

Jersey Heritage Trust

Fort Leicester Conservation Statement



November 2005

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1. Introduction

The Jersey Heritage Trust prepared this conservation statement for Fort Leicester in consultation with the Conservation Advisory Group in October/November 2005. The paper is principally concerned with the 1836 fort but the wider historic context includes the earlier fortification structures in the vicinity. The primary purpose of the statement is to draw together readily available existing information, to set down a chronology for the site, an overview of the key surviving elements, a statement of significance, the identification of major conservation issues and a set of outline policies. It also identifies key gaps in our knowledge of the site and the issues affecting it. The conservation statement is subject to further review and refinement.

2 Brief history of the site

Jersey has a wide range of defensive fortifications from prehistoric times through to the 1940s. There has been an evolution of defensive works on the site of Fort Leicester from the placement of a single cannon in the late 16th century to the construction of a fort in 1836 as part of an island-wide defensive strategy against French invasion, to modifications made by the German occupying forces during the Second World War.

2.1 16th and 17th century – the Bouley Bay cannon

- The first recorded defensive works on this spot was built in the late 16th century and named after the earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite. In 1596 it held a type of cannon called a demi-culverin positioned to command the anchorage.
- Extract from 'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956): An attempted French invasion was repelled on the slopes of Le Jardin d'Olivet in July 1549 and compelled the British government and the States to put strong defences around Bouley Bay. "On March 12th 1596, the Governor, Sir Anthony Paulet, advised the States that a gun should be placed at 'La Radde du Boullay'. On September 14th in that same year the States were informed that the Governor was about to entrust the care of this cannon to the Constable of Trinity according to the previous instructions formulated by them...at the last meeting of the States, when Sir Walter Raleigh, then Governor, sat, it was decreed that the Constables of Trinity, St Martin, St John and Grouville should contribute to the repair and upkeep of the public cannon at Bouley Bay" (see appendix A.i)
- Extracts from 'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956): "The Constables were ordered to repair the cannon in 1614. The States again considered the defences of Bouley Bay on May 2nd 1646 when they requested Amice Carteret, Seigneur of Trinity, to set up and erect a boulevard (rampart) and platform (for a battery) 'to be well paved at the spot where the canon of Bouley in now situated'...War with France had occurred in 1690 and once again the defences of the Island, especially those on the north, came under review. The Constables of the four parishes were empowered to keep the gun at Bouley in 'a good state' at the expense of their parishes" (see appendix A.i)

2.2 18th century – the consolidation of defences

- Extract from 'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956): "In 1709 we first hear of the Captain of the Bouley fortifications and of his financial transactions, indicating that the area had become of such military importance to demand the appointment of such a personage. War broke out with Spain in 1739 (Jenkin's Ear War) and once again the military and civil authorities set about putting the house in order. On September 11th 1739, Mr Philippe Pinel was instructed to put 'Le Boulevard à Bouly' in good condition. Workmen had been previously selected to set up ramparts there. However, on September 26th 1739, the Lieutenant-Governor (Captain John Charlton) reported to the States that the existing Boulevard at Bouley was more than useless for the defence of the bay." (see appendix A.i)

- Old Jersey Place Names states that the battery became a 'fort in building' in 1745 - the Richmond map shows the site with a continuous seaward wall and a landward wall to the rear breached by 2 access points; all documentary evidence discovered so far continues to refer to the site as a battery.
- Royal Jersey Militia notes entitled 'Hints on state & Fortifications of the Bays and Landing Places in Jersey, June 1778' (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/97/M2/30) describes the defences around Bouley Bay (see appendix A.ii)
- Map of Jersey engraved by William Faden in 1781 after the chart by Louis de la Rochette) (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/120/A/72) shows a Battery position on the site of Fort Leicester with defensive positions further up the hillside and a guardhouse to the south (see appendix A.iii)
- 'A list of Guard Houses and Magazines, mentioned in a report to the Defence Committee on what such installations had been erected at the Island's expense. The report is dated 24th November 1786' (Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/17). There is an entry for "Maison de Betier au Bouley & Corps-de-Garde du Bouley" (see appendix A.iv)
- 'A list of the gun platforms around the Island, which were described by an Army Engineer's report, as being needful of repair. The report was discussed at a meeting of the Defence of the Island Committee on the 28th October 1787' (Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/17) refers to the existing batteries in the western heights above Bouley Bay (see appendix A.v)
- The Duke of Richmond Map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795) shows lines of defences around Bouley Bay. The site of Fort Leicester is shown with a continuous seaward wall and a landward wall to the rear breached by 2 access points. A guardhouse is also shown to the south of the site (see appendix A.vi)
- Extract from 'Report of the different Batteries in the Island of Jersey, showing the state of Repairs and defence they are in; the number and nature of guns mounted; and what Batteries are considered as in charge of the Ordnance; and which are under the care of the Island Militia' August 28th 1797 (copied from the Board of Ordnance letter boxes and held at the Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/10). There is an entry for a Battery left of Bouley Guard House with 1 x 12 pounder gun under the charge of the Island Militia" (see appendix A.vii)

2.3 19th century – the 1836 fort

- Extract from 'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956): "A survey of the batteries made in 1804 by Major Le Couteur gives the following particulars concerning the fortifications at Bouley: On the east flank there are two 24-pounders, on the west flank there are three 24-pounders and two 12-pounders. Facing the bay there are two 24-pounders. All these are 150 feet above highwater mark. Four other guns are placed in position on the east and west. A company of regular soldiers is always in the barracks." (see appendix A.i)

- 'Statement of the Different Magazines in the Island of Jersey, 1810' (Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/8). There is an entry for Leicester Battery with 1 Magazine "erected by the Island by Contract" (see appendix A.viii)
- Extract from 'North West Regiment Orderly Book from 1812 to July 1817' (Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/9). An entry reads as follows: "Lester Battery. Store is within 24 yards, in the rear. By passage from Bouley Barracks" It also lists the names of the Batteries around the Island in 1814 and includes "Leicester Battery 2 x 24 pounder guns" (see appendix A.ix)
- Map of Jersey, engraved by S Neele from a survey to illustrate William Plee's Account of Jersey, 1817 (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/120/A/100) shows a battery platform behind a defensive wall – referred to as Lisscester Battery (see appendix A.x)
- In the 1830s there was a spate of fort building along the north coast, La Crete, L'Etacquerel and Fort Leicester were all part of this programme. Fort Leicester was developed to house 5 heavy cannon that were positioned to prevent an enemy making a landing and to control the western side of Bouley Bay while L'Etacquerel Fort controlled the east. It would have been manned by the militia and would have needed about 30 men and one officer to man the guns. The heavy guns were probably 32 pounders - these had a range of about 2 miles.
- Extract from a report entitled 'Jersey's Historic Coastal Fortifications, 1700-1850' by A Brown & B Lane (The University of Bristol) September 2004, p42 "In the immediate aftermath of the final defeat of Imperial France, Jersey's coastal defences were maintained in some state of readiness. As tensions subsided, the vigilance must have slackened to a degree, but by the end of the 1820s new military threats were on the horizon: the political situation in France was again unstable, and a second danger was perceived in the growing acceptance of steam navigation for military use... works were resumed on the forts along the north coast, as this was now thought to be vulnerable to attack by steam vessels: Fort Leicester was rebuilt in 1836 to provide a guard house and three large traversing gun platforms overlooking Bouley Bay"
- Extract from a letter from Lt Col Lewis to Lt Col Fanshawe 2/7 1831 (Public Record Office ref: War Office 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005) "And at Boulay Bay the last bay hitherto fortified by the States, terminating at the point of the Tour de Rozel, had eight Batteries mounting 15 Guns altogether, I conceive that one... Battery at each extremity of the bay would be preferable, I therefore shall submit to place one at the West side of the Bay above the new pier, of 5 Guns, three of them on traversing Platforms and the other at Point L'estacorel also of 5 Guns on the East side of the Bay – 3 on Traversing Platforms – both enclosed and protected by defensible Guard Houses" (see appendix A.xi)
- Building specification for 'Present Battery above the Pier at Bouley Bay' (Public Record Office ref: War Office 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005) (see appendix A.xi)
- Extract from a Minute from Lt Col Lewis to M Gen Pilkington, Insp Gen Fortifications 16/4 1833 (Public Record Office ref: War Office 44/76 –

compiled by Major M Lees, 2005) “I considered the critical situation Jersey would be placed in in the event of a war with France since steam navigation has been brought into use, and that Jersey is open to attack from France, from Cherbourg to Brest, and might be attacked simultaneously from them, & the intermediate tide harbours, and circumstances would occasionally give an enemy the command of the sea for a few days with the aid of Steam, particularly as there are none but tide harbours in Jersey not capable of containing Ships of War, and only one safe roadstead which is open, and by making demonstrations on two or three points render doubtful for a moveable Field Artillery being at the points required; Under these impressions I have suggested that one or more strong enclosed batteries should be placed in every bay according to its extent, to be well protected by a strong guard so that every part of the Coast accessible in Jersey should be brought under the fire of the batteries, and that no serious debarkation in any force could take place before the moveable force was brought down” (see appendix A.xi)

- ‘Plan and Sections of Bouley Pier Battery and Guardhouse erected by the States, and completed in 1836’ by Lt Col. Oldfield, 11th March 1837 (Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20). Detailed plan of the fort as built (see appendix A.xii)
- Extract from ‘Return of Guns in place’ 15/2 1848 (Public Record Office ref: War Office 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005). An entry for the number of Guns mounted in January 1848 records that there were 3 x 32 pounder Guns at Bouley Bay Pier Battery and 3 x 32 pounder Guns at L’Etacorel Battery (see appendix A.xi)
- The Hugh Godfray Map of Jersey, 1849 shows a somewhat stylised plan of the site referred to as Porteret Battery at the head of the new pier (see appendix A.xiii)

2.4 20th century – the German Occupation and post-war uses

- Photographs of the fort c.1907-1919 show the original access track across the hillside to the entrance gate (Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive – no ref) (see appendix B.i, ii, iii)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935 (Jersey Archive ref: D/Z/L/8/9) shows the Fort (disused) and Battery (disused) (see appendix A.xiv)
- During the German Occupation, various additions were made to the fort including a searchlight housing and gun emplacements within the traversing platforms. This area of coastline was defended by a battalion of the Russiskaya Osvoboditelnaya Armiya under the command of the German Army (SJAS).
- Photograph of German searchlight at the fort 1940s (Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive ref: SJPA/010468) (see appendix B.iv)
- Photograph of German searchlight housing at the fort 1940s (Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive ref: SJPA/010469) (see appendix B.v)
- Plans proposed to convert the guardhouse into a summer chalet (Jersey Archive ref: D/AL/A3/1948) (see appendix C.i)

- In the 1980s, an elderly lady lived at the fort and introduced herself to HM The Queen Mother with whom she had been at school as HM was disembarking at the Pier to the Royal Yacht Britannia.
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981 shows the fort with the addition of the German searchlight housing (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/70/A/97) (see appendix A.xv)
- 1990s-2005 – the fort was used as accommodation for conservation volunteers of the IDC and then by the Bouley Bay Boat Owners Club.
- Condition report prepared for the Public Services Department 1994 (see appendix C.ii)
- Condition report with recommendations for repair and restoration works 1995 (see appendix C.iii)
- Public Services Committee carry out repair and restoration works to the building in 1995-96 (see appendix B.vi)
- Photographs of the fort 1996-2005 (Environment & Public Services Committee Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0117) (see appendix B.vii)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003 (Planning & Building Services) (see appendix A.xvi)
- 2005 – Fort Leicester is owned by the Public of the Island of Jersey under the administration of the Environment & Public Services Committee.

3 Overview of the key surviving elements

Fort Leicester is built into the hillside above Bouley Bay, at the end of a small pier constructed for the oyster fishermen and for defence in 1828. The fort is essentially a gun battery with the addition of a guardhouse and flanking screen walls with loopholes to defend the positions from attack on the sides facing inland. A dry ditch - now overgrown and partially infilled - separates the walls from the steep hill slopes behind the fort.

The granite guardhouse sits on a raised upper level and forms the southwest corner of the fort. It is 2-storey with a hipped slate roof (reinstated in the 1990s). There are 2 arch vaulted storerooms on the ground floor and a first floor barrack room supported off the brick soffits. The barrack room is accessed at wall-walk level and is fortified with gun-loops (restored to their original form in the 1990s).

The south and west sides of the fort face landward and are protected by loop-holed granite walls with raised wall walks. On the lower level are 3 traversing gun platforms with circular plan form, and 2 trapezoidal cannon stands. These form the north and east seaward sides of the fort and are designed to project fire across the bay.

The walls forming the battery are granite rubble with dressed stones to openings, steps and walkways. The guardhouse and water catchment tank are of similar

construction with the addition of a brickwork chimneystack. The walls vary in thickness from 2ft 6ins to 6ft.

Within the traversing gun platforms are reinforced concrete gun emplacements and a searchlight housing constructed by the German occupying forces during the Second World War - an example of German adaptation of an existing structure and the use of integration as camouflage.

The key elements of the site are:

- The guardhouse
- The landward (east) loopholed wall
- The landward (south-east) loopholed wall (including the entrance gate)
- The traversing gun platforms
- The upper yard
- The lower yard / parade ground with trapezoidal cannon stands
- The water tank
- The dry ditch
- The concrete searchlight housing
- The concrete gun emplacements

4. Statement of significance

When assessing the significance of Fort Leicester it seems appropriate to deal with the site as a single entity, rather than to subdivide it into different elements, given that it was constructed at the same time. It may be necessary, however, to sub-divide the ecological significance.

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

4.1 Archaeological significance

It is unknown if there is any surviving physical evidence of the pre-1836 structures shown on historic maps and in documentary sources.

Consideration should be given to an assessment of the fort and the earlier fortification structures by a professional archaeologist.

4.2 Historical and architectural significance

Fort Leicester retains its historical authenticity and completeness as an 1836 fort with the architectural integrity of the buildings in close to their original form and physical context.

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

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

4.3 Ecological and landscape significance

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

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

Botanical Value

Fort Leicester has not been surveyed recently, but a short visual inspection in 2005 did not reveal any special botanical interest.

A summary of the known information on wall lizards at Fort Leicester

When last surveyed in 2002 there was a substantial lizard population at Bouley Bay, almost certainly much larger than when last recorded in 1988. Lizards are commonly observed as far down as the MHWS mark on rocks, adjacent to the harbour road running around the bottom of the fort. The headland surrounding Fort Leicester at Bouley Bay is now extremely overgrown, with access proving almost impossible, and no lizards were heard or observed in this area. However, lizards were seen basking on the road adjacent to the harbour. There are some visitors to the fort, since access up the path is unrestricted at present, but the average number of lizards at the fort was calculated to be between 50 and 80 individuals, giving a higher population density than all other sites bar Mont Orgueil castle.

The basic requirements for survival for *P. muralis*, i.e. basking, shelter and refuge include:

- Refuge in the form of crevices is important within walls, although cover is not too important on walls.
- For areas around the fort, vegetation needs to be short, but to provide some cover from the elements some areas of longer grass should be retained including one metre wide strip around the base of walls.
- Inhabited walls are likely to be of a southerly aspect to maximise the available sunshine, although the type of food available does not appear to matter too much. Vegetation cover immediately around forts relates to an important aspect of lizard behaviour, that is the 'shuttling' during the day to regulate body temperature after morning basking, as well as providing an intermediate level of vegetation cover to facilitate efficient foraging and cover from predators.
- A certain amount of open space around inhabited areas is also important, so as to provide the shade 'mosaic' previously mentioned, and so body temperature can be regulated within a short distance of shelter.
- Correlation of numbers of lizards with wall crevices was positive, suggesting more lizards associated with more crevices available. Every effort should be made to retain un-pointed areas of wall.

4.4 Cultural significance

The most prominent use of the site by the community over the past few years has been as a kitchen and toilet facility for the Bouley Bay Boat Owners Club, conveniently located as it is next to the harbour, and by casual passing visitors enticed by the historic structure and the views it affords across Bouley Bay.

