

Jersey Heritage Trust

## **Archirondel Tower Conservation Statement**



May 2006

## Contents

1	<b>Introduction</b>	1
2	<b>Brief history of the site</b>	2
2.1	Pre-1794 defence of the bays	2
2.2	Archirondel Tower and Battery and the Harbour of Refuge	3
2.3	Late nineteenth century decline and the German Occupation	4
3	<b>Overview of the key surviving elements</b>	5
4	<b>Statement of significance</b>	7
4.1	Archaeological significance	7
4.2	Historical and architectural significance	7
4.3	Ecological and landscape significance	8
4.4	Cultural significance	8
5	<b>Identification of major conservation issues</b>	8
6	<b>Statutory and policy framework</b>	9
6.1	International Conventions	9
6.2	The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended)	10
6.3	The Jersey Island Plan 2002	10
6.4	Supplementary planning guidance	11
6.5	Building Byelaws	11
6.6	Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000	11
6.7	Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989	11
6.8	Other relevant guidance	11
7	<b>Conservation policies</b>	12
7.1	Conservation philosophy	12

7.2	Policy for recording and mitigation strategies	12
7.3	Policy for maintenance and repair	12
7.4	Policy for protecting the natural environment	13
7.5	Policy for reconstruction and alteration	13
7.6	Policy for service provision	14
7.7	Policy for interpretation	14
8	<b>Summary of proposed additional research and analysis</b>	14
9	<b>Implementation and review</b>	15
10	<b>Sources and references</b>	16
<b>Appendices</b>		
A	Documents, maps and pictures	
B	Site of Special Interest draft designation	
C	JHT protocol for archaeological work	
D	Glossary of building conservation terminology	

## **1. Introduction**

The Jersey Heritage Trust prepared this conservation statement for Archirondel Tower in consultation with the Conservation Advisory Group in February-May 2006. 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**

For a detailed history and analysis of the Conway Towers please see: Davies, W (1991) *The Coastal Towers of Jersey*; Smith F M (2004) *The Conway Towers of Jersey – A Conservation Study*; and Brown A & Lane B (2004) *Jersey's Historic Coastal Fortifications, 1700-1850*.

### **2.1 Pre-1794 defence of the bays**

- A Survey of the Bays of Arch Hironnelle, St Catherines and Belval showing the Works proposed to be erected for their Defence, 1762 (see appendix A.i)
- The international environment, which made the Tower at Archirondel necessary, is outlined in Brown A & Lane B, "War in the American Colonies in 1775 made Britain vulnerable at home, her army and navy being tied down across the Atlantic. British forces were overstretched. France and Spain took advantage forming an alliance hoping to force Britain to terms that would restore French losses in earlier colonial conflict".
- Sir Henry Seymour Conway was appointed Governor and Captain General in 1772 and first visited Jersey in May 1778.
- Royal Jersey Militia notes entitled 'Hints on state & Fortifications of the Bays and Landing Places in Jersey, June 1778' recommends placing three towers at St Catherine's Bay including "1 on the rocks towards the south which also commands Arche Hironnelle" (see appendix A.ii)
- General Conway submitted his proposal to build a series of coastal defence towers to Lord Weymouth on 20 May 1778 (see appendix A.iii)
- On 5 July 1778 Conway obtained approval and funding from King George III for an ambitious programme of constructing thirty towers to deter a French invasion attempt. "Using his wide knowledge of military matters and skill in geometry and fortification design, he developed a bold and innovative defensive strategy" (Brown A & Lane B)
- The Duke of Richmond Map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795) shows the Bay of Arch hiron delle before the commencement of building works (see appendix A.iv)
- "Defence of the east coast of Jersey had to this time been vested almost entirely in the Militia whose artillery had prepared gun positions or 'platforms' covering all landing places. The concept of the Towers was to provide strong points from which infantry men were able to maintain a continual presence and a concentrated musket fire from protection sufficient to prevent any landing force from securing a firm beach head, before the Militia regiments and their artillery could respond to the threat." (Société Jersiaise History Section)

- Minutes of Defence Committee, 26 October 1787 consider stone and wood Gun platforms in need of repair including those in St Catherine's bay (see appendix A.v)

## **2.2 Archirondel Tower and Battery and the Harbour of Refuge**

- Archirondel Tower was built on an offshore rocky outcrop called La Roche Rondel. Construction work began on 17 November 1792 and was completed by 1794 at a cost of £4,000. A year later, once professional soldiers of the Artillery and Engineers were introduced into the garrison, it was decided to build a permanent masonry gun platform around the base of the tower, the prototype for later work at La Rocco Tower in St Ouen's Bay. It was this element which kept Archirondel Tower as a significant defensive work long after the other Towers became redundant – remaining effective into the 1860s with the concept of the 'Harbour of Refuge' in St Catherine's Bay (see appendix A.vi).
- Letter from Lt Col. English lists for Major General Gordon works which have been carried out by the Ordnance, 7 June 1797 (see appendix A.vii)
- A report on the different batteries in the Island dated 28 August 1797 records that Archirondelle Tower and Battery is in good repair with four 18-pounders on traversing platforms under the charge of Ordnance (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 costal defences (see appendix A.x)
- General Orders for Troops of the Line and the Militia, 1811 instructions to St Martin's Regiment (see appendix A.xi)
- Map of Jersey, engraved by S Neele from a survey to illustrate William Plee's Account of Jersey, 1817 shows Archirondel Tower on an islet (see appendix A.xii)
- Print of St Catherine's Bay, Jersey by J T Satterley, circa 1840 shows Archirondel Tower detached from the shore (see appendix A.xiii)
- Major General Cardew's Report on points to be occupied, 22 March 1847 recommends that the existing tower battery be modified "as may

be advisable after the line of the Breakwater is defined' (see appendix A.xiv)

- The Hugh Godfray Map of Jersey, 1849 shows Archirondelle Tower now accessible via the partially built southern arm of the harbour of refuge planned for St Catherine's (see appendix A.xv)
- Harbours of Refuge Report, 1849 (see appendix A.xvi)
- Print of St Catherine's Bay, from the Pier by J Harwood, 3 April 1855 (see appendix A.xvii)
- A handwritten book about Jersey's coastal fortifications, written anonymously in 1857, includes a plan of the defences in St Catherine's Bay. It lists the defences during the 'last war' and observes that the two towers remain but all the batteries have since been demolished. It notes that in the event of another war, Archirondelle Tower and Battery would be garrisoned by 50 men (see appendix A.xviii)
- Memorandum by Col Le Couteur on the Defence of Jersey, 14 February 1860 – includes a water-colour panorama of St Catherine's Bay showing Archirondel Tower still not linked to the land, and a map showing arcs and ranges of all batteries (see appendix A.xix)
- Report by Major General Douglas, 10 November 1860 addresses the continued role of Archirondel Tower and progress with St Catherine's Harbour (see appendix A.xx)

### **2.3 Late nineteenth century decline and the German Occupation**

- A report on the defences of the Island in 1870 by Sir John Le Couteur concludes that the Conway towers have become largely obsolete (Jersey Archive ref: A/D2/1).
- A letter from the War Office to the General Officer Commanding in Jersey, dated 30 April 1896 states, "I am to ask that you will consider and give an opinion as to whether it might not be convenient and of advantage to offer to hand over to the States the whole of the detached properties such as old detached Martello Towers and other antiquated works of Defence, which are in no sense at present, and so far as can be foreseen will never be required by the War Department for military purposes". Enclosed with the letter is a list of properties available for disposal including Archirondel Tower (Jersey Archive ref: D/AP/AD/7/68).
- Photograph of Archirondel Tower, circa 1900 (see appendix A.xxi)
- Photograph of lane in front of tower at Archirondel by Edward Offor 1907 (see appendix A.xxii)

- Postcard of Archirondelle Tower, Jersey, circa 1910 - The 'Wyndham' Series (see appendix A.xxiii)
- The States purchased Archirondel Tower from the Crown in 1923 for £200
- Photograph of view across water to Archirondel, by Francis Foot circa 1925 shows the tower painted as a navigation marker (see appendix A.xxiv)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935 shows Archirondel Tower (Red) (see appendix A.xxv)
- The German forces extensively altered the tower during the Occupation, including the removal of the original stair and replacement of floors in concrete. An opening was formed in the tower at ground level and a small extension formed within the battery. The battery was modified so that machine guns could be mounted.
- Photograph of distant view of Archirondel with St Catherine's in background by Richard Whinnerah, circa 1960 (see appendix A.xxvi)
- Evening Post article, 23 April 1966 reports the intention of Harbours and Airport Committee to let by tender Archirondel Tower (see appendix A.xxvii)
- Extract from Jersey Evening Post, 1981 regarding the excavation of the platform of the Battery at les Viviers Point (see appendix A.xxviii)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981 (see appendix A.xxix)
- Photographs of Archirondel Tower 1992-2006 (see appendix A.xxx)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003 (see appendix A.xxxi)
- March 2006 – Archirondel Tower is owned by the Public of the Island of Jersey under the administration of Jersey Property Holdings.

### **3 Overview of the key surviving elements**

Archirondel Tower is built on an offshore rocky outcrop in St Catherine's Bay - now linked to the shore by the abandoned southern arm of St Catherine's harbour. The tower is of a modified Conway pattern with a surrounding stone battery at its base and Second World War modifications.

The tower is round and built of very regular squared and well-tooled blocks of granite with snecks of rhyolite at its base. A third of the way up the tower the proportion of rhyolite gradually increases and the upper section is constructed

entirely of rhyolite. Dressed granite is used around openings and for the cantilevers of the projecting machicolations. Brick is also used to dress openings. The tower is 41' 6" in height. The walls taper externally with a thickness of 6'6" at the base and 3'6" at the top.

The tower is arranged on four levels. At basement level is a brick vaulted magazine. Originally only accessible via the entrance level above, the basement can now be entered through an external doorway inserted by the German forces in the 1940s. A steel blast door and a reinforced concrete structure that extends into the battery protect this.

The 1794 entrance is raised at first floor level (originally reached by removable ladder but now by modern metal staircase). There is a heavy timber outer door behind which is a 1940s concrete doorway with steel blast door and lintel inscribed '1941' with an image of a swastika. The room is separated from the upper level above by a 1940s reinforced concrete floor. There is a circuit of loopholes around the room designed for musketeers. The loopholes are larger than earlier Conway towers and are angled downward for close-range fire. Above these are some small windows. All openings are dressed with brick. There is a fireplace. Access to the upper level is now via a wooden companionway stair although originally it was via a stair set in a niche within the thickness of the external wall.

The upper level is a brick vaulted room similarly designed with a circuit of gun loopholes with small windows above. There is a fireplace. Access to the roof level is via a steel ladder within the original staircase niche.

The roof platform is supported off the brick vault below. There is a masonry parapet with cement capping and three projecting machicolations equipped with loopholes for muskets. These are double the size of earlier machicolations and each provides an angle of fire of 120 degrees. In the centre of the roof is a 1940s circular concrete platform. A modern concrete block cabin covers the access hatch.

Around the base of the tower is a battery. The battery is oval in plan and designed with four traversing gun platforms facing out towards the bay and sea. The encircling defensive wall is constructed of rubble masonry with dressed granite copings and granite dressings to openings. Within the platforms are gun emplacements constructed of a mixture of reinforced concrete, masonry and brick (presumably for camouflage purposes) constructed by the German occupying forces in the 1940s.

The south side of the battery is pierced by a gateway (blocked in the 1940s) with granite steps leading down to the rocky outcrop. The west side of the battery is pierced by a gateway that leads onto a partially enclosed area defended by a loopholed wall overlooking the rocky outcrop.

The key elements of the site are:

- 1794 tower
- 1795 battery
- Partially enclosed area defended by a loopholed wall
- 1940s German modifications

#### **4. Statement of significance**

##### **4.1 Archaeological significance**

There has been one artefact found at Archirondel that indicates some prehistoric human activity in the area: flint scraper (La Hougue Bie Museum ref: JERSM/A/0002 004).

##### **4.2 Historical and architectural significance**

Archirondel Tower is one of twenty-three Conway towers built between 1778 and 1801 in coastal locations where a risk of enemy landing was present. It was the 22nd tower to be built and is an evolution of the basic Conway design, uniquely incorporating new elements. It was constructed for musketry supported by ordnance mounted *on the upper platform* and on a surrounding battery. Only three were constructed with a gun battery at the foot of the tower (the others being Seymour Tower and La Rocco Tower).

Unusually, the tower is predominantly built of rhyolite. This is because Archirondel is relatively distant from its nearest source of granite and rhyolite was available at the nearby quarry at La Crête.

The late eighteenth century tower substantially retains its historical authenticity and completeness with the architectural integrity of the buildings in close to their original form and physical context. The tower is strategically sited in St Catherine's Bay and can still be read in terms of its strategic defence value as originally conceived – although now linked to the unfinished harbour arm.

Archirondel Tower is important evidence illustrating the history of fortifications in Jersey 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 tower was originally designed in the age of sail as a musketry tower for delaying an infantry assault. It developed, as weapons and warfare became more sophisticated, to be of significance in defence of the proposed Harbour of Refuge against iron clad steam warships.

Archirondel is an example of "Jersey's unique form of coastal defence tower, developed by General Conway from his knowledge of earlier Spanish examples and the theory of extended perimeter defence by means of a chain

of towers propounded by the great Marshal Saxe in *Mes Reveries*" (Brown A & Lane B)

Conway's adaptation of Maurice Comte de Saxe's theory emphasises the importance of the towers in the European context of tactical military architecture. "The Conway Towers are an important benchmark in the development of fortifications, both in the national and international context, as forerunners of the Martello towers of England and of other countries of the eighteenth and nineteenth century British Empire." (Smith F M)

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

The setting of the tower 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.

#### **4.3 Ecological and landscape significance**

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

There is no information held by the Environment Department of any important species in Archirondel Tower, although a survey to determine if there are any bats roosting here will be carried out by the Department as soon as possible. Ecological mitigation of the works is not anticipated to be onerous. The JHT will consult with the Environment Department to ensure that the detailed programme of works conforms to sound ecological principals.

#### **4.4 Cultural significance**

The most prominent post-military use of Archirondel Tower has been as a navigation marker. The tower has also been leased to private individuals, primarily for storage purposes.

Images of the tower have appeared on numerous postcards and a 6p stamp issued by the Jersey Philatelic Bureau (Jersey Museum Collection ref: JERSM/1988/00288/000).

### **5. Identification of major conservation issues**

The following is an assessment of the way in which the significance of Archirondel Tower could be vulnerable.

- Care must be taken to ensure that the significance of Archirondel Tower is not eroded through neglect. The tower 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 tower and its grounds, there will be physical damage to the fabric and thereby to the significance of the tower.

- A potential problem is a lack of continuing and long-term interest in the tower 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 Archirondel Tower 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 tower 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 tower 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 tower, 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.

There is also a series of multi-lateral environmental agreements for which ratification has been extended to Jersey:

- The *Convention on Biological Diversity* is concerned with the conservation of species and habitats.
- The *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.
- Jersey is an important migratory refuge to at least 50 species of ducks, waders, terns, gulls and geese listed in the *African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement*.



- The *Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats* covers the conservation and management of bats.
- The *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (Bern Convention) aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats.

## 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.

Archirondel Tower is in the process of being designated as a Site of Special Interest (see appendix B). 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 tower'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 Archirondel Tower 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. 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 new Supplementary Planning Guidance replaces it. 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 tower 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 tower 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 Archirondel Tower 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**

Archirondel Tower'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 tower must not be materially damaged.

