 1833, 4 & 5. Nature of Ordnance assumed
- One Gun Tower			1					
L'Etacq Tower			1					
Greve de Lecq Tower							1	The same as during the War
- Battery				3				To be built at the expense of the States
La Crete Battery				2	4			Completed at the expense of the States 1834
Piece Battery			3		2			Ditto 1833
L'Etacoral Battery			4					Ditto 1835
Nez de Guel Battery			5					Completed at the expense of The Ordnance 1835
Fliquet Tower							1	
Verclut Tower			1					To be built by Ordnance
St Catherine's Tower							1	
Archirondelle Battery				4				
Anne Port Tower			1					Proposed to be executed in 1936-7
Mont Orgueil Castle			8		6			
Pr William Redoubt			4					
Fort Henry			4				1	The same as at the close of the War with the exception of Mont Orgueil Castle
Small Towers - 6							6	To which it is proposed to allot 8 24 pdrs in stead of 3, for the better protection of
Seymour Tower & Battery			2					Grouville Bay.
Platte Rocque Tower							1	
La Hocque Tower							1	
Icho Tower			1					
Point des Pas 3 Gun Tower			3					This work was completed in 1834 at the expense of the Ordnance & the nature of Guns required is assumed - and corresponds with the traversing platforms demanded with the Engineers estimates for 1836-7
Total Required	5	134	38	38	47	22	18	
No of Guns & Carronades in charge in this Island after the Foreign Guns & 68 pdrs are removed		146	69	40	50	22	18	
No of carriages & slides iron & wood complete in charge		112	75	76	46	23	16	

The Number of Towers and Batteries were 100, mostly open, scattered over the Island during the last War, Mounting between 3 & 400 pieces of ordnance of all Calibres.

Memo. The Works inserted in red ink are those to be erected in reference to the Master General & Board's Order 28th February 1833 1/37 This Return is made; with the exception of 5 - 32 pdrs for Elizabeth Castle, in reference to the number and nature of the Ordnance on the Island after the Foreign Guns and 68 pdr Carronades are removed

To R Byham Esq
Etc etc

G.G. Lewis
Lt Col Commanding R.E.

J Sinclair
Lt Col Commanding R.A

La Crete
Extracts from PRO

WO 44/ 76 Report for M Gen Campbell on the Coast defences Corbier to Rozel by Lt Col Oldfield 9/3 1837

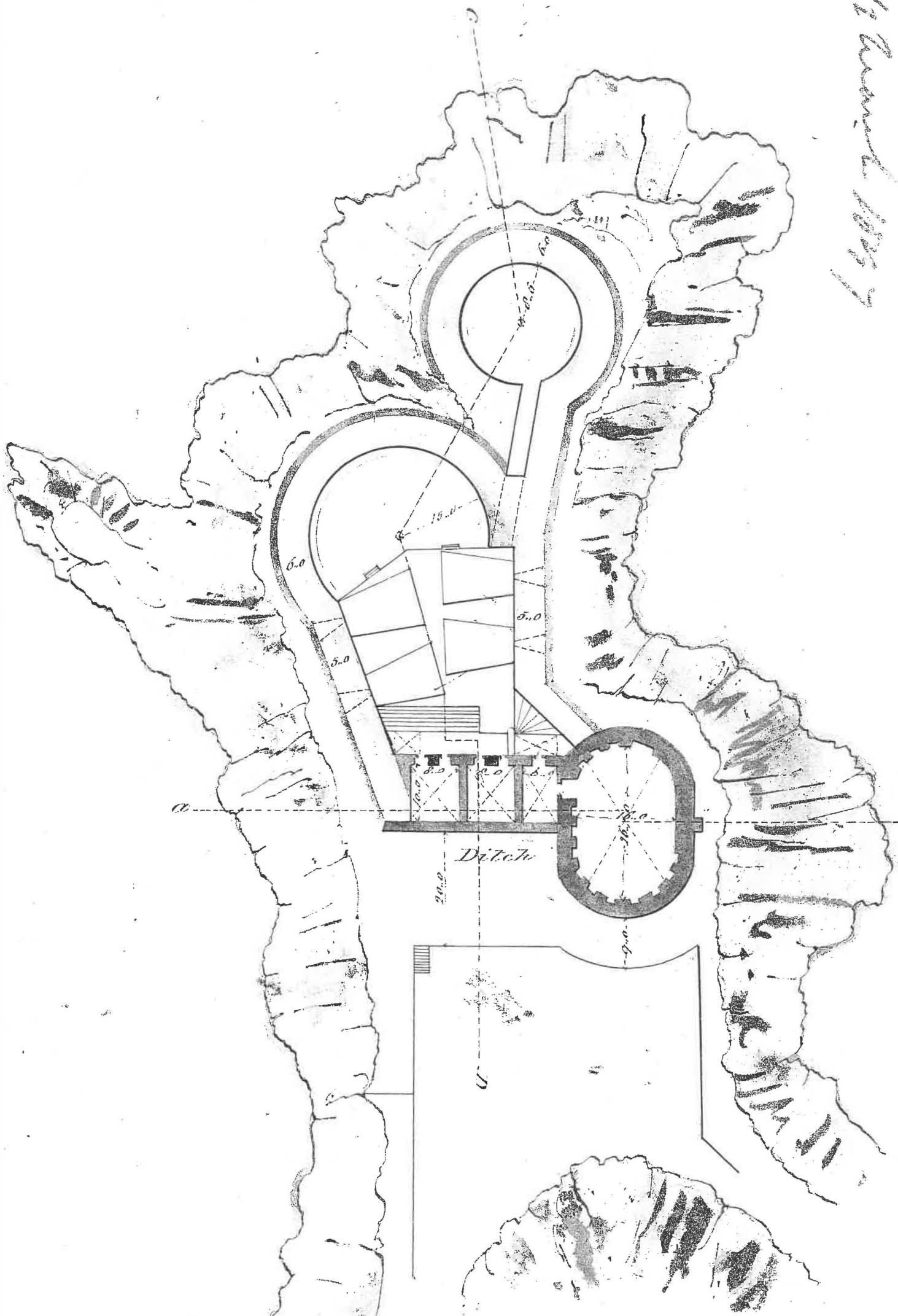
Report upon the present state of the Defences maintained by the States of Jersey from Corbier to La Tour de Rozel agreeably with the act of the States of 3rd October 1807, together with observations there upon.

Fremont Plan K	Fremont - a good building in good order, on Fremont point between Fremont and Bonne Nuit Bay - should be retained as a Guard house & occupied in war time.
Bonne Nuit Plan M	There are remains of Batteries at Hewaise & La Crete, at the former they are very trifling and scarcely Worthy of notice, at the latter it may be well to secure the buildings from further dilapidation, the expense would probably be £1.10s. The latter are called 'Old Le Crete'
La Crete Battery & Gd Ho	This post which is situated so as to see into the bays of Bonne Nuit and Havre Giffard is calculated for 6 Plan L Guns, an officer & 30 men, with a magazine for 40 barrels of powder and is a respectable post erected in the year 1835. The tank will contain 540 gallons of water.
Bonne Nuit Watch House Plan N	Walls in tolerable order, it is recommended that they be secured from further dilapidation the expense of which may be £1.10s

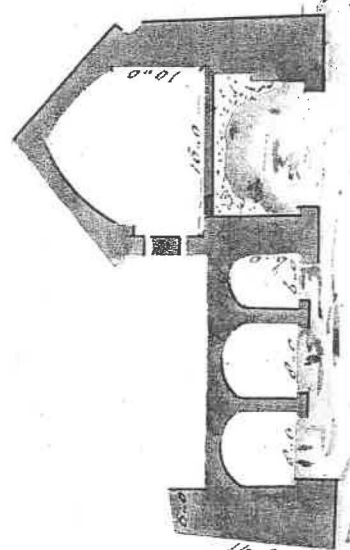
A.xvi

'Plan and Section of La Crête Battery and Guard-house, Bonne Nuit
as completed in 1835' by Lt Col. Oldfield, 12th March 1837
(Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20)

12 August 1897



6981 3482 1135
J. H. J. M. J.

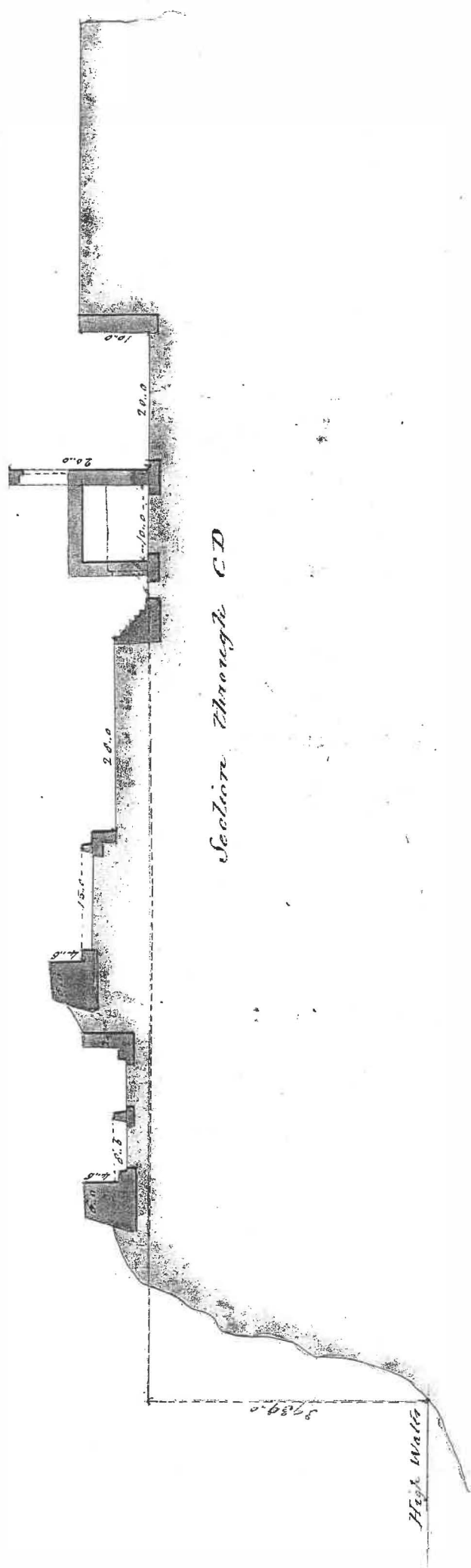
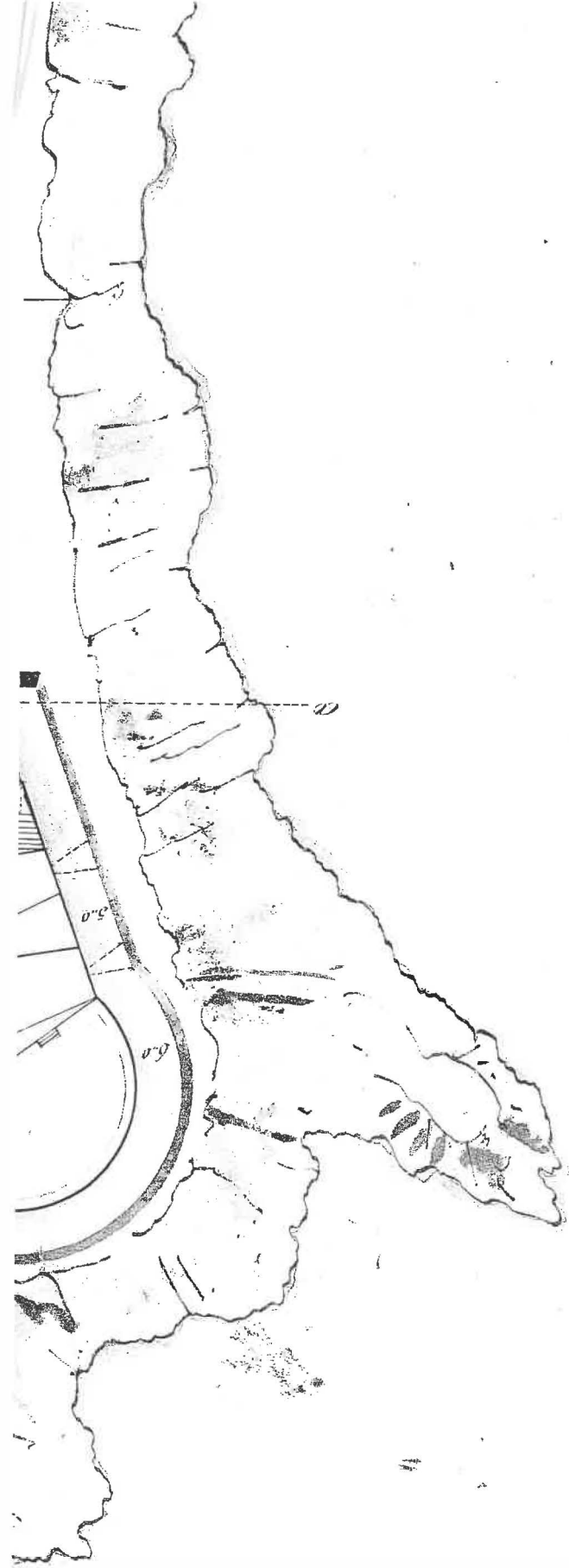