5. Identification of major conservation issues

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

- Care must be taken to ensure that the significance of Fort Leicester is not eroded through neglect. The fort is in an exposed coastal location and ill-maintained structures will be subject to water ingress and salt laden deposits leading to damp conditions and damage from insect and fungal infestations as well as intrusive plant growth.
- Without proper maintenance and repair of the fort and its grounds, there will be physical damage to the fabric and thereby to the significance of the fort.
- A potential problem is a lack of continuing and long-term interest in the fort and the subsequent reduction in resources to properly maintain it in years to come – especially if appropriate and successful new uses cannot be found for the site.
- Care must be taken to ensure that the significance of Fort Leicester is not eroded through inappropriate repairs and alterations. The use of inappropriate materials or methods of alteration and repair will be damaging to the character of the fort and will contribute to further decline in the integrity of the historic fabric and structure. Good quality works are required that do not damage the integrity or durability of the historic fabric.
- A condition survey is needed to identify the range of problems throughout the fort e.g. whether there is water ingress through walls, roofs and windows, loose masonry or cementitious pointing.
- The significance of the site is potentially vulnerable to legislative and regulatory requirements that may be applied if a new use is found for it e.g. compliance with building byelaws or provision for people with special needs.
- There is a potential conflict between different types of significance at the fort, for example the requirements for repairing the structure and removing vegetation against the need to protect habitats.

6. Statutory and policy framework

6.1 International Conventions

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

Heritage, 1992, (Valetta Convention) which imposes similar obligations in respect of the archaeological heritage.

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

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

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

6.3 The Jersey Island Plan 2002

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

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

6.4 Supplementary planning guidance

The Interim Policies for the Conservation of Historic Buildings were adopted by the Planning & Environment Committee in 1998 and will continue to provide clarification on matters relating to the built heritage until it is replaced by new Committee guidance. Interim Policy HB12 is of particular relevance and states: 'There is a presumption in favour of the preservation of the fabric, internal structure, plan form, historic interiors and fittings, as well as the contribution to the townscape or

countryside, of registered buildings that are designated as Sites of Special Interest; therefore permission will not normally be granted for the internal alteration ... of a designated SSI, or works to the exterior, if they would adversely affect its special interest or character’.

6.5 Building Bye-Laws

Work at the fort will have to comply with the Building Bye-laws.

6.6 Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000

Work to and use of the fort must be compatible with the provisions of the Wildlife Law. This Law makes provision for the protection of specified wild animals, birds and plants and their habitats, including wall lizards, and empowers the Environment and Public Services Committee 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 Fort Leicester 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.

English Heritage Policy Statement on Restoration, Reconstruction, and Speculative Recreation of Archaeological Sites including Ruins, February 2001. The policy addresses issues regarding proposals to rebuild ruinous or damaged parts of ancient sites and sets out a number of fundamental requirements that proposals should satisfy. In summary, proposals should:

- preserve the significance of the site, including its fabric and appearance
- provide a proper academic basis for the proposal
- not involve speculative re-creation
- ensure that any interventions are reversible
- ensure that new work is distinguishable from the original

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

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

7.2 Policy for recording and mitigation strategies

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

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

7.3 Policy for maintenance and repair

The priority for the Jersey Heritage Trust is to maintain the physical fabric of the fort to ensure its future survival by using traditional materials and construction methods appropriate to the site. Consideration should also be given to correcting inappropriate repairs carried out in the past, if they are damaging to the significance of the building.

In order to achieve this, the Trust will:

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

7.4 Policy for reconstruction and alteration

- consideration will be given to appropriate new uses for the fort to ensure that it continues to play a role in Jersey society whilst maintaining its character and significance
- reconstruction work may be justified where it is desirable for the maintenance of the structure and where it completes a damaged element; the work must be carried out harmoniously with the original whilst being, upon close inspection, distinguishable from it
- reconstruction work can only be carried out where there is evidence of the historic form of the structure through a detailed study of the building and its archaeology - reconstruction work should stop where conjecture begins
- consideration will be given to improving visitor interpretation and facilities at Fort Leicester 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'
- the fort is approached via a fairly steep path but consideration will be given to improving access (physical and intellectual) to the site for all people, including those with special needs
- consideration will be given to security provision at the fort to ensure that the significance of the site is not damaged through vandalism or other intrusive activities

7.5 Policy for service provision

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

- any additional services are to be installed with a minimal loss of 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
- the survival of historic fabric and below ground archaeology will take precedence over the installation of services

7.6 Policy for interpretation

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

8 Summary of proposed additional research and analysis

Establish at what date the British government abandoned the fort, and when it became the property of the States	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
An assessment of the fort and the earlier fortifications by a professional archaeologist.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
A condition survey to identify the range of problems throughout the fort.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
Implement a quinquennial condition survey of the fort.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
Draw up an annual programme of works together with a phased maintenance schedule.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
A statement on the ecological significance of the site and 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 by the Environment & Public Services Committee & Jersey Heritage Trust

9 Implementation and review

- The Jersey Heritage Trust has undertaken to produce a conservation statement for Fort Leicester 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 Fort Leicester.
- The Conservation Advisory Group comprises representatives from the National Trust, the Société Jersiaise, the Channel Islands Occupation Society, the Environment and Public Services Committee'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 Fort Leicester.
- The conservation statement will be regularly reviewed and refined every 3 years.

10 Sources and references

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- Map of Jersey engraved by William Faden in 1781 after the chart by Louis de la Rochette (ref: L/F/120/A/72)
- Duke of Richmond map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795) (ref: D/AL/A2)
- Map of Jersey showing defences around the coast, water mills, vingtaines, bays, major roads and reefs. Engraved by Samuel John Neele from a survey carried out to illustrate William Plee's Account of Jersey, published in 1817 (ref: L/F/120/A/100)
- Map of Jersey by Hugh Godfray published in two sheets in 1849, after a survey by Elias Le Gros, engraved by James Welland (ref: L/F/120/A/107)
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- Plans proposed to convert the guardhouse into a summer chalet, 1948 (ref: D/AL/A3/1948)

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- Protocol for Archaeological Work, 2005.

Société Jersiaise Library:

- A list of the gun platforms around the Island, which were described by an Army Engineer's report, as being needful of repair, October 1787 (ref: M20/17)
- A list of guardhouses and magazines, 24th November 1786 (ref: M20/17)

- Report of the different Batteries in the Island of Jersey, showing the state of Repairs and defence they are in; the number and nature of guns mounted; and what Batteries are considered as in charge of the Ordnance; and which are under the care of the Island Militia, August 1797 (ref: M20/10)
- North West Regiment Orderly Book from 1812 to July 1817 (ref: M20/9)
- Statement of the different magazines in the Island of Jersey, 1810 (ref: M20/8)
- Plan and Sections of Bouley Pier Battery and Guardhouse erected by the States, and completed in 1836, by Lt Col. Oldfield, 11th March 1837 (ref: M20)

Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive:

- Photographs of the fort c.1907-1919 show the original access track across the hillside to the entrance gate (no ref)
- Photograph of German searchlight at the fort 1940s (ref: SJPA/010468)
- Photograph of German searchlight housing at the fort 1940s (ref: SJPA/010469)

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- Lt Col Lewis Estimate of Coast Defence Works 18/10 1831 (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005)
- Building specification for 'Present Battery above the pier at Bouley Bay' (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005)
- Letter from S M Phillips to the Secretary, Board of Ordnance 4/12 1832 (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005)
- Lt Col Lewis Minute to Lt Col Fanshawe 28/12 1832 (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005)
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- The Jersey Island Plan, 2002.
- The Interim Policies for the Conservation of Historic Buildings, 1998 (States of Jersey Planning and Building Services Department)
- English Heritage Policy Statement on Restoration, Reconstruction, and Speculative Recreation of Archaeological Sites including Ruins, February 2001.
- British Standard Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913:1998)

Appendix A

Documents and maps

A.i

'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier
(The Evening Post, May 4th 1956)

Bouley Bay and its fortifications

By PHILIP AHIER, B.Sc.

The north-east coast of Jersey, which contains this bay, was one of the most vulnerable spots on that side of the Island, and many a time was it suggested in the States that a harbour should be built there to anchor the English Navy.

On July 31st, 1549, there occurred a battle on the slopes of Le Jardin d'Olivet, when the French, under Captain François Breuil and an Italian, Leon Strozzi, Prior of Capua, made an effort to capture Jersey.

"The landing place is a hollow, bottom encompassed with high cliffs and hills on which our people posting themselves, so galled and annoyed those who stood drawn up below that they kept them coming to a closer engagement with them, drove them back to their ships, killing many in the fight." (Falle's "History of Jersey", page 62.)

Jurat Hélier de La Rocque, the Lieut.-Bailliff, was killed and the French were defeated and compelled to retire to St. Malo, leaving behind their dead and wounded.

An interesting sequel to this battle appears in an Acte des Etats for November, 1549, "Honorable Homme," Jean Lemprière being therein stated, to have ridden away from the scene of battle on a mare.

After this attack on the island, the British Government and the States determined to put strong defences at Bouley Bay as well as at Rozel. Researches in the Actes des Etats for over 200 years reveal the fact that this part of the island (as well as others) received considerable attention as regards the building of fortifications.

Four parishes responsible

On March 12th, 1596, the Governor, Sir Anthony Paulet, advised the States that a gun should be placed at "La Radde du Bouilly" (the roadstead at Bouilly). On September 14th in that same year the States were informed that the Governor was about to entrust the care of this cannon to the Constable of Trinity according to the previous instructions formulated by them. While, at the last meeting of the States, when Sir Walter Raleigh, then Governor, sat, it was decreed that the Constables of Trinity, St. Martin, St. John and Grouville should contribute to the repair and upkeep "of the public cannon at Bouley Bay to assist in the defence of that coast when need arises". For many years these four parishes were deemed responsible for the maintenance of the cannon piece at Bouley Bay.

By 1614, this cannon had fallen into desuetude, for the States ordered the above-mentioned Constables to put it in "good repair" as soon as possible and when the work was done they were to receive twelve crowns from the Seigneur de Rozel.

During Leonard Lyddot's brief and unsuccessful attempt to win over the island for the Parliamentarians, from July to November, 1643, the cannon at Bouley had been removed by his orders from thence to the outskirts of Mont Orgueil ("seeing that the majority of the inhabitants were in rebellion against His Majesty" so read the Acte) in an attempt to capture that citadel.

Brought back from Gorey

The following year, when Sir George Carteret had taken the island for Charles I, the States on February 7th decreed that "it was necessary and expedient" for His Majesty's service that this cannon be brought back to its former site and put in good repair, and ordered the Constable of Trinity to do the job of removal.

It was decided, however, that he ought not to pay for the transport of the cannon on his own account; he was to collect sums of money from those persons who had shifted it to the vicinity of Mont Orgueil.

The States again considered the defences of Bouley Bay on May 2nd, 1646, when they requested Amice Carteret, Seigneur of Trinity, to set up and erect a boulevard (rampart) and platform (for a battery) "to be well paved at the spot where the canon of Bouley is now situated" and the work to be done at the expense of those appointed for the upkeep of the cannon.

On December 3rd, 1673, it was reported to the States that the cannon erected in 1646 was not in a good condition and that there was no ammunition! The States "decided that the four parishes concerned should contribute (as in former times) to put the cannon in 'good order' and to furnish such ammunition as would be found necessary."

War with France had occurred in 1690 (Louis XIV supporting the cause of the deposed James II) and once again the defences of the Island, especially those on the north, came under review. The Constables of the four parishes were empowered to keep the gun at Bouley in "a good state" at the expense of their respective parishes. These gentlemen were to remit to the Vicomte and the Greffier an account of the disbursements made by them in connection with this cannon so as to be repaid as soon as possible for any advances which they had been compelled to make "in this time of danger."

Importance of harbour

An entry in the registers of St. Martin's Parish Church throws light upon the importance of Bouley Bay harbour, which has escaped the notice of some of our local historians.

The War of the Spanish Succession had broken out in 1704, and Louis XIV, King of France, was supporting the claims of his grandson as King of Spain, and had declared war on England. A squadron of the English fleet had distinguished itself in the capture of Gibraltar on July 24th, 1704, and another squadron was cruising along the north coast of Jersey on July 30th ready to attack any French warships lurking in the vicinity. A Jerseyman by the name of Remon was a sailor in this squadron; his widowed mother had hoped to see him but did not owing to the tragedy reported by the Rector of St. Martin's:—

"On 31st July, 1704, was buried a woman from St. Lawrence, named Elizabeth Le Gros, widow of Rouget Remon, who had gone to see her son on one of the frigates."

After giving a complete list of the nine other persons who met with a watery grave, the Rector ended: "All the above named went in a little boat to see the fleet anchored in Boule Harbour on Sunday, July 30th, 1704, during the evening sermon. The boat overturned and all were drowned."

In 1709, we first hear of the Captain of the Bouley fortifications and of his financial transactions, indicating that the area had become of such military importance to demand the appointment of such a personage. A lengthy Acte des Etats for May 28th, 1709, represents this officer as being "in command of the companies of the regiment of which Maj.-Gen. Harry Mordaunt

is the Colonel", and recites what bills of exchange had been effected by him. The Constables of the Island were again required to contribute for its defence.

Making them work

War broke with Spain in 1739 (Jenkins's Ear War) and once again the military and civil authorities set about putting "the house in order". On September 11th of that year, Mr. Philippe Pinel was instructed to put "le Boulevard a Bouly" in good condition. Workmen had been previously selected to set up ramparts there and if they refused to do so Mr. Pinel and Mr. Marett (for those in the parish of Grouville) were empowered to report them to the Magistrates and thus compel them to get on with the job.

However, on September 26th, 1739, the Lieut.-Governor (Capt. John Charlton) reported to the States that the existing Boulevard at Bouley was more than useless for the defence of the bay. He reported that as a result of being requested by them to investigate, he had discovered a spot on the cape called l'Escarée on the edge of the haven which was suitable for the placing of a boulevard. The States thereupon ordered that measures be taken to erect one there.

The question arises "Is the place name l'Escarée of 1739 the same as l'Etacquerre of a later date?" For a number of years there are references in the Actes des Etats of "Le Boulevard sur la pointe appelée l'Escarée."

The fortification was not immediately set up, for the States repeated their instructions on February 5th, 1742, and that one be built at Rozel on a smaller scale. The States appointed a sub-committee consisting of the Seigneur of Augrès, the Rev. Mr. Le Couteur, and the Constable of St. Lawrence to draw up a plan of each of the proposed boulevards and means of access to them. It seems extraordinary to us that three laymen should have been deputed to perform this task.

Douvres

However, they did produce "plans" and a report which was accepted by the States on March 6th, 1742. The Assembly decided to ask for tenders for the building of these boulevards and a notice to that effect was to be placed in each parish on a fixed day. As for the road which it was proposed to make "to lead to le Boulevard de l'Escarée, since it is a great work," it was agreed upon that the Governor (Richard Lord Cobham) be requested to give the directions to do the job, while the Lieut.-Bailliff, with the Rector and the Constable, were asked to act as a committee to draw up a letter which will be approved later by the States and transmitted to H.E. the Governor.

Some explanation of the word Douvres must be given to enlighten the reader. Dumaresq, in his "Survey of the Island of Jersey" tells us that for the repairs of Elizabeth Castle, "all the families of the Island did once yearly a day's labour, called the Dovers" (B.S.J. 1934, p 423). These Dovers was valued at 6d. per day in 1594. The Governor could commandeer workers from each family in a parish to do work of either insular or governmental importance.

The new Lieut.-Governor, Francis Best, Esq., who was present in the States on March 20th, 1742, reported that he had

allocated the Douvres from Trinity and St. Martin to build the path to the boulevard on la pointe de l'Escarée. Various members of the States were appointed inspectors of the work (the Seigneur of Augrès, the Rev. Mr. Le Couteur and the Rev. Mr. Joubaire, the Constable of Trinity and St. Martin). The parishes of St. Martin and Trinity were to be provided with tools "to be borrowed as far as possible from the other parishes," while these tools were to be maintained and stored at the public expense.