### **7.2 Policy for recording and mitigation strategies**

When any work is proposed to maintain, repair or alter Archirondel Tower, 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
- draw up a brief in advance of any physical investigation or excavation in accordance with the Trust's archaeological protocol (see Appendix C)
- 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 tower 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 tower
- 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 protecting the natural environment**

When any work is proposed to maintain, repair or alter Archirondel Tower, the Jersey Heritage Trust will:

- ensure that work to and use of the tower is compatible with the provisions of the Wildlife Law
- 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 ecology
- draw up a brief in advance of any physical investigation or excavation in accordance with an ecological mitigation strategy to be agreed with the Environment Department
- obtain SSI permission and appropriate licences 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

#### **7.5 Policy for reconstruction and alteration**

- consideration will be given to appropriate new uses for the tower 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 Archirondel Tower 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 tower to ensure that the significance of the site is not damaged through vandalism or other intrusive activities

## 7.6 Policy for service provision

There is already an electrical supply to the tower via overhead cables. The Jersey Heritage Trust will ensure that:

- the survival of historic fabric and below ground archaeology will take precedence over the installation of services;
- any 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.

## 7.7 Policy for interpretation

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

## 8 Summary of proposed additional research and analysis

A condition survey to identify the range of problems throughout the tower.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
Implement a quinquennial condition survey of the tower.	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
A measured survey and recording of the tower.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
An agreed 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 with the support of JHT

## 9 Implementation and review

- The Jersey Heritage Trust has undertaken to produce a conservation statement for Archirondel Tower 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 Archirondel Tower.
- 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 Archirondel Tower.
- The conservation statement will be regularly reviewed and refined every 3 years.

## 10 Sources and references

Brown A & Lane B (2004) *Jersey's Historic Coastal Fortifications, 1700-1850: A Conservation Statement and Strategic Review*, The University of Bristol for the Environment & Public Services Committee

Clements W H (1999) *Towers of Strength*, Pen and Sword Limited

Davies W (1983) *The Harbour That Failed*, Ampersand Press Alderney

Davies W (1991) *The Coastal Towers of Jersey*, Société Jersiaise

Evening Post article 23 April 1966

Jersey Evening Post article, 19 June 1981

Pocock H R S (1971) *Jersey's Martello Towers*, Société Jersiaise Annual Bulletin Vol.20

Smith F M (2004) *The Conway Towers of Jersey; A Conservation Study*, dissertation submitted to the University of Bristol

Société Jersiaise History Section: Forts & Towers Group – research of primary historical sources

### Jersey Heritage Trust (Jersey Archive):

- 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)
- Duke of Richmond map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795) (ref: D/AL/A2)
- Defence Committee Minutes, 26 October 1787 (ref: C/B/B1/1)
- General Don's Report on the Island of Jersey, 1806 (ref: L/F/95/A/2)
- General Orders for Troops of the Line and the Militia, 1811 (ref: L/F/22/L/36)
- Map of Jersey 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)

- Harbours of Refuge Report, 1849
- Handwritten book concerning the fortifications of the Royal Jersey Militia, 1857 (ref: L/F/97/M18/1)
- Memorandum by Colonel Le Couteur on the Defence of Jersey, 14 February 1860 (ref: A/D2/1)
- Report by Major General Douglas, 10 November 1860 (ref: A/D2/1)
- The 'Wyndham' Series postcard of Archirondelle Tower, circa 1910 (ref: L/F/08/G4/2)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935 (ref: D/Z/L/8/4)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981 (ref: L/F/70/A/53)

Jersey Heritage Trust (other sources):

- Protocol for Archaeological Work, 2005

Société Jersiaise Library:

- 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)
- Public Record Office, War Office records, 1794-1796 (transcribed in GOV/28)

Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection:

- Archirondel Tower, circa 1900 (ref: SJPA/005658)
- Lane in front of Archirondel Tower by Edward Offor, 24 August 1907 (ref: SJPA/031730)
- View across the water to Archirondel by Francis Foot, circa 1925 (ref: SJPA/032743)
- Distant view of Archirondel by Richard Whinnerah, circa 1960 (ref: SJPA/009079)

Société Jersiaise Art Collection:

- Print of St Catherine's Bay by J T Slatterley, circa 1840 (ref: SJA/0000/01900)



- Print of St Catherine's Bay, from the Pier by J Harwood, 3 April 1855 (ref: SJA/0000/01901)

Public Records Office: (transcribed by Major M Lees 2005-6 unless otherwise stated)

- Survey of the bays of Archirondelle, St Catherine and Belval (drawn in 1762 from a survey by James Bramham in 1757) (ref: WO 78/1198)
- Letter from General Conway to Lord Weymouth, 20 May 1778 (ref: WO 46/10 – transcribed by W Davies)
- Recapitulation of works, 7 June 1797 (ref: WO 607/425)
- J Mills Map, 1800 (ref: WO 78/1757)
- Major General Cardew's Report on points to be occupied, 22 March 1847 (ref: WO 55/815)

States of Jersey Planning and Environment Department:

- Historic Buildings Register (ref: MN0179)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003
- Site of Special Interest draft designation

Statutory and policy framework references:

- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3.X.1985)
- 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)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)
- African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement

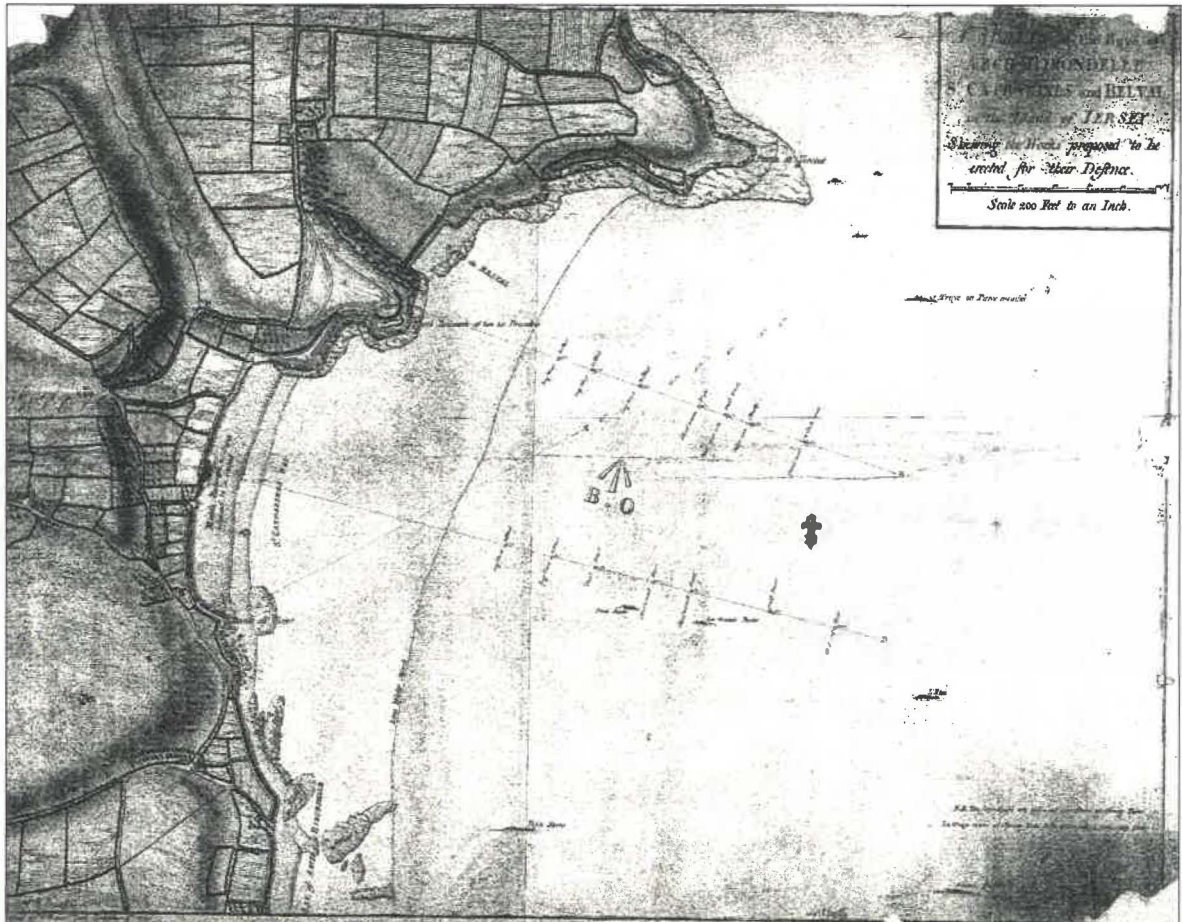
- Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)
- The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended)
- The Building Bye Laws (Jersey), 2004.
- The Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law, 2000.
- 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, maps and pictures**

A.i

Survey of the bays and Archirondelle, St Catherine & Belval  
(drawn in 1762 from a survey by James Bramham in 1757)  
(Public Record Office ref: WO 78/1198)



## A.ii

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

Page 3

<p>Smugglers from France on which account it deserves some attention</p> <p>On the Eastern side towards la Rocque is a sandy shore called Havre du Haut opposite to which is an entrance for boats and the Banc du Violet near La Rocque is another larger.</p> <p>In this part it seems possible for a number of men to be landed at low water, &amp; in still weather at a great distance, &amp; to march up on the openings between the rocks.</p> <p><b>Grouville Bay</b></p> <p>The extent of Grouville Bay from the Point of La Rocque to Mt. Orgueil Castle is about 2½ miles the whole is uniform &amp; flat. The tide ebbing at spring tides yards from the shore [space] In nip tides [space] yards.</p> <p>No ship can come near this shore so as to bear on the defences.</p>	<p>Here should be a <u>Tower</u> &amp; Battery</p> <p>Also on the point near Le Havre du Haut another Tower &amp; Battery at a pointed rock on the land between there is a strong pass which should be occupied.</p> <p>There are also many Houses &amp; particularly two large Farms with Walls where strong posts might occasionally be made.</p> <p>A <u>Tower</u> &amp; Circular works should be erected at the point of la Rocque where an old tower stood. About 6 more <u>Towers</u> from hence along the shore between that and the unfinished Redoubt 1 between this and the Redoubt called the French Redoubt &amp; 1 more near the Road between that Redoubt &amp; Orgueil Castle.</p> <p>In all 9 being in general, in all the open parts at about 400 yds a part. The great unfinished Redoubt should have one angle made up as a strong square tower.</p>
---	---

Page 4

<p><b>Portelet Bay</b></p> <p>This is a small Bay just under Mt. Orgueil to the North.</p> <p><u>Arche Hirondelle rocky but some landing.</u></p> <p><b>Anne Port</b></p> <p>A small sandy Bay – good landing. The ground round it steep and high &amp; pretty well-defended.</p> <p><b>St Catherine's Bay</b></p> <p>The landing is good here – and large ships can come near the Pierre mouillée &amp; Pte. called Basse de l'Eter &amp; by 2 hours in high tides.</p> <p>The Ground is strong round the Bays, &amp; from la Crête to Pierre mouillée is about 933 yards.</p>	<p>which may be done for a trifle as the materials are on the spot.</p> <p>The stone here would also contribute very considerably to the other Towers.</p> <p>A Battery of 2 guns [would] quite secure it. There is a proper eminence where some works seems to have been done formerly.</p> <p>ween younger igneous masses mauid defend this with a battery on the N. point.</p> <p>One tower on the centre or on south would be sufficient here.</p> <p>A Battery on S. point</p> <p>The Road descending to the bay a parapet.</p> <p>There should be <u>three Towers here.</u></p> <p>1 on Rock over the road on ? North.</p> <p>1 towards the centre</p> <p>1 on the rocks towards the south which also commands Arche Hirondelle.</p>
---	--

### A.iii

The following is transcribed directly from *The Coastal Towers of Jersey* by William Davies (1995), pp. 83-85, Appendix C.

#### LORD WEYMOUTH'S LETTER

From Lord Weymouth

St James's, 13 June 1778

My Lord,

Having received a letter from General Conway now at Jersey, with a proposal for erecting Round Towers for the defence of that Island, I have the King's Command to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed extract thereof, as far as relates to the same plan and to other particulars relative to the safety of the said island and as it appears to His Majesty that the towers, as proposed by General Conway will be the cheapest and readiest method that can be taken for protecting the Island against the landing of an enemy, if the towers can be properly placed where the shallowness of the water prevents the ships of force from coming near enough to batter the towers, it is His Majesty's pleasure that orders be given to the Engineer at Jersey to make forthwith an estimate of the charges in erecting the thirty tower that are judged necessary, after which His Majesty's further pleasure will be signified to your Lordship, and your Lordship will also report to me for His Majesty's information your opinion about the further supply of cannon &c. which is mentioned by General Conway.

I am

&c &c

WEYMOUTH

Extract of a letter from General Conway to Lord Weymouth dated Jersey, 20th May, 1778, and enclosed in the above letter.

The plan I have formed for that purpose is that of erecting on the shore of the several bays, a number of Round Towers, built of masonry from 30 to 40 feet high, and at the distance of about 500 yards from each other – the bottom of these to a height of 10 or 12 feet absolutely solid, the walls above strong pierced with loop holes for musquetry in two stages, & on the top, where it is proposed to place Amusettes (a sort of long wall pieces, or small cannon of 1lb calibre) a parapet of brick.

These towers, my Lord, are supported by the great authority of Marshal Saxe, who applies them on the same principle to a different purpose, that of defending the approaches to a town, but with the utmost confidence in their utility. The Amusettes annoy the enemy at a vast distance; M. Saxe says 4,000 yards. The towers defend each other; they would absolutely require large cannon to batter them, and he thinks even oblige the enemy to open trenches before them. He has himself seen a square hollow tower of much inferior force hold out two or three days, tho' battered with large cannon at only 400 yards – to which I beg that a tower somewhat of the kind proposed gave our troops much trouble at the Havannah on Lord Albermarle's expedition, and could not be taken till a Frigate was brought up to batter it. These towers would annoy the enemy excessively in their boats, & in our principal bays could not be battered by their ships, as the shores there are very flat.

They would make it very difficult, if not impossible for him to establish himself on shore, & joined to the other batteries and entrenchments when complete, perhaps totally so. They would give a great degree of protection and confidence to the troops disposed in the entrenchments and batteries essential to raw men particularly; or should they be driven from them, would enable them to rally & give time for the other troops to reinforce them; & would at all times be a certain security against surprises, the most dangerous of all attacks.

I have the satisfaction of being able to assure your Lordship that having communicated this plan to the Engineer, a Gentleman of knowledge & long experience in the Service, as well as to the Lieut. Governor and to many gentlemen of the land & sea service, & also to some sensible Gentlemen of the country, I have as far as I have had occasion to do so found an universal concurrence in it's favor, & a general wish that it may be carried into immediate execution.

And I have the further satisfaction to assure your Lordship that it has the peculiar recommendation of being by much the cheapest in proportion to its utility, of any plan I can conceive possible. M. Saxe has computed that 36 of his towers which are more than twice as high & as large as those I propose would not cost more than a single bastion, & by a rough estimate made by the Engineer & two Overseers in the Island, these may cost from £100 to £150 each – should therefore 30 of them be erected, which is as many I imagine as may be immediately necessary; you see my Lord, that this would not exceed £4,000, or £4,500 & may fall short of either, perhaps not much more than £3,000.

The further expense, which I think absolutely & immediately necessary is an additional number of iron cannon for the new works already done, or which will soon be finished. The shortness of the time I have had for so large an inspection, as well as the unfinished state of the works, make it impossible for me to ascertain with precision the number that will be wanting, but as besides those wanting, additionally, many of the present are known to be defective & more I doubt will prove so. I should think that less than thirty

24-pounders and 30 twelve pounders will no way answer the demand & should there be any of the small natures to spare they would in addition or even in lieu of the others be very acceptable & useful till the rest could be procured.