Section through A-B

Water

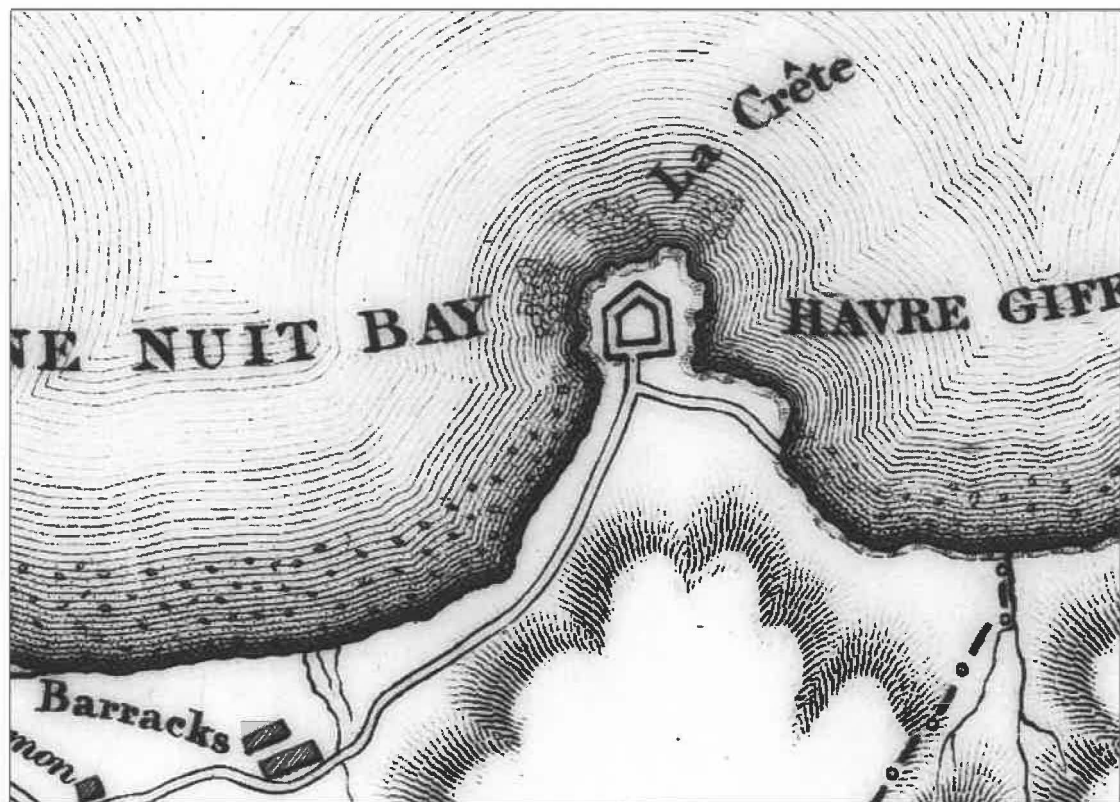
High





A.xvii

Map of Jersey by Hugh Godfray, 1849
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/120/A/107)



A.xviii

Correspondence between Committee of Defence and Royal Engineers
regarding repairs to La Crête and L'Etacorel Batteries, 1854
(Jersey Archive ref: D/AP/B/4)

Invoice from Seyssel Asphalte Company to the States of Jersey for repair
works to Kempt Tower, L'Etacorel and La Crête Batteries, 1855
(Jersey Archive ref: D/AP/B/5/1)

Correspondence from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Defence Committee
regarding repair work to coastal defences, 1857
(Jersey Archive ref: D/AP/B/7/4)

Adj. Engineers Office
July 26th November 1854

Sir,

I beg to remind you that I have not yet received the official notification that the House have authorized the expenditure of £206.3.4 in repairs to the two Batteries on the Coast, La Cotte & L'Ecluse, and I have to request that the necessary Authority may be forwarded to me accordingly.

I would also beg to call the attention of the Committee to the circumstance, that a quantity of Paving Stones taken up from the Terrace plain of the said Batteries will not be required for the repairs in question, and not being worth the expense of conveying to St. Helens, I beg to suggest they should be disposed of on the spot and the amount deducted from the Bill for the work.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient
humble Servant

J. H. M. M. M.
Comd. Eng.

E. L. Deane Esq.
Chairman of Committee of Defence.

C. A. O.
For Allowance.

Recd.

No.

The States of Jersey

Part

Alterations, &c. under £1000
Ordinary and Current Repairs

The Total for each Part to be distinct in the Abstract.

ORDNANCE SERVICE.

Jersey District.

C. A. O.
For Payment.

Reg. C.

Chargeable to the Estimate for the Year 18 55, 56

Mr. Farrell
Contractor for a Asphalt
to be allowed the under-mentioned Sum for the following Services performed by him
between the 1st of October
and 30th
of December
18 55

Work, requests
to be allowed the under-mentioned Sum for the following Services performed by him
between the 1st of October
and 30th
of December
18 55

Date	Number, Measure, or Weight	Description of Day or Measured Work	No. of Item in Schedule	Rate	Amount
1855		Empty Tower			
December	716 ⁵ / ₁₂	feet dupes of Segued Asphalt			
Quarter		Laid 1/2 inch thick on platforms			
"		of Tower			31: 6: 10 ¹ / ₂
	1436 ⁶ / ₁₂	feet run of Vertical			5: 7: 7 ¹ / ₂
	140	of Filling			1: 9: 2
		To men time laying concrete			
	1	Day spreader			6: 0
	2	Caldron Men			8: 0
		lodging money			3: 0
		To men time material consumed			
		at St. Helier & La Ferte Batteries			
	2 1/2	Days spreaders			15: 0
	1 1/2	Caldron Men			18: 0
	2	cwt Asphalt			16: 0
	1/2	Min. Jar			5: 0
	3	cwt Fuel			6: 0
		Wages to the Batteries			17: 6
	2 1/2	Days use of Utensils			5: 0
		lodging money			2: 0
		Total. Distest R.			143: 5: 2

Contractor's
Full Address.
SEYSEL ASPHALT
LONDON.
COMPANY.

No. 10, Langate
Town of Surrey
County.

Government House
6th August 1854.

Sir,

I have the honor to
transmit to you the enclosed
Account certified by the Commanding
Royal Engineer amounting to,
£ 13.9.7 due to Mr. Haddell (the
Government Contractor) for work
and materials used in the repair
of the Coast Defences; and to
request that you will submit
the same for payment, to the
Committee of the States for the
Defence of the Island.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant

J. Channing.
Secy.

C. L. Dixon Esq.
President of the Committee
of the States for Defence
H. ——— H. ——— H.

Yours

J. The States of Jersey

*To J. C. Rodet Contractor
for Government Works - for the following services
performed by him, by order of the Commanding
Royal Engineer, and in accordance with act
of State dated 25th November 1856 -*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Description of work & materials</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>From 1st July to 31st October 1856</i>							
		<i>Repair and Survey Towers and La Crite Battery.</i>					
	2	Days Carpenter	474	2-9	5	6	
	13	Do Mason & Plasterer	120	2-6	5	18	3
	14	Do Labourer	122	2-0	1	8	0
	9	Barrels Portland Cement	2-10	1	5	6	
	52	Do Roman Do Do	113	2-1		11	0
	2	Cubic Feet Lime unstacked	100	7		1	2
					9	9	5
		<i>add 15 Per Cent as per Contract for distance beyond 14 Miles from St. Helier</i>			1	8	4 1/2
					10	17	9 1/2
		<i>Deduct 7 Per Cent as per Contract</i>				15	2 1/2
					£	10	2 7
<i>From 1st November to 31st December 1856</i>							
		<i>Câtel, Boulay Bay & La Crite Batteries</i>					
	84	Feet Supr 3" Deal	22	1-10	3	1	
	8	Days Carpenter	474	2-9	1	2	0
	1	10" fire plate Hook Lock	365	3-0	3	0	
	1	Box of Key filled in	351	9			
	4	Quint best sweet oil & gallon	107	1-0		3	
	1	4 spikes	375	3		3	
	2 1/2	Gallons Coal Tar	253	1-10		11	6
	126	20" nail	100	1-10	1	2 1/2	
	75	16" Do	105	9		7	
	3	Small screw bolt		3			
		<i>Carried forward</i>			£	1	12 9 1/2

Brought forward.				1	12	9½
52	Four Cabs Swedish Fir in sawthing & cut annuities	1/10	2-1		11	5½
58	1/2 Miled Lead	20	26-0		13	5½
add 15 Per Cent as per Contract for distances beyond 75 miles from Station				2	17	8½
					8	7½
				3	6	4½
add 1 Per Cent as per Contract						1 ¾
				2	3	4 0

Obstructions.

Hampel & Lewis Towers and Le				10	5	7
Cable Battery						
Cable Battery Bay & Le Cable				3	4	0
Batteries						
Total.				13	9	7

Certified, that the beforementioned services were
actually performed and materials supplied as charged
as charged for in this Bill. -

C. J. Skyring for Burgoyne
 S. H. Skyring Clerk of Works
 5th Aug^r 1857
 Forwarded for payment.

C. J. Skyring
 S. H. Skyring
 5th Aug^r 1857

A.xix

Extract from the Records of the Lieutenant Governor of Jersey (Jersey Archive ref: A/D2/1)

A/D2/1

Letter from .(Maj Gen Sir Robert Percy Douglas)

To D Adj Gen RA

10/11

1860

Sir Upon my arrival here on 18th Sept I received from Col Renwick Re your letter of the 6th Sept numbered as per margin. (1/RA/Armaments-2/1102)

I have inspected every work in the Island to which the joint report of the Commanding Officers RA & RE - bearing date 12th June last refers, and after careful consideration of the present and proposed armament for this Island, I have now the honour to submit to HRH the General Commanding in Chief's consideration my opinion upon the whole subject, and especially with reference to the remarks of Colonel Renwick dated 14th July last to add some further remarks.

Your instructions have reference solely to the matter of armament and to this special subject I shall as far as possible confine my present observations, but it is difficult to give an opinion respecting the most suitable armament for a particular site without touching to a greater or less extent upon the nature of the works which it is proposed to arm - and I trust accordingly that I shall be excused in departing from the strict letter of your instructions in regard to this matter.

Grouville Bay

I concur in the recommendations for the reconstruction of these works for the reception of the particular armament suggested by the Commanding Officers of Artillery & Engineers, and for the abandonment of Seymour Tower and Icho Tower's Batteries, and in so far as intended for the reception of Artillery, that of the smaller Martello Towers round the Coast, replacing some of these however by earthwork defences on the higher level, in St Catherine's Bay for the protection of the Harbour, and in St Brelade's Bay opposite to Beauport Battery, and perhaps at Greve de Lecq, but this is I must own so questionable as to deserve the opinion of one more qualified than I am to speak on such subjects.

Batteries: Catel, Beauport, La Crete, Pier L'Ertakerel & Nez du Guet.

I concur in the recommendation of the armament for these Batteries but I feel bound to state that I consider their position and form of construction to be as bad as can be. Under the fire of the Naval Ordnance of the present day I apprehend these batteries would be untenable. If preserved in their present state they require a considerable outlay, for the scarping of their sea fronts. I think however that they should be replaced by earthwork batteries on the higher level. They are really miserable works.

Remarks of Colonel Renwick.

With reference to the remarks of Col Renwick RE dated 14th July last, I beg to state for his Royal Highness's consideration that I concur in the recommendation of Colonel Cleaveland with regard to the utility of Batteries of position. I do not as yet feel justified in making any distinct demand for a specific number of Guns of position nor in indicating what should be their precise nature since these details require a more intimate local knowledge of this Island than I have yet been able to attain amidst the many calls upon my time since my recent arrival in the Island; but I am decidedly of opinion that it would be of the greatest utility to the defence of this Island to introduce some Guns of position - and these if possible Guns of precision - to aid more particularly and chiefly in the defence of Grouville, St Ouem's & St Aubin's Bays, and this as suggested by Col Renwick 'as an adjunct to a strong force in the Island wherein imminent danger of an attack'.

My immediate predecessor recommended the introduction of these Guns (18 Pdr Batteries) but for reasons which I need not now recapitulate in detail the matter was abandoned by him partly on account of the presumed difficulty of horsing such heavy Guns. I do not think however that this would be so great as was apprehended, for under the urgent circumstances which would demand the services of the horses of the Jersey Militia for the transport of these heavy Guns such aid would of course be readily accorded. From the best information I have been able to obtain I gather that in case of an emergency at least 800 horses ie about one third of the whole horses in the Island might be made available for military purposes. This would be amply sufficient to move two demi-batteries of 18 pdr Guns, in addition to our Field Batteries, but could rifled Ordnance of corresponding powers and lighter draft be afforded to us there would be no difficulty in making use of them in so far as relates to available horse power. Since along the whole extent of the shores of the three bays in question for the defence of which such Guns are recommended, there are good roads practicable for heavy artillery with carriageable lateral communications to the higher levels, and the gunners & drivers of the Royal Jersey Militia would under the direction of the Officers and with the aid of gunners of the Royal Artillery prove perfectly equal to the transport of these Guns into any position required for the defence of these shores against a landing 'de vive force'.

I must state however that I only recommend these Guns of position whether rifled or not on the understanding that they be placed in charge of the Royal Artillery and not consigned to the care of the Militia nor housed at the expense of the States of Jersey.

I entertain every expectation that the Royal Jersey Militia might be induced to submit to a regular course of instruction to enable them to move and to work these Guns; in fact the large armament proposed for this Island would demand that the Militia Artillery be organised and instructed by the Royal Artillery in the manning of the garrison batteries, and it will accordingly be an object of much solicitude on my part to endeavour to effect this desirable end.

Strong Forts on the summit levels.

In this remark of Col Renwick I quite concur, see my observations on the existing batteries of Catel, Beauport etc.

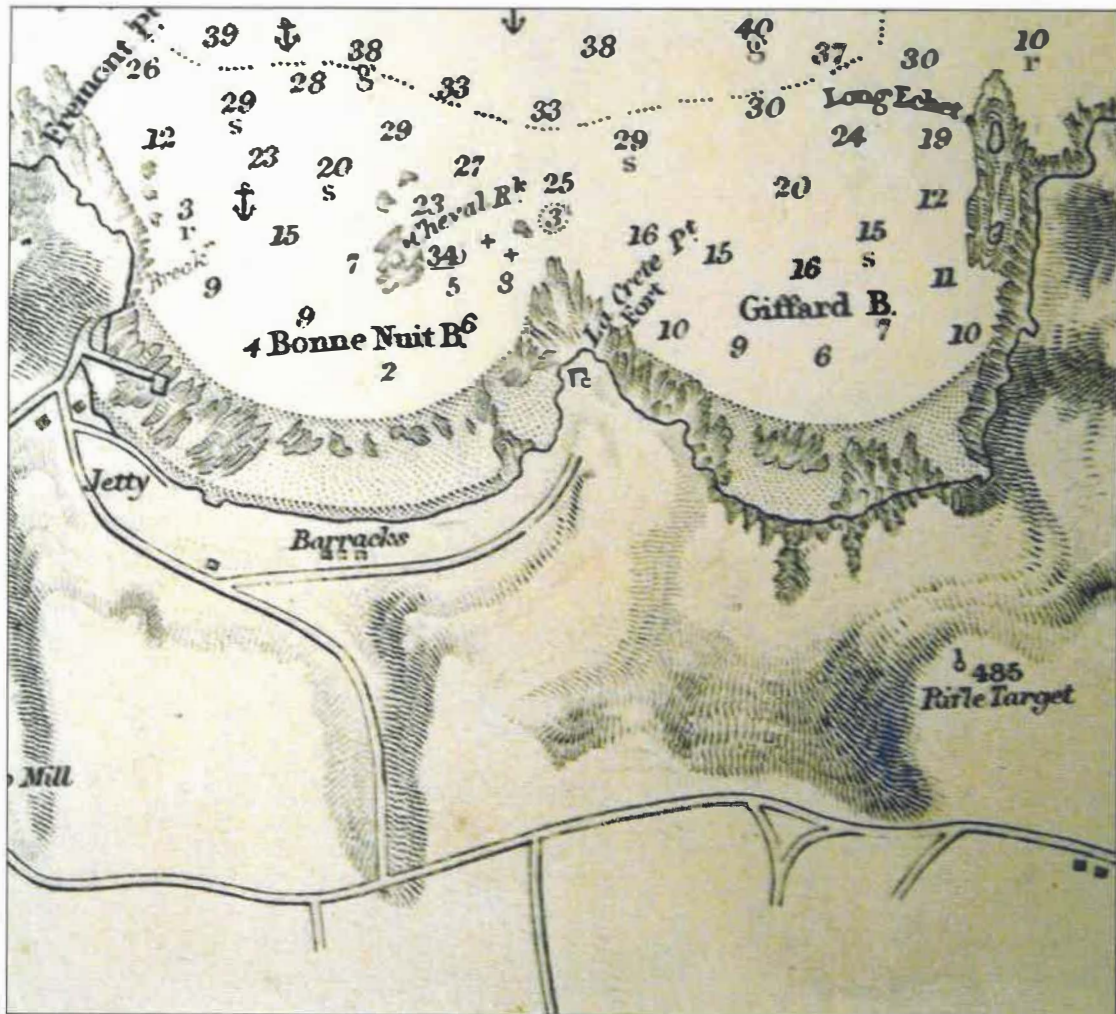
Martello Towers

I have already expressed my opinion on this subject - viz that it is useless to retain the smaller Martello Towers for the reception of Artillery. They might in some cases prove useful under certain circumstances as affording cover for riflemen or as guard houses for infantry but they are ill adapted as Watch Houses from their low level positions. The old Guard Houses on the higher levels should be repaired for this purpose.