Selection of tenders

The selection of the tenders to erect the boulevards at Bouley and Rozel was ordered to take place on April 27th, 1742, in the meeting room of the States but apparently it did not occur. For on September 17th of that year it was decreed to take place on September 24th. The Acte for that day tells us that Messrs. Elie Dumaresq and Aaron Gavey got the contract. They bargained to do the job at la pointe de l'Escarée for £500 sterling, half to be paid when the work was commenced and the balance when it was completed—the work was to be finished by midsummer, 1743.

The remainder of the Acte for that day gives specifications.

"The wall inside the boulevard to be made in the form of a contre-banque (earth work), three feet high from the foundations, two feet in width, 85 feet long and roofed with good stones. A trench is to be constructed above the boulevard, three feet deep, four feet wide, with its slope towards La Côte du Nord. There will be one or two vaults at convenient places.

"The platforms should be made of free stone at least a foot square and six inches in thickness cemented with lime and sand—4 barrels of gravel to one of lime." They shall be adjoining and raised to a height of 104 feet."

Two men stood as sureties for the contractors, Philip Le Geyt for Elie Dumaresq and Guille Dumaresq for Aaron Gavey. The latter contractor lived at Vauxhall and was employed for some years by the Board of Ordnance. He became Lieutenant in the St. Heller Battalion of the Jersey Militia and died in November, 1759.

Pathway to fort

It was now necessary to have a pathway from the main road to the fort. On May 15th, 1746, it was reported that the Lieut.-Governor was to have allocated the Douvres from Trinity and St. Martin (as per Acte of the States of March 20th, 1741) to be used in making this road, but as the work had not been done, the States asked him to renew his offer but he declined to do so on this occasion! Consequently the States appointed a sub-committee to draw up a letter to the Governor, Lord Cobham, in order that George II be informed that "we have need of armaments!"

The Governor agreed to grant these Douvres for one year, to be used for the fortifications, a fact which was reported on 26th September, 1744, to the States. The States decreed that each parish should have the benefit of the Douvres of the Island for that year and as this piece of work (to make a path to the boulevard to be made at l'Escarée) was an "extraordinary one," which could not be done by the labour of Trinity parish alone, it was settled that after the Trinity folk had done their Douvres upon it, each of the other parishes were to furnish twelve men, commencing with the nearest to Trinity!

Work upon the erection of the fort was proceeding slowly, so much so that on September 9th, 1745, orders were issued to the contractors, Elie Dumaresq and Aaron Gavey, to hasten the job of completion not only that at Bouley, but that at Rozel and the repair of Le Houguillon) within six weeks under a penalty of £500 per boulevard.

Transporting the cannons

On September 14th, 1745, Acte des Etats recites "Philippe Bandinel bound himself to be responsible for the transport of six cannons from Elizabeth Castle to the boulevard at l'Escarée and at Rozel close to the first boulevard as the cart will permit, within six months from date." For this he was to receive 100 livres tournois, which would be paid to him 15 days after the work was finished.

Almost a year later (September 6th, 1746), Philippe Bandinel reported to the States that the work had been done. Payment was ordered to be made to him on the 13th September, with interest. On the same day, Jurat Jean Dumaresq and the Constable of St. Heller reported that they had supervised the placing of the cannons on the boulevards and they likewise received £20 for the expenses incurred.

The two contractors informed the States on August 9th, 1745, that they had completed the two boulevards and repaired Le Houguillon, and as a result drew the balance due to them, also with interest.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, James Forrester, sat in the States on the 23rd July, 1759 (in the midst of the Seven Years War) and opened the eyes of the Assembly to the distressing fact that the boulevard of l'Escarée at Bouley Bay was valueless as a defensive fort as its parapet was not high enough. The States decreed that it be immediately raised with turf, etc., and put it in a condition for "the preservation of the men engaged in its defence." The Constable and Centenier of Trinity were deputed to see that this was done; the cost to be borne by the Island.

The Commander-in-Chief also pointed out to the States that the platform of the boulevard on the south of the bay shall be lengthened to the parapet, otherwise the work done upon it would have been wasted.

Beacon houses

On April 4th, 1778, as a result of a check-up made by the Lieut.-Governor on the existing fortifications, directions were issued to build a powder magazine at another spot from "where it is actually and to put one at Le Boulevard de l'Escarée." After the Battle of Jersey, a further examination of the defences took place and in 1786, beacon houses and a guard house were erected at the bay.

For several years there was no reference in the Actes to the defences at Bouley, which leads one to believe that l'Etacquerre Battery (described as such in Col. D. W. Mills's Survey of the Fortifications of Jersey) was set up after 1786 and before 1790. In any case, he tells us that this battery was mounted with two guns at a height nearly 100 feet above the high water mark.

A survey of the batteries made in 1804 by Maj. Le Couteur gives the following particulars concerning the fortifications at Bouley:— On the east flank there are two 24-pounders, on the west flank there are three 24-pounders and two 12-pounders. Facing the bay there are two 24-pounders. All these are 150 feet above high water mark. Four other guns are placed in position on the east and west. A company of regular soldiers is always in the barracks.

"L'Etacquerre Battery (thus written) is mentioned in an Acte of the States dated November 8th, 1807, when a powder magazine was ordered to be erected in its vicinity and this is the first time we find the name of the place written as just mentioned.

In 1835—1836 a lower battery was erected at a cost of £994 by Cois. Lewis (of Lewis (same) and Oldfield. l'Etacquerre Fort was mentioned in a list of defences the coast in the "Daily News" 1847.

After the decision of the British Government to leave these fortifications to the property of the States, it belongs to this day.

A.ii

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

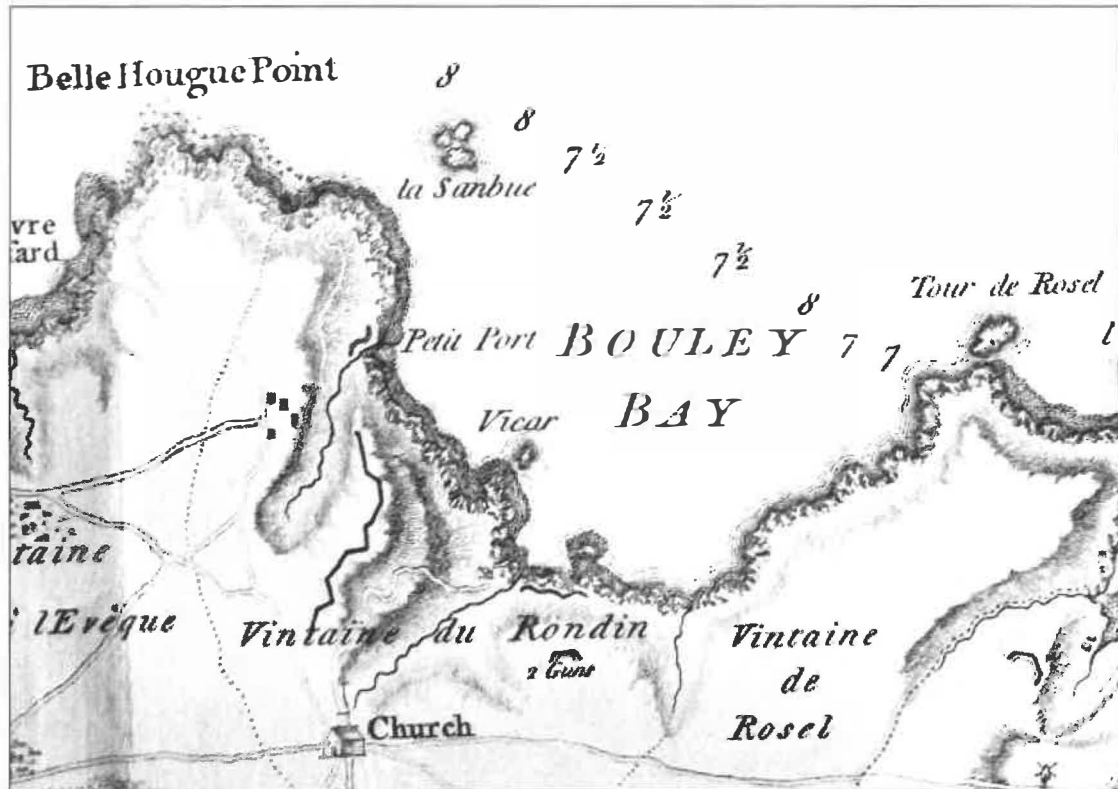
<p>La Coupe Bay N. of St Catherine's From Vertchut to La Coupe point is about 1,066 yards. It is divided into two bays. Fliquet & La Coupe. Ships can anchor here at ½ mile or less.</p> <p>Belval Bay North of St Catherine's. The water is deep near the north point at ½ m. The ground is strong & well flanked.</p> <p>Rosel Harbour A well known Harbour good landing ships can come within ½ mile but the ground strong.</p> <p>Bouley Bay not large Ships can come pretty near. But ground very strong & well entrenched Lines command the landing 200 to 270 yards.</p> <p>Bonne Nuit The ground here is very strong – good part inaccessible, to be well defended from North by field pieces and musquetry. Bay small.</p>	<p>There should be a Battery of great Guns or Mortars on the North Hill over La Coupe. At Cottes de la Coupe a Tower for signals or Discovery; it sees ships all the way from Granville & St Malo 1 Tower on Rocks.</p> <p>1 Tower near edge of Corn Field centre of the bay. Battery on middle ? large guns embrasures to bear down on S Pt. By Fliquet Epaulement – against ships. Trench towards La Coupe.</p> <p>1 Tower on Bank & Quay in an orchard. Battery on little eminence wants epaulement & made a flanking battery against landing.</p> <p>A Guard House building and tower on the Road. 1 Tower on point of land near Battery 3 guns on point behind epaulement.</p> <p>1 Tower here on the shore at landing place a Battery of 2 guns on the point of La Crête between Harve Giffard & Bonne Nuit Merlons to present battery & 1 embrasure towards La Crête.</p>
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Page 6

<p>St Ouen Large open sandy bay of 4 miles accessible only on the south Roche except a small Fisher Harbour on the North.</p> <p>St Brelade & Beauport Ground flat & sandy & great way. Bad entrenchment little done. Ships may come near to points. The church yard on the W a strong post.</p>	<p>2 Towers Guard House now building to be a Tower.</p> <p>Should have 4 towers A Battery on Pt. du Grouin another on Pt. du Coleron, on the neck behind the present Battery commands the landing in the 2 part of the Bay. Westward</p>
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A.iii

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



A.iv

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

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

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

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

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

A.v

‘A list of the gun platforms around the Island, which were described by an Army Engineer’s report, as being needful of repair. The report was discussed at a meeting of the Defence of the Island Committee on the 28th October 1787’
(Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/17).



10. 10. 1877

M 2 M 20/17

A list of the gun platforms around the Island, which were described by an Army Engineer's report, as being needful of repair. The report was discussed at a meeting of the Defence of the Island Committee on the 28th October, 1787.

In the St. Helier's Area.

The Gullet Battery	Stone	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
		3 x 6 pdrs	3C
X St. Croix Battery (Near Tower 1)	Wood	3 x 6 pdrs	3C

In the St. Lawrence's Area.

X St. Lawrence's Bulwarks and environs	Stone	5 x 24 pdrs	5C
Volunteer Redoubt	Wood	5 x 24 pdrs	5H
Simonet Battery	Wood	2 x 2 pdrs	2H

In the South Western Area.

X La Voute proche St. Aubin	Stone	4 x 24 pdrs	4C
Le Val Varin	Wood	2 x 6 pdrs	2C ?
Front of Moirmont House	Wood	1 x 6 pdrs	1C
X Le Bouë	Stone	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
		2 x 12 pdrs	2C
La Cotte	Wood	3 x 12 pdrs	3C
St. Brelade's Churchyard	Wood	3 x 6 pdrs	3C
Beauport	Wood	2 x 6 pdrs	2H
Dos d'Ane Beauport	Wood	2 x 6 pdrs	2C ?
West Point	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
Front la Moë Beacon	Wood	1 x 24 pdr	1C
X Half-Moon Battery, St. Ouen's Bay	Wood	3 x 24 pdrs	3C

In the North Western Area.

Middle Battery	Stone	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
X North Battery	Stone	3 x 24 pdrs	3C
New North Battery	Wood	3 x 24 pdrs	3C
X Du Farq's Battery	Wood	3 x 24 pdrs	3C

In the Western Heights Bouley Bay Area

Vicard's Battery	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2H
X Les Hures	Stone	2 x 12 pdrs	2C
La Bouë Touzel	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2H

In the Northern Area

Carrière Perchard, Eastern Heights	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2H
Le Tacquerel	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
Le Mez du Guet	Stone	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
Mont Crevet	Stone	2 x 6 pdrs	2C

In the Northern Area, continued.

La Coupee	Stone	2 x 12 pdrs	2C
Verclut, St. Martin's	and Wood Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
Costil de Whitley	Wood	1 x 12 pdr	1C
Houguillion	Stone	2 x 24pdrs	2C
Les Landes	Stone	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
La Crete	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2C

In the Eastern Regiment Area

Middle Battery, Grouville Bay	Stone	3 x 24 pdrs	3C
X La Rocque Point	Stone	3 x 24 pdrs	3C
La Rocque Point (2nd of the same name)	Wood	3 x 6 pdrs	3H
X Plate Rocque	Wood	2 x 12 pdrs	2H
		2 x 6 pdrs	2H
X Rocquebert	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2H

In the extreme righthand column, the letter 'C' means 'Capable of Repair', and 'H' means 'Out of Service'. The figure in the same column has been used as the minimum number of guns in each battery, in column 3. The Handwritten 'X' by the names of certain batteries are those which needed further repair in a report of the 12th May, 1798. Below is a list of batteries mentioned in 1798 which do not appear in the 1787 list.

Catel Battery, above Greve de Lecq.

La Tour Quarree, St. Ouen's Bay.

The Battery Sud, near Tower 'A' in St. Ouen's Bay.

Gleron Battery.

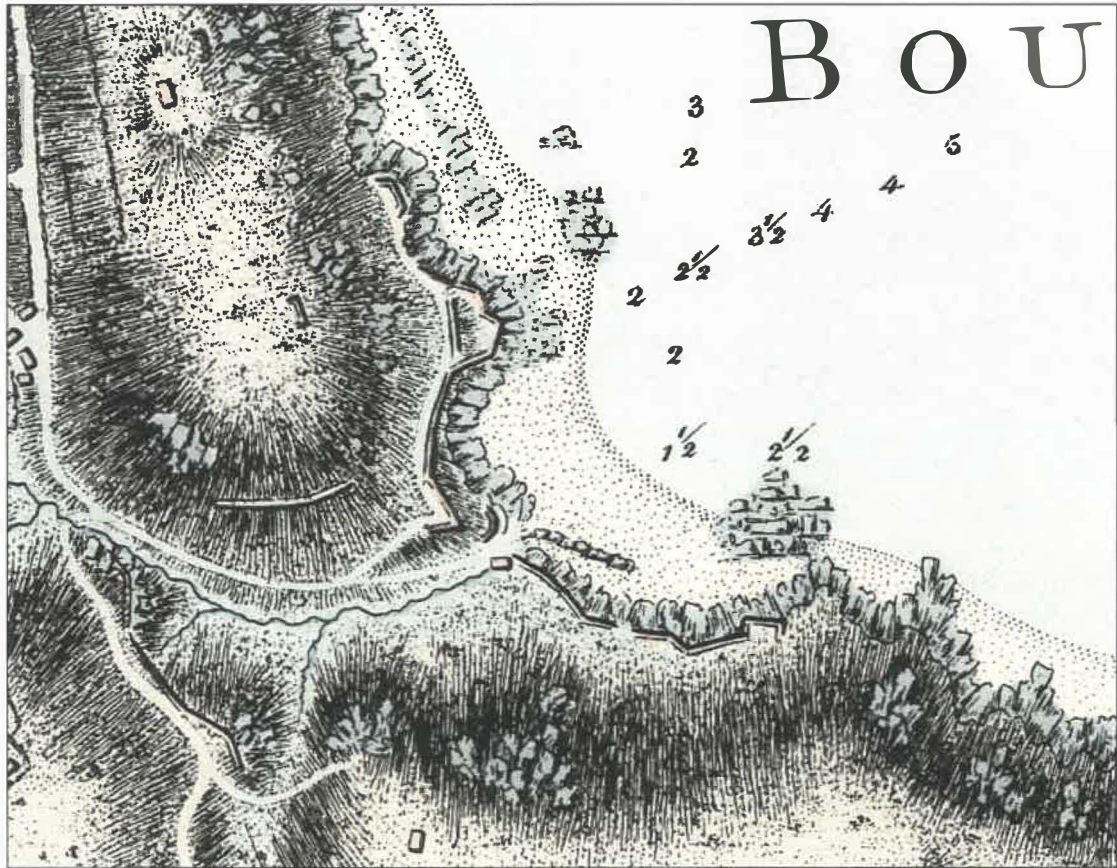
Middle Battery, St. Brelade's Bay

Tour d'Auverne, Havre des Pas.