As to the Amusettes which are either a long wall piece of 10 feet in length or a small long cannon, carrying either  $\frac{1}{2}$  pounder or 1 pounder ball, the number of them should be from 60 to 100 at lest; they would be small expence. But in respect of this article also, should there be any difficulty, or much time required in preparing them, I should hope either for some light 3 pounders or any other small cannon which can be spared in their stead, or else an equal number of Cohorns, which at all events is a sort of artillery, I should be very desirous to have here for a variety of useful purposes. They are a small light mortar & of little expense.

These, my Lord, are the chief articles which occur to me, as of immediate necessity; the whole expense would I imagine, not exceed five or at most six thousand pounds, & when it is considered that by means of it, this Island might be soon put in a state of security, which I have great confidence it might, & that the zeal of the Inhabitants, which has been indefatigable & has done so much without a farthing expense to Government, deserves in a particular manner its protection & assistance, & I should hope that what I now ask will not appear unreasonable.

I beg to add that should the plan I propose for the bays be executed, I should have great hopes of being able to make such a disposition of the small force in this island as might repel any insult offered to it, & possibly even any regular attack, but should it be neglected or delayed, unless some other equally expeditious were offered, I should I own have great apprehensions for its safety.

I forgot to mention one material Article which is that these Towers, having so much of their strength in themselves, require very small numbers for their defence, which is a consideration of great moment.

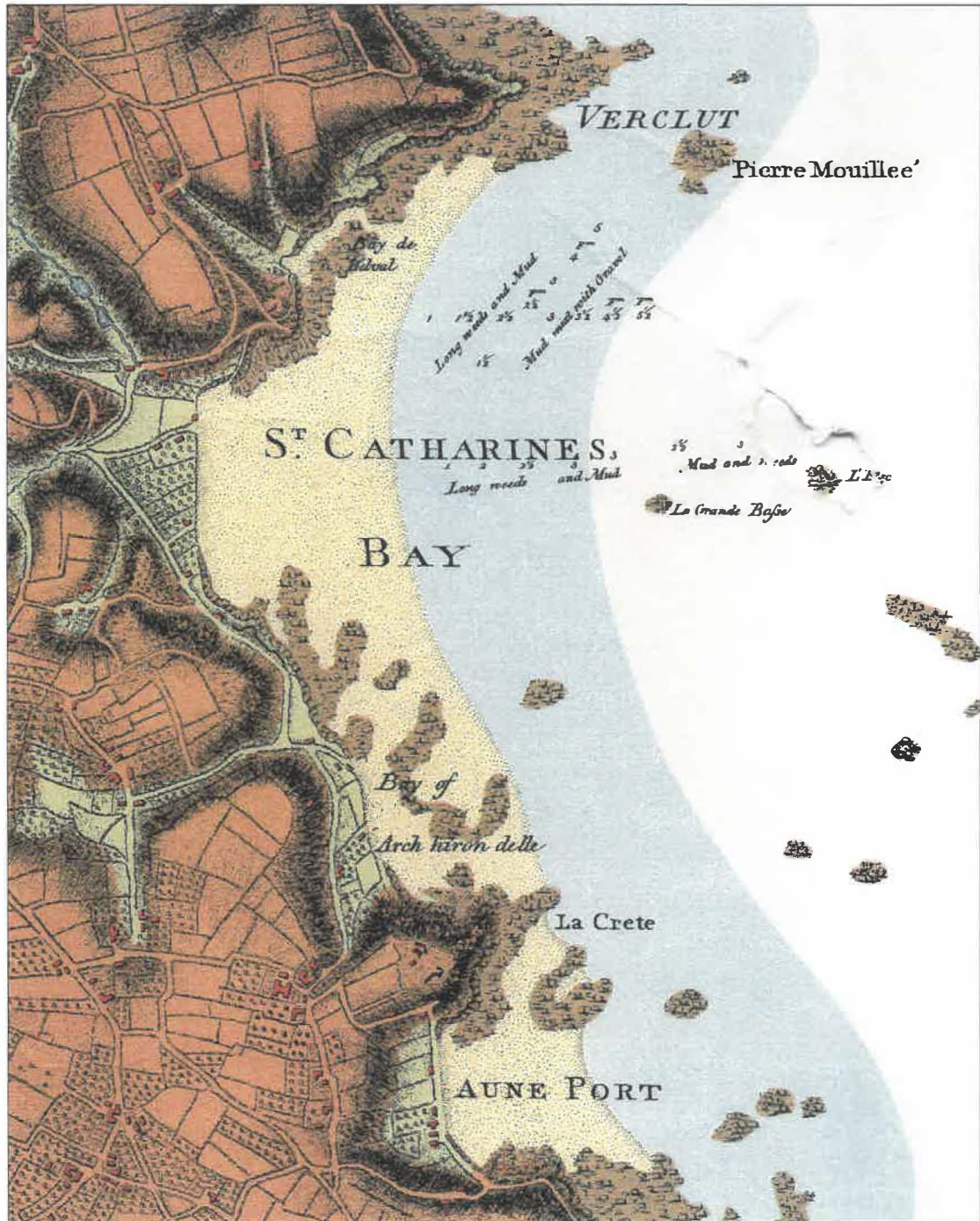
Public Record Office: WO 46/10

General. Master-General, Board & C-in-C



A.iv

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



# A.v

## Defence Committee Minutes, 26 October 1787 (Jersey Archive ref: C/B/B1/1)

1787

Oct 26 p 25-29 Present HE Henry Seymour Conway Governor & Captain of the Island of Jersey

Nicolas Messervy, Jacques Bemery Jurat, Rev Frances Valpy of St My, Rev Fr le Couteur of St Ma, Rev Dr Du Pre of St B, Charles Marinal Con of St H, Jacques Pipon Con of St B, & Jean Dumaresq Con of St P.

The Comite commenced by choosing Nicolas Messervy as President

Wm Charles Lemprier Lt Bailiff, Fr Marett Jurat, Rector of St Jean & Centenier Marett of St S

en default a assisteran Comite

The Comite having previously examined different Acts of the States of 1778/9 & the said M Messervy having at the request of the Comite produced the accounts which were approved on 5th Jan 1780 he had that further sums of money were due to be paid by the said M Messervy to Th Pipon Esq, Storekeeper, to Jean Dumaresq Esq & Chs Dauvergne Esq, Engineers, to be employed on the projects concerning the Defence of the Island

The Comite having at the same time examined with HE & with the Lt Gov the platforms around the Island which are in need of repair have agreed a list with designation of such platforms and the quantity and number of Canons which are allocated to the said platforms; ten in number need entire rebuilding and a great number of others are beyond repair which must be remounted. The Comite in fulfilling the views of HE in this regard .... They are authorised to speak to the States their presentation approved by HE about the measures ..... From Plymouth a certain quantity of stone suitable for making the repairs required to the said platforms

List of the platforms which need repair around the Island, made on advice by the Lt Gov;

District	Name	Type of platform	Calibre of Canon	Condition	Repairable
St Helier	Gullet Bty	Stone	2 pdr 24 pdr	3 6	5
	Ste Croix Bty	Wood	6 pdr		3
St Lawrence	Boulevard	Stone	24 pdr		5
	Volunteer's redoubt	Wood	24 pdr	5	
	Simonet Bty	Wood	2 pdr	2	
SWest	La Voute Peche St Aubin	Wood	24 pdr		41
	Le Val Varin	Wood	6 pdr		1
	Noirmont Ho front	Wood	6 pdr		1
	Le Boue	Stone	24 pdr 12 pdr		2 2
	La Cotte	Wood	12 pdr		3
	St Brelade Churchyard	Wood	6 pdr		3
	Beauport	Wood	6 pdr	2	
	Dos d'Ane Beauport	Wood	6 pdr		1
	West point	Wood	24 pdr		2
	La Moie Beacon front	Wood	24 pdr		1
	Half Moon Bty St O Bay	Wood	24 pdr		3
N West	Middle Bty	Stone	24 pdr		2
	North Bty	Stone	24 pdr		3
	New North Bty	Wood	24 pdr		3
	Du Parc's Bty	Wood	24 pdr		3
Western Height Bouley	Vicard's Bty	Wood	24 pdr	2	
	Les Fures	Stone	12 pdr		2
	La Bone Touzel	Wood	24 pdr	2	
North	Carriere Perchard E Heights	Wood	24 pdr	2	
	Le Taquerel	Wood	24 pdr		2
	Le Nez du Guet	Stone	24 pdr		2
	Mont Crevot	Stone	6 pdr		2
	Couperon	Stone	24 pdr		2
	La Coupe	Stone	12 pdr		2
	Verlut St Mn	Wood	24 pdr		2
	Cotil de Whitley	Wood	12 pdr		1
	Houguillion	Stone	24 pdr		2
	Les Landes	Stone	24 pdr		2
	La Crete	Wood	24 pdr		2
Eat Regiment	Middle Bty Grouville Bay	Stone	24 pdr		3
	La Rocque Point	Stone	24 pdr		3
	La Rocque Point	Wood	6 pdr	3	
	Platte Rocque	Wood	12 pdr 6 pdr	2 2	
	Rocquebert	Wood	24 pdr		2

War Office Records 1794-1796  
(transcribed in Société Jersiaise Library ref: GOV/28)

*FALL, PHILIPPE Lieut-Gov.*  
*Letter to War Office* PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.  
WAR OFFICE RECORDS. I.607.

1794-96  
IN LETTERS.

GOV/28

1. Balcarres to Dundas. 24/8/1794. No reports have arrived from France as the enemy cruisers are active. Two armed luggers, two armed brigs and a corvette have been cruising round the island for several days.
2. Account of conversation between Balcarres & de Dresnay re French intelligence service. De Dresnay says that he is the French chief and is trusted by the Vendée army and Princes. He was Governor of Brittany. Balcarres has a great personal regard for him but cannot give him his whole confidence.
3. 31/8/94. Balcarres says that the whole French Noblesse in Jersey are at loggerheads with the Marquis de Dresnay. He had, however, confirmed all of them in their commissions @ 1/- a day. De Dresnay commands the "Corps des Emigrés" founded by the Comte de Tresor.
4. 31/8/94. Balcarres reports that five or six of the enemy's small craft, operating from Chausey, prevent our landings. Our boatman Gibaut is dead. He was a most trusty man and had made forty trips across. Another attempt to land an agent at St. Brieuc has failed and our boat's crew, who blabbed about it, have been discharged. Am now awaiting dark nights. Dresnay has spread the rumour that he is no longer to know what is afoot. He should remain no longer here as his Bretons are affected. He should be sent to France and employed on the Line of Information.
5. 1/9/94. Balcarres reports that the Guernsey boat has been chased back, though possibly ours got through. St. Malo is being strengthened. Bribes may not avail. Schemes to surprise the place, wild.
6. Balcarres to Duke of Portland. 6/10/94. Re forts on N.E. of island. The Tower at Archirondel should have a battery. Conway had pointed out the mutual advantage of this combination. The building of this battery will



make the provision of a tower at Anne Port unnecessary. ~~26/11/94~~

7. From Marshal Seymour Conway to the C.inC. dated Park Place 15/10/94. His plan for 1779 was to erect thirty two towers with batteries at all the accessible points round the coast. Twenty two were built and three more were projected along the east coast. He consents to the building of the Archirondel battery but not to the scrapping of the Anne Port tower and the one at Rozel. He regrets the slowness of the work for when he was in Jersey, (1779 Colonel Mulcaster put up four towers in one year, but now one and a half years are spent in finishing one tower.
8. 30/5/93 ~~11~~. Colonel Craig to be ordered to build three towers. (See ~~Out Letter~~ no 36)
9. From Fall. 31/10/94. ~~For 30/11/94. Post date to be kept in~~ Thinks many people in Jersey are running a trade in false assignats to the detriment of the public interest.
10. From Fall. 11/11/94. Part of the 82nd Foot have to be kept on transports as barrack accommodation is not ready. In three weeks housing will be ready for 3000 men - nearly all our garrison. I told you on 29th September that two transports with part of the 82nd were missing and I've heard nothing yet. The men already here are very sickly with fever and dysentery. The transports have been cleaned with vinegar. The 32nd and 48th here have no surgeons, so I have put them under the care of Hospital Mates.
11. 12/11/94. From Le Couteur. Monsieur de Cormartin went to join de Puisaye. Monsieur Bertin here gave him 43,160 livres assignats which were to be returned by Lord Balcarres. The latter had sent them from London, but 128 of them turned out to be forgeries.
12. From Fall. 28/1/95. For the past four months d'Auvergne has had the use of Mont Orgueil to lodge boats, casks, etc. (i.e. piquets)
13. From Fall. Same date. One of the local guards brought in 3 French and 6 escaped English prisoners of war who had come ashore at <sup>their</sup> his post. The French

7

Magazines together with the Ordnance in the Batteries forms also an object of my daily occupation, and I shall soon resume the Drill of the Militia both as to Small Arms and great Guns."

19. From Fall. 25/3/95. Will embark 2nd. Bat. 82nd. as soon as transports arrive. Again reports that the island is entirely destitute of coals.

Four Masters of Vessels, who had escaped from Quimper, arrived last night. After roving about for two weeks they reached Tréguier and got a boat thence to Jersey. They report insurrections round Lamballe, Quimperlé, St. Brieuc and L'Orient. The peasants will not take corn to market because of the paper currency : 20 écus paper = 1 specie. About a month ago the troops guarding Quimper prison were sent after the Chouans and replaced by town guards. Desertions are reported among the sailors at Brest.

20. From Fall. 30/3/95. The transports arrived on the 28th and next day the 2nd. Bat. 82nd embarked. Only ten men were unfit to go. Start delayed by calm.

21. From Fall. 29/4/95. The fresh-food vessels are detained by embargo at Plymouth and Lyme. Fall asks for permission for them to sail and requests that regular supplies be sent.

22. From Fall. 9/5/95. The following works are in progress :-

- a. Battery on rock at foot of Archirondel Tower. Four 18prs. New traversing platforms and carriages.
- b. New Battery, one 18pr on the projecting knoll at Havre-des-Pas, with circular traversing platform and carriage.
- c. Various repairs in existing batteries. *(Zeta d'Arcy gne)*
- d. Do Do Do guardhouses and towers.
- e. The re-establishment of an old arched guardhouse at Plemont and the erecting near it of a small powder magazine with two wrought stone platforms for 6prs.

est une des plus anciennes de son Diocèse et les plus distinguées de la 7  
Province de Normandie, vient de perdre à Quiberon non seulement son digne  
mari que les plus indifférents regrettent et qui jouissoit d'une réputation  
méritée de valeur, de sagesse et d'honnêteté mais encore ce qu'elle craint  
son fils aîné, mort, dit on, des Blessures qu'il reçut à côté de son père."

*(Spelling etc. of above, as in original)*

- Left in her charge are her five children whom she cannot afford to educate.
27. Gordon to Dundas. 11/9/95. The 2nd. Bat. 29th Foot has embarked. The Som-  
ersetshire Fencibles have arrived and I hope will be followed by the Dumbar-  
tonshire who have been unaccountably detained by Smith, Lt. Gov. Guernsey.  
Gordon had arranged to house 5000 troops, as ordered, but the garrison is less  
than this figure. As the lease of some of the buildings expires soon, he  
awaits orders on this point. He will give up the unsuitable houses first.
28. Same to same. 20/11/95. The government intends to dismount the troopers of  
Choiseul's and de Bouille's Hussars, now at Southampton, and send them to Jer-  
sey. They are to be drafted into the infantry and taught the drill.
29. Same to same. 13/1/96. The Prince de Bouillon says that an attack is com-  
ing. Gordon asks for a "moving naval force" for without one, it is impossible  
to prevent an enterprising enemy from landing.
30. Same to same. 27/2/96. Forwarding a copy of (C.R.E.) Colonel Eveleigh's  
report. Says new Tower and Battery at Archirondelle are complete and suggest  
making a similar one at La Rocco, (four 24prs on traversing platforms.)  
At high tide this work would take enemy in flank, front and rear and, with  
the shore batteries, would produce a cross fire. At any tide it could bring  
a destructive fire to bear from 12 miles from the shore and could only be  
ruined by a sustained attack of heavy artillery. Gordon thinks it would be  
impregnable.
31. From Eveleigh, (C.R.E.), to Huskisson, (Under Sec Of State). 2/5/96. He had  
given certain defence plans of Jersey to Dundas, who told him to call on Hus-  
kisson for a letter to the Master General of Ordnance which he would write.