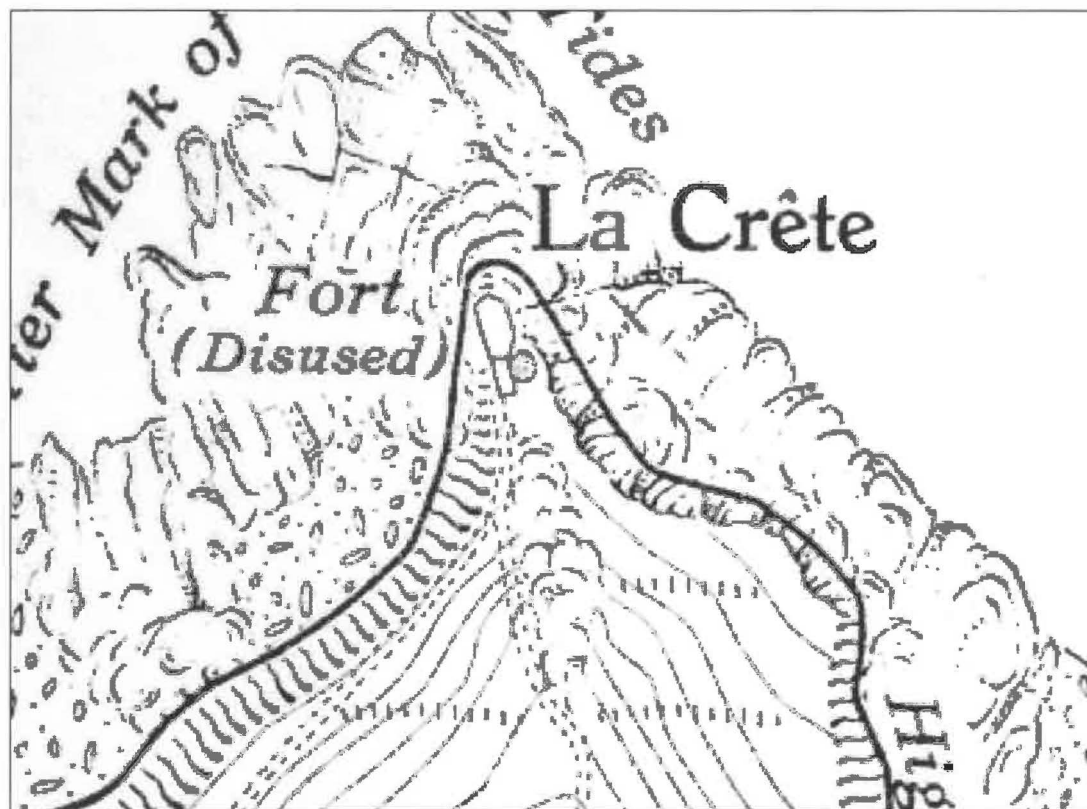
With reference to the remark of Col Renwick that these towers would not be tenable against an attack from the land side with Artillery of even small calibre I will merely state that these towers were never constructed to meet an attack from the land side & that I cannot contemplate any combination of matters under which such an attack upon these towers by the enemy could arrive.

A.xx

Map of Jersey surveyed by Staff Commander J Richards RN, 1867
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/120/A/114)

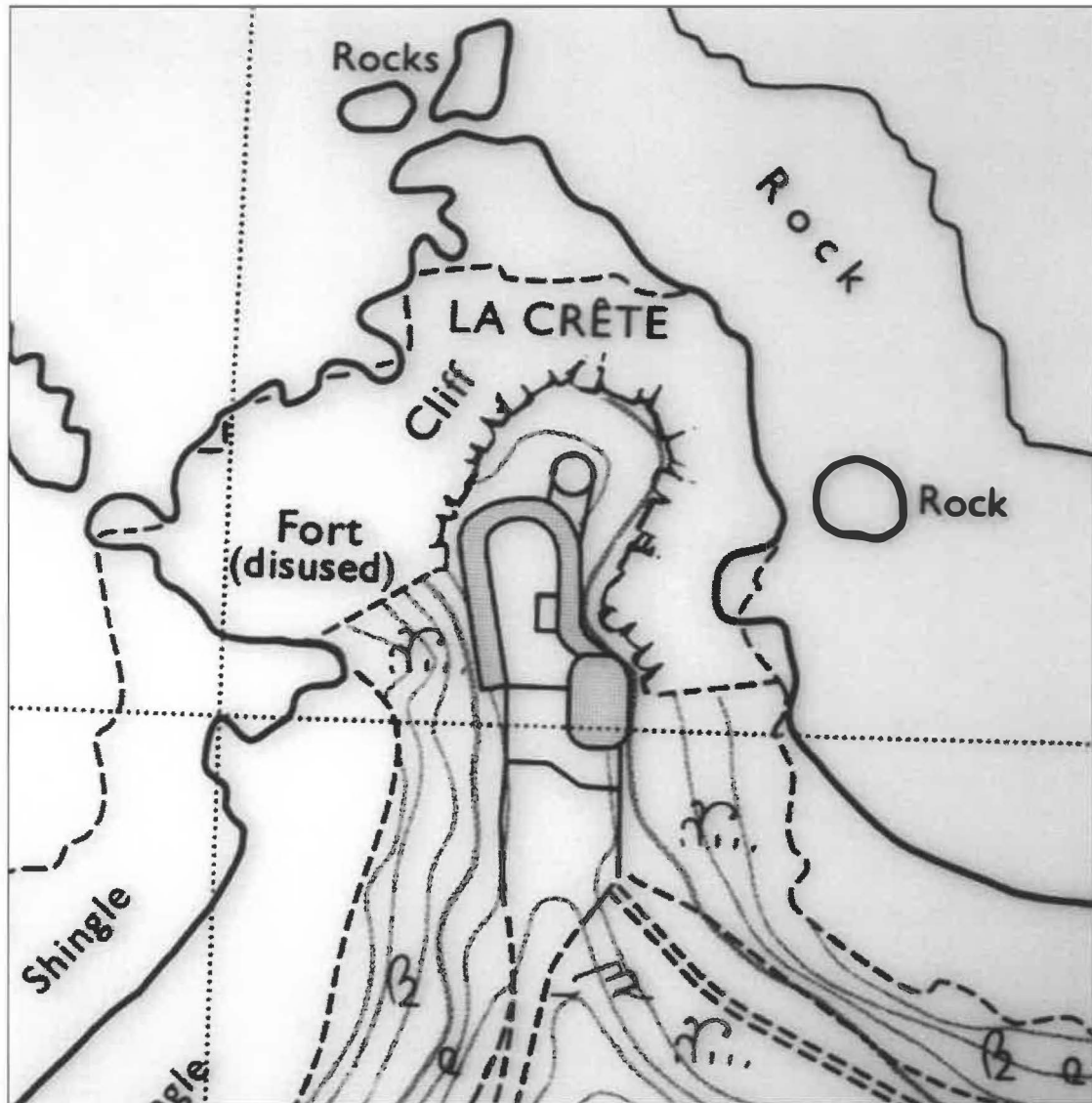


Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935
(Jersey Archive ref: D/Z/L/8/9)



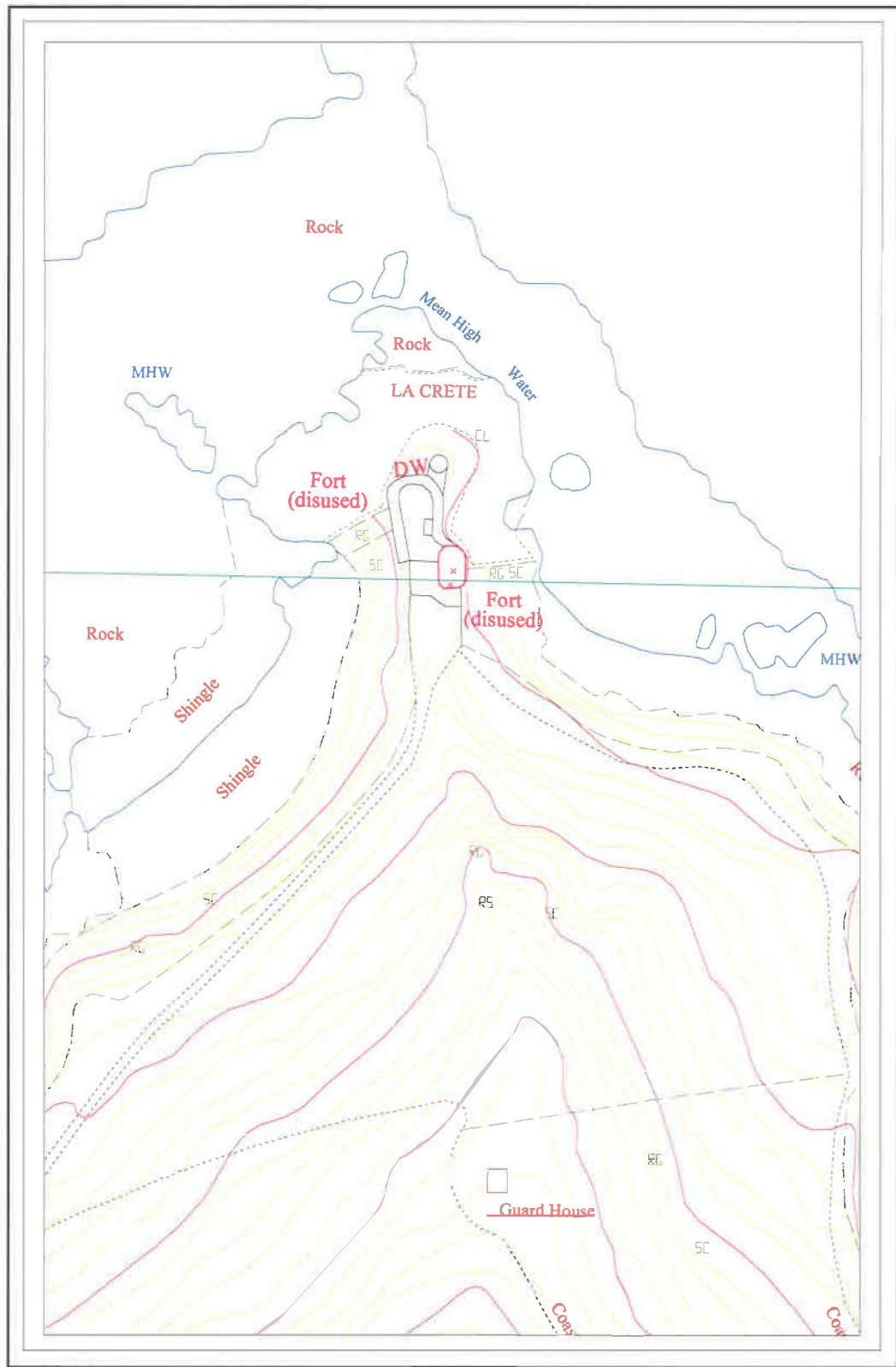
A.xxii

Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/70/A/3)



A.xxlii

Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003
(States of Jersey Planning and Environment Department)



Appendix B

Photographs and images

B.i

Bonne Nuit Bay, Jersey by Philip Oules (1817-1885)
(Société Jersiaise Art Collection ref: SJA/0000/01884)



B.ii

Bonne Nuit Bay, Jersey - nineteenth century print
(Société Jersiaise Art Collection ref: SJA/0000/01883)



B.iii

Pathway to La Crête Fort near Bonne Nuit Bay, 1895
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/005654)



B.iv

View, looking East from Bonne Nuit by Francis de Faye (1890-1910)
(Société Jersiaise Photographique Collection ref: SJPA/035850)



B.v

View of Bonne Nuit Bay by Francis Foot (1900-1930)
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/032761)



B.vi

Photographs of La Crête Fort, 1996-2006
(Planning and Environment Department Historic Buildings Register ref: JN0138)