A.vi

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



A.vii

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

NAMES

STATE OF REPAIR

No. & nature of GUNS

Wks kept in charge of

REMARKS

St Queen's Bay

- South Battery
- High Horn Battery
- Middle Battery
- North Battery
- New North Battery
- On Face's Battery

N.B. There are five 24 Pounders mounted on a temporary platform in this Bay, (near Tower A) which were sent from the old Battery at the Bocca, and are intended for the new Battery at the Bocca.

Planned

Valle du Fort
Lower Battery
Upper Battery

St Mary's Beacon, or signal gun

How's Hoad's Beacon, or signal gun

Rennell's Lower Battery

Upper do.

Stone Gifford

Rennell Beacon, or signal gun

Pouquet

de Uiean

de Uiean

Rennell's

de Uiean

Battery left of Rannell's Guard House

de Uiean on the right

Chaisee Rannell's Eastern heights

Chaisee Rannell's of Rannell

de Uiean

de Uiean

Sod Rannell. Some little repair only.

do

do.

Rannell's masonry. & Sod columns.

Sod Rannell in istable repair

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

Sod Rannell's masonry and of repair

do.

do.

Sod Rannell's masonry in repair

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

Island Hill

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

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do.

do.

do.

On the masonry platform

On the masonry platform

On the masonry platform

On the masonry platform

NAMES	STATE OF REPAIR	NO. AND NATURE OF GUNS.						REMARKS
		24	15	12	6	3	1	
Naz du Quest	Batteries parapets & platform require repairs	2	-	-	-	-	-	Island Hillia
Rosel harbour Upper Battery	Do.	-	-	1	-	-	-	Do.
Rosel harbour Lower Battery	Do.	-	-	-	2	-	-	Do.
Hort Gueux facing Rosel harbour	Do.	-	-	-	2	-	-	Do.
Rosel Beacon at signal gun	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Do.
Compass	Do.	2	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
La Coupe	Do.	-	-	2	-	-	-	Do.
Verclut	Do.	2	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
Cote de Wintely	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Do.
Upper Battery	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
Lower Battery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
de Guener Battery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
de jers 1st & 2nd Battery	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Do.
des Viviers	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	Do.
des Landes	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
Archimede's Tower Battery	In good repair	1	4	-	-	-	-	Ordnance
La Cote { 1st Battery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Island Hillia
{ 2nd Battery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
Ann Port { North side	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Do.
{ South side	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Do.
Hort Duquail Castle	Requires repairs	4	-	-	-	7	-	Ordnance
Wasser West of the Castle	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Island Hillia
Prince Wms Redoubt.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	Ordnance
Fort Henry	Do.	4	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
Middle Battery, Grouville Bay	Do.	3	-	-	-	-	-	Island Hillia
de Roegne	Do.	3	-	-	-	2	-	Do.
Seymour Tower	Do.	-	-	-	2	-	-	Ordnance
Roegne Battery	Do.	-	2	2	-	-	-	Island Hillia
Fort Balcones (Verclut)	Batteries parapets require a little repairing	3	-	-	-	-	-	Do.

REMARKS.

NAMES	STATE OF REPAIR	No. NATURE OF GUNS	WHAT CHARGE OF	DEPT. in	REMARKS
{ Guard House, Saurer's Hill D'Arveyne, at Tharvedes des Bateaux Point at Tharvedes des pas Haut des pas	In good repair	24	15	12	6
		-	-	-	2
		-	-	2	-
		-	1	1	-
		Total		116	18

The Batteries are in general in barbed, & are not enclosed in the rear; but those at the bottom of the Bays are mostly under the protection of Huesquetry fire from the Stone Towers; on the top of each of which is mounted a 18 Pounder on Traversing Platform.

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

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

A.viii

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

STATEMENT OF THE DIFFERENT MAGAZINES IN THE ISLAND OF ~~X-3~~
JERSEY, 1810. *shelf E*
M20/8

Situation.	No. of Magazines.	Whether erected by estimate or contract.
<i>St Aubin's Bay</i> { Elizabeth Castle.	2.	Not known.
Gulley Battery.	1.	By estimate.
Volunteer Redoubt.	1.	Not known.
Lawrence's Bulwark.	1.	do.
Vault Battery.	1.	Estimated for 1809, b not yet erected.
St Aubin's Fort.	1.	Not known.
Le Boue Battery.	1.	do.
<i>St Rulodis Bay</i> { Portelet Battery.	1.	do.
Le Cotte Battery.	1.	do.
Le Groin Battery.	1.	Erected by the Island by contract.
Middle Battery.	1.	Not known.
Coleron Battery.	1.	By contract.
Beauport Battery.	1.	Not known.
<i>St Denis's Bay</i> { Half Moon Battery.	1.	Erected by the Island by contract.
Middle Battery.	1.	Not known.
North Battery.	1.	do.
New North Battery.	1.	do.
Du Parc's Battery.	1.	Erected by the Island by contract.

[725.18]

SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE
LIBRARY Shelf

M20/8 E7

93/3

1120/8

Situation.

No. of Magazines.

Whether erected by
estimate or contract

Flemont Battery.

1.

Not known.

Grève du Lecq. Battery.

1.

do.

Bonne nuit Battery.

1.

Erected by the Island by
contract.

Havre Giffard Battery,.

1.

Not known.

Petit Port Battery.

1.

do.

Le Huret Battery.

1.

do.

Leicester Battery.

1.

Erected by the Island by
Contract.

Les Cherriers Battery.

1.

do.

Nez du Guet Battery.

1.

Not known.

Couperon Battery.

1.

Estimated for 1810, but
not yet erected.

La Coupe Battery.

1.

Erected by the Island by
contract.

Verclut Battery.

1.

Estimated for 1810, but
not yet erected.

Les Cherriers Battery.

1.

Estimated for 1809, but
not yet erected.

Hougillion Battery.

1.

Not known.

Les Landes Battery.

1.

do.

La Crete Battery.

1.

Estimated for 1810, but
not yet erected.

Mont Orgueil Castle.

2.

Not known.

Prince William's Redoubt.

1.

do.

Fort Henry.

1.

do.

La Roque Battery.

1.

do.

Rogue Berd Battery.

1.

do.

Le Dicq Battery.

1.

By contract.

Rouley Bay.

St Catherine's Bay.

Gunsille Bay.

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

signed J. Humfrey, Lt Colonel.

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

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

Jersey.

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

M20/9

Extracts from
North West Regiment
Orderly Book (M.H.)
from 1812 to July 1817.

(Société Jersiaise)

Inspection of Batteries
around Coast of Jersey

878
1939

To be compared with
Le Cauter's panoramic
sketches in our library

"Store houses are magazines"

9. (1)
Line of Coast between Couperon & Belle Hougue inclusive
4 October 1814

Couperon Battery. Store is 24 yards in rear.

Rozel Harbour. Barracks

Mont Crevin Battery. On height 200 yards in rear of
the Barracks.

Hornez Battery. On left of Rozel Harbour.

— Battery. Situated 120 yds in rear of Hornez Battery
on road leading to Nez du Gnet

Nez du Gnet Battery. Guard House within 36 yds of Battery.

Letacrel Battery. Store is 16 yds from the Battery.

Lilet Battery.

Bouley Bay Barracks

Bouley Battery. Situated on left of Barracks. Guard House
within 44 yds of the Guns.

Lester Battery. Store is within 24 yds in the rear. By passage
from Bouley Barracks.

Hornez (Hornet?) Battery } Situated within a quarter of a mile
Mat. Michel Battery } of Bouley Barracks.

Les Huriez Battery

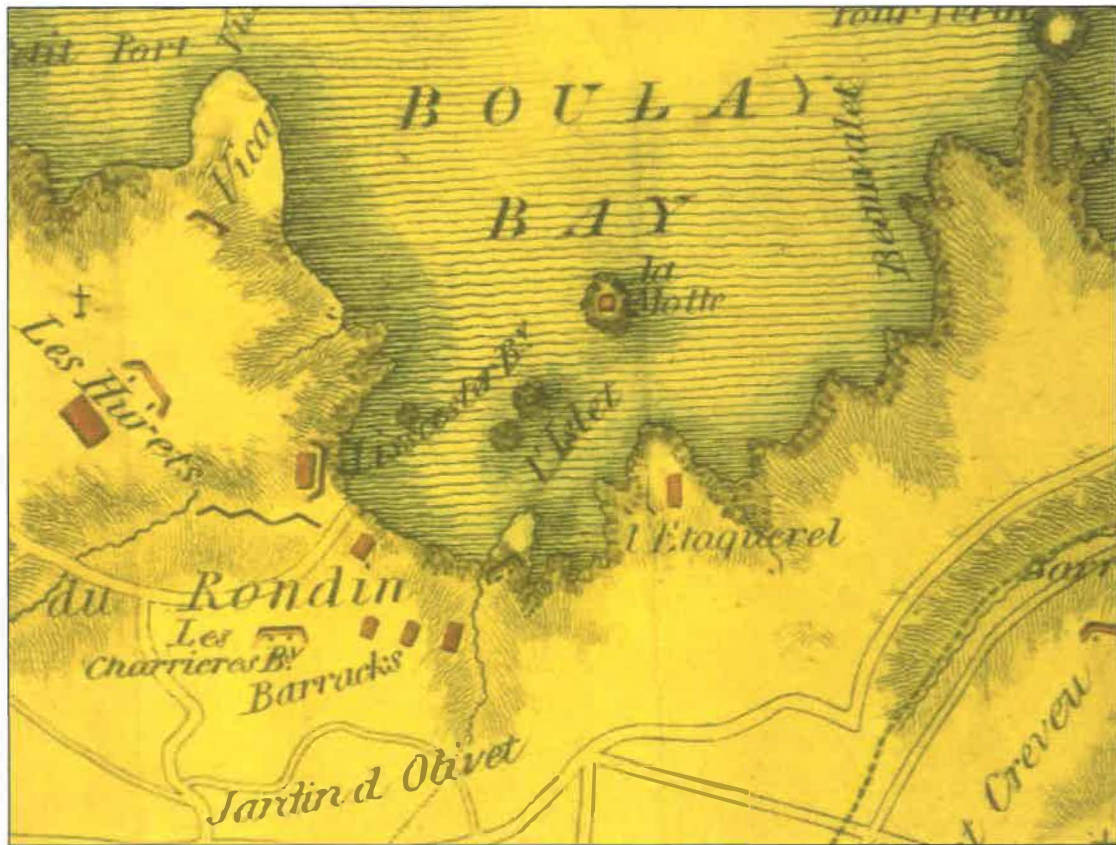
Huriez Guard House. Situated 84 yds in rear of the Battery

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

①	Gunn. Pounds	②	
Middle Battery	3. 24	L'Islet	2. 12
Tower C.	1. 18	Le Hommet	2. 12
North	3. 24	Les Charrieres	2. 12
Tower D.	1. 18	L'Etacrel	2. 24
Du Parcq's	3. 24	Neg du Guet	2. 24
Plemont	1. 6	St. Martin's	
Grève de Lecq Tower	1. 18	Neg du Guet Royal Harbour	{ 1. 1 2. 1
Valette Trote (?)	2. 12	Mont Creveu	2. 1
Middle Battery	3. 12	Bouperon	2. 2
Castel	3. 12	La Coupe	2. 1
St. John's		Fliguet Tower	1. 1
Bonne Nuit	2. 12	Verclut	2. 2
Hure vase	2. 12	Cotil de Whitley	1. 1
La Crete	2. 18	Houguillon	{ 3. 2 3. 1
Trinity		St. Catherine's Tower	1. 1
Petit Port	1. 24	Les Viviers	3. 1
Vicar	1. 24	La Crete	2. 2
Les Hurez	2. 12	Anne Port (2 Batteries)	4. 1
Leicester Battery	2. 24	Harche Irondel	4. 1
Bouley Harbour	2. 12	Mont Orgueil	{ 3. 2 6. 1

A.x

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



A.xi

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

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 44/ 76

Letter Lt Col Lewis

to Lt Col Fanshawe re Coast Defences

2/7

1831

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WO 44/ 76

Letter Lt Col Fanshawe

to Lt Col Lewis re Coast Defences

7/7

1831

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

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

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

PRO Extracts
1815 - 1860

WO 44/ 76

Estimate of coast defence works St Ouen's Bay by Lt Col Lewis

18/10 1831

Estimate

Of the probable expence of erecting new Batteries and Guard Houses and altering old Batteries and Guard Houses
around the Coast from St Ouen's Bay to Boulay Bay, in the Island of Jersey,
Amounting to £ 8118. 3s 3d

To accompany a Report & Plans to His Excellency Major General Thornton C.B.
Lt Governor of the Island of Jersey.

Between the Towers B & C for 5 pieces of Ordnance

842	Cubic yards of Masonry with cut and rebated Stone Quoins Round Entrance Gate & Loop holes	at 15/- per yd	£ 631	s/d 10/0
223	Dry masonry on counter scarp	10/-	111	10/0
2	Stone Platforms	£13 each	26	0/0
85	Running feet circular cut Montino da Stone curb 10" wide by 1522	1/6 per run foot	2	7/6
3	Stone Pivots	15/- each	2	5/0
32	Feet Run Montnado Stone Steps 11" wide by 9" deep	1/6 per foot	2	8/0
132	ditto 18" " 12"	2/6 "	16	10/0
7	ditto 18" 18"	3/- "	1	1/0
18	Superfeet Paving	/10d		15/0
18	ditto	/10d		15/0
186	ditto Reduced brickwork in Arches	£16 per rod	10	18/9 3/4
27	Cubic Feet of Fir Frame	2/6 per cubic foot	11	10/0

PRO Extracts
1815 - 1860

Present Battery above the Pier at Boulay Bay

800	Cubic yards	Excavation	1/3 per yd	£ 50	s/d 0/0
700	ditto	Masonry with cut & rebated quoins to Entrance Gate etc	16/ ditto	560	0/0
1	Rod	Reduced Brickwork in Arches etc	£16 per rod	16	0/0
118	Run ft	Circular stone curb	1/8 per ft	9	16/8
110	ditto	Stone steps	1/6 ditto	8	5/0
3		Stone Pivot Blocks	15/ each	2	5/0
3	Cubic ft	Oak wood Rab & Beaded Door frames	5/6 ditto		16/6
18	ditto	Joists	4/ ditto	3	7/6
63	Run ft	Ridge role 1 1/2"	/1 1/2 d per ft		7/10 1/2
9	Superfeet	3" Deal	/5 1/2d ditto		4/1 1/2
18	ditto	3" Double cased Magazine Door	1/2 ditto	1	1/0
215	ditto	1 1/2" Deal in Joists	/3 1/2 ditto	3	2/8 1/2
130	ditto	1 1/2" Wet Plnd & Tongd floor	33/ per 100	2	2/10 1/2
85	ditto	1 1/2" Wet & Pegged with Oak pegs	33/ per 100	1	8/0 1/2
280	ditto	1" Wet Plnd & tonged floor to Guard Bed	28/ per 100	3	18/4 1/2
20	ditto	1 1/2" Wet framed beaded & flush door	11/ per ft		17/10 1/2
250	ditto	1 1/2" Wet Plnd & Tonged floor	30/ per 100	3	15/0
18	ditto	1 1/2" Wet Foot board to Guard Bed	3 1/2 d per ft		5/3
12	ditto	Ledged door	/8d ditto		8/4
52	ditto	3" Deal in Entrance Gate	/4d ditto		17/4
52	ditto	2" ditto	/3d ditto		13/3
400		Clasp nails	/10d per 100		3/4
14	lbs	White lead	/7d per lb		8/2
1	Gallon	Lindseed Oil			6/0
		Lampblack & Turpentine			1/0
24	Days	Carpenter	3/ per day	3	12/0
2	cwt	Lead 5lb to the foot	32/ per cwt	3	4/0
2	pair	Copper Hook & Eye Hinges	39/ per pair	3	18/0
60	lbs	Sheet Copper	1/3 per lb	3	15/0
4	lbs	Copper nails	2/6 per lb		10/0
1		Copper Bolt & Staple			7/0
2		ditto air hole guards	3/ each		6/0
1		10" Stock Lock			6/0
1		10" Iron rim deadlock			6/0
1		Thumb latch			2/6
43	yards	Super lath & plaster	1/3 per yd	2	13/9
16		Loop hole frames & sashes hung complete	3/6 each	2	16/0
7		Squares of Slatting	32/ per sq	11	4/0
92	cubic feet	Fir framed in roof	2/6 per ft	11	10/0
		Iron work for Bolts, hinges & Entrance gate		4	0/0
				719	1/6

Point Boulay Bay.