## A.vii

### Recapitulation of works, 7 June 1797 (Public Record Office ref: WO 607/425)

WO 1 607/425 Letter from CRE @ 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

- 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 Cohorns upon the Towers on the Coast line for an additional Defence
- To make the necessary accommodation to a Guard House in Eliz Castle & to repair the Guard House at La Crete
- To fit up two hired Quarters of great extent with all accommodations for the Troops.
- To make Twelve Ammunition Boxes for Batteries on the Coast & to make Country - boxes for different posts
- 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, Colonel Craig Orders to purchase materials and employ Miners to remove by mines a portion of Rock, to procure a 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 Archir'le with materials.
- If lost by unavoidable accident to pay for them - Gabarre Livres 3,000, Wheel-boat Livres 600/
- To L'Escarpe 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 compleat & 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 Balcarras Orders to the Commanding Royal Engineer; (612)

- 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 compleat them for the Service.
- 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 & 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
- 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'Ezoucir, 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 compleat 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 compleated 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

# A.viii

(Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/10)

REPORT of the different Batteries in the Island of Jersey, showing the State of Repairs and defence they are in; the number & 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.

JERSEY, August 29<sup>th</sup> 1797.

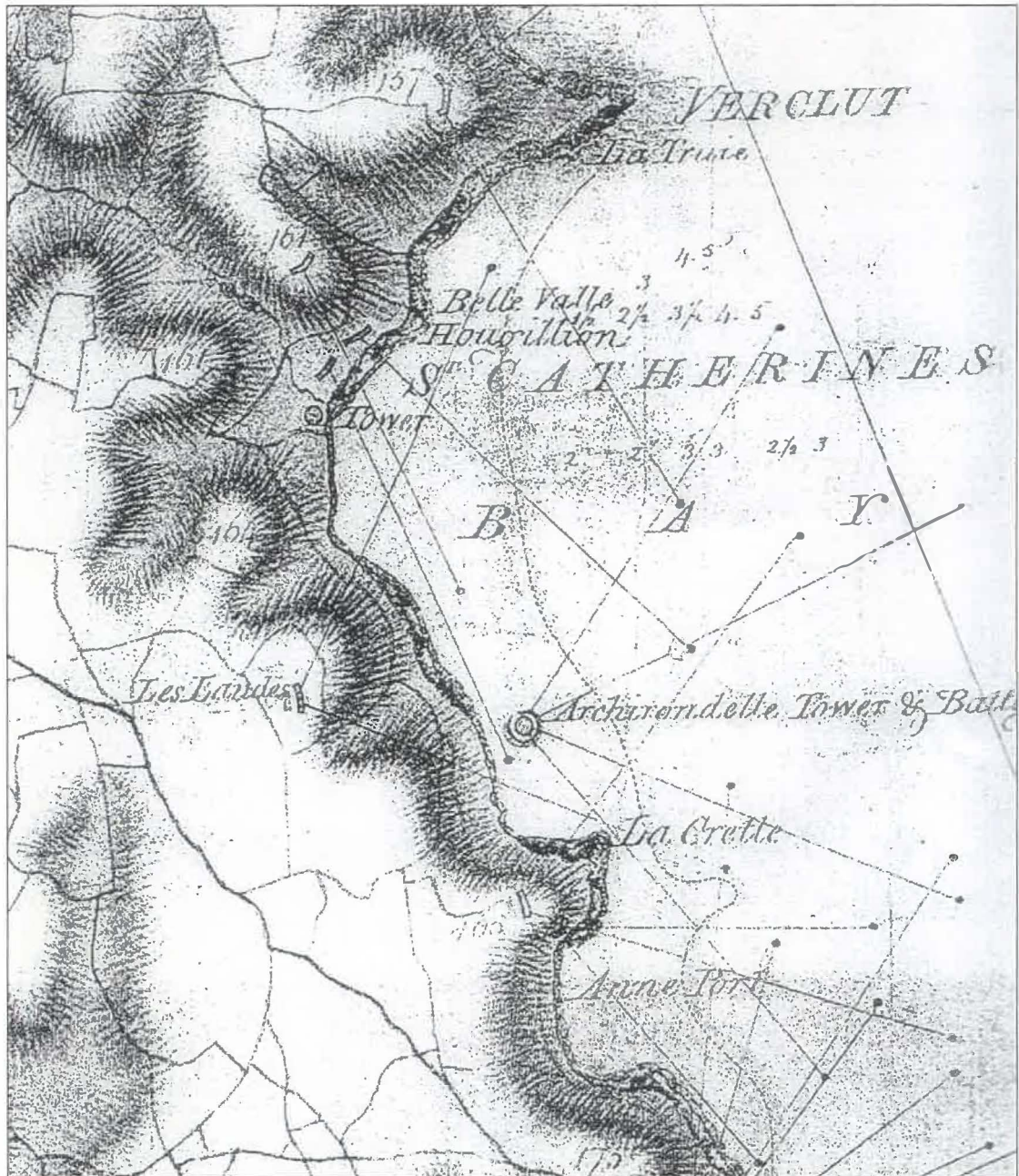
NAMES.	STATE OF REPAIR	No. & Nature of GUNS				What Dept. in charge of	REMARKS.
		24	15	12	6		
Elizabeth Castle ✓	16 Guns for heating not wanted in City	36	5	-	32	Ordnance	Two 5in Howlers & One 5in Howitzer
Gully Battery	Requires firing & repairing	2	-	-	3	Island Militia	The two 24 Pounders on traversing platforms
St Croix Battery	Do.	-	-	-	3	Do.	On Traversing platforms
Ornstein's Redoubt	Do.	3	-	-	-	Do.	Do.
St Anne's Redoubt	Do.	5	-	-	-	Do.	Do.
Battery on left of Town No 2.	Do.	1	-	-	-	Do.	On Traversing platform
Battery on left of St Anne's Vault	Do.	1	3	-	-	Do.	The 24 Pounder on Do.
St Anne's Fort	Do.	6	-	-	7	Ordnance	One 5in Howitzer
Noirmont 1 <sup>st</sup> Battery	Do.	-	-	-	1	Island Militia	Do.
Noirmont 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battery	Do.	-	-	-	1	Do.	Do.
de Bas Battery	Do.	2	-	2	-	Do.	Do.
Noirmont Beacon & signal gun	Do.	-	-	-	1	Do.	Do.
Portlet	Do.	-	-	-	1	Do.	Do.
de Cille	Barbican parapet of Henry in good repair	-	-	3	-	Do.	Do.
de Gerin	Do.	-	-	2	-	Do.	Do.
Middle Battery St Peter's Bay	Soldenbarrow in. Considerable repair	2	-	-	-	Do.	Do.
St Peter's Church yard	Parapet of Henry in good repair	-	-	-	3	Do.	One 6 pounder on Traversing platform
Cherion	2d parapet. Some little repair wanted	3	-	1	-	Do.	One 12 pounder Do. Do.
Des d'Isle	Do.	-	-	-	1	Do.	Do. Do.
Beaufort	Do.	-	-	-	2	Do.	One 6 pounder Do. Do.
West Point	Do.	2	-	-	-	Do.	Do.
Point of la Hogue Beacon	Do.	-	1	-	-	Do.	Do.
La Hogue Beacon at signal gun	Do.	-	-	-	-	Do.	Do.

NAMES	STATE OF REPAIR	NO. AND NATURE of GUNS.				What Dept. in charge of	REMARKS.
		24	15	12	6		
Noy du Quest	Barbican parapet & platform require repairs	2	-	-	-	Island Militia	
Royal Harbour Upper Battery	Do.	-	-	1	-	Do.	
Royal Harbour Lower Battery	Do.	-	-	-	2	Do.	
Mont Ouen's facing Royal Harbour	Do.	-	-	-	2	Do.	
Royal Beacon & signal gun	Do.	-	-	-	1	Do.	
Co-feau	Do.	2	-	-	-	Do.	
de Coupe	Do.	-	-	2	-	Do.	One on Traversing Platform
Varclut	Do.	3	-	-	-	Do.	On Traversing Platform
Cote de Whitley	Do.	-	-	1	-	Do.	
Upper Battery	Do.	2	-	-	-	Do.	
Lower Battery	Do.	1	-	-	-	Do.	
de Quenne Battery	Do.	-	-	-	1	Do.	
de Jers 1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battery	Do.	-	-	-	2	Do.	
des Viviers	Do.	-	-	-	3	Do.	
des Landes	Do.	2	-	-	-	Do.	
Archimede's Tower Battery	In good repair	4	-	-	-	Ordnance	On Traversing platforms
La Hete 1 <sup>st</sup> Battery	Do.	1	-	-	-	Island Militia	Do.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Battery	Do.	1	-	-	-	Do.	Do.
Am Port North side	Do.	-	-	-	2	Do.	
South side	Do.	-	-	-	2	Do.	
Mont Orgueil Castle	Requires repairs	4	-	-	7	Ordnance ✓	One 5in Howitzer; 5 Four 32 Pounder Cannons.
Wasser Works the Castle	Do.	-	-	1	-	Island Militia	
Prince's Wharf Redoubt.	Do.	4	-	-	-	Ordnance ✓	
Fort Henry	Do.	4	-	-	-	Do.	



A.ix

J Mills Map, 1800  
(Public Record Office ref: WO 78/1757)



## A.x

### General Don's Report on the Island of Jersey, 1806 (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/95/A/2)

L/F/95/A/2

Report from Lt Gen Don to Earl Spencer re Defensive Plan

22/5 1806

#### 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.

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.

It is no easy matter to guard against that event. 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 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

#### Rozel Bay

The extent of this Bay from North to South is 600 yards but the landing place does not exceed 300 yards For its defence there are 4 Batteries armed with 9 pieces of heavy Ordnance.

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

#### Guns

9

#### Fliquet Bay

The landing place of this Bay is 50 yards in extent and is defended by 1 Tower armed with 1 piece of Ordnance. This Bay is commanded by high ground close to the beach.

1

#### St Catherine's Bay

The extent of this Bay from North to South is 1900 yards but the landing place at low water does not exceed 1000 yards and at high water 500 yards.

For its defence there are 2 Towers and 7 Batteries armed with 22 pieces of heavy Ordnance This Bay is commanded by high rocky ground close to the beach.

22

#### Anne Port Bay

The landing place of this Bay is 400 yards in extent and is defended by Batteries armed with 6 pieces of heavy Ordnance. This Bay is commanded by high rocky ground close to the beach.

6

Island Total

192

# Archirondel Tower

## Extracts from Jersey Archives

L/F/95/A/2

Letter from Lt Gen Don

to Earl Spencer

re Report on Island of Jersey

22/5

1806

My Lord I beg leave to submit to Your Lordship's consideration the enclosed report on the Island of Jersey, by the perusal of which I presume it will appear evident;;

That the island of Jersey is likely to be attacked the ensuing Autumn or Winter.

That from intricacy of the navigation it is impossible constantly to blockade the eight ports on the French coast from Cherbourg to St Maloes.

That the Island is so situated as to be liable to surprise

That there are four deep and extensive bays in the Island affording excellent places for disembarkation of large Armies.

That the winds & tides admit of landing at three points at the same time.

That besides the above large bays there are seven small bays where troops may be disembarked.

That for the defence of these bays too much reliance appears to be placed on heavy ordnance, the effects of heavy Artillery when directed on an unimpeded moving object being trifling

That it will be difficult to man about 200 pieces of heavy Ordnance as the marching Artillery men from bay to Bay, and from Battery to Battery, according to the movement of the enemy may delay, and create some confusion.

That the best mode of defending the large bays is by combined operation of Field Artillery, Cavalry & Infantry, supported by a line of round armed Towers on the beach. (Such as those lately built on the coast of Sussex & Kent)

That the nature of the large bays is peculiarly well adapted to the combined movement of the above mentioned Arms.

That the best mode of defending the small bays is by parties of Riflemen & detachments of Light Infantry, aided & supported by round armed Towers & small Batteries.

That the best time of attacking the enemy is at the moment of debarkation.

That the Fortress now constructing on the Town Hill is of the utmost importance

That Military communications are wanting between St Aubin's Bay and Grouville Bay, between St Aubin's Bay & St Brelade's bay, between St Brelade's Bay & St Ouen's Bay, between St Aubin's & Bouley Bay, and a small communication along the North & North East side of the Island

That the present Force of the Island only consists of;

Royal Artillery	57 men	
Invalid "	47	
Infantry of the Line	2338	
1 Royal Veteran Battn	565	
Militia	1500	With a few Military Dragoons at present
Total	4507	employed in carrying reports

From all of which it appears expedient (at the lowest calculation) to reinforce the Island by the following Troops;

1 Company of Royal Artillery	One 5 1/2" Howitzer & 3 Six pounders are wanting to
1 Company Invalid Artillery	complete the three Brigades of Field Artillery
5 Troops of Light Cavalry	
2 Battns of Infantry	One of the Battns should be composed of 1/3 Riflemen & 2/3 Light Infantry
	such as the 1st Battn King's German Legion.

Which provided the Corps are complete will make a reinforcement of 2200 men, making a total, including Militia of 6707 men, being 489 men less than the number stated in the Report. And that authority should be given to substitute in some places round Towers in stead of open Batteries & that directions should be given to hasten the construction of the Fortress on the Town Hill, and that authority should be given to open Military Communications.

PS. The importance of the Islands of Jersey & Guernsey to this Country I have mentioned in my report.