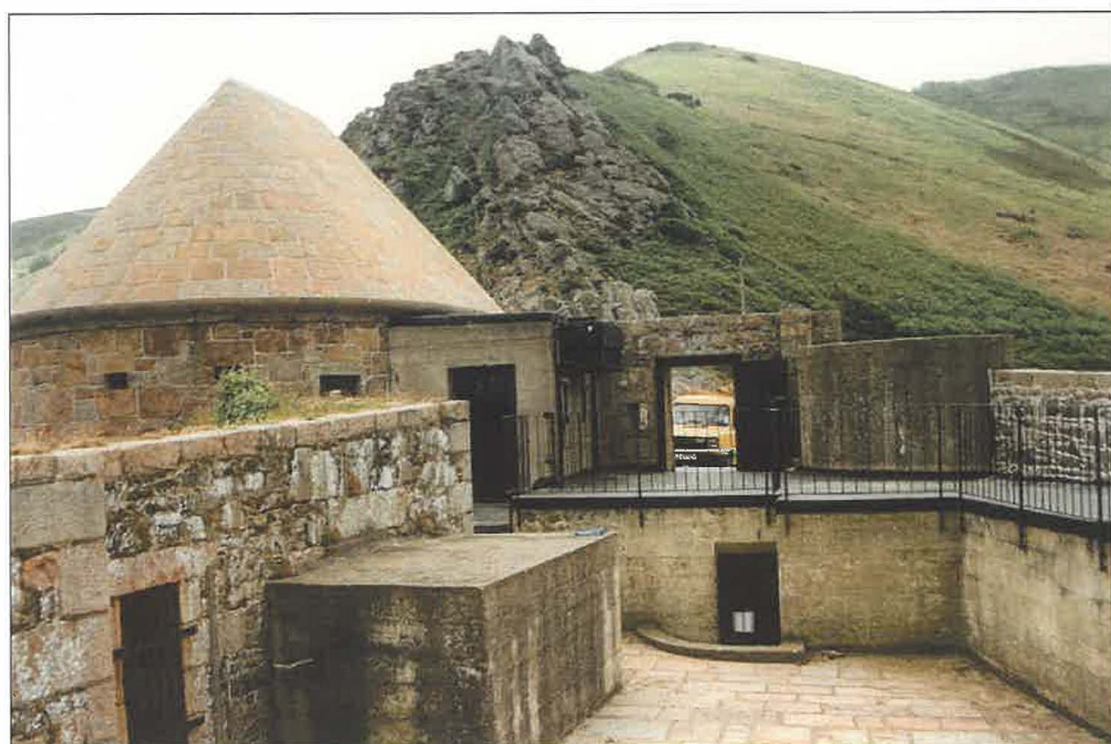
FORTIFICATIONS



La Crête Fort, St John

September 1996



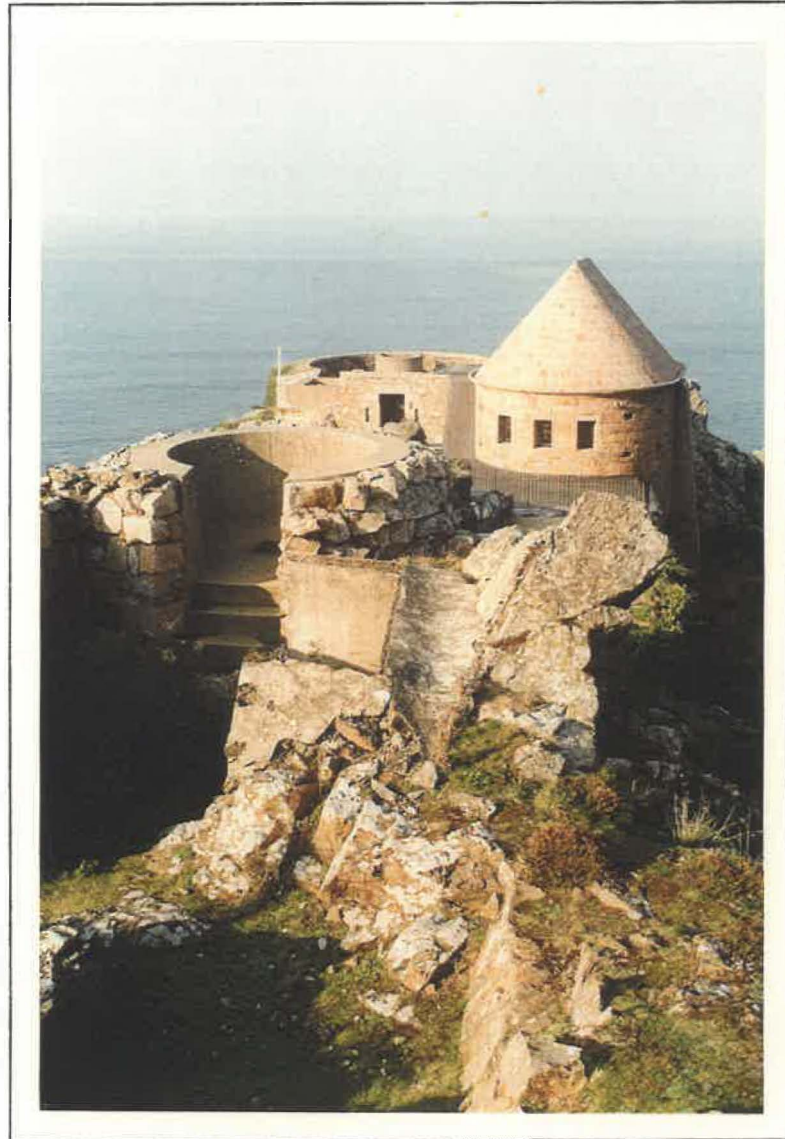


LA CRÊTE FORT
LES NOUVELLES CHARRIÈRES
ST JOHN

PSSI

P & E REF:

OCCUPATION STRUCTURES



8cm mortar emplacement

Ref: J6a

May 1996

LA CRÊTE FORT
LES NOUVELLES CHARRIÈRES
ST JOHN

PSSI

P & E REF:

OCCUPATION STRUCTURES



Non-standard machine gun & observation post

Ref: J6b

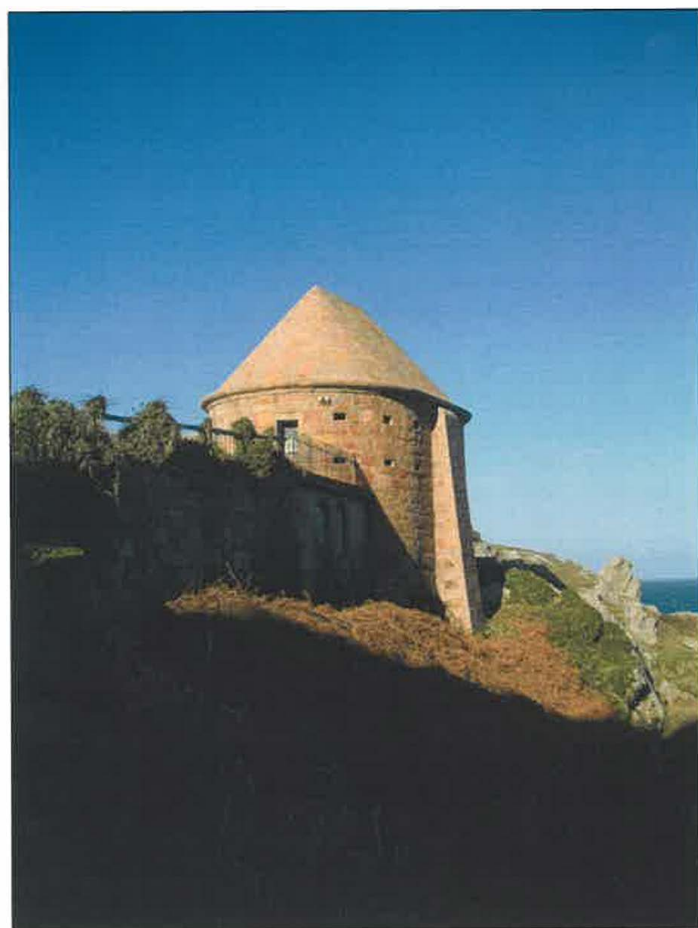
May 1996

La Crête Fort



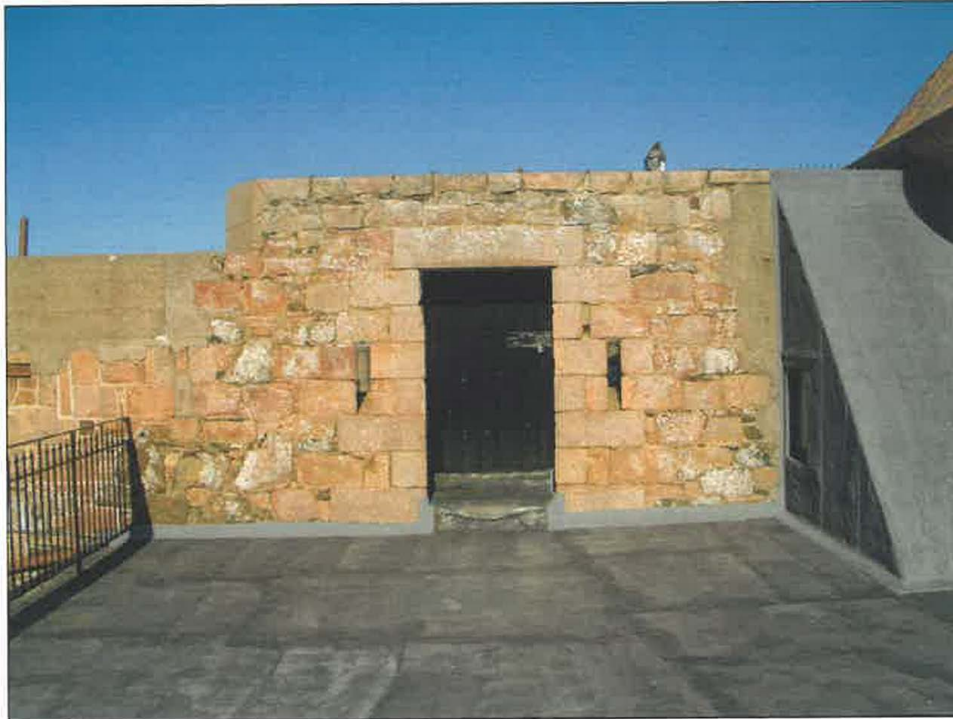
January 2006

La Crête Fort



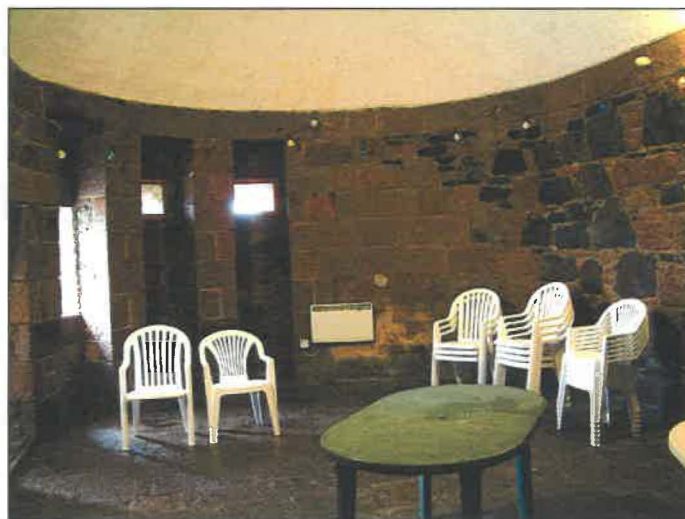
January 2006

La Crête Fort - entrance with German addition



January 2006

La Crête Fort - vaulted magazine



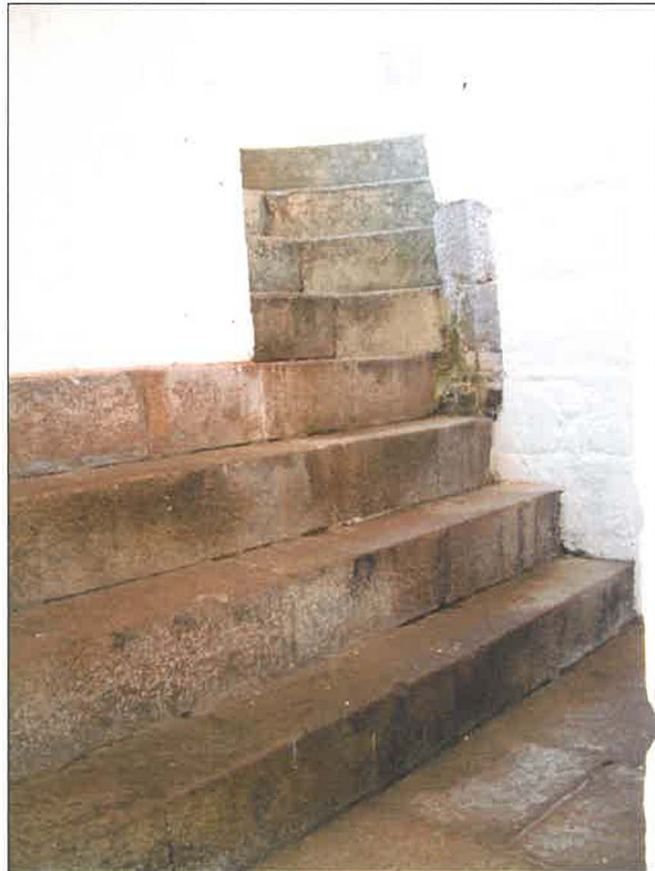
January 2006

La Crête Fort - vaulted magazine



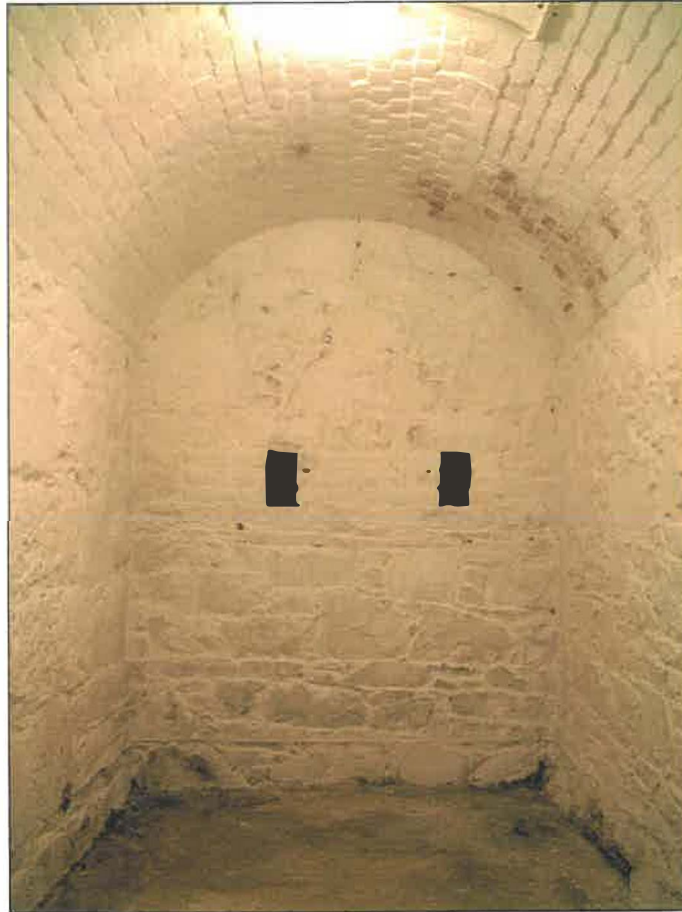
January 2006

La Crête Fort - stairs and passageway to guardrooms



January 2006

La Crête Fort - eastern guardroom



January 2006

La Crête Fort



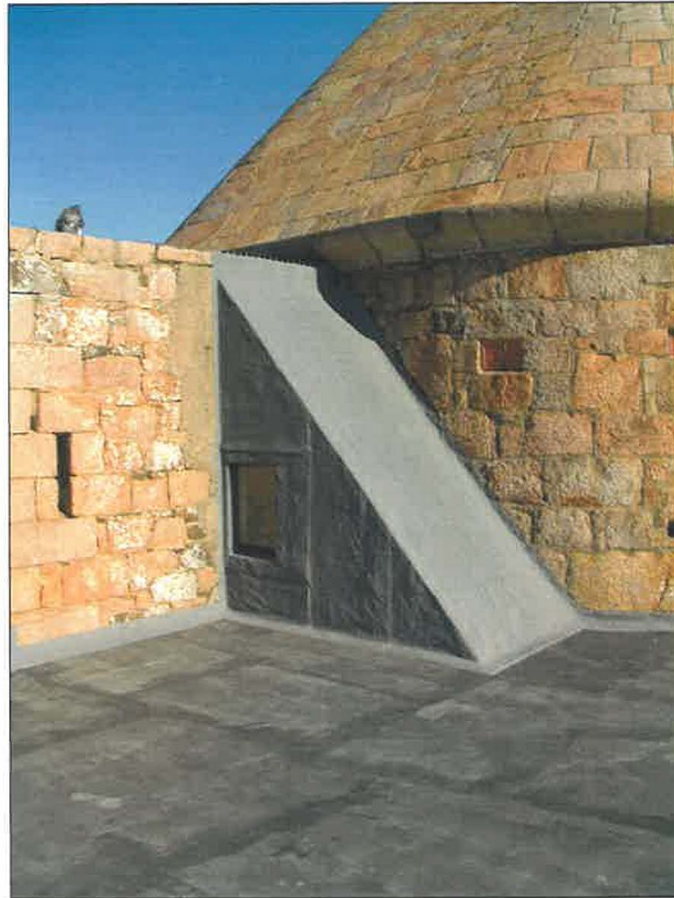
central guardroom



western guardroom

January 2006

La Crête Fort - stairs to infill rooms in the former ditch



January 2006

La Crête Fort - 1834 ditch with infill rooms



January 2006

La Crête Fort - upper traversing platform with German modifications



January 2006

La Crête Fort - lower traversing platform and access passage



January 2006

La Crête Fort



north-east embrasure



north-west embrasure

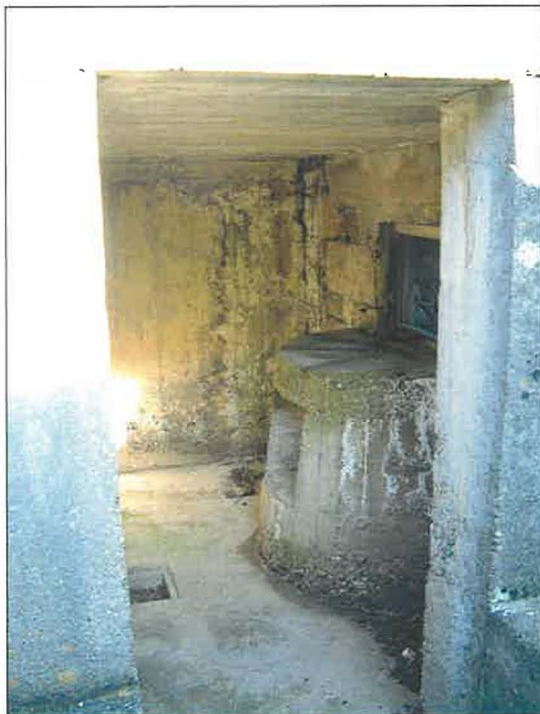
January 2006

La Crête Fort



south-east embrasure

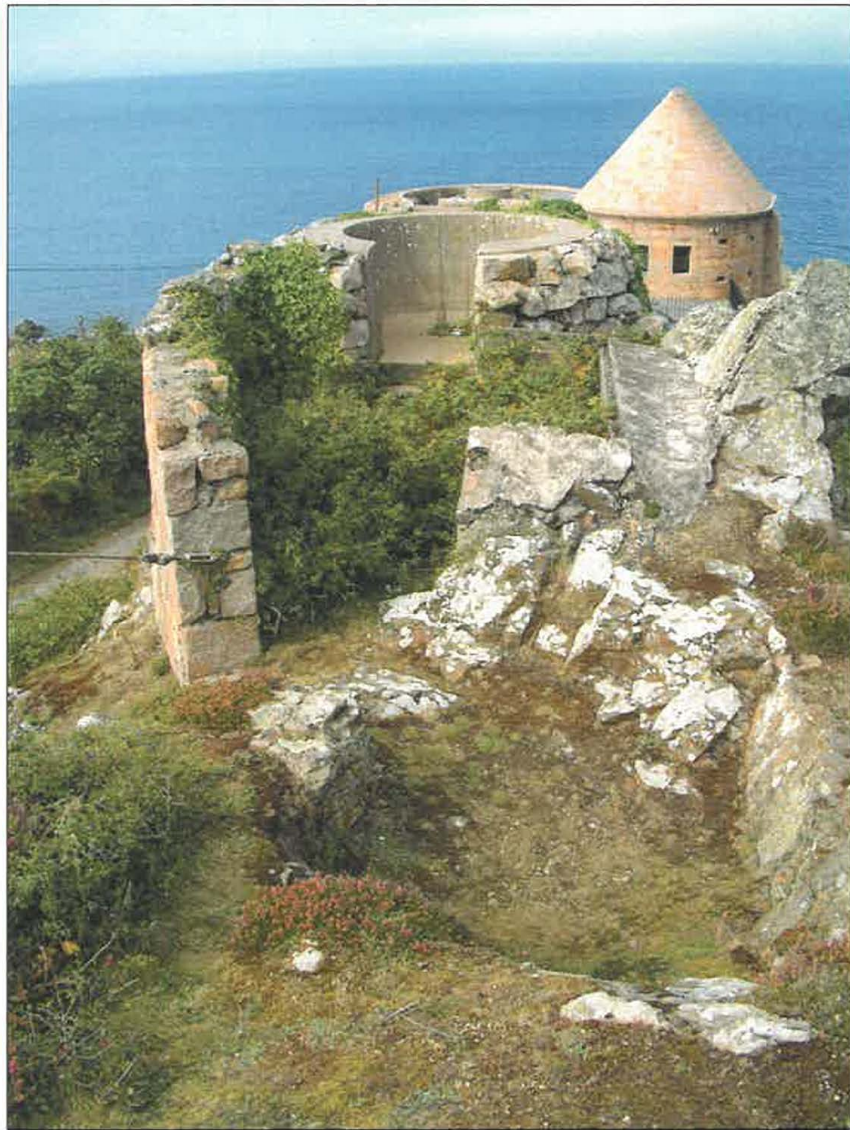
south-west embrasure



1834 embrasures with German modifications

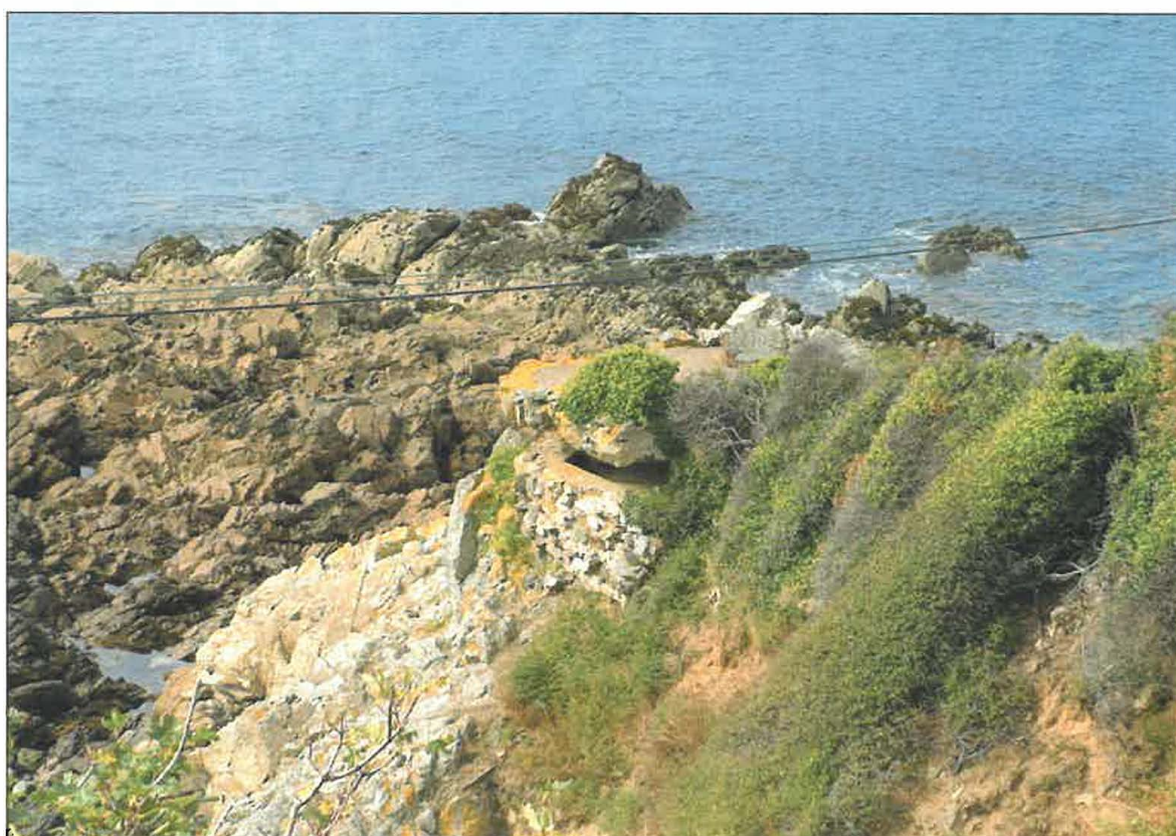
January 2006

La Crête Fort - German mortar emplacement



January 2006

La Crête Fort - German machine gun position



January 2006

La Crête Fort - views of Bonne Nuit Bay and Le Havre Giffard



January 2006

Appendix C

Miscellaneous articles

“A RESPECTABLE LITTLE WORK”
THE STORY OF LA CRÊTE FORT,
BONNE NUIT BAY, JERSEY

by

MARTIN H. BRICE

During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars of 1793-1815, the Channel Islands served as bases for operations against French shores and shipping and as advanced posts against possible invasion of England. However, their very location meant that the Islands were themselves very vulnerable to assault from France.

Nowhere was this more appreciated than in Jersey. Not only is this Island the farthest from England and only fifteen miles from France but the people of Jersey had memories of 1781. In that year, during the previous conflict, the War of American Independence, the French had landed on the east coast and advanced a considerable distance before being halted. Even after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte's main battlefleets off Trafalgar in 1805 there was still the danger of 'commando'-style raids on Jersey — perhaps even a full-scale invasion trying to occupy and hold Jersey as a bargaining counter at some future peace conference. However the British Government had worldwide defence commitments — and defence is expensive.

On 30th October, 1807, the British Government in England and the States of Jersey came to an agreement regarding the costs of coastal defence. The main nationally-significant fortifications in Jersey, both inland and coastal, such as Fort Regent and the coastal towers, plus barracks and stores accommodation for strategically-based troops, would remain the responsibility of the British Government. So too, would all the lesser posts and fortlets along the eastern and southern shores, which were nearest to France. Meanwhile the States of Jersey would assume financial responsibility for the construction and maintenance of lesser works along the northern and western coastlines — less accessible to the enemy, but still important for local defence.

Reference was made to this document whenever there was debate¹ over who paid for what; for, in spite of this agreement, the peculiarities of the system still afforded ample opportunity for administrative confusion. The States of Jersey may have owned certain fortifications, but their location was determined by the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall, London, and their design was undertaken by the Royal Engineers, while their armament was recommended by the Royal Artillery and issued by the Board of Ordnance. In fact, all the cannon, mountings, ammunition and associated equipment remained the property of the Board of Ordnance, stamped with the British Government's broad arrow (as seen on

old-fashioned convicts' uniforms).

The senior Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers in Jersey thus had the difficult duty of reporting both to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island and to the Master-General of the Ordnance in London. In addition, there was an Inspector-General of Fortifications, Barrack-Masters and other Army and Navy officers, government officials, elected representatives and influential pressure-groups, all of whom had valid and legitimate reasons for asking questions, issuing instructions, requesting reports, offering advice and making suggestions. That the system worked at all is a tribute to the personalities involved; only occasionally does the correspondence betray irritation at some other department's interference.

La Crête Point (Crest Point) lies between Bonne Nuit Bay and Giffard Bay. The latter was known as Le Havre Giffard when the headland was fortified by the States of Jersey in 1813. Indeed, the work at La Crête was entitled originally Havre Giffard Battery. It mounted two French iron 18-pounder guns served by a magazine, a store and a guard house. Bonne Nuit Bay itself was further defended by an Upper (Hurvase),⁽¹⁾ and Lower Battery, each with two French iron 12-pounder guns, a magazine and a store. There was also a guard house at Hurvase-Upper Battery, the whole Bonne Nuit double-battery complex being paid for, like La Crête, by the States.