200	cubic yds	Excavation	1/3 per yd	£ 12	10/0
1192	ditto	Masonry with Cut & Rabate Quoins to Entrance Gate	16/ ditto	953	12/0
4 1/2	Rods	Reduced brickwork in Arches etc	£16 per rod	68	0/0
675	Superfeet	Montnado Paving	/10d per ft	28	2/6
237	Running ft	Montnado Steps	1/6 per ft	17	15/6
?	ditto	Circular Montnado Curb	1/9 per ft	10	1/3
?		2'x2'	3/6 per ft	1	11/6
				1091	12/9

6821 8/5

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

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

4/12 1832

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

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

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

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

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

R.P. 7th January 1833

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

XXX 9th January 1833

See separate Minute of 14th January

W

WO 1 4476 Minute Lt Col Lewis to Lt Col Fanshawe re Coast Defences

28/12 1832

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

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

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

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

I am Sir etc

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

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

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

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

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 1 44/76

Minute Lt Col Lewis

to M Gen Pilkington Insp Gen Fortifications

8/3

1833

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G.G. Lewis

Lt Colonel

Commanding Royal Engineer.

Comment

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

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

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

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

R.P. 19th March 1833.

Comment

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

22nd March 1833

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 1 44/76

Minute Lt Col Lewis

to M Gen Pilkington Insp Gen Fortifications

16/4

1833

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am etc

G.G. Lewis

Lt Colonel & Comndg Royal Engineer.

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

WO 44 76

28/10 1835

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

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

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

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

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

G.G. Lewis CRE. J Sinclair CRA

Attached

Return of the Number and Nature of Guns and Carronades

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

Names of Fort or Battery	32 pdr	24 pdr	18 pdr	12 pdr	24 pdr	18 pdr	12 pdr	Remarks
Fort Regent			47	21	26	32		The proportion ordered & supplied by the MG & Boards Order 26th April 1816
Elizabeth Castle		5	26	6		14	1	The total number mounted at the end of the War, Substituting 32 pdr Guns for the
Towers 1, 2, & 3							3	68 pdr Carronades as recommended by CommandingOff RA & RE in a Demand of
St Aubins Fort			12				6	in conformity to the New Works intended by the Master General & Board Order of
Noirmont Tower & Battery				2			0	128th November 1834; 1/127 The repair of this Work has NOT been ordered
Portelet Tower						1		The quantity & number of Ordnance required is assumed
Small towers 1 & 2							2	The number & nature of Ordnance the same as at the close of the War
Beauport Battery			3					
La Rocco Tower			5					
Towers A. B. C. & D.						4		
Kemp Tower - for 3 Guns			3					Completed at the expense of the States in 1833, 4 & 5. Nature of Ordnance assumed
- One Gun Tower			1					
L'Etacq Tower			1					
Greve de Lecq Tower							1	The same as during the War
- Battery				3				To be built at the expense of the States
La Crete Battery				2	4			Completed at the expense of the States 1834
Piece Battery			3		2			Ditto 1833
L'Etacoral Battery			4					Ditto 1835
Nez de Guel Battery			5					Completed at the expense of The Ordnance 1835
Fliquet Tower							1	
Verclut Tower			1					To be built by Ordnance
St Catherine's Tower							1	
Archirondelle Battery				4				
Anne Port Tower			1					Proposed to be executed in 1936-7
Mont Orgueil Castle			8		6			
Pr William Redoubt			4					
Fort Henry			4				1	The same as at the close of the War with the exception of Mont Orgueil Castle
Small Towers - 6							6	To which it is proposed to allot 8 24 pdrs in stead of 3, for the better protection of
Seymour Tower & Battery			2					Grouville Bay.
Platte Rocque Tower							1	
La Hocque Tower							1	
Icho Tower			1					
Point des Pas 3 Gun Tower			3					This work was completed in 1834 at the expense of the Ordnance & the nature of Guns required is assumed - and corresponds with the traversing platforms demanded with the Engineer's estimates for 1836-7
Total Required	5	134	38	38	47	22	18	
No of Guns & Carronades in charge in this Island after the Foreign Guns & 68 pdrs are removed		146	69	40	50	22	18	
No of carriages & slides iron & wood complete in charge		112	75	76	46	23	16	

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

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

To R Byham Esq G.G. Lewis I Sinclair
Etc etc Lt Col Commanding R.E. Lt Col Commanding R.A.

Royal Engineer Office Jersey 15th February 1928

Name and Situation of the Work	Number of Guns Mounted in January 1888							General State of the Defences. see No. 8	Amount expended on the work since August 1886
	Guns.								
	32	36	40	42	44	48	72		
Fort Mifflin	10	10	1	5	29	2	49	General State of the Defences. see No. 8	
Elizabeth Castle	10	10	1	5	29	2	35		
Fort Mifflin	10	10	1	5	29	2	49		
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John A. W. W. W.

A.xii

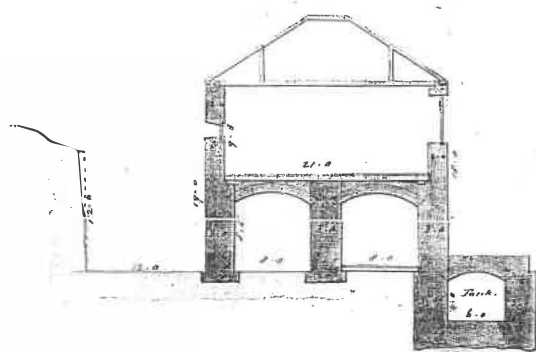
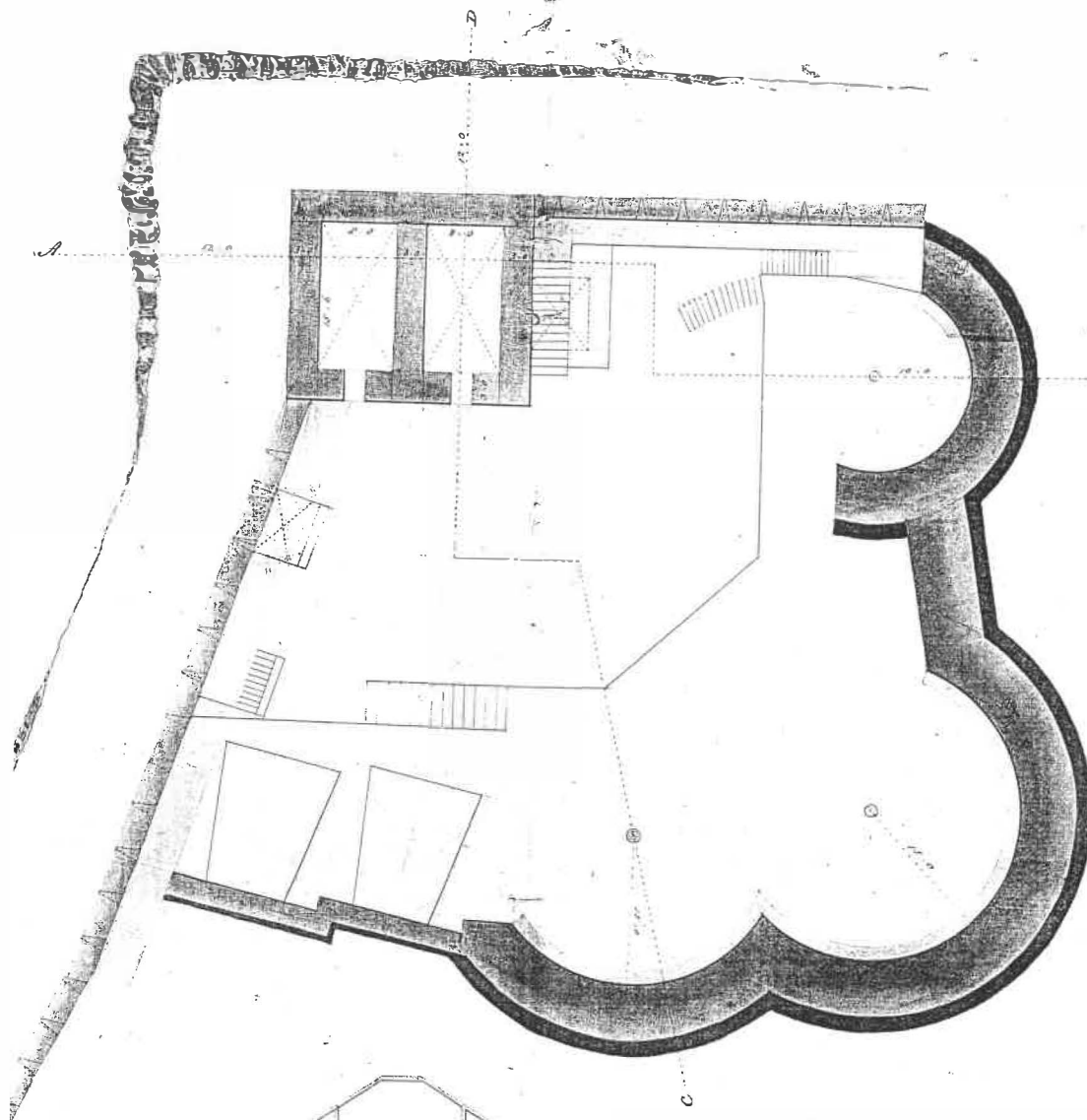
‘Plan and Sections of Bouley Pier Battery and Guardhouse erected by the States,
and completed in 1836’ by Lt Col. Oldfield, 11th March 1837
(Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20)

W. W. Phillips
 Lt Colonel
 1842

11 March 1847

Island of Jersey.

Plan and Sections of Bouley Pier Battery and Guardhouse
 erected by the States, and completed
 in 1836.

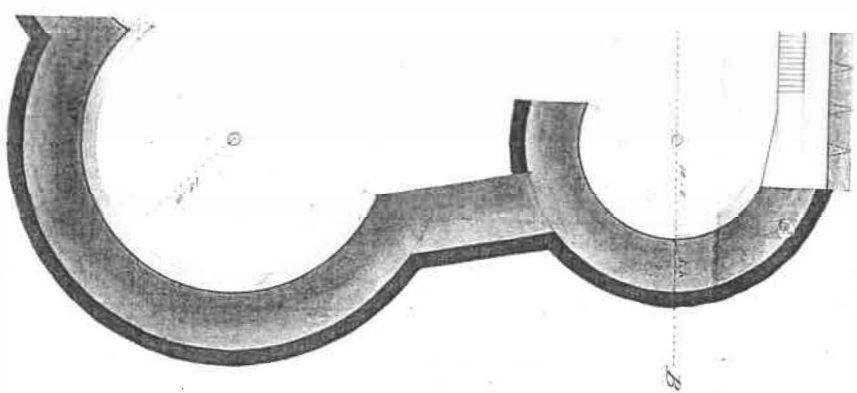


Section through A.B..

Platform
 30 feet above high water mark.

Scale 10 feet to an inch

rough sketch

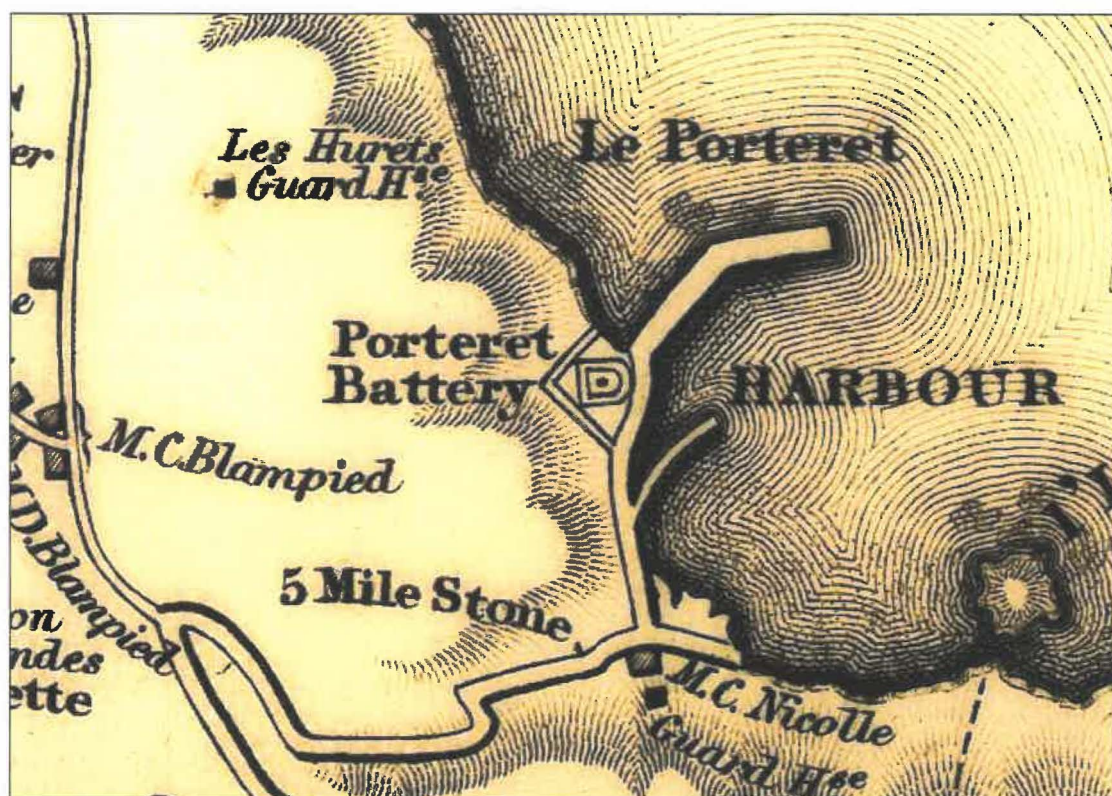


Section through C.D.