# Archirondel Tower

## Extracts from Jersey Archives

*L/F/95/A/4      /2      Letter from Certain Officers      to Lt Gen Don      re Defensive Plan      30/6      1806*  
*Sir      Having taken into consideration your letter addressed to us of the 29th Inst together with your letter & Report to Lord Spencer dated 22nd May last, on the defence of the Island of Jersey, on which Report you did us the honour of requesting our opinion, and having attentively perused and considered the same, we beg leave to state our sentiments on the subject as follows.*

*1st      That fortifying the small bays appear to us essentially necessary, as by requiring a less number of men for their defence a larger disposable force may be concentrated for the protection of the principal bays; and that in these bays more Towers are necessary, those already built being in many parts at too great a distance from each other.*

*2nd      That we perfectly agree with you that the large bays are well adapted for combined operation of Field Artillery, Cavalry & Infantry. That it is of the utmost importance to establish Military Communications between the principal bays, and posts, around the Island.*

*3rd      That we also agree with you Sir, that the force at present in the Island is by no means adequate to its defence, the Island being assailable at so many points; and that the reinforcement you propose will be absolutely necessary.*

*From our local knowledge of this Island we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion that the whole of your plan of defence ought immediately to be adapted, and we trust that when the very great loss that has within a few years past been sustained in Ships of War wrecked on our shores which were destined to lay as Guard Ships in the bays, is taken into consideration, the expense attending the fortifying the small bays, and the erection of the additional Towers proposed, will not be thought much in proportion to the object to be obtained.*

<i>We have etc</i>	<i>W Johnstone</i>	<i>M Genl</i>	<i>J le Couteur</i>	<i>Ass Qr M Genl</i>
	<i>J Humfrey</i>	<i>Lt Col R Engineers</i>	<i>Geo Salmon</i>	<i>Major R Artillery</i>

*L/F/95/A/4      /3      Letter from Lt Gen Don      to Lord Spencer      re Defensive Plan      1/7      1806*  
*My Lord      Being desirous that your Lordship should not solely rely on my judgement relative to the defence of this Island, I have submitted to the consideration of Major General Johnston, Second in Command, Lt Col le Couteur Assistant Quarter Master General, Lt Col Humfrey Commanding Engineer and Major Salmon Commanding Royal Artillery, the Report I had the honour of laying before Your Lordship on the 22nd of May last, and enclose a copy of my letter to these Officers with their Answer.*

*These Officers having been long in this Island are well acquainted with the duties of their respective departments; I therefore conceived it would be satisfactory to His Majesty's Government, to be in possession of their ideas on so important a subject, which explains my motives for communicating my report to them.*

*I have now most earnestly to entreat your Lordship's attention to the Answers of these Officers, as well as the Official papers, which I have had the honor of submitting to Your Lordship's consideration, and should your Lordship differ in opinion with regard to the mode of putting this Island into a state of defence, I hope experienced officers of the different Arms may be sent from England to examine this Island and to report upon its state and defence; but in the event of Your Lordship approving of the Answer of the Officers I have consulted, and of my Report, I hope no time may be lost in reinforcing this Garrison*

*Mr ass Commy Rawlings has acquainted me that*  
*with one Company of Artillery, one Company of Invalid Artillery, 6 Troops of Light Cavalry,      the difference in the expenses of providing forage*  
*and 1600 Rank & File Infantry.      For Cavalry in this Island & in England is trifling.*

*Also that authority may be given to me to fortify the bays and to open the Communications mentioned in the papers above alluded to; and to defray the expenses of these Services, that a Credit may be given on the Commissary General according to the present practice in districts in England for £3,000. This sum I propose to be drawn for only as wanted, and that the money should be lodged in the hands of the Assistant Commissary. The bills of the Workmen paid by the Commanding Engineer, and that a regular Account supported by Vouchers, should be transmitted to the Commissary General agreeable to the Instructions given by the Lords of the Treasury to that department for similar Services at home.*

*This Sum will appear very trifling to Your Lordship but I am confident I shall not only receive pecuniary aid from the States of the Island, but also assistance in labour from the inhabitants.*

*With regard to the additional Towers proposed to be constructed in the large bays of the Island, I presume this measure must be submitted to the consideration of the Master General of the Ordnance, and I shall therefore only add that they appear to me to be indispensably necessary, and although in every particular similar to those lately built in Kent, they will not cost above £1,500 each.*

*As much reliance is placed on the vigilance of a Commanding General, and the Troops under his Orders, I beg leave to explain my acceptance of that word. To be Vigilant my Lord the means must be given, the soldier must have three night in bed, the Guards must be stationed upon the most advantageous points, and at proper intervals, the vedettes and sentries must be posted according to the nature of the ground, the large bays must be patrolled constantly by Cavalry during the night, and in foggy weather during the day, and the small bays and Communications by parties of Infantry. Now My Lord I feel it my indispensable duty to report to Your Lordship that the present Garrison in this Island is totally inadequate to this Service, and that I am consequently liable to surprise. There are 16 small bays and landing places where not a soldier is posted & not quartered within considerable distances, & there are 13 Night Guards mounted by the Militia of the Island, composed of men who from the fatigues of their daily labour are incapable of attentive watching during the night.*

*I enclose for Your Lordship's information a return of the forces in this Island, by which you will perceive that there is no Cavalry, and only 54 Artillery Men for the Field Batteries, 48 Invalid Artillery Men for the Castles Towers and Batteries, 574 Men of Veteran Battalion, and 2408 Rank & File of Battalions of the Line fit for duty, and with regard to these battalions of the Line raised chiefly under the Army of the Reserve Act, and under the Defence Act. I must report to Your Lordship that they are composed of men of the worst description as soldiers, al the best men levied under these Acts having already enlisted into the 1st Battalions.*

*I enclose a return of the Militia battalions of this Island but cannot report to Your Lordship the state they are in, the sacrament week having prevented my seeing them, but I must acquaint Your Lordship that they are not paid, and not under Martial Law even in the event of an attack, and that the best Artillery men belonging to the Militia are almost constantly at Sea..*

*I have now My Lord only to assure Your Lordship that I shall use my utmost exertions for the defence of this Island*

A.xi

General Orders for Troops of the Line and the Militia, 1811  
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/22/L/36)

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX

POUR LES

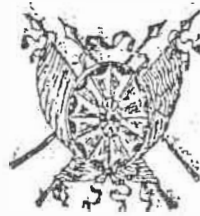
*Troupes*

DE

LIGNE

ET LA

*MILICE.*



JERSEY:

P. MOURANT, *Imprimeur*

1811.

L/F/22/L/36

# 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<sup>re</sup> 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<sup>e</sup> 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 Veulle & 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,

A.xii

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





**A.xiii**

**Print of St Catherine's Bay, Jersey by J T Satterley, circa 1840  
(Société Jersiaise Art Collection ref: SJA/0000/01900)**



## A.xiv

### Major General Cardew's Report on points to be occupied, 22 March 1847 (Public Record Office ref: WO 55/815)

WO 55 815

Letter from CRE to Insp Gen of Fortifications

2/10 1847

The Commanding Royal Engineer at Jersey to the Inspector General of Fortifications, transmitting in obedience to his Orders dated 24th September 1847, a short Report of all that has passed on the subject of the contemplated Harbour of Refuge, and Works of Defence proposed, together with Plans shewing the Land purchased, or to be purchased, in furtherance of the object.

Royal Engineer's Office, Jersey

Sir Herewith I have the honor to forward, in obedience to your Orders dated 24th September 1847 a statement of the several Reports that have been made, and Correspondence that has passed on the subject of the contemplated Harbours of Refuge, and Works of Defence proposed in connection with it; also Plans shewing the Land purchased and to be purchased, explaining the localities, and intentions, and shewing by reference how far those intentions have been proceeded with.

I understand from Her Majesties Law Officers in this Island, (with whom I have put myself in communication) that the whole of the Land to be procured for the Admiralty and Ordnance, under the direction of Mr Walker, by order of the Treasury, will if possible be purchased by Christmas, when it will be regularly transferred and divided as required between the two Boards respectively.

Mr Walker is now employing a person to survey these Lands, a copy of which survey I presume when completed will be supplied to the Ordnance when arrangements can be made for the necessary division; after which the Instructions contained in the Inspector General's Minute of 24th July 1847, and in Mr Byham's communication of 26th July 1847 (J/372), can be carried into execution.

I have not been able to ascertain from the Crown Law Officers the contents of the different pieces of Land, but I am informed by them that about 185 acres have already been purchased, and that about 60 acres remain to be purchased.

It will be seen by Plan No 1, that the frontage towards the sea embraces the whole line of Coast from Mt Orgueil Castle to Flicquet Tower, a distance of about 4,000 yards, in addition to this there is a piece of Land at the Point of La Coupe, distant from Flicquet about 340 yards; and another detached piece at Nez de Guet, distant from L Coupe about 1,500 yards, in rear of the Land already in possession of the Ordnance there.

I herewith transmit copies of three letters, (included in the Reference to Correspondence enclosed) by which it appears that Mr Walker has given the necessary directions to the Law Officers of the Crown to purchase all the additional Land deemed necessary for the intended Works of Defence in connection with the Harbour of Refuge, which is a point I conceived of considerable importance.

The Points proposed to be occupied by Works of Defence, extracted from Major General Cardew's last Report dated 22nd March 1847 are numbered (as far as the Plan would admit) on No 2 Plan, shewing the Harbour of Refuge, according to the Reference now forwarded.

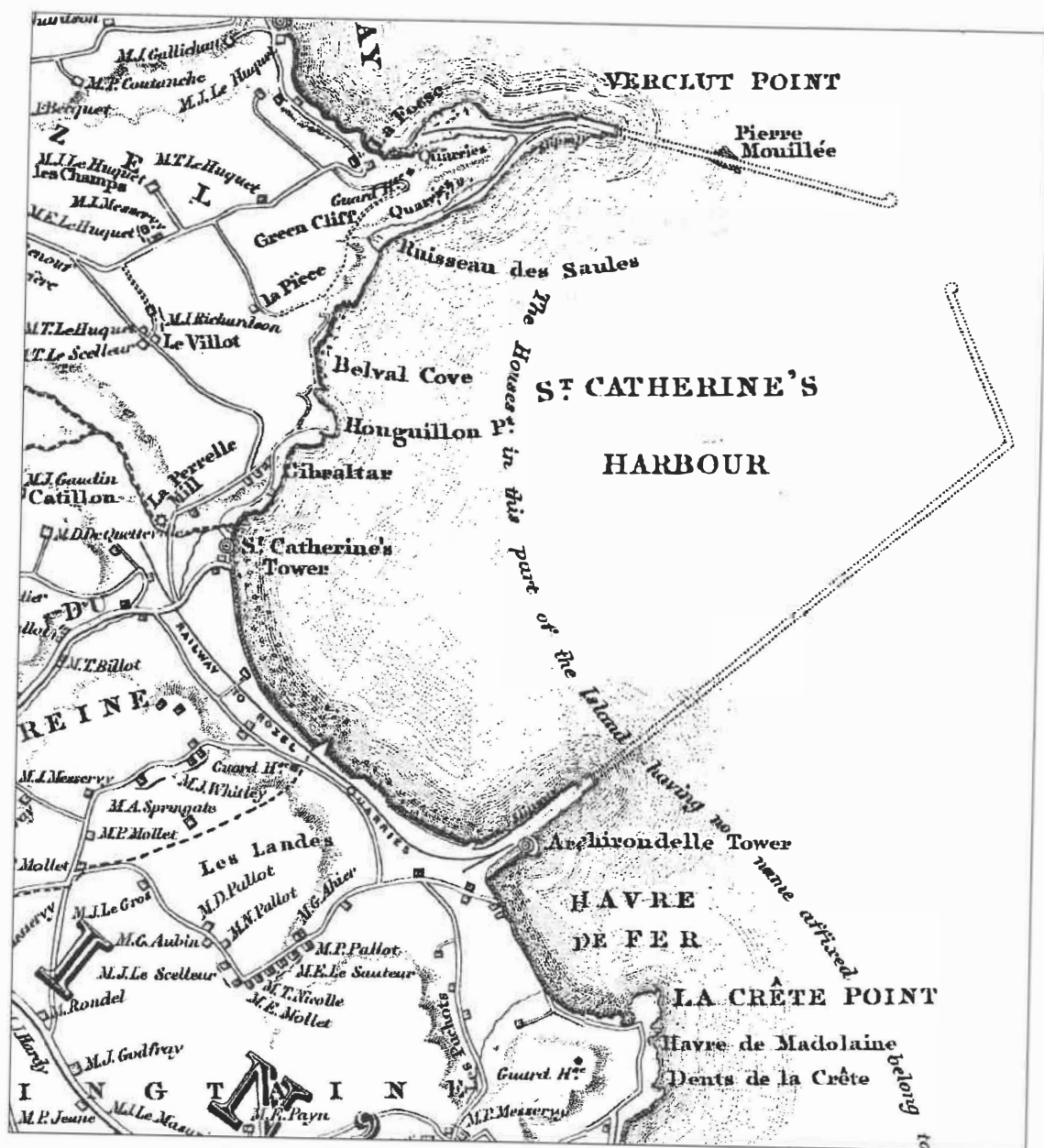
I have the Honor to be Sir etc  
CO Streatfield Lt Col  
Commanding Royal Engineer

**Points to be occupied by Works of Defence, and numbered on Plan No2 according to the Reference, extracted from M Gen Cardew's Report dated 22nd March 1847.**

1. Verclut The Promontory of Verclut to be occupied by a strong entrenchment with a large Tower for 100 men and 2 Batteries in advance; 1 for 6 Heavy Guns on the Point, and another in advance lower down, 3 Heavy Shell Guns to be casemated.
2. Archirondell Existing Tower Battery to be modified, as may be advisable after the line of the Breakwater is defined.
3. La Crete Point A Tower for 3 Guns, to command the southern part of Ann Port Bay.
4. Breakwater 2 Powerful Casemated Batteries on the Breakwater, or on Rocks adjacent called 'Pierre Mouillee, & 'La Grande Basse'
5. Mont Orgueil Additional battery of 10 Heavy Guns, 6 of which to be for Shells. & Casemated, to be constructed on the South East angle of Mont Orgueil Castle, 20 feet above high water mark, in order to command the Coast on the South & to flank the entrance to the intended Harbour.
6. Mont St Nicolas To be permanently occupied by a Work not yet defined which should contain Barracks for a sufficient Garrison with Stores, Magazine, Provisions & intended for support against any land attack.
7. La Coupe The Point at La Coupe to be occupied by a 3 Gun Tower.
8. Nez de Guet Land to be purchased in rear of Works to secure communication.

C.R. Streatfield Lt Col  
Commanding Royal Engineer. 2nd October 1847

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



## Harbours of Refuge Report, 1849

12

## MONEY EXPENDED ON HARBOURS OF REFUGE

## DOVER.

## ABSTRACT of Engineers' Quarterly Reports of Progress for 1849.

## Breakwater Pier.

DURING this year the foundations of the walls on both sides of the breakwater, with the heaving to the same, were carried out to an extent of 460 feet, 445 feet of which were raised to the height of 30 feet.

The total advance during the year being 190 feet.

The average number of workmen during the year was 106.

Certificates to the amount of 38,000 *l.* were granted to the contractors during the year, making a total of 74,500 *l.* from the commencement.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

## ABSTRACT of Engineers' Quarterly Reports of Progress for 1847.

*Alderney.*Railway, Mannez;  
opening Quarries,  
&c.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with Messrs. Jackson and Bean, the contractors, to open the quarries in January 1847, they at once sent over men and materials, and on the 12th February a commencement was made by opening a quarry near the site of the western breakwater. The stone, however, in this part of the island not proving suitable for the works, it was considered advisable to purchase land for quarries at Mannez, and to construct a railway from thence to the breakwater, a distance of about two miles.

The land for the railway and quarries having been purchased, the formation of the railway was commenced on the 15th of March, and on the 7th of July following, notwithstanding several cuttings through rock from 20 to 30 feet deep had to be made, the longer portion of the line was formed upon the surface for the convenience of crossings. In the meantime the quarries were partially opened.

Breakwater, West  
Arm.

On the opening of the railway, which was worked by a locomotive engine, the depositing of stone for the western arm of the breakwater was resumed; the works proceeded without interruption to the end of the year.

A severe storm was experienced on the 4th December, when stones of six tons weight were removed from 100 to 200 feet from the place of deposit.

The total quantity of stone deposited for the breakwater during the year, was about 90,000 tons.

The average number of workmen upon the works was 320.

Certificates to the amount of 18,500 *l.* for the railway and breakwater, were granted to the contractors, Messrs. Jackson & Bean.

*St. Catherine's, Jersey.*

Land for the works and quarries having been purchased, a commencement was made with the works at St. Catherine's, Jersey, on the 30th June, by opening quarries near the proposed breakwaters at Verclut and Archirondel; a good deal of preparation was required at the latter place in the diversion of roads and approaches; some delay and expense were also incurred at Verclut from the officers of the Ordnance objecting to the removal of the Verclut point, which contains good stone.

Breakwaters in  
Verclut and  
Archirondel.

A length of 88 yards of the breakwater at both points, was raised above high water.

The average number of workmen at both arms was about 400.

Certificates to the amount of 13,000 *l.* were granted to the contractors, Messrs. Jackson & Bean.