In those days the Admiralty was not in charge of arming and ammunitioning its own ships; that was the preserve of the Board of Ordnance. So, when the Royal Navy captured an enemy warship, it was the Board of Ordnance which arranged for the vessel to be rearmed with British weapons for standardisation of supply. The surplus foreign cannon were either melted down or, if sufficient shot had also been captured, issued to certain land fortifications. Thus, in 1814, La Crête and Bonne Nuit Batteries were armed with French naval guns — and manned by officers and men of the Jersey Militia. (In England, each county had its own Militia, the mounted troops being known as yeomanry, under the command of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Most able-bodied men were expected to serve in the Militia — or else make some contribution in money or kind. For example, farmers had to provide horses, elderly men cleaned equipment and fishermen joined the Sea Fencibles. Training and occasional duties were part-time, undertaken in addition to full-time civilian employment. There was a certain amount of reimbursement in the form of expenses, subsistence allowances and occasional wages. However, proper wages were paid in an emergency, when officers and men might be required to spend several days away from their regular employment. Indeed, some Militia units became so proficient at the military life that they became fully-embodied components of the Army, their only difference being that they did not serve outside the British Isles. These full-time Militia regiments guarded gunpowder factories, warehouses and prisoner-of-war camps, provided guides for regular regiments marching through their area and escorts for deserters being returned to their units and patrolled stretches of coastline where there was danger of hit-and-run raids by the enemy. During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, the Militia was an efficient, knowledgeable and enthusiastic home defence army and armed police force — even the part-time Militia units had their cadre of full-time officers and N.C. Os.)

Besides the La Crête-Bonne Nuit Batteries, there was a barracks on the road running round the bay. This belonged to the Board of Ordnance to accommodate regular troops

stationed there as a mobile reserve and reinforcement for the nearby batteries plus the States-owned fortifications at Frémont Point, Pouclés, Vicard Point and Les Huvets (sic).⁽²⁾ Centralised control was provided by a signal post up on Le Mont Mado. Another Ordnance installation, this comprised a guard house with a single 12-pounder cannon.

All this equipment and organisation remained in place until the departure of Napoleon Bonaparte for Saint Helena and the apparently definitive pacification of Europe. Once this had been achieved, recommendations were made for the reduction of the armaments in Jersey. In the unlikely event of an invasion ever being attempted again, Fort Regent would be the centre of the Island's defences — a citadel capable of holding out until relieving troops could arrive from England. The coastal fortifications would merely delay the enemy's approach to Fort Regent. Being now of minor significance, they could be reduced in number, those retained being so selected that one fortlet overlooked two possible landing sites. It was recommended, therefore, that the twin Bonne Nuit Batteries be reduced from a total of four to two 12-pounder guns, while La Crête retained both its 18-pounder cannon. The structural condition of both works was described as "good." The Mont Mado signal post was one of the installations to be abandoned altogether. The Bonne Nuit Barracks were not mentioned in this May, 1816, report, but it does not seem likely that they were ever used again for military purposes — not with the regular troops in the Island being concentrated in and around Fort Regent.

The Board of Ordnance received this report on 29th July, 1816. Just over a week later, they ordered its recommendations to be implemented, which is very quick for such a decision. Even so, the Jersey Office of Ordnance was already beginning to organise the "Drivers, Horses, Carts for dismantling" in advance of London's official authorisation. By 26th September, 1816, the two 12-pounders at Bonne Nuit Hurvase-Upper Battery had been dismounted and left lying on the stone platform, the mountings being placed in store. Meanwhile, Bonne Nuit Lower and Le Havre Giffard (La Crête) Batteries still mounted their two 12-pounders and two 18-pounders respectively — and continued to do so on through the 1820s.

By the Spring of 1831, France was recovering her power in Europe and was again being regarded as a threat to the Channel Islands. There was, also, the danger of bombardment and landing from steamships, which, being independent of wind and current, could now approach waters which hitherto had been too hazardous for sailing vessels. Many remote bays might now suffer assault in the event of war. Accordingly Major-General Thornton, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, called for a report on those Island defences paid for by the States. Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, the Commanding Royal Engineer, reported that many fortifications were now in ruins, having been neglected during fifteen years of peace. If new ones were to be built, they should be even better sited so as to provide concentrated fire at strategic locations, instead of being scattered all along the coast. They should be screened also from attack from the rear.

Regarding the sweep of Bonne Nuit Bay itself, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis suggested placing two guns *en barbette* (i.e. firing from behind and over a protective sloping apron of stone and earth) in front of the Barracks. Meanwhile La Crête Battery should be rebuilt to take six guns on traversing platforms (similar to those on top of 'Martello' towers), enclosed in the rear by a defensible guard house. This fort would dominate simultaneously

Le Havre Giffard and Bonne Nuit Bay and the approaches to both.

The Lieutenant-Governor approved all these suggestions, and told Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis to prepare plans and estimates — which he did, submitting them on 18th October, 1831. However, the idea for a Bonne Nuit Barracks Battery seems to have been dropped; evidently it was felt that a new Fort La Crête would be sufficiently effective to deal unaided with an enemy assault on the bays each side of the headland. The total cost of reconstructing La Crête was estimated at £804 0s. 11¾d. The whole plan for the refurbishment of the defences owned by the States of Jersey, costing in total £8,118 3s. 3d., now had to be approved by the Board of Ordnance and the Secretary of State for War in London, further copies of plans being necessary for supply to the various contractors.

The States of Jersey also had to debate and approve the spending of the appropriate sums, their deliberations taking place during the seances of 15th November, 1831, 31st December, 1831 and 19th January, 1832, when the decision to go ahead was made. The States also agreed to pay £2,000 a year towards construction, maintenance and repairs until £7,571 19s. 3d. had been used. It is not clear how they arrived at this last figure, but then most of the States' and citizens' attention was concentrated on coping with the cholera epidemic which broke out early in 1832.

Tenders for the construction of fortifications were advertised from 30th March, 1832, onwards. On that date too, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis sent the whole detailed scheme to the Inspector-General of fortifications, Major-General Sir Alexander Bryce. Three days later Bryce forwarded it to the Master-General of the Ordnance. Arguments regarding who paid for which costs then occupied the rest of the year. There was also frequent reference to the danger from steamboats — and a suggestion from the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, that, to counter enemy steam warships and transports, the Royal Navy should have its own steam squadron stationed in Jersey waters. Not only would it be ready to repel an invasion, the British ships could themselves capture Chausey Island as soon as war was declared, using it as an advance base against French coastwise traffic. The proponents of the idea of a strong Royal Navy being a much better defence against invasion than any fixed shore defences were known as 'The Bluewater School'. Usually the Admiralty was a strong advocate of such a policy — naturally — but, in this instance, they do not seem to have welcomed such a suggestion from a non-naval source. The idea was rejected; Jersey must pay for its own local defence installations now. The Navy would do what it thought best if and when there was a future war.

This exchange of correspondence in the middle of 1833, seems to have been the final considerations before the programme of work began. La Crête Fort was rebuilt in 1834 at a cost of £971, the contractor being a Mr Slater. When complete, there was accommodation for one officer and thirty other ranks, a water tank held five hundred and forty gallons and forty barrels of gunpowder could be stored in the magazine. That was for the planned armament of two 18-pounders and four 12-pounders. However, on 28th October, 1835, these guns had still not arrived for mounting and, in fact, it seems as though they never did. Meanwhile the old foreign cannon were rendered unusable by having a trunnion knocked off (so that the guns could never again be fitted into a mounting), and were then offered for sale for scrap. That was in the summer of 1836; by 19th September of that year, they had all gone.

By 1837, there was a new Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Campbell. He wanted to know how well the improvements decreed by his predecessor had been achieved. Accordingly, the new commanding Royal Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Oldfield, delivered a very full report on the condition of all the defences owned and maintained by the States of Jersey. Dated 9th March, 1837, it covered not only the new and updated works but also the earlier buildings ignored by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis. When he came to Bonne Nuit Bay and its vicinity, Lieutenant-Colonel Oldfield referred to Frémont Watch House as "a good building in good order — should be retained as a Guard House, to be occupied in war time." There were remains of batteries at Hurvase and Old La Crête. "At the former they are very trifling and scarcely worthy of notice. At the latter it may be well to secure the buildings from further dilapidation; the expence would probably be £1 10s. 0d." The walls of the Watch House above Bonne Nuit, where had been the old signal post on Le Mont Mado, were "in tolerable order; the expence of £1 10s. 0d. would secure them from further dilapidation."

The principal work in the area was New La Crête Fort, "a respectable post." It required no work done to it, apart from inclusion in a list of buildings needing routine "repairs to roofs (damaged by storm), easing doors, windows and shutters, painting outside iron work, weeding batteries, cleaning drains, etc." All the buildings in the area had to have the boundaries of the States' property marked. In addition there was provision in the estimates for paying the "travelling expenses of Clerks and Foreman of Works."

La Crête Fort and the other States defence works were still expected to be manned by part-time members of the Militia, now the Royal Jersey Militia, regular troops being concentrated on Fort Regent. Bonne Nuit Barracks had thus become totally surplus to requirements. However, the Board of Ordnance did not wish to relinquish ownership entirely, just in case it was needed in some future emergency. Accordingly they let it to a Colonel John Carr, retired from the Royal Irish Artillery. The rent was £20 per year, beginning Michaelmas (29th September), 1837. Colonel Carr seems to have been a farmer, probably raising cattle, and using the empty barracks to accommodate livestock. By March, 1839, he was applying to make alterations to the property, principally the construction of a cesspool and new drains. The Board of Ordnance was not happy about his proposals for a covered drain under what had been the Barrack Square. The Barracks might one day revert to military use and the Army preferred open sewers because they were easier — and cheaper — to clear out if they became clogged. This opinion, expressed just seven years after the Jersey cholera epidemic, reflects the arguments going on in public health regarding the spread of water-borne diseases.

It would seem from some items of correspondence in the Board of Ordnance files, that the growing danger from France overshadowed all other considerations. On both the local and the international stage, French influence seemed to be expanding. By 1840, there were plans for the remains of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte to be brought back from Saint Helena to Paris; and the name of another Napoleon, Louis, was being heard in the land. And then there was the improving efficiency and reliability of steam power, so that French warships stood a chance of gaining temporary command of the Channel. When that happened the troops waiting at Saint Malo would embark to "attack and plunder" Jersey and the other Channel Islands. Obviously Britain's answer must be an unchallengeable

Navy, but just in case something happened, Jersey's fortifications must always be ready and manned. And what of the Militia who were to man those defences?

Ever since 1815, the reputation of England's Militia had been declining. After twenty-five years of peace, many county units had become little more than social clubs, their most active employment being police duties: cutting down rioters, strikers, trade unionists and farm labourers; horse-riding gentry using their superior weaponry to defend the unequal privileges of their own landowning class — or so alleged the propagandists of such events as the Peterloo Massacre. Fortunately for Jersey, perhaps because of its proximity to the traditional foreign enemy, the Royal Jersey Militia had retained its military function. An 1840 report stated that "The defence of this Island very materially depends upon the fine, loyal, spirited and well organised militia. This body notwithstanding the long period of peace, are still most efficient." However most of their muskets were old and unserviceable. They had twenty-four 6-pounder guns "which make splendid practice" but were worn out. Lieutenant-Colonel English, the Commanding Royal Engineer, recommended re-arming the Royal Jersey Militia with 9-pounders, which not only fired heavier shot but also had longer range.

This, however, was field artillery. Regarding fixed works, Lieutenant-Colonel English made a number of comments about Bonne Nuit Bay and its vicinity. The remains of the Guard House at Frémont Point could be repaired to serve as a blockhouse for eighteen men. The Bonne Nuit Barracks, officially accommodating three officers and eighty-six men, no mention being made of Colonel Carr's livestock, was too exposed to fire from warships in the Bay. It should therefore be screened by an earth parapet, the buildings themselves being connected by a loopholed wall, twelve foot high. La Crête Fort was in good order and ready to receive its guns — which still had not been issued. When they did arrive, two would be mounted on traversing equipment while four would fire through embrasures (or holes in the wall). These cannon would dominate the coast from Frémont to La Belle Hougue. Some alterations were necessary to inhibit accessibility from an attacker's point of view but its chief disadvantage was that it was vulnerable to fire from the high ground in the rear.

As the decade wore on, Jerseymen continued to voice fears of French invasion. The expansion of Metropolitan France into Algeria, in 1845, meant that the French had seventeen powerful steamships in the Mediterranean to transport one thousand men at a time to repeat the surprise landings on the east coast of Jersey in 1781. The new French railways under construction, meant that forces could be brought secretly from any distance for the attack on Jersey. Well may the French at Saint Malo and Granville confidently exclaim that Jersey is to be taken on a declaration of war. Jersey must defend itself by strengthening the coastal fortifications, building a coastal railway to link them up and by arming the population. So argued Colonel John Le Couteur, Q.A.D.C., commanding the 5th Regiment of the Royal Jersey Militia.

By 1848, the Year of Revolutions in Europe, it seems that such lobbying had taken effect; La Crête had received its guns at last — all 32-pounders. Two of 56-cwt were already installed on iron garrison carriages, themselves mounted on iron traversing platforms, but four of 32-cwt were stored at La Crête separately from, but ready for mounting on, wooden garrison carriages. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Streatfeild, the Commanding

Royal Engineer, dated 30th September, 1848, recommended that all the guns should be mounted. "In the event of war, situated as the Island of Jersey is, no time probably would be given for preparation by an active enemy close at hand. This would also give the Militia practice in exercising with the guns which they would use in time of war."

To ensure that nothing happened to this weaponry in these remote places, it was proposed that Military Pensioners be employed as security guards at 6d. per day. This last idea provoked the following comment from the authorities: "One does not see why there should now be occasion for these men when these have hitherto been without them." It was in a similar report of 10th December, 1852, that La Crête Fort received its highest commendation — "a respectable little work."

However, it was not many years before the development of warships, modern fortresses and magazine-loading rifles vindicated the arguments of all protagonists. Iron-clad battleships like H.M.S. *Warrior*, the strengthening and re-arming (or fresh construction) of a few massive nineteenth century citadels, such as Palmerston's Follies outside Portsmouth, and the rise of the Rifle Volunteer movement was the Victorian epitome of Britain's traditional strategy of 'Fleet-Forts-Field Army'. From Jersey's point of view, this meant that the Militia and Volunteers would defend the shore forts, including La Crête, delaying an invader's approach to Fort Regent, itself holding out until relief arrived from England — relief depending on the Royal Navy's control of the sea. If ever that were lost, then no local defences — not even Fort Regent — could hold the Island indefinitely. Not that such an event seemed likely — or even thinkable — as the nineteenth century merged into the twentieth with France now an ally against a distant Germany.