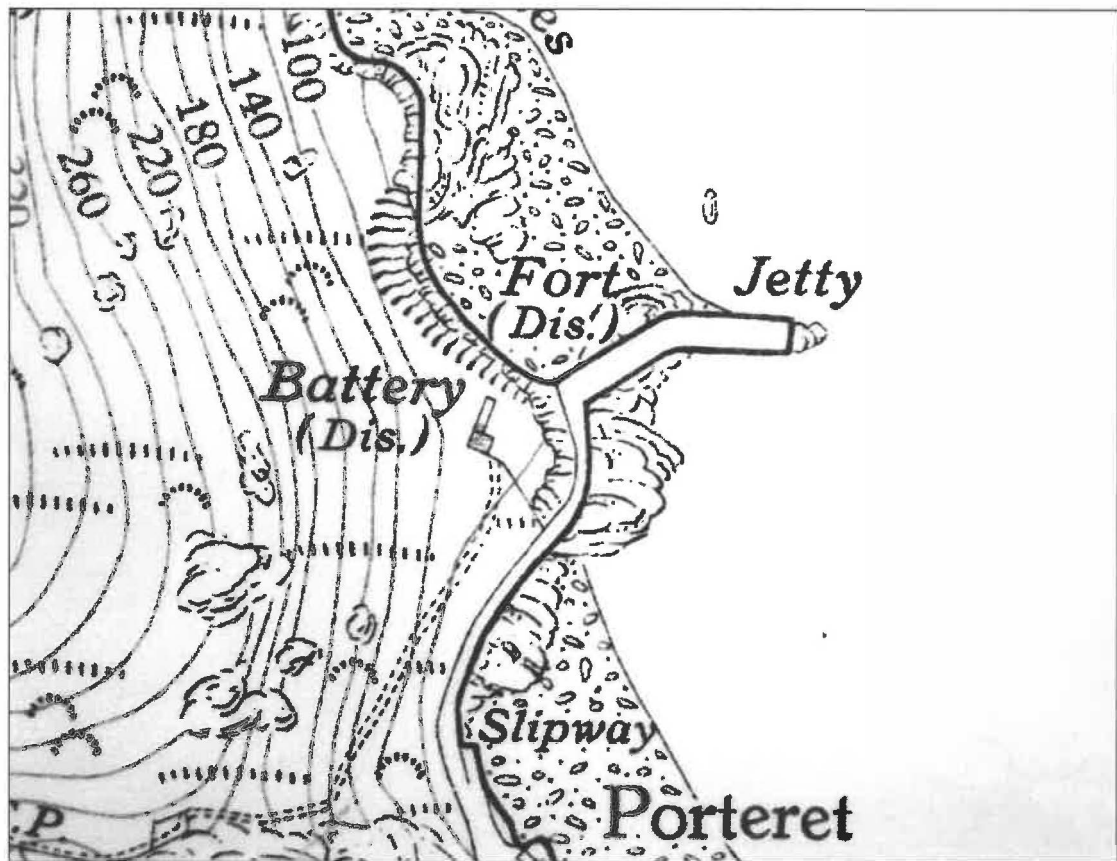
A.xiii

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



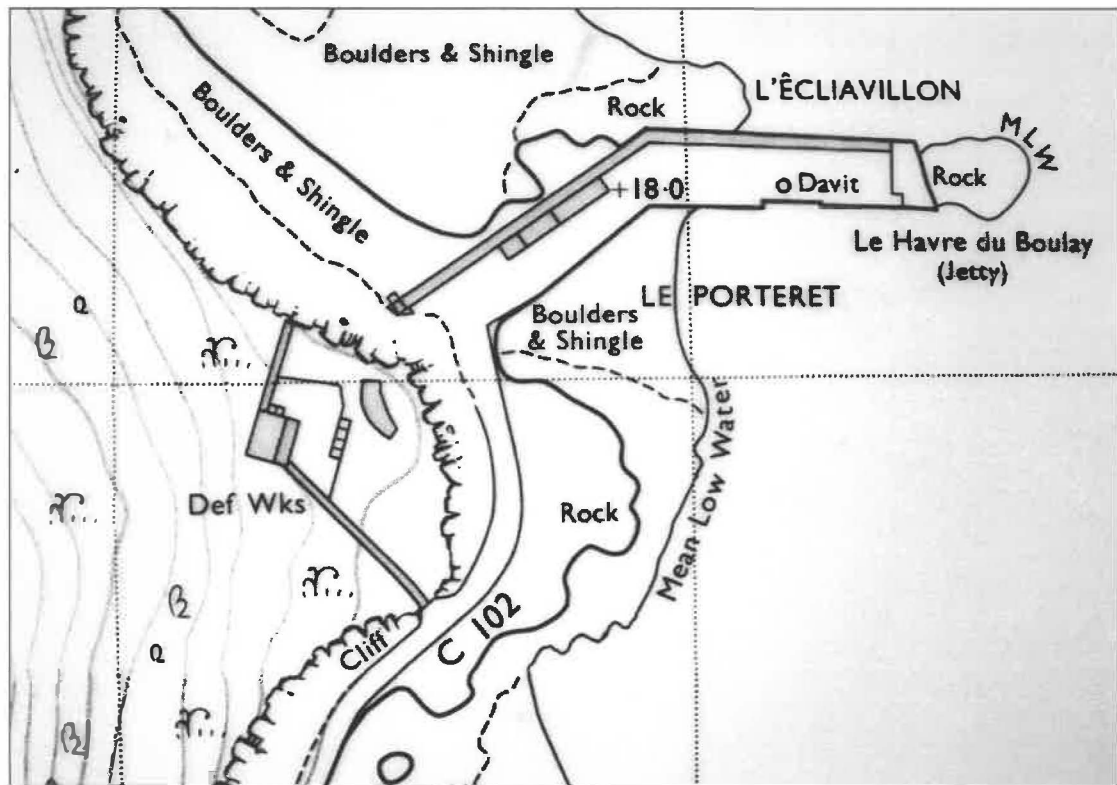
A.xiv

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



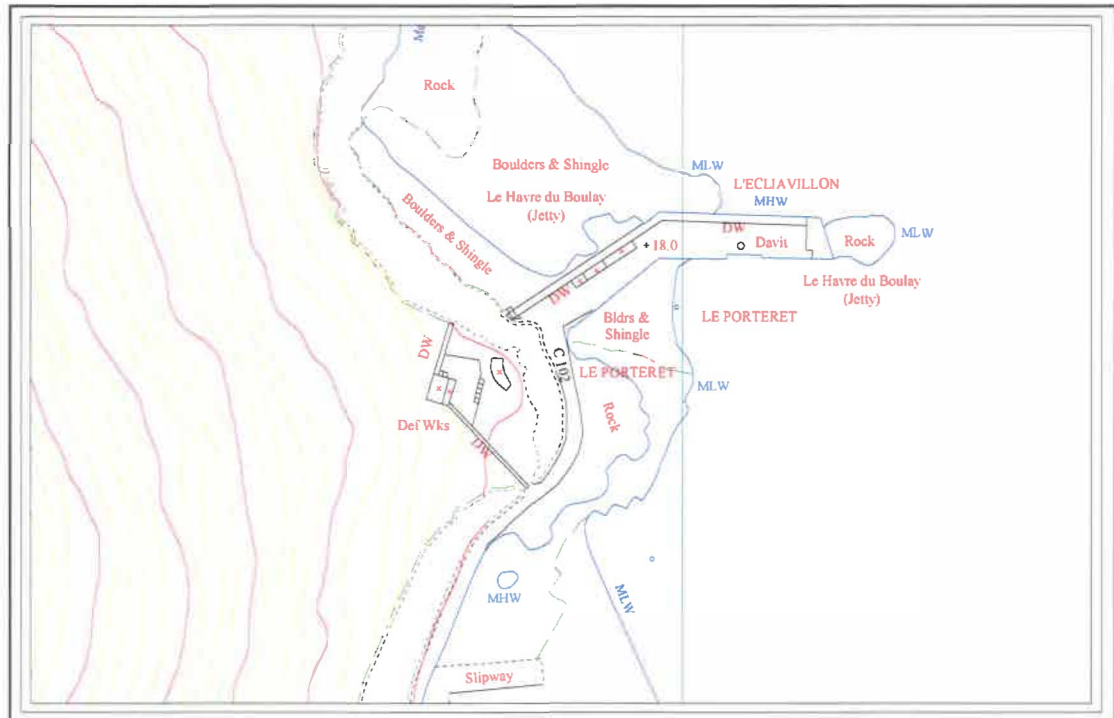
A.xv

Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F70/A/97)



A.xvi

**Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003
(States of Jersey Planning and Building Services Department)**



Appendix B

Photographs and images

B.i

Fort Leicester, c.1907
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive - no ref.)



B.ii

Fort Leicester, c.1907
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive - no ref.)



B.iii

Fort Leicester from Jardin d'Olivet, 1919
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive - no ref.)



B.iv

Searchlight position at Fort Leicester, 1940s
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive ref:SJPA/010468)



B.v

Searchlight position at Fort Leicester, 1940s
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive ref: SJPA/010469)



B.vi

Photographs of Public Services repair works at the fort, 1990s
(Public Services Department archive)







'98 8 21





B.vii

Photographs of the fort 1996-2005
(Environment & Public Services Committee Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0117)

FORTIFICATIONS



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

September 1996

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/24



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/29

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/28

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/25

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

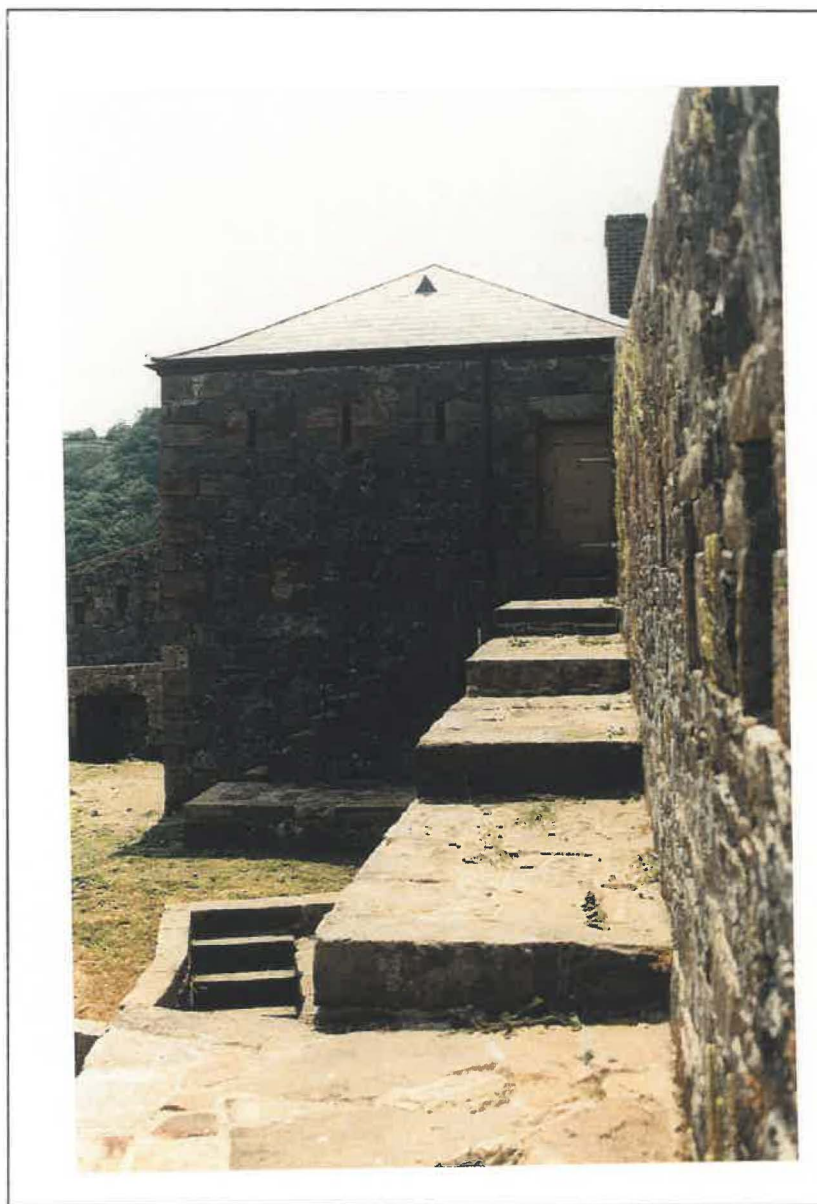
Neg 6/15



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/13

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/18

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/19



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/20

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/16



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/17

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/22



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/23

JULY 1996



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

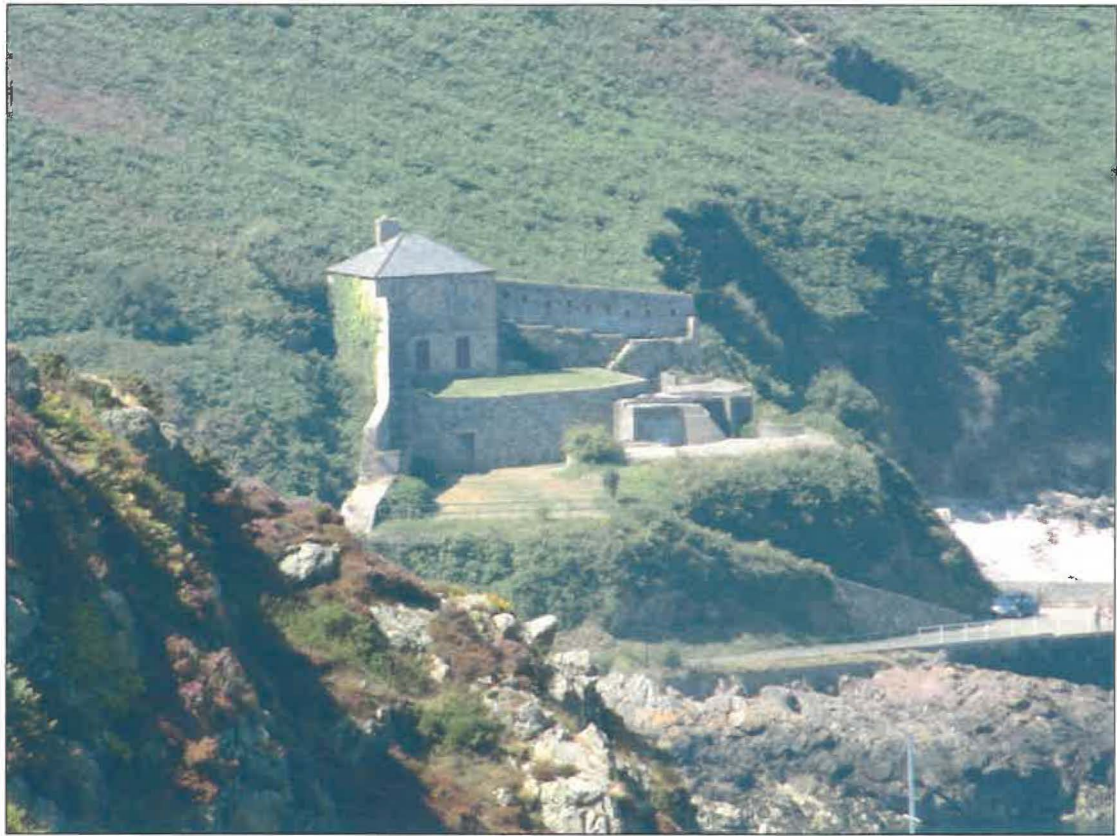
Neg 6/26



Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

Neg 6/27





July 2005



July 2005

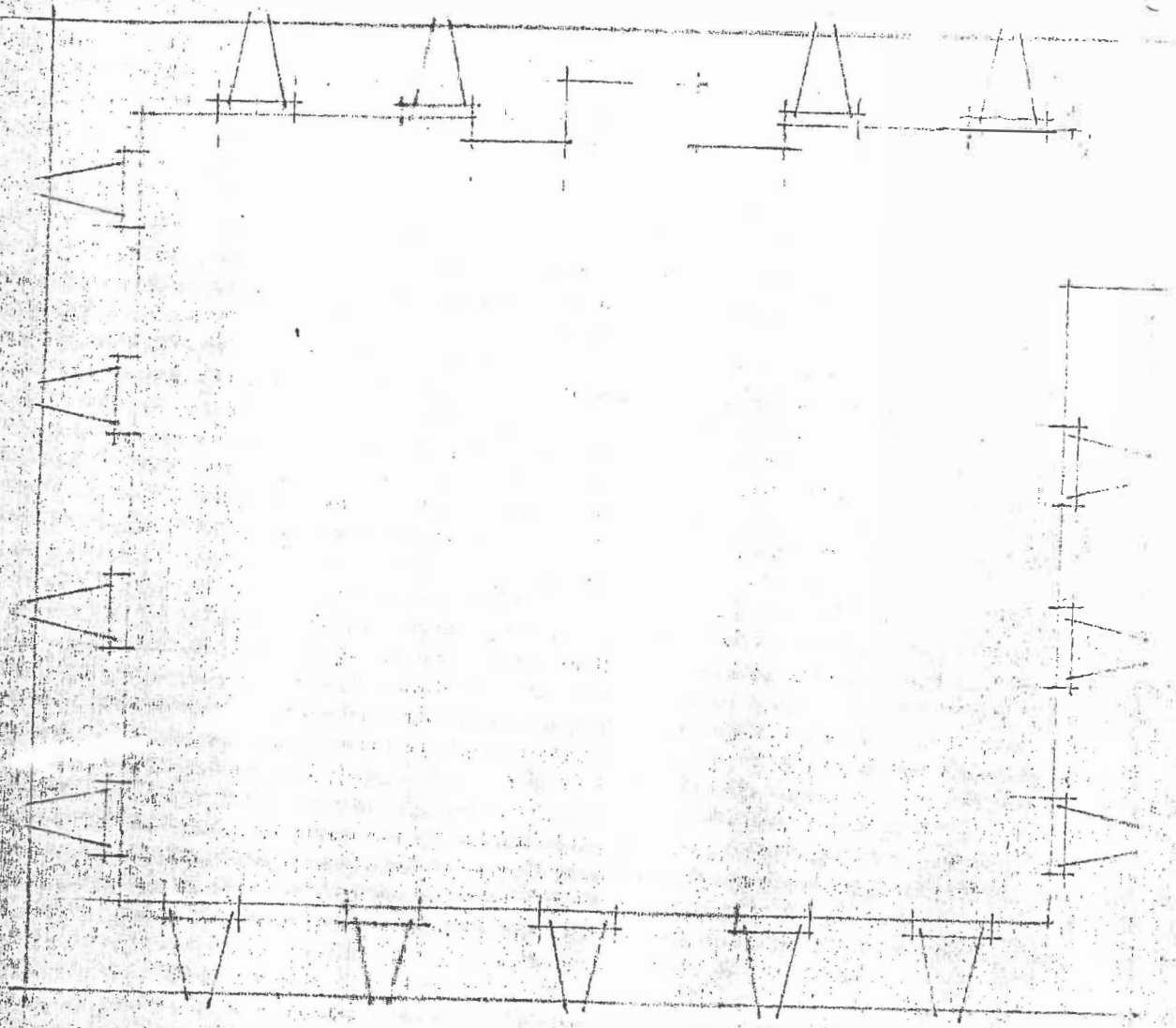


July 2005

Appendix C
Miscellaneous articles

C.i

Plans proposed to convert the guardhouse into a summer chalet
(Jersey Archive ref: D/AL/A3/1948)



P L A N A S E X I S T I N G .