*St. Catherine's, Jersey.*

THE progress during the year at the breakwaters at the Verclut and Archirondel Arms, Breakwaters. St. Catherine's Bay, Jersey, was as follows:

The mass of the breakwater was extended to a length of 245 yards from the shore. Verclut Arm.

The inner or harbour wall was 160 yards in length, and raised to an average height of 17 feet; one half of the length being ready for the coping.

The outer or sea wall was 100 yards in length, 16 yards of which were ready for the parapet; the paving of the slope was extended 1,100 yards, and was ready to receive the parapet.

The slip-way wall was 116 yards in length, 95 yards of which was raised to the full height, and ready to receive the coping.

The stone at Archirondel quarries proving unsuitable for the walls of the breakwater, a railway half a mile in length was formed from Rozel Valley (where stone similar to that at Verclut was obtained), for conveying the stone to the Archirondel Arm, at which work the progress was as follows:

The mass of the breakwater was extended to 225 yards from the shore.

The outer or sea wall was 66 yards in length, and raised to an average height of 20 feet. The paving or pitching to the west of Archirondel Tower, for the protection of the railway, was nearly completed.

A commencement was made with the formation of the slip-way wall, which for a length of 15 yards was raised to a height of five feet.

The total quantity of stone deposited in both arms from the commencement was 151,000 tons.

The daily average number of workmen throughout the year was 300, and of horses 15.

Certificates to the amount of 28,500 *l.* were granted to the contractors, Messrs. Jackson & Bean; making a total, since the commencement, of 41,500 *l.*

14

MONEY EXPENDED ON HARBOURS OF REFUGE

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

ABSTRACT of Engineers' Quarterly Reports of Progress for 1849.

*St. Catherine's, Jersey.*

THE work done during the year to the breakwaters at Verclut and Archirondel, in St. Catherine's Bay, Jersey, was as follows:

Verclut Arm.

The mass or hearting of the breakwater at the Verclut Arm up to the level of low water was extended to 387 yards from the shore.

The outer or sea wall was 180 yards in length; for 60 yards it was 45 feet; for 80 yards, 37 feet; and for 40 yards it was 18 feet in height; the foundation for a further length of 15 yards was laid.

The inner or harbour wall was 240 yards in length; 140 yards of which were ready to receive the coping: 100 yards were 37 feet high, and the foundation was laid for a further length of 10 yards.

The total quantity of stone deposited in the Verclut Arm during the year was 105,000 tons.

Archirondel Arm.

The works at the Archirondel Arm were suspended by order at the end of July; up to that time the mass or hearting of the breakwater had been advanced very little, the attention of the engineers being drawn to the protection of the work already done by the advancement of the face walls.

The outer or sea wall was raised to the level of the quay for a length of 50 yards.

The inner or harbour wall was carried out to the length of 50 yards, and was 14 feet in height.

The paved slope between the shore and Archirondel Tower was completed excepting the coping.

The slip-way wall was 115 yards in length, and ready for the coping.

The quantity of stone deposited during the year was about 20,000 tons.

The daily average number of workmen was 295, and of horses 13.

Certificates to the amount of 23,000 *l.* were granted to the contractors, Messrs. Jackson & Bean, during the year; making a total, since the commencement, of 64,500 *l.*

**A.xvii**

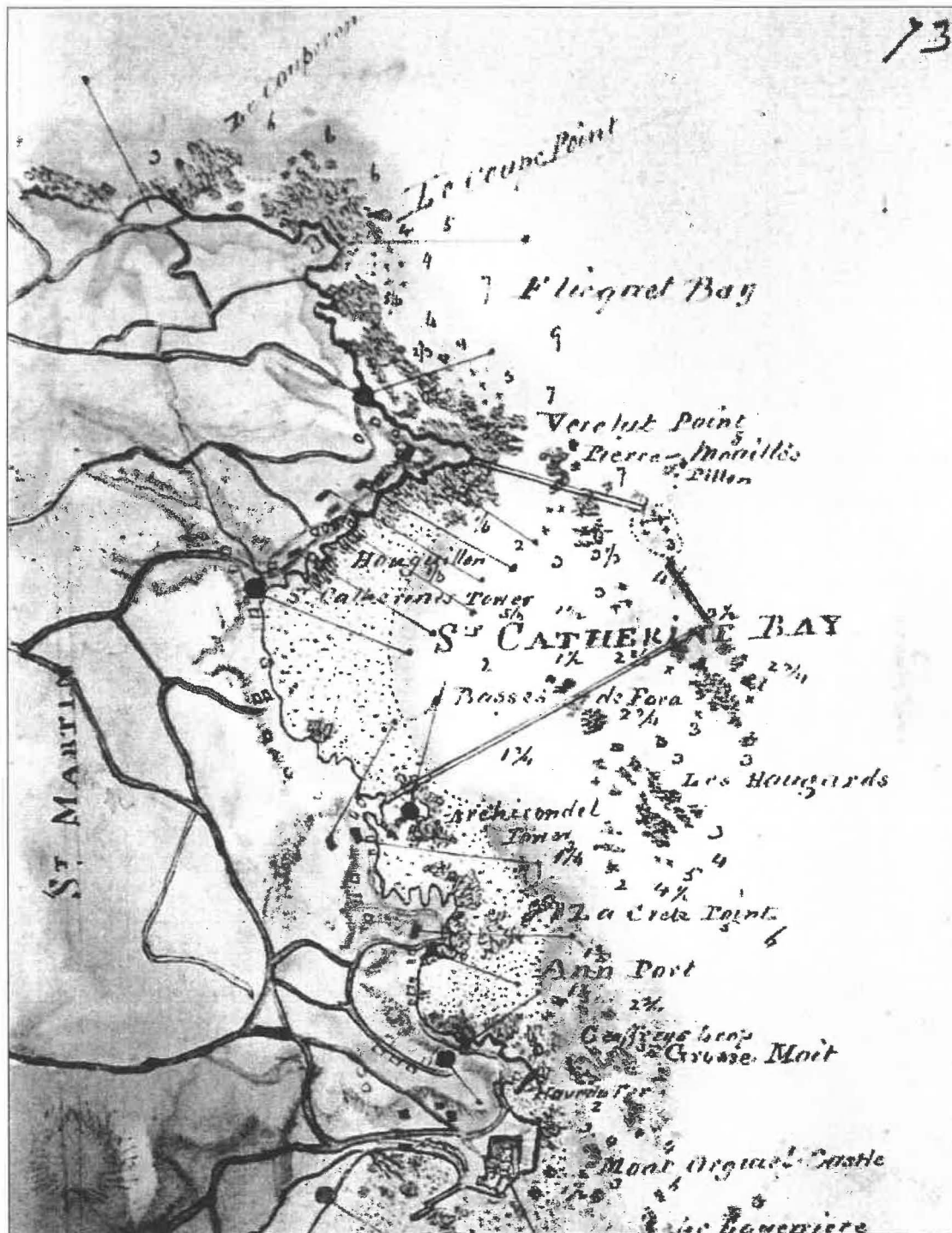
Print of St Catherine's Bay from the Pier by J Harwood, 3 April 1855  
(Société Jersiaise Art Collection ref: SJA/0000/01901)





A.xviii

Handwritten book concerning the fortifications of the Jersey Militia, 1857  
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/97/M18/1)



## Memorandum by Col Le Couteur on the Defence of Jersey, 14 February 1860 (Jersey Archive ref: A/D2/1)

A/D2/1 Memorandum by Col le Couteur

to Maj Gen Mundy on the attack &amp; Defence of Jersey

14/2

1860

Defences of Jersey.St Aubin's Bay & Portelet.

General Sir Howard Douglas in his recent admirable work on 'Modern systems of Fortification' at page 216 states "The Channel Islands form the advance guard for the protection of England from an attack from Cherbourg. They should be strongly garrisoned and have a powerful steam Squadron in their harbours" Again at pp 258/9 "Sir M Berkley conceives that the Port of Cherbourg could be most easily watched from Spithead or Portland, but it may be said that the Channel Islands are in reality the advanced posts of England. Alderney & Guernsey are admirably situated for resisting any attempt at aggression on our Coasts from Cherbourg; for no expedition from there could gain the open Channel without having first masked, blockaded, destroyed or at least effectively shattered the large steam fleet which Great Britain would undoubtedly station at once off these Island in a time of War"

This authority is in accordance with a conference which I had the honour to hold with the late Duke of Wellington, when on asking my opinion on a point in my report to himself on the defence of Jersey I begged to be excused for asking whether my opinion was required on a point of local defence or on a comprehensive scale including the Channel Islands and the Channel Coast of England?. "Certainly on a comprehensive scale". This embraced the scheme for a secure Harbour of Refuge at Alderney, that Island being rendered impregnable - a fine harbour at Guernsey according to the report of the French Pilots to Louis quatorze - and a Breakwater at Noirmont Point in Jersey, would form a triangular plan of protection which might duly watch St Malo, Granville and Cherbourg, so that no fleet of force could move to attack the Islands, or England from those ports undiscovered. The Duke of Wellington entirely concurred in this view and declared that he would report so to the Government and urge those works.

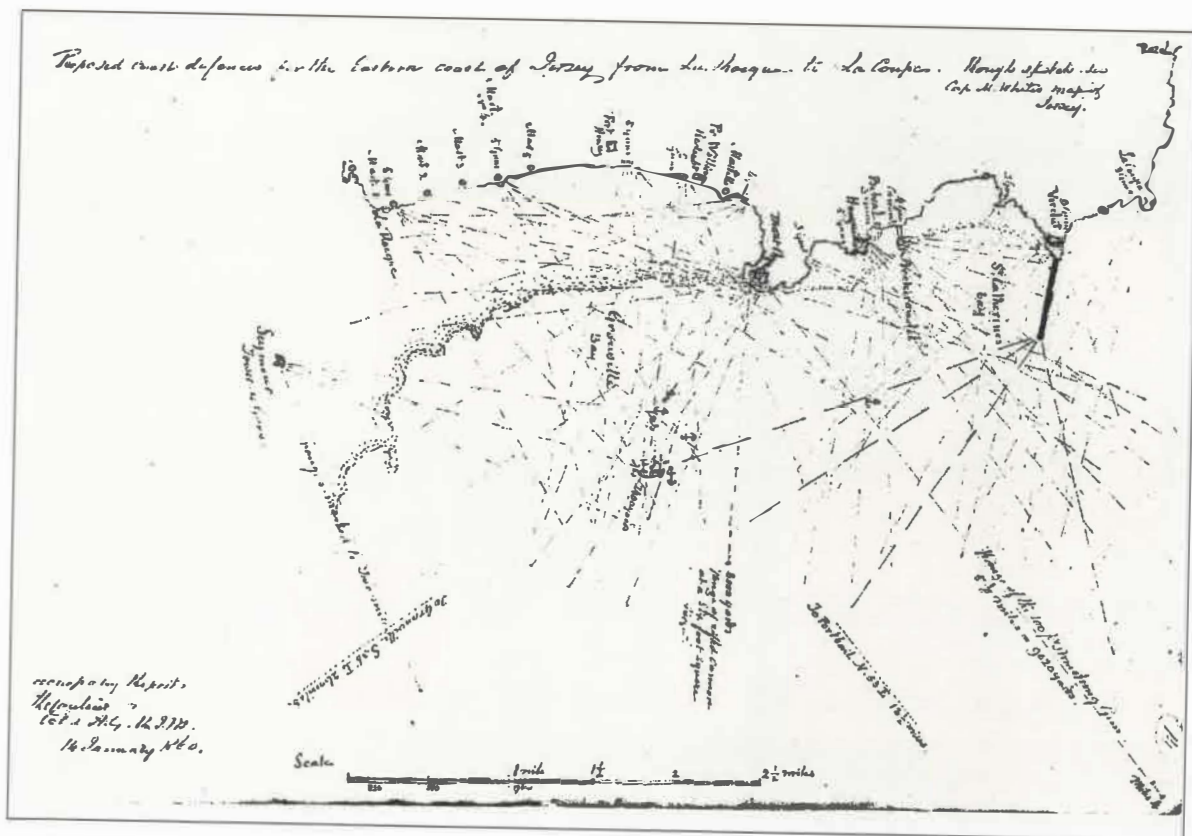
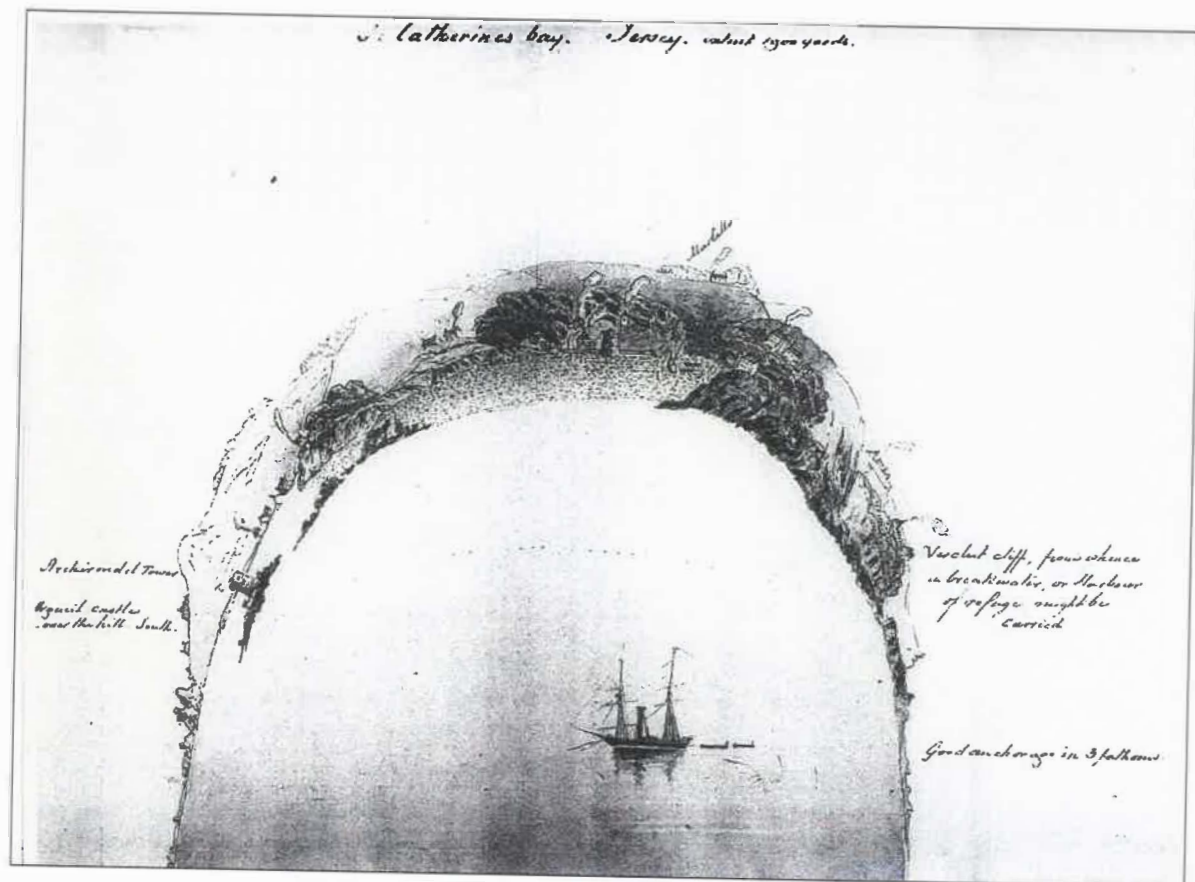
I proceed to imagine an attack on the two above named bays, for which I have (30th Dec '59) sent your Excellency plans of Defence. For this attack from St Malo and Granville the rendezvous would be behind Chausey 20 miles off - in 20 gunboats, each conveying 500 soldiers besides their crews, protected by a fleet of 14 Steam Frigates.