The events of 1940, showed that the Channel Islands were indeed very vulnerable, especially when control of the sea and of the air passed to the enemy. Having occupied the Channel Islands, the Germans proceeded to fortify them, believing that any government would give top priority to reclaiming the sacred soil of the homeland. The north coast of Jersey, in particular, was likely to be attacked from England. Accordingly, Resistance Point La Crête was armed with one 3.7cm PAK 35/36 anti-tank gun and one MG 34S 7.92mm heavy machine gun. Illumination was provided by a 30cm diameter searchlight, while the troops manning the fort not only had their personal weapons, but could also deploy two MG 13 7.92mm light machine guns and an 8.2cm GrW(r) mortar. This last was of Russian manufacture and was brought, apparently, by the seventeen Russian soldiers who had been captured and transferred to the Wehrmacht. One wonders if their three German N.C.Os. experienced the same difficulties with their Russian associates as did the British Board of Ordnance when their Russian allies were stationed in Jersey back in 1799-1800.

Thus La Crête Fort passes from war to leisure. It may not have withstood violent sieges or witnessed other dramatic events, but its history has been a microcosm of military architecture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, reflecting changing dangers and ideas and technologies, the currents of international politics and national economies over almost two hundred years.

Notes

1. The Hurvase Battery, a powder magazine built in 1808, on the falaise at La Vallette (now owned

by the National Trust for Jersey) was bought for £55 by the Le Masurier family who farmed La Valette and later was demolished (*Jersey Place Names*, 1986, Société Jersiaise, p. 300).

2. Les Huvets. This is probably Les Hurets Guard House above La Chrétienne between Vicard and Le Boulay (*Jersey Place Names*, map 3D).

References

The foregoing article is based on research at the Public Record Office among the following papers:- WO (War Office) 44/76, 44/77, 44/79, 44/506, 44/556, 55/1550/2, 55/1550/4, 55/1550/5 and 55/1592/2.

Editor's note

Martin H. Brice is an experienced professional researcher and author. The article is part of a report commissioned by the States of Jersey Public Services Committee to whom we are grateful for permission to publish it.

The original text of the article and the copious notes made by Mr Brice during his research and which are of much interest have been deposited in the Library of the Société Jersiaise.

They cover a period from 1799 to 1854 and include much correspondence between the Board of Ordnance, the Lieutenant-Governor of the day, Officers commanding the Royal Engineers in Jersey, the Home Office, etc., extracts from local newspapers and photocopies of some plans and correspondence. They include also an item relating to the Russian troops quartered in Jersey from 1799 to 1800 and a summary of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st (North West) Regiment and 2nd (North) Regiment of the Royal Jersey Militia on 31st October, 1840.

M.N.M.



PLATE 1 La Crête Fort from Bonne Nuit Bay

Photo: R. Long

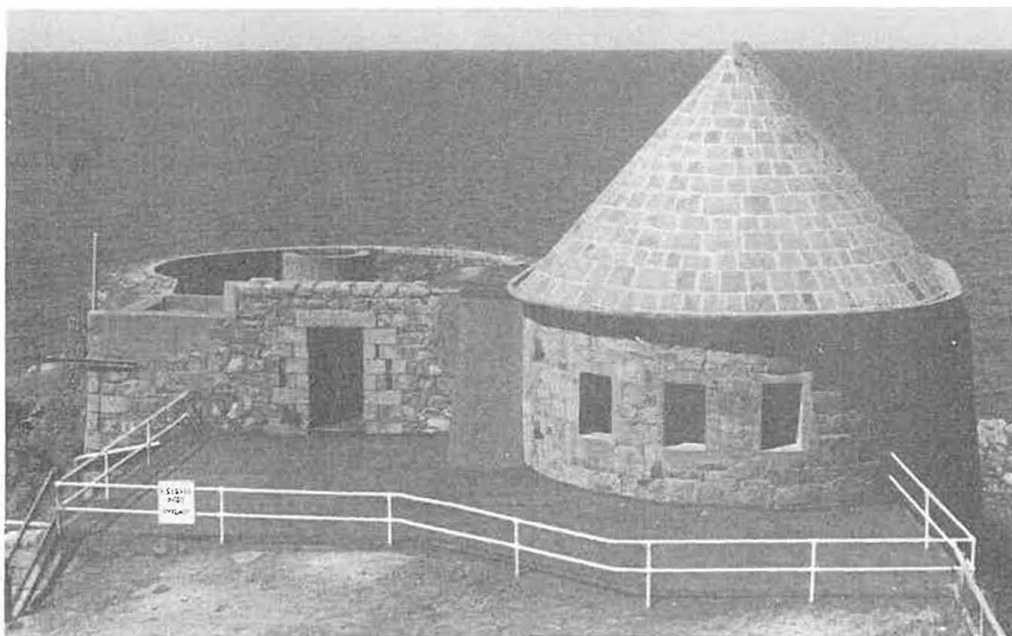


PLATE 2 La Crête Fort shewing the granite roof and gutter

Photo: R. Long

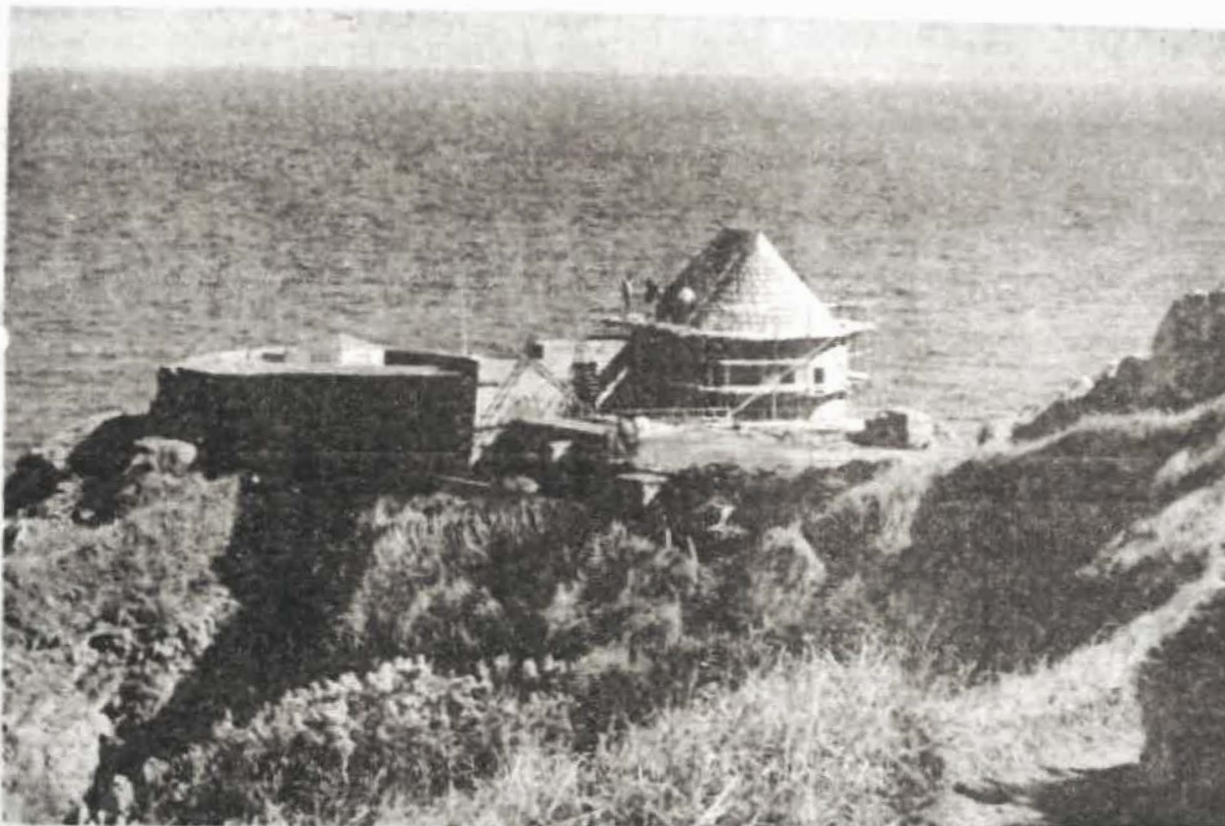
Cii

Papers relating to the Lieutenant-Governor's summer residence

Isle of Man Evening Post

16/117.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1968



LA CRETE FORT REPLACEMENT FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S BUNGALOW

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieut.-Governor, Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Villiers, whose summer bungalow overlooking St. Owen's Bay was burnt to the ground on December 12 last year, is to have La Crete Fort on the north coast placed at his disposal. Approval of the plan has been given by all the States committees concerned and renovation work is now in progress.

The work currently being done at the fort—which stands on a rocky promontory between Bonne Nuit and Giffard Bay—is of a remedial nature and is being done in an effort to keep it wind and water tight. Such work is part of the policy of the administrators, the Public Works Committee, for all the buildings of a similar nature for which it is responsible. Horn Brothers,

the builders, are the contractors, and were today repointing the stone roof.

German bunker

Part of the fort area—which is reached via a track from Bonne Nuit Hill—was used by the Germans during the Occupation for the construction of a bunker. In addition to it, there are also four rooms within the fort itself. Behind is a courtyard surrounded by a high granite wall.

In a statement issued today, Deputy E. R. Jeune, president of Public Works, said: "In view of the fact that the Lieut.-Governor's bungalow at La Puente has recently been burnt down and that the Island Development Committee does not approve of its replacement on that site, and because La Crete Fort is not suitable for a permanent dwelling, the various committees concerned have approved therefore that La Crete Fort should be placed at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor."

230 years old

La Crete Fort was built about 230 years ago as part of the Island's defence system against French invasion. The bungalow at La Puente was originally occupied by Sir Edward Gassett, Lieut.-Governor from 1945 to 1963, and was acquired by the States for the use of Lieut.-Governors. Before it was gutted, however, the St. Owen's Bay Working Party had recommended its demolition.



Instructions

Higher Level Information

A Records of the Lieutenant Governor of Jersey

A/D General Files

A/D1 Main Series: These file of correspondence and other papers appear to have been artificially arranged under subject headings. It would seem that the original files and bundles of papers were dismantled for this purpose and in this way the original context and arrangement of the papers has unfortunately been lost. The former references are included in the new ones, after the prefix.

Item refs A/D1/L3/11

Item description Papers relating to the Lieutenant Governors bungalow in St Ouen's Bay and La Crete Fort

Quantity/format	1 file	Date/s	13/01/1954 - 21/03/1974	Language	English
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If you wish to order this item to look at on a future visit to the Jersey Archive or to be photocopied and sent to you

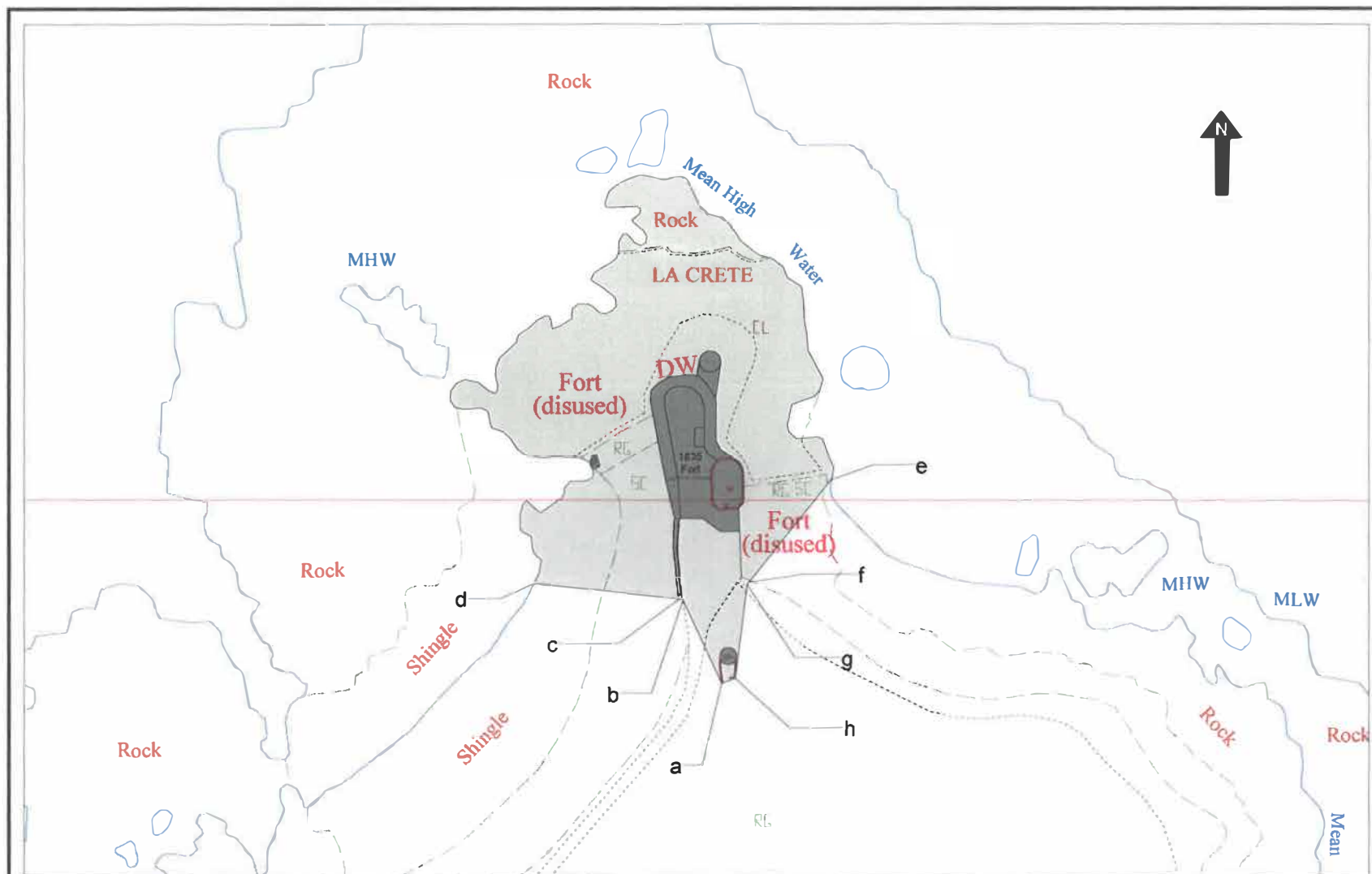
please note the Item Refs and Description and e-mail us at archives@jerseyheritagetrust.org

Keywords

Subjects bungalows lieutenant governors

Place La Crete Fort St Ouen's Bay

Appendix D
Site of Special Interest draft designation



La Crête Fort, Bonne Nuit Bay, St John

Site of Special Interest

Scale:	1:1000
Date:	12:09:05
Drawing No:	

Position and extent of the proposed Site of Special Interest

La Crête Fort, Bonne Nuit Bay, St John

The position and extent of the proposed Site of Special Interest are shown on the plan and are -

- (a) An imaginary line taken from the south-west corner of the granite wall that forms part of the German mortar emplacement, as indicated by the letter “a”, to the south-east corner of the boundary stone marked E^{TS} that is situated by the car park, as indicated by the letter “b”;
- (b) the outer south face of the boundary stone marked E^{TS} that is situated by the car park, from its south-east corner, as indicated by the letter “b”, to its south-west corner, as indicated by the letter “c”;
- (c) an imaginary line taken from the south-west corner of the boundary stone marked E^{TS} that is situated by the car park, as indicated by the letter “c”, along the same alignment as the south face of the boundary stone, to the intersection with mean high water, as indicated by the letter “d”;
- (d) mean high water from the intersection with an imaginary line along the same alignment as the south face of the boundary stone marked E^{TS} that is situated by the car park, as indicated by the letter “d”, to the intersection with an imaginary line along the same alignment as the south-east face of the boundary stone marked E^{TS} that is situated by the coastal footpath, as indicated by the letter “e”;
- (e) an imaginary line taken from the intersection with mean high water along the same alignment as the south-east face of the boundary stone marked E^{TS} that is situated by the coastal footpath, as indicated by the letter “e”, to the east corner of the boundary stone, as indicated by the letter “f”;
- (f) the outer south-east face of the boundary stone marked E^{TS} that is situated by the coastal footpath, from its east corner, as indicated by the letter “f”, to its south corner, as indicated by the letter “g”;
- (g) an imaginary line taken from the south corner of the boundary stone marked E^{TS} that is situated by the coastal footpath, as indicated by the letter “g”, to the south-east corner of the concrete wall that forms part of the German mortar emplacement, as indicated by the letter “h”;
- (h) an imaginary line taken from the south-east corner of the concrete wall that forms part of the German mortar emplacement, as indicated by the letter “h”, to the south-west corner of the granite wall that forms part of the German mortar emplacement, as indicated by the letter “a”.