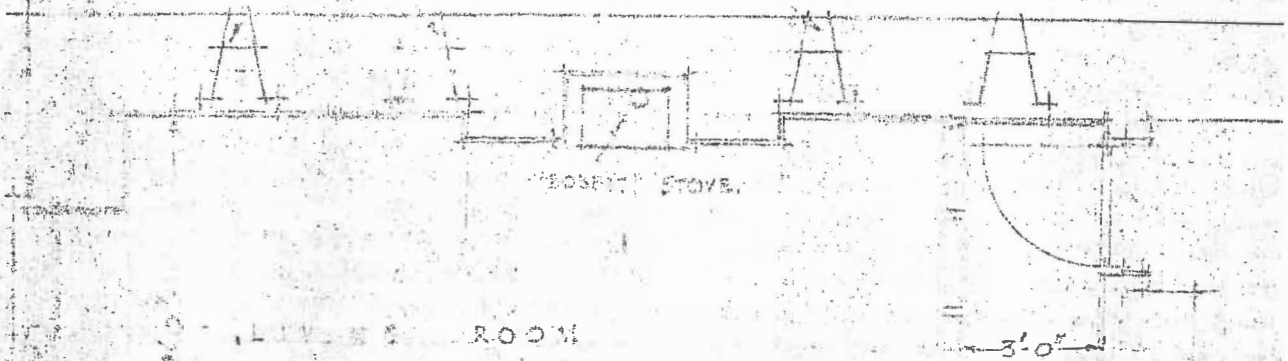
PLAN : C.I.
12-10-48
M
D

SCALE =
4 FT = 1 INCH

S T A T E
L E T T E R
P. 1000000



Opening to be set up with 1" board.



LIVING ROOM

3'-0"

5" x 2" Studing Lined
Dry Wall.

BED ROOM

Wardrobe
W.C. Closet

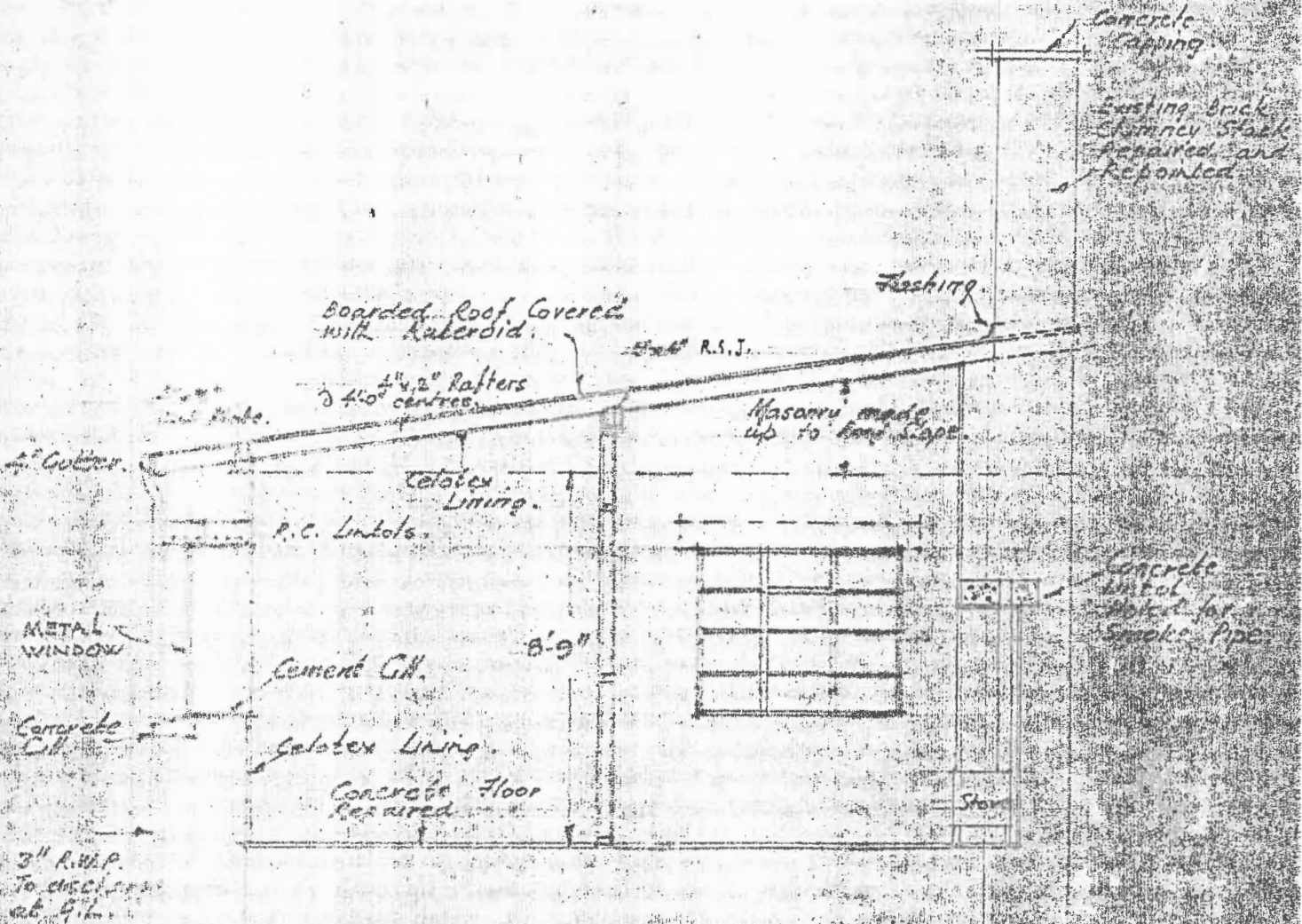
ELSAN CLOSET

17'-6"



PLAN AS PROPOSED

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99



SECTION A-A

E. C. LAW A.M. INST. C.E.
 STATES. ENGINEER
 States Officer, Jersey

Drawing No. 1963

C.ii

**A REPORT UPON THE GENERAL CONDITION
AND STATE OF REPAIR
WITH REPAIR AND RENOVATION RECOMMENDATIONS
ON THE PROPERTY
KNOWN AS
'FORT LEICESTER',
BOULEY BAY,
TRINITY,
JERSEY,
CHANNEL ISLANDS.**

- for -

**THE STATES OF JERSEY
PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT.**

Prepared by:

DAVID O. REYNOLDS AND ASSOCIATES
Corporate Building Surveyors

Our Ref:- RCU/NEM/940336
Telephone:- (0534) 36226
Facsimile:- (0534) 68337
Date:- April 1994

P.O. Box 394
'La Mielle Chambers',
18, Sand Street,
St. Helier, Jersey, JE4 8UZ

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A REPORT UPON THE GENERAL CONDITION
AND STATE OF REPAIR
WITH REPAIR AND RENOVATION RECOMMENDATIONS
ON THE PROPERTY
KNOWN AS
'FORT LEICESTER',
BOULEY BAY,
TRINITY,
JERSEY,
CHANNEL ISLANDS.

SURVEYOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

This report is based upon a general superficial inspection of the building, (with the opening up of lightweight panel boarding to the walls and ceiling in the upper room), following instructions received from the Public Services Department (Mr. R. Richomme), and contains explanations on construction, general condition, defects found and advice and recommendations for work to renovate and improve the building, to withstand the effects of weather and general

environmental interference externally, to the internal accommodation. Due consideration has been given to the general architectural and historic importance of the building as a defensive installation of the Late Napoleonic period and its present day function and use.

This report is specifically restricted to the Fort, including its battlements, though excludes the reinforced concrete structures of the Second World War period. The inspection of the property took place on the 15th November 1993 when weather conditions were generally clear with light winds and air temperatures of approximately 12 degrees centigrade.

The inspection did not involve the use of access scaffolding externally and did not involve any damaging investigation work to the external fabric or finishes of the building save for the cleaning off of the vegetation and removal of debris/rubbish.

This report should be read in conjunction with the letter that accompanies it, both of which shall be for the private and confidential use of the Client and their appointed/employed agents. This report must not be reproduced in whole or in part, nor relied upon by any third party, without the expressed written authority of the Surveyors.

We have not inspected woodwork or other parts of the structure which are covered, unexposed or inaccessible and we are therefore unable to report that any such part of the property is free from defect.

LOCATION AND LAYOUT.

The property is located on high ground above the western end of the pier to Bouley Bay harbour.

The property generally is only accessible via a pathway set with steps leading up from the land end of the pier, though additional access via a pathway and double doors in the southern wall is possible.

The whole of the property lies within the Parish of Trinity, Jersey, Channel Islands. The main Fort building comprises of two rooms at ground floor level and one lightly partitioned room at first floor level.

A flight of external stone steps give access to the room at first floor level.

A rudimentary lean-to structure protects the access doors to the rooms at ground floor level.

Battlements with look-out posts extend north and east from the Fort.

The elevation of the Fort which contains the two entrance doors at ground floor level, and overlooks Bouley Bay harbour is deemed to face due east.

CONSTRUCTION.

The property was constructed by the States of Jersey and completed in the year 1836 and at that time was known as Bouley Pier Battery and Guard House.

The original construction included three main radial battery placements and two set emplacements covering the northern and eastern approaches to the harbour, with a parade ground which is more or less on a level with the two ground floor level "rooms".

The present day construction of the various main elements of the building (including its abutting structures) is as follows:

Roof.

The roof over the guard house is a slightly inclined "flat" structure constructed of timber joists covered in a timber deck boarding, finished externally in a mineral coated 'Ruberoid' type felt. Steel RSJ's provide secondary support 'spanning in a north south direction.

Internally the roof is finished with a softboard lining, which forms the ceiling to the existing first floor level area.

Walls.

The main walls are constructed of coursed rubble stonework with cut quoin stones to the external corners and about the more original openings.

A brick built chimney stack is constructed centrally to the rear west wall, with fireplaces at ground floor level and first floor level.

The internal dividing wall, running east west, at ground floor level is also constructed of rubble stonework.

The remaining external walls, of the battery and battlements, are also constructed of course rubble stone with cut stones to openings, flights of steps and walk ways.

In addition, to the north side of the guard house and mostly set within the ground, there is a fresh water catchment tank, which is also constructed predominantly in rubble stone, with stone "cap" slabs. It is assumed that the north wall of the guard house extends down into the ground to form one of the enclosing walls of the catchment tank.

Elsewhere the main rubble stone walls of the "guard house" and the battery battlements are assumed to be founded on pad/foundation stones set within the ground

to a fairly shallow depth (approximately 12-24 inches).

Where window openings have been formed since the original construction, namely within the west wall at ground floor level and the south and east walls at first floor level, alteration construction has involved the use of brickwork and a poured insitu concrete. In addition to this the south, west and north wall heads have been extended upwards with rubble stonework and concrete blockwork, (to form the inclination for the shallow pitched "flat" roof structure).

The perimeter walls at first floor level are finished internally with a lightweight boarding on a timber battening and this also constitutes the make up of the lightweight partitions within the area.

Apart from the lightweight linings, the main wall structures appear to be generally open masonry to internal surfaces, with the exception of a coat of render plaster to the north wall in the south room at ground floor level and also the application of paintwork in various areas.

In drawing a general comparison between the walls of this building/property and those of a modern building, it is to be fully appreciated that they have no additional materials or components to prevent either rising or penetrating damp/weather ingress

and will rely solely upon the soundness of exterior finishes and quality of materials and repair.

Generally, the main walls of the two storey "guard house" structure are approximately 3ft thick at ground floor level and 2ft thick at first floor level. The walls of the battery battlements are approximately 6ft thick to lower reaches reducing to approximately 2ft 6ins thick to the upper reaches.

Floors.

The floor to the main guard room at first floor level is finished in a light mortar screed which is assumed to have been laid onto the brickwork and stonework of the walls and the arch vaulted soffits of the two rooms to ground floor level.

The two rooms at ground floor level have timber deck floors, though these appear to bear down onto and be supported by either open ground or a weak mix concrete oversite.

With further general reference to modern buildings, it is to be appreciated that the floor structures at ground floor level are unlikely to include any extra detail to prevent rising penetrating damp.

Ceilings.

The ceiling at first floor level is formed of a soft lightweight particle panel boarding fastened to the underside of the roof structure; while the ceilings at ground floor level are constructed of arched vaulted brickwork "sprung" off the main north and south and the intermediate rubble stone walls.

The ceilings are generally finished with paintwork.

Secondary Components.

The secondary components generally consist of timber doors within timber linings and steel frame windows set within masonry reveals, though the two windows within the west wall to the rooms at ground floor level are timber standard joinery.

Services.

At the time of our inspection the foul and waste services appeared in part to have been disconnected. There was evidence that at one time a w.c. had been located within the minor enclosure of the north east of the first floor level area, though only parts of the waste stack still remained.

It is assumed that waste water from the sink unit discharges to ground, though it is not known whether there is a purpose built soakaway.

Fresh water appears to rely upon a supply of rainwater caught in a glass reinforced plastic tank supported on the wall head immediately adjacent north west of the access door to the room at first floor level.

The electrical supply is connected to a relatively modern fuseboard and distribution board installation, which is located internally to the overside of the entrance door to the first floor level room, on the north wall. Power and lighting circuits are generally in surface run cabling within plastic and steel conduit fittings.

Switches and pendants are generally modern and reasonably up-to-date.

The electrical installation also includes a water heater, mounted on the north partition wall over the sink unit at first floor level.

While there is no w.c. installation within the building, a form of drainage system exists beneath a manhole cover adjacent to the south side of the "bunker", to the lower level of the property.

- 11 -

There is also a Telecommunication service by overhead cable, which is attached and bracketed to the north east corner of the building.

CONDITION AND DEFECTS.

Roof Structure.

Due to the softboard ceiling lining fastened to the underside of the "flat" roof structure, full inspection was not possible and due to lack of sufficiently long access ladders the external roof deck ('Ruberoid' finish) was not walked on.