East Coast Line.

## La Coupe to La Rocque Point

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| La Coupe           | Here is a safe landing place on hard sand at high water with a good road leading down to it. This should be cut off, the cliff scarp and the old breastworks restored. A Battery of 12 pdrs which guarded this point should be replaced by three Guns.  |
| Verclut            | Should be occupied by a Fort or Tower to cover the Breakwater, and to sweep the adjacent hill; it would also protect the Left of Fliquet harbour  |
| Fliquet            | At high tides the landing place is not above fifty yards wide, guarded by one of the old Martello Towers - the banks on either side should be scarp and protected by a breastwork with an abatis along the whole distance. A steamer drawing ten foot of water at high tide could come into Fliquet within ten yards of the small Tower. (and demolish it). The pilots cross from here to Carteret in two hours.,   |
| The Ecrehos rocks  | Are halfway across to France. On 'Maistre Isle' Mr Remon a Jersey person and two others had houses, there is a good spring on it which is low in very dry weather. A Fort & Battery here with Armstrong Guns on it would command both the French and Jersey passages.   |
| Belval             | On the left flank of St Catherine's Bay should be scarp and the salient points guarded by breastworks, here was a battery of two 24 pdrs which should be replaced by three such guns.   |
| St Catherine's Bay | Here were Six Heavy Guns in Battery which should be replaced by a much stronger defence. Three 68 pdrs should be placed on the head of the Breakwater, which should have been constructed to carry Nine. At high water the best landing Place would be the Breakwater - 800 yards long and the beach about 500 yards wide.<br>The two Martello Towers are its present protection. In addition to the Fort I have proposed for Verclut there should be a strong battery of 5 or 7 Guns at houguillon Point, with one of 3 Guns at Archirondel point, to guard the 'Havre de fer' to La Crete, as well as to cross fire on St Catherine's Bay. All the banks to be rendered inaccessible and guarded by breastworks.  |
| Anne Port          | Here were three 2 Gun batteries from La Crete to the extremity of this Bay, they should be replaced by two 3 Gun batteries, placed about 50 ft above high water line, so as to cross fire on the landing place which is about 400 yards wide at high tide and very much narrower at low water. Breastworks, abatis or Choux de Frise should be placed where required.   |
| Victoria Tower     | Built by General Lewis in 1837 is 195 ft above high water mark, it sees into part of Anne Port. It is 37 ft lower than the top of Mont Orgueil Castle - if turned this Tower could be of no value as the ground to its North is higher, from which riflemen would destroy every gunner on the Tower.  |
| Grouville Bay      | Four miles east of St Helier its extent from La Rocque Point to the eastern extremity of Mont Orgueil Castle is about 4800 yds<br><br>In high Spring Tides the sea washes the banks and ebbs about 1600 yards. In Neap Tides the rise is about 60 yards from the banks, the ebb falls to 600. In the year 1804 this bay was protected by 26 Guns in Battery. That number of rifled cannon placed in five batteries along the coastline should be sufficient.<br>The Martello Towers from la Rocque No1 to Tower No5 are about 300 or 400 yards apart, to Fort Henry 800 yards; very suitable distances for modern rifles. The ensuing thousand yards to Fort William which space is the middle of the Bay is open and undefended just where a landing might best be attempted. To guard this I should place on the inner flanks of both these Forts at a distance of 50 yards from each Fort, two Batteries of 5 rifled Guns. If the batteries were forced the men might retire into the Forts from whence the enemy would be under a heavy fire. |





A.xx

Report by Major General Douglas, 10 November 1860  
(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/Armament s-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 whols 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'Ertaquerel & Nez du Guel.

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.

Archirondel battery & Victoria Tower.

Before any opinion can be well pronounced with regard to these two items it appears to me that the question of the completion of St Catherine's Harbour should be determined. If this be decided in the affirmative then I think that both these positions would be an improper deletion, if on the contrary the completion of St Catherine's Harbour be not intended, then I think that Victoria Tower may be beneficially retained and armed as proposed, but that Archirondel Battery is not in this case the proper position for this work now that the whole conditions of St Catherine's Bay have changed by the construction of the Pier to the Northward.

Mont Orgueil Castle.

In so far as relates to the present conditions of the works on Mont Orgueil I concur in the recommendation to dismantle them, but I consider the natural advantages of its position to be such as to render it advisable to construct a powerful Battery upon it, not merely with the view of aiding in the defence of the approaches to St Catherine's and protecting the pier & harbour of Gorey, but to cooperate with Prince William's Redoubt and Fort Henry in the general defence of Grouville Bay, and this the more particularly as I am of opinion, should any important addition be made in the number of Troops in this Island a considerable force should be stationed in the vicinity of Mont Orgueil.

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.

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. 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.xxi**

Archirondel Tower, circa 1900  
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/005658)



**A.xxii**

Lane overlooking Archirondel Tower by Edward Offor, 24 August 1907  
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/031730)



**A.xxiii**

Postcard of Archirondelle Tower, circa 1910 - The 'Wyndham' Series  
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/08/G4/2)





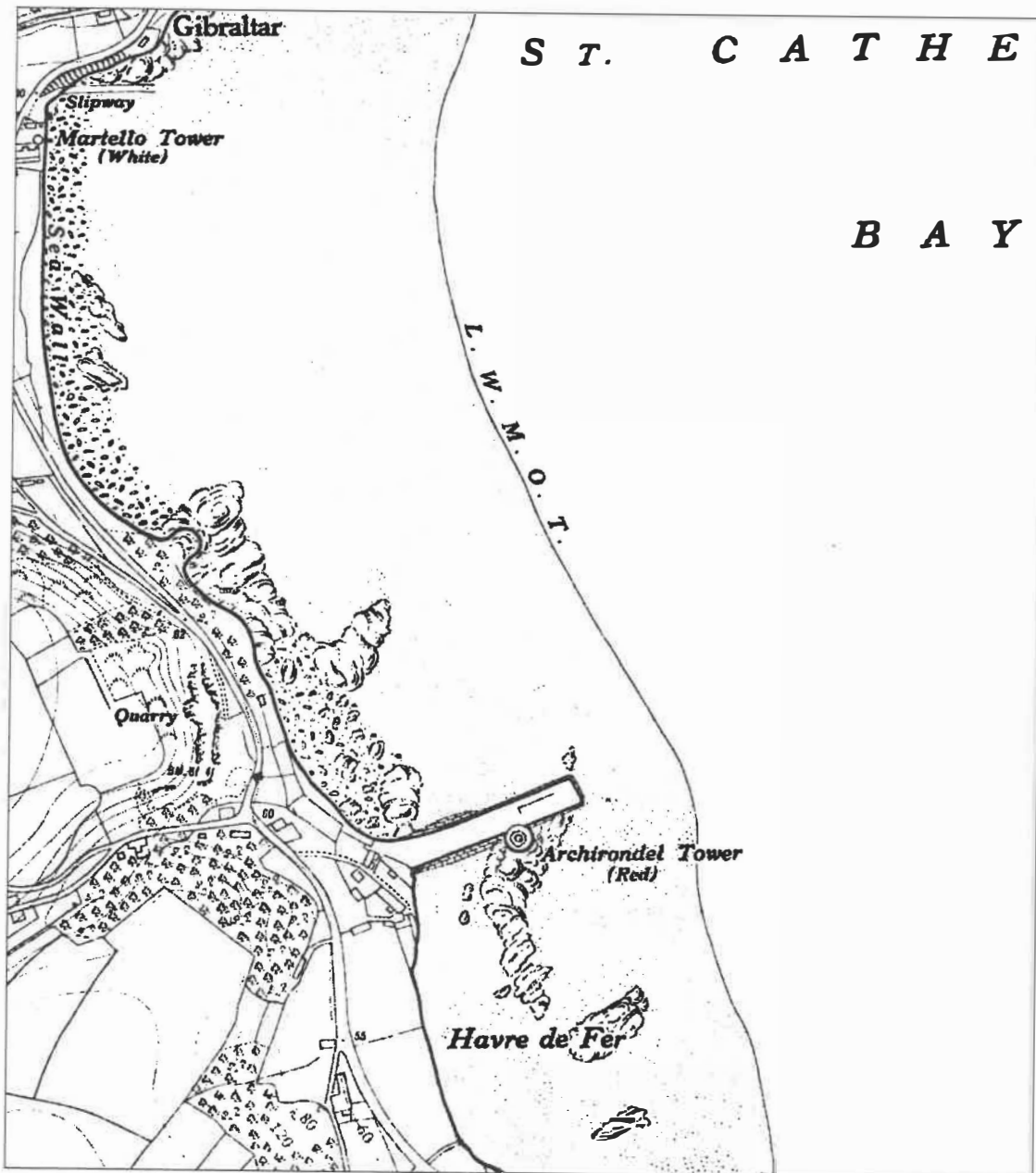
**A.xxiv**

View across the water to Archirondel by Francis Foot, circa 1925  
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/032743)



A.xxv

Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935  
(Jersey Archive ref: D/Z/L/8/4)



**A.xxvi**

Distant view of Archirondel by Richard Whinnerah, circa 1960  
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Collection ref: SJPA/009079)





Evening Post, 23 April 1966

## Jersey's Martello Towers

"THE building and appurtenances known as Archirondel Tower situated at the northern end of Archirondel Bay, St. Martin, is to be let by tender for a term of years from June 24, 1966," stated a Harbours and Airport Committee notice in the Jersey Gazette recently.

I went to Archirondel one day last week just to see for myself what was being offered. Of course I knew what Archirondel Tower was, having seen it from the coast road dozens of times—but as I approached it I realized that here was yet another part of Jersey no more than a stone's throw off the beaten track that I and probably seven out of ten other residents have never bothered to have a good look at.

The first thing I noted as I walked across the beach towards the tower was that electricity was laid on—two thin wires ran out over the neck of land to the tower. Although when the tide is in the tower is practically surrounded by sea water, there were no signs that fresh water is available.

★

The promontory to the tower is granite-sided and topped by grass scrub and blackberry bushes. It is about 35 feet wide and "banjos"

at the end where the tower stands. The promontory continues for some 75 yards beyond the tower—it was a section of the originally projected southern arm of St. Catherine's breakwater which was commenced by the British Government in 1847 but abandoned when they handed over its construction to Messrs Jackson and Bean.

### Cost £4,000

The majority of these towers, built as fortifications at strategic points all round the coast of Jersey, are let out to youth movements, naval cadets and scouts; the remainder are mostly leased to strictly "non-professional" fishermen for use as stores, etc.

The building of Archirondel Tower was commenced in 1793 on November 17, a date which coincided with the first issue of "Le Soleil de Jersey," a newspaper which upheld the interests of the "Charlots," or conservative party. The tower was completed in 1794 and cost £4,000.

### Reorganized

Among the earliest fortifications constructed in the 18th century were the guard houses at Grève de Lecq and La Coupe and at St. Catherine's and St. Ouen's bays. These were built in 1779 on the instructions of Marshal Conway, who visited Jersey to reorganize the defence of the island.

★

In August, 1782, the Seymour Tower at La Rocque, also named Le Tour de la Grande Avarizon, was commenced, and the next

tower to be constructed—in 1783—was the Point des Pas Tower. It was in 1788, too, that the first bus service was established between St. Helier and St. Aubin by Richard Monck. In November of that year the States instituted a lottery to provide funds for the defence of the island, whose population at the time numbered 20,000—half of whom were employed knitting stockings.

The remaining towers were completed within the next 30 years—La Rocque was commenced in 1795 and completed in 1801. Icho Tower, St. Clement, was built in 1810, and one year later Portelet Tower was built on the Ile au Guerdain in Portelet Bay. In 1814, the year before the Battle of Waterloo, Noirmont Tower was completed.

### Reorganized again

The last feverish burst of tower building seems to have been in 1832, when the States ordered the fortifications of the island to be reorganized because steam was replacing sail. Kempt Tower, Lewis Tower, Victoria Tower, La Collette Tower and l'Etacquerel were constructed at about that time. Work on the latter commenced seven days before Sir John de Vaulle, then Bailiff of Jersey, fought a duel with Com. C. de la Garde.

In 1923, Archirondel Tower was bought from the Crown by the States for the princely sum of £200. In the same year Beaumont Tower (£300), La Rocque Tower (£100), Martello Tower No. 3 at St. Ouen's (£50), Grève de Lecq Tower (£100), St. Catherine's Tower (£50), Seymour Tower (£120), and Icho Tower (£80) were also purchased from the Crown.

### Summer retreat

Apart from their historical interest, and the fact that many of these towers serve as navigational aids, they are now of little use except for meeting the needs of youth movements and weekend fishermen. Archirondel would make a fine summer retreat, but it is hardly conceivable that the Island Development Committee would sanction its use as living accommodation, and of course the Public Health authorities would also have to be satisfied that the sanitary conditions were up to the required standard.

The view from the top of the three-storeyed Archirondel Tower embraces the whole of St. Catherine's Bay, Archirondel Bay and Anne Port, while on a clear day the coast and beaches of France are clearly visible. The building and appurtenances known as Archirondel Tower, together form an impressive part of Jersey's coastline, and whoever the next tenants are they will be leasing a small part of Jersey's history.

MAX HEWITT

Jersey Evening Post, 19 June 1981

# 19th-century find at St. Catherine



Mrs. Gibb, Mr. Mayne and Mrs. Finlaison examine the find

THE platform from an early 19th century coastal gun battery has been discovered at St. Catherine.

It is part of what was once the Les Viviers battery, and was discovered in the woodland almost opposite Rue de la Solitude, ST. Martin, by Mrs. Mary Gibb, when she and other members of La Société Jersiaise were searching for a St. Catherine dolmen.

They never found the dolmen, and wonder now whether one ever existed, but the compensation was the discovery of the platform, which has since been partially uncovered.

It is thought that the battery was built in about 1810 as a defence against a French invasion, and that it originally consisted of three gun platforms, two of which were completely removed to make way for a railway line, with a guard house just a bit further inland.

Mrs. Margaret Finlaison, the Heritage Trust Officer, has visited the site and now she is preparing a report for the Public Works Committee of the pros and cons of completely uncovering the platform and making the site safe and more easily accessible to the public.

Having made the discovery, Mrs. Gibb would naturally like to see the whole platform brought into view, but local military history expert, Mr. Richard Mayne, who also visited the site this week, has reservations.

He believes that it would be difficult to make the site safe for the public, and that large numbers of people could cause considerable damage to it.