22nd September 2005

Appendix E
Jersey Heritage Trust – protocol for archaeological work

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** In the absence of statutory guidance the Jersey Heritage Trust has developed its own protocol for archaeological work.
- 1.2** The purpose of this document is to set out the methods to be employed and the standards to be achieved when undertaking works of an archaeological nature at JHT sites.
- 1.3** The protocol mirrors standard practice in England and encompasses the draft *Supplementary Planning Guidance – The Historic Environment*.

2. STATUTORY, POLICY AND ADVISORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended) Article 12 Protection of Sites of Special Interest

Site of Special Interest Permission is required from the Environment & Public Services Committee for the following works to an SSI:

- the demolition of a building or its alteration or extension in any manner which would seriously affect its character;
- the use or operation of any device designed or adapted for detecting or locating any metal or mineral in the ground;
- the insertion of a probe into the surface of an SSI;
- the digging of any hole on an SSI;
- the excavation in an SSI;
- the removal of any sand, stone, gravel, earth or rock from an SSI.

The sites and monuments in the care of the JHT are either designated as Sites of Special Interest (SSI) or registered as proposed Sites of Special Interest (pSSI). Whichever the case all sites will be treated as designated.

2.2 Jersey Island Plan (2002) - Policies relevant to Archaeology

- G11 Sites of Special Interest
- G12 Archaeological Resources
- G13 Buildings and Places of Architectural and Historic Interest

2.3 Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance – The Historic Environment

The SPG provides support to the policy framework set out in the Jersey Island Plan 2002 and is intended to ensure that the historic environment, including the archaeological and built heritage, is a material consideration in planning decisions, that those decisions are informed and reasonable, and that the impact of development on the historic environment is sustainable.

2.4 International Conventions – Jersey has ratified the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985) and

the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta 1992).

The conventions place obligations on member states to introduce legislative, policy and other measures to protect the archaeological and architectural heritage.

- 2.5 Other Guidance** – It is the intention of the JHT to take into account best current practice from other jurisdictions especially English Heritage, Institute of Field Archaeologists, Council for British Archaeology etc. (see bibliography).
- 2.6 Conservation Plans** – Work must be considered in the light of policies set out in Conservation Plans which provide site-specific guidance.

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT (DBA)

- 3.1** A programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource. This will inform the requirement for, and scope of, any non-intrusive or intrusive surveys.
- 3.2** On a large complex site like Mont Orgueil Castle a phased programme of evaluation is adopted, with each stage informing the next.
- 3.3** The DBA should be submitted to the Planning department who will decide whether further information is needed in order to make an informed decision regarding the archaeological resource.
- 3.4** All work should be carried out with reference to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*.
- 3.5 Consultation**
The JHT aims to ensure involvement and support from those other organisations which have an interest in the project.
- 3.6** SSI permissions are automatically referred to the Archaeology Section of the SJ for comment.
- 3.7** Also consideration is given at this stage to seeking any additional academic guidance needed.

4. MITIGATION PLAN

- 4.1** This is required to demonstrate that primary consideration has been given to mitigating loss by the appropriate design of foundations and other interventions prior to determination.

- 4.2** Where archaeological remains are present but preservation *in situ* is not appropriate, we must make appropriate provision for the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the specification produced by the Planning Committee.

5. PROJECT DESIGN

- 5.1** Required to submit a project design to the planning department. This comprises a comprehensive document describing the background to the project, listing aims and objectives, describing the methodologies and resources to be employed and the form of reporting and archiving (EH 1991). The project design will also include appropriate risk assessment(s).
- 5.2** Project designs are to be produced for each stage of evaluation/mitigation works in response to a brief/specification produced by the planning department.

6. METHODS STATEMENT

- 6.1** The proposed data collection methods should be described, making clear why those advocated are the most appropriate and will best ensure that the data collected can fulfil the projects aims.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

- 7.1** Excavation will examine and record the archaeological resource within a specified area (usually areas that contain significant archaeological deposits, but do not warrant preservation *in situ*) using appropriate methods and practices. These must satisfy the stated aims of the project (Project Design) and detailed in the brief/specification produced by the planning department.
It will result in one or more published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive.
- 7.2** A unique site code is issued by the JHT.
- 7.3** All work should be carried out with reference to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (1995, revised 2001).

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

- 8.1** In some cases where pre-determination evaluation has shown that archaeological remains are expected to be sparse, poorly preserved

and are not significant enough to require preservation *in situ* or by detailed investigation and record, the Planning department may still require archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The scale and scope of archaeological monitoring can vary according to circumstances and are subject to a brief provided by the department.

- 8.2 In certain circumstances remains found during a watching brief may require detailed investigation, analysis, publication and archiving.
- 8.3 On completion of the watching brief a programme of post-excavation will be undertaken, culminating in the publication of the results of the investigations and deposition of the site archive.
- 8.4 All work should be carried out with reference to the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994, revised 2001).

9. BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

- 9.1 Preservation by record will be required by condition (planning) where features of interest are likely to be exposed during the works or where damage is unavoidable, or in the case of the removal or covering up of features.
The mitigation will be a full written and graphic record of the investigation.
- 9.2 The work will be undertaken by properly experienced archaeologist/building investigators and conducted according to a brief agreed with the Planning department.
- 9.3 The product of the investigation and recording of the building will be an illustrated report and published account of any discoveries
- 9.4 All work should be carried out with reference to the *IFA Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.

10. POST-EXCAVATION

- 10.1 On completion of the fieldwork a programme of post-excavation will be undertaken, culminating in the publication of the results of the investigations and deposition of the site archive.
- 10.2 A post excavation assessment should be carried out after completion of the fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication.
- 10.3 Proposals for work to be carried out will be expressed as an updated project design

11. COLLECTION, DOCUMENTATION, CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

- 11.1** All finds and samples should be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed by the JHT.
- 11.2** JHT must make available a copy of its Acquisition Policy and Collection Management Plan. This will include recommendations on the content and presentation of the archive, the selection and retention of material, standards for documentation, packaging and conservation requirements, storage grants to be charged and arrangements for transfer of ownership and copyright issues.
- 11.3** The Curator of Archaeology to be responsible for all archaeological finds.
- 11.4** At the end of each investigation artefacts and samples to be taken off site by the Curator of archaeology – usually to La Hougue Bie.
- 11.5** The Curator of Archaeology to arrange for appropriate cleaning, marking and storage, with the assistance of the Société Jersiaise Archaeology Section.
- 11.6** The Project Archaeologist/Curator of Archaeology to inform the JHT Conservator of any conservation requirements.
- 11.7** All work should be carried out with reference to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material*. Best practice is also represented in the UKIC Conservation Guidelines No 2 and English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines.

12. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 12.1** Technical reports detailing the results of the various stages of evaluation will be required for approval by the Planning department. A programme of appropriate analysis and publication will form part of that requirement.
This is likely to take the form of an Assessment report and updated project design. A summary of the result will be required for inclusion in the Heritage Environment Database.
- 12.2** The JHT will seek to ensure the prompt dissemination of all work. The project archaeologist is responsible for the analysis and publication of the data. While exercising this responsibility they shall enjoy consequent rights of primacy. However failure to prepare or publish the

results within 10 years of completion of fieldwork shall be construed as a waiver of such rights.

- 12.3 There is a presumption in favour of publication locally (*Ann. Bull. Soc. Jersiaise*).
- 12.4 Consideration will also be given to more wider publications, through the JHT website and exhibitions.

13. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 13.1 JHT must make provision for the archival storage of artefacts retrieved during archaeological investigation together with associated written and drawn archives.
- 13.2 A copy of all reports should be deposited with the Planning department for the Heritage Environment Database, SJ Library and the SJAS library.
- 13.3 The archive must be treated and packed in accordance with requirements of the JHT Curator of Archaeology, Conservator and Archivist.

14. STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

- 14.1 All staff including volunteers must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project role.
- 14.2 All staff and volunteers must be fully briefed and aware of the work required under the specification and must understand the aims and methodologies of the project.
- 14.3 The site director should preferably be a corporate member of the IFA or equivalent.
- 14.4 The JHT Site Resource Officer will maintain a digital photographic archive of all works in progress.

15. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 15.1 All work is to be carried out in accordance with the latest Health and Safety legislation and good practice.

16. REFERENCES

- The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964, as amended

- Island Plan Policies G11, G12, G13
- Supplementary Planning Guidance – The Historic Environment (draft)
- Granada Convention 1985
- Valetta Convention 1992
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 *Standards and Guidance, By-Laws*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1986 *Code of Conduct*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1992 *Guidelines for Finds Work*
- English Heritage *Management of Archaeological Projects* 1991
- Museums and Gallery Commission 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1992 *Guidelines on the Selection Retention and Display of Archaeological Collections.*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*
- Museum Documentation Association and Society Museum Archaeologists 2000 *Standards in Action : Working with Archaeology*
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.*
- Association of County Archaeological Officers 1993 *Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations*
- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*
- Clark, K 1999 *Conservation Plans in Action*
- Clark K 2001 *Informed Conservation*
- ICOMOS 1990 *Guide to Recording Historic Buildings*
- Museum of London 1990 *Archaeological Site Manual*
- Dixon, P & Kennedy, J 2002 *Mont Orgueil Castle Conservation Plan*
- Jersey Heritage Trust *Mont Orgueil Castle Development Strategy*
- Council for British Archaeology - *Various fact sheets*

Appendix F

Glossary of building conservation terminology

Extract from section 4 of BS 7913:1998 *Guide to the principles of the conservation of historic buildings* (BSI, 1998):

NOTE. *The terms defined are those which can be regarded as having precise or technical meanings in the context of building conservation. No definitions are offered for such general terms as refurbishment, rehabilitation or renovation.*

alteration

Work the object of which is to change or improve the function of a building or artefact or to modify its appearance.

archaeology

Scientific study and interpretation of the past, based on the uncovering, retrieval, recording and interpretation of information from physical evidence.

NOTE 1. *Archaeological evidence in buildings is as likely to be visible or concealed in the superstructure as below the ground.*

NOTE 2. *Archaeological investigation can be destructive.*

conservation

Action to secure the survival or preservation of buildings, cultural artefacts, natural resources, energy or any other thing of acknowledged value for the future.

NOTE. *Where buildings or artefacts are involved, such actions should avoid significant loss of authenticity or essential qualities.*

conservation area

Area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

conversion

Alteration, the object of which is a change of use of a building or artefact, from one use or type to another.

design

Abstract concept of a building or artefact. It can exist in the mind or on paper and if realised, it can be represented in the building or artefact itself.

NOTE. *The design of a building can be original and unaltered, or it can be a composite made up of a series of successive designs.*

fabric

Physical material of which a building or artefact is made.

NOTE. *Its state at any particular time will be a product of the original design and of everything to which it has been subject in the course of its history, including deliberate alterations based on well considered secondary or subsequent designs, careless changes, the effects over time of weather and use, damage and decay.*

intervention

Any action which has a physical effect on the fabric of a building or artefact.

maintenance

Routine work necessary to keep the fabric of a building, the moving parts of machinery, grounds, gardens or any other artefact, in good order.

preservation

State of survival of a building or artefact, whether by historical accident or through a combination of protection and active conservation.

protection

Provision of legal restraints or controls on the destruction or damaging of buildings or artefacts, natural features, systems, sites, areas or other things of acknowledged value, with a view to their survival or preservation for the future.

NOTE. Any intervention or work likely to affect the essential qualities of a building or its character, land or anything which is legally protected would normally require a consent to be obtained through a procedure established by the relevant legislation.

rebuilding

Remaking, on the basis of a recorded or reconstructed design, a building or part of a building or artefact which has been irretrievably damaged or destroyed.

reconstruction

Re-establishment of what occurred or what existed in the past, on the basis of documentary or physical evidence.

NOTE. The strength of this evidence determines how accurate or hypothetical the reconstruction is.

repair

Work beyond the scope of regular maintenance to remedy defects, significant decay or damage caused deliberately or by accident, neglect, normal weathering or wear and tear, the object of which is to return the building or artefact to good order, without alteration or restoration.

NOTE. Most repair work should be anticipated and planned, but occasionally it can be required in response to a specific event, such as a storm or accident.

replication

Making an exact copy or copies of a building or artefact.

restoration

Alteration of a building, part of a building or artefact which has decayed, been lost or damaged or is thought to have been inappropriately repaired or altered in the past, the objective of which is to make it conform again to its design or appearance at a previous date.

NOTE. The accuracy of any restoration depends on the extent to which the original design or appearance at a previous date is known, or can be established by research.

reversibility

Concept of work to a building, part of a building or artefact being carried out in such a way that it can be reversed at some future time, without any significant damage having been done.