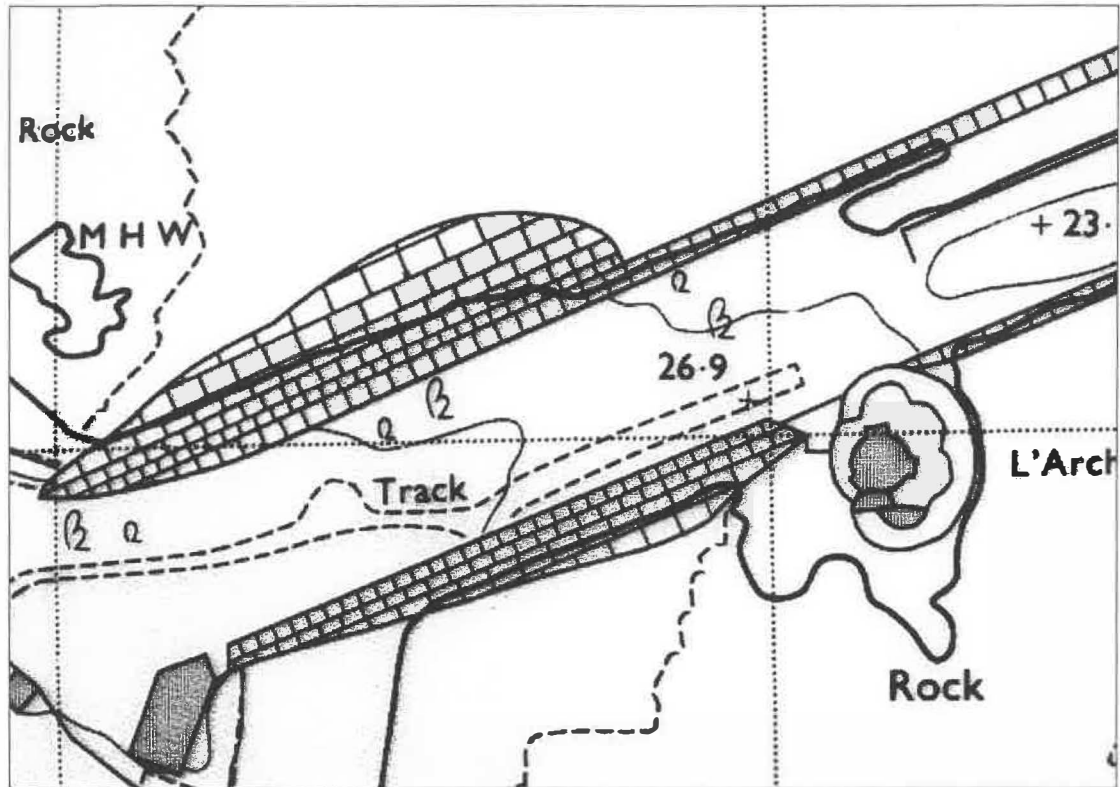
He would rather prefer the whole platform to be covered over and a plan made to record its existence, and that the three small trees growing above the platform be removed to ensure that they cause no damage.

Another idea out forward in the event of it being impossible to make the site safe for the public to view is that it should be marked and a plaque put up by the roadside to inform people of the existence of the battery site.

It is believed that about 70 similar batteries were built around the coast during the early 19th century.

A.xxix

Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981  
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/70/A/53)



**A.xxx**

Photographs of Archirondel Tower 1992-2006  
(Planning and Environment Dept Historic Buildings Register ref: MN0179)









1992

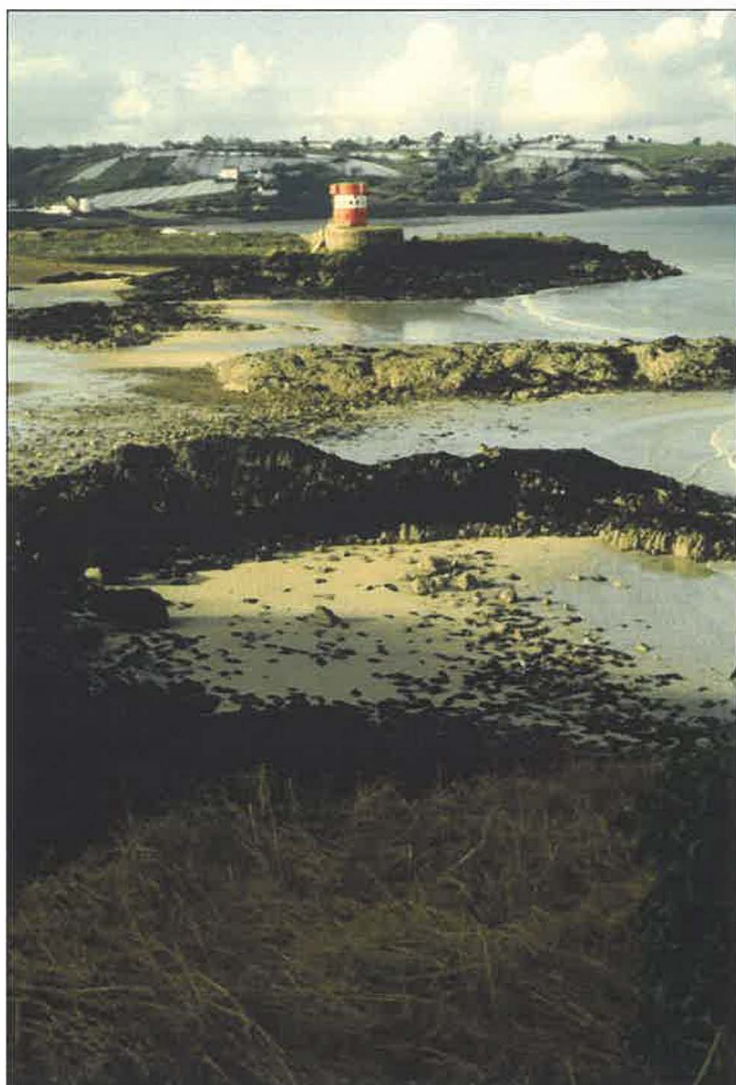








2005



Archirondel Tower (March 2006)





## Archirondel Tower - Battery (March 2006)



west entrance with loopholed wall





**Archirondel Tower - Battery (March 2006)**



**Landward facing side of battery with west entrance**



Archirondel Tower - Battery (March 2006)



steps leading down to rocky outcrop



1940s blocking at top of steps with German graffiti



Archirondel Tower - Battery (March 2006)



1795 traversing gun platforms with 1940s insertions



Archirondel Tower - Battery (March 2006)



1795 traversing gun platforms with 1940s insertions

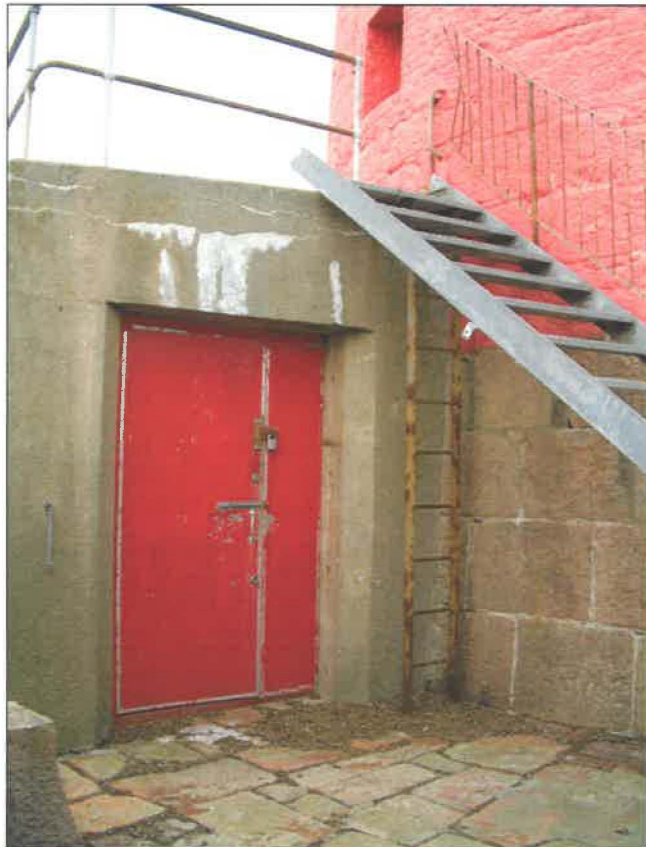


Archirondel Tower - Battery (March 2006)



1795 traversing gun platforms with 1940s insertions

Archirondel Tower - Battery (March 2006)



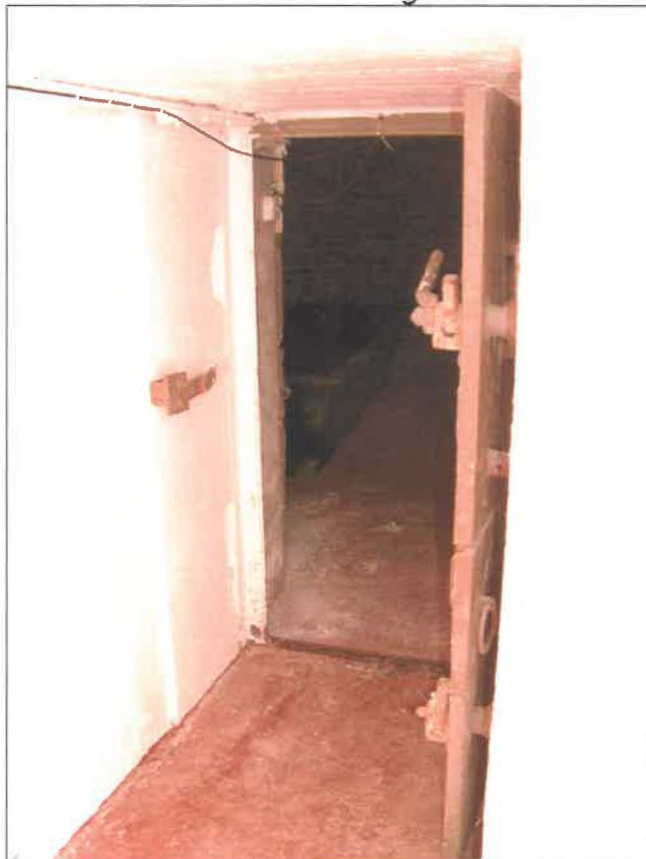
1940s entrance extension



Archirondel Tower - basement level (March 2006)



brick vaulted magazine



1940s entrance into basement level

Archirondel Tower - entrance level (March 2006)



1794 entrance remodelled in 1941



fireplace

Archirondel Tower - entrance level (March 2006)



musket loopholes and window  
(showing 1940s concrete floor)



1940s access to upper level



Archirondel Tower - entrance level (March 2006)



original staircase niche

Archirondel Tower - upper level (March 2006)



brick vault



musket loopholes and window



Archirondel Tower - upper level (March 2006)



fireplace



staircase niche with 1940s ladder



Archirondel Tower - roof level (March 2006)



1940s platform



C20 cabin over access hatch



Archirondel Tower - roof level (March 2006)



machicolations



Archirondel Tower - roof level (March 2006)



machicolation



original timber framing inside machicolation



Archirondel Tower - roof level (March 2006)



view looking down through machicolations





## A.xxxi

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



## **Position and extent of the proposed Site of Special Interest**

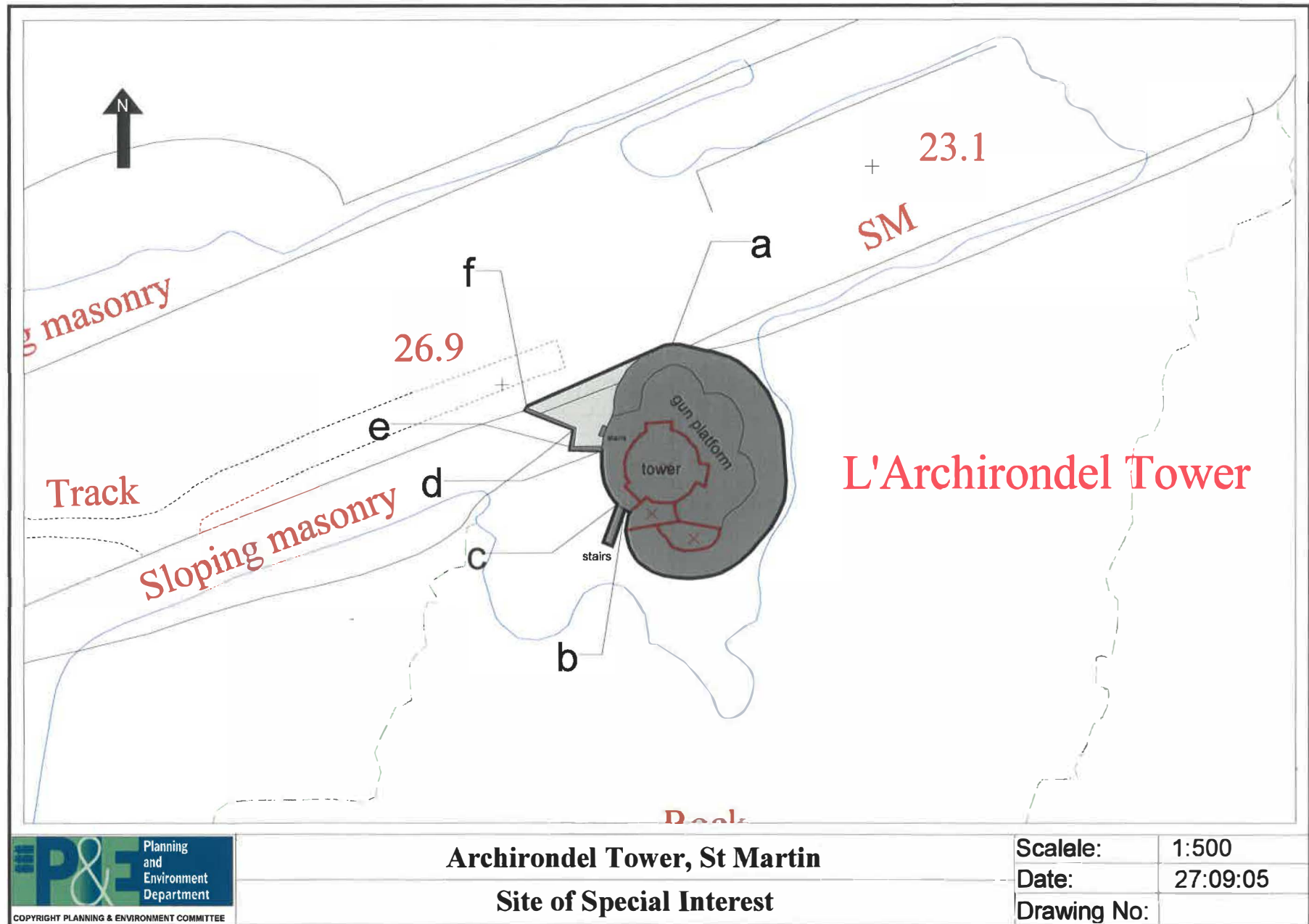
### **Archirondel Tower, St Martin**

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

- (a) the outer face of the granite gun platform from the northernmost point of the gun platform, as indicated by the letter “a”, to the junction with the east side of the granite steps providing access from the gun platform to the rocky outcrop, as indicated by the letter “b”;
- (b) the outer face of the granite steps providing access from the gun platform to the rocky outcrop from the east side of the steps at the junction with the outer face of the granite gun platform, as indicated by the letter “b”, to the west face of the steps at the junction with the outer face of the granite gun platform, as indicated by the letter “c”;
- (c) the outer face of the granite gun platform from the junction with the west face of the granite steps providing access from the gun platform to the rocky outcrop, as indicated by the letter “c”, to the junction with the outer face of the eastern end of the loop-holed wall, as indicated by the letter “d”;
- (d) the outer face of the loop-holed wall from the junction with the outer face of the granite gun platform, as indicated by the letter “d”, to the north-west corner of the western end of the loop-holed wall, as indicated by the letter “e”;
- (e) the outer face of the cement capped stone rubble wall from the north-west corner of the western end of the loop-holed wall, as indicated by the letter “e”, to the north-west corner of the cement capped stone rubble wall, as indicated by the letter “f”;
- (f) an imaginary line taken from the north-west corner of the cement capped stone rubble wall, as indicated by the letter “f”, to the northernmost point of the outer face of the granite gun platform, as indicated by the letter “a”.

26<sup>th</sup> September 2005





## **Contents**

<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>STATUTORY, POLICY AND ADVISORY FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT (DBA).....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>MITIGATION PLAN.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>PROJECT DESIGN.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>METHODS STATEMENT.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>POST-EXCAVATION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>COLLECTION, DOCUMENTATION, CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>ARCHIVE DEPOSITION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>8</b>

## **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 D**

### **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 being done.