However, a minor area of the underside of the roof structure was inspected by removing a small area of the ceiling lining to the north east corner where it had been severely damaged due to moisture interference.

The main defects to the existing roof structure appeared to be generally confined to relatively severe weather penetration within the north eastern area which has caused wet rot decay defects in the timberwork and break down in the ceiling boarding.

The roof structure lacks any form of insulation material and ventilation and accordingly has relatively low thermal barrier characteristics and little resistance against the effect of humidity and consequential condensation interference.

There is evidence of past weather penetration around the remains of the foul waste stack pipe where it passes through the roof structure.

There is general weathering and historic deterioration to the 'Ruberoid' felt roof covering.

There is weathering and break down in the weather flashing where the roof structure abuts the chimney stack.

There is loss of weather pointing to the brickwork of the chimney stack.

Ceilings and Soffits.

As previously stated there is weather penetration damage to the softboard ceiling lining at first floor level. Generally the material is seen as being inferior with both low thermal and structural characteristics.

The painted brickwork of the arched vaulted soffits to the two rooms at ground floor level was generally in sound condition, though by its nature it will be subject to condensation interference with even fairly moderate humidity levels.

Main Wall Structures and Elevations.

The internal softboard lining to the room at first floor level were exposed/partly removed within the south west corner and immediately north of the fireplace chimney breast to the west wall.

The exposed masonry work revealed poured insitu concrete, infill brickwork and concrete blockwork extending the upper reaches of the south, north and west wall.

Although the extent of the inspection and the degree of exposure was limited, past alteration work was noted to be of a relatively low standard but without any serious structural defect.

The exposure to the north side of the chimney breast, to the west wall, revealed one of the recesses of the original "gun-sites".

At ground floor level, the original "snorkel" vents within the north and south walls were variously blocked with minor debris, though apart from this the masonry work appeared to be in reasonable condition.

Externally, the south and west elevation walls of the building and the projecting extending north and east walls of the bulwarks/battlements were heavily overgrown with a creeper type plant growth to the outer and upper surfaces.

Within the compound area the lower reaches of the bulwarks and battlements were overgrown and partly obscured by ground. Subsequently after the removal of the vegetation the stonework was noted to be for the most part intact though the "gun-sites" had been blocked up and there is a relatively severe structural crack towards the north end of the western bulwark/battlement.

The flag stones making up the walk ways and the flights of steps to the bulwark/battlements are variously disturbed and misaligned and there are also missing flag stones.

There is general deterioration and movement in the brick arch vaulting forming the gateway opening in the southern bulwark/battlement.

The double timber exit doors to the opening in the south wall are affected by severe historic deterioration and general structural defects.

There is evidence of missing and disturbed stonework to the head of the bulwark/battlements.

The elevations of the building and the walls are affected by general erosion, with loss of fine fill mortar material.

There is evidence of past minor structural movement to the upper reaches of the north east corner of the building.

The reinforced concrete work of the rudimentary lean-to structure, against the east wall (north east corner) of the building has been keyed in by the removal of one of the quoin stones.

Floors.

While inspection of the structures was restricted by fixed close fitted coverings and the presence of items of furniture and the like, the following conditions appeared to prevail.

The solid screeded floor at first floor level is uneven and there is evidence of hollow voids between the screedwork and the masonry work beneath.

The timber floors at ground floor level are affected by varying degrees of flexing and there is also loose floorboarding.

Both types of floor structure are affected by excessive moisture.

The timber floors appear to be constructed of a fairly rudimentary timber batten and plyboard deck on top of open ground or weak mix concrete, generally of a low quality, both structurally and from a damp resistance point of view.

Secondary Components.

Generally the secondary components are in a very "tired" condition, with advanced historic deterioration to the steel window units.

The doors show evidence of refitting and alteration of hinges and door furniture. Those at ground floor level are a poor fit within their frames.

Services.

With the exception of the electrical installation, which is reasonably up-to-date, from the point of view of general components and fitments (though it does not comply with current I.E.E. regulations), other service installations in the building, (i.e. fresh water supply and foul water drainage), were either very rudimentary or non existent. Generally, the building was not fit for habitation, as a dwelling unit or temporary billet.

The building also lacked any form of fitted background heating system and the fireplaces were non functional.

External rainwater goods were corroded and misaligned.

REPAIR AND RENOVATION RECOMMENDATIONS.

Initial Preparation Works.

In view of the extent of the following repair and renovation recommendations we recommend that the property is totally vacated and cleared of all furnishings, fittings, fixtures, lightweight partitions and linings (including the timber deck floors) and services.

Externally, we recommend that all overgrowing plants and "scrub" vegetation is removed from the walls, pathways and ground of the "Fort" (including the "Bunker").

The external clearance work should take care to keep to a minimum disturbance to masonry work, though should include the "unearthing" of displaced stonework.

We further recommend that the mains electrical service is temporarily altered to provide a "site supply".

The remains of all other types of services to the property should be removed and the existing underground chambers and drainage ways exposed for a more in-depth investigation (including the rainwater catchment tank and the bore hole).

We advise that the clearance of the ground and "scrub" vegetation includes that around the concrete "Second World War Bunker" and the outer "gun" emplacements.

Access to the property/"site" will also need to be improved, with resetting of the access steps and the clearing of "scrub" growth. In addition we would advise that consideration is given to the provision of a hoist system erected up the rock face from the harbour access roadway to the south "ditch".

In considering the extent of the following works we recommend that the building and the main battlement/bulwarks are scaffolded and to the "open" north and east sides a security "fence" is erected.

The "Guard House".

Roof.

We recommend the existing "flat" roof structure is removed complete with the built up masonry work which has been added to the south, west and north wall heads, to give the "flat" roof its slight pitch.

We also recommend the removal of the brick built chimney stack structure, the internal breast work and the fireplaces, which is an addition to the "original".

Once the roof structure, additional masonry and the chimney stack have been cleared away then the four main wall heads can be brought to an even and level finish with the re-setting of the upper course of stones in new mortar.

The stabilised wall heads should include inset stainless steel rag bolts to secure new timber wall plates bedded on damp proof membranes.

The prepared wall heads will then receive the new truss and raftered roof which we recommend is close boarded before receiving an exterior finish of sound "second hand" Welsh slate nailed to counter battens incorporating a "storm felt". The ridge and hip details to be finished in renovating cement mortar capping, with stainless steel reinforcements.

We recommend rainwater goods are half round cast iron channels into 3 inch downpipes draining to the existing underground rainwater catchment tank.

In considering the reinstatement of the walls in their "original" format and the possible need to provide extra natural daylight into the first floor "guard house" room, we advise that consideration is given to the introduction of roof lights set within the south and west facing (land side) slopes.

Walls.

In addition to the works to the wall heads, covered the previous Roof section, we recommend that the "guard room" at first floor level is completely stripped of all its linings, lightweight partitions and other secondary components.

The three window opening formations (including all secondary components) should then be removed in their entirety back to original stonework.

This work will require stabilisation, temporary propping and support to surrounding stonework and removal of concrete work and concrete blockwork will need to be undertaken by hand with the use of minimum vibration.

Care will also need to be exercised to retain original cut stones to reform the "gun sites" in place of the window openings.

Where original "gun sites" still exist, and they have been "blocked-up", these should be cleared of stone work to their original open formation.

At the same time the snorkel vents to the lower reaches of the north and south elevations, into the ground floor rooms, should be cleared of all blockages.

Where window openings existed stonework should be re-built to include the original "gun sites" using salvage stone, all bedded in a "dry" mix renovating mortar.

The original number of "gun sites" to first floor level appears to involve, 4 no. to the south elevation, 3 no. to the north elevation, 5 no. to the east elevation and 5 no. to the west elevation.

We recommend that the internal wall surfaces are cleaned and repaired to sound condition and left in open bare stonework.

We recommend that the gun sites are fitted with purpose made fixed glazing panels, installed "flush" to the outer elevation face, and a second panel installed "flush" with the inner wall faces. The fixed glazing panels should be set either in purpose made steel/iron treated frames or directly into the masonry work using modern sealants in a hidden detail.

We recommend a programme of overhaul and full maintenance to the window units in the west elevation at ground floor level, including the security bars/grills.

We recommend that snorkel vents to the rooms at ground floor level are fitted with cast iron protection grills flush with the exterior elevation face and the interior wall face.

The walls to the rooms at ground floor level should be thoroughly cleaned and left in bare open stonework and brickwork.

Where the chimney breast and fireplace has been removed stonework and brickwork should be re-instated using salvage material.

The east elevation at ground floor level should be cleaned off of all paintwork and left to bare open stonework.

Entrance doors to both ground floor level and first floor level rooms should be removed, the timber frames should be repaired or replaced and, if necessary, adjusted to take new doors. New doors should be constructed using 1 inch thick planked timber, ledged and braced, assembled with coach screws and fitted with wrought iron door furniture and mortice locks.

Floors.

We recommend that the floor at first floor level is stripped of its lightweight screed finish while the floors at ground floor level are stripped of the "deck" boarding.

The floor structures should then be brought to a sound state and prepared to levels to receive new finishes of salvaged "period" stone flags or brickwork to be bedded in a "dry" mix renovating mortar.

Services.

During the procedure of the previous recommended works, allowances should be made for the installation of electrical services, which with the exception of outlets, switches and light fittings, should not be surface mounted.

Lean-to East Elevation.

Ground Floor Level.

Assuming that the lean-to structure is to be retained, we recommend that the existing monopitched roof is removed and replaced with a simple timber raftered monopitched structure, covered in second-hand Welsh slate, fastened to a transverse battening; while the concrete work is cleaned and prepared to receive an exterior quality masonry paint (colour Antelope). We recommend that the floor within the lean-to is prepared to receive stone flags or brickwork as previously recommended for the other floor areas. We also reiterate our previous recommendations for the installation of a new entrance door.

Bulwarks and Battlements.

We recommend that a structural engineer is engaged to report and advise upon the extent of required repair to the severe structural cracking to the north end of the western bulwark/battlement.

We recommend that all stonework is carefully cleaned and treated to remove all vegetation and root growth.

Where stonework is loose it should be carefully reinstated with a renovating mortar.

Where stonework is missing and cannot be salvaged from elsewhere on the site we recommend that period stonework is used and obtained from "other in-house sources".

We recommend that all the wall head cap stones and the battlement flag stones are removed, old mortar work cleaned out and the stones rebbed in new renovating mortar to ensure an ongoing sound state and to reduce the need for future "heavy" maintenance.

In considering public access to the "Fort", while the battlement stones are being re-set necessary work should be undertaken to provide stanchions for guard rails/safety rails and the like. The reinstatement consolidation work should include the access steps to the upper and lower reaches of the battlement and the parade ground.

We recommend the removal of the timber doors within the southern bulwarks for work shop refurbishment and refitting (the detail of the new access doors to the "guard house" can be seen in these doors).

Parade Ground, Casements and Emplacements
(Including Second World War "Bunker").

We recommend that all vegetation is cleared and the ground removed where necessary down to the "original granite" slab level or reduced approximately 18ins where stonework is missing.

Assuming that the "fresh" water borehole is to be maintained, we recommend that the level of the manhole cover level is reduced and it is then obscured with a granite cover stone.

We recommend that the rainwater catchment tank is cleaned of all debris and brought up to a sound internal condition complete with draw pipe, overflow pipe and access cover (the cover to be located beneath the stone access steps) and left in a condition fit for the use of reservoir of rainwater.

We recommend further investigation of the northern and eastern "sea sides" of the site to assess the extent of ground erosion and the potential for reinstatement of the main "original" gun emplacements.

At the same time a full assessment should be made of the quantity of stonework required to reinstate the emplacements and batteries and the availability of suitable off-site stone.

We recommend that the Second World War "bunker" and other reinforced concrete work of that period, is thoroughly cleaned externally to receive exterior quality masonry paint (colour Antelope).

With regard to the interior of the "bunker" we would advise that this is thoroughly stripped out of all finishes and secondary components and its windows and exit doors are removed ready for installation of new components, of a design in keeping with the Second World period.

On completion of the restoration of the "fort" we recommend that a suitable security "fence" and access gate is erected to the northern and eastern "sea sides" of the property.

BUDGET COSTINGS.

General.

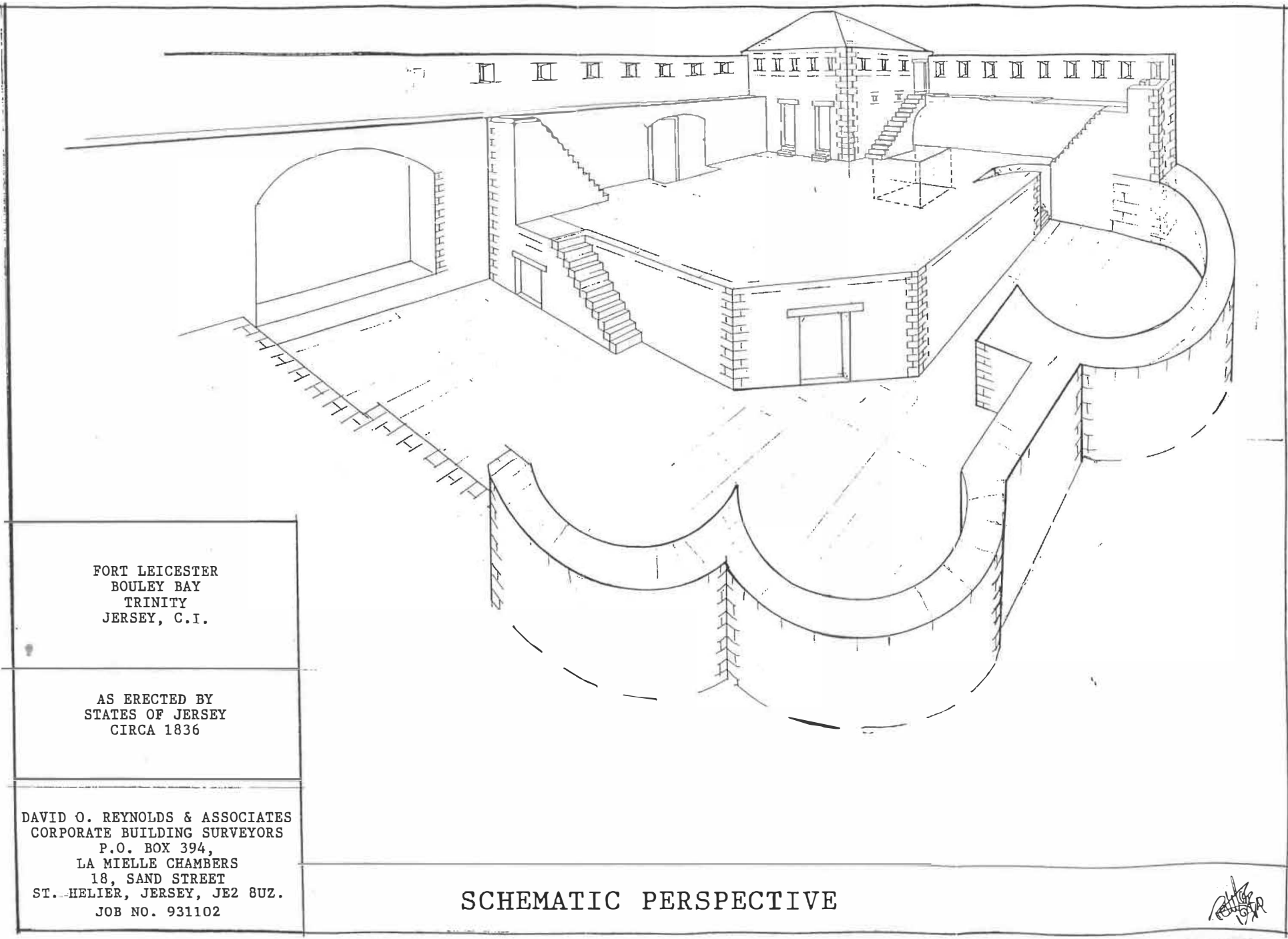
The following costings are based upon reference to current rates for labour and materials and with allowances for restoration of the buildings/property of an historic/architectural importance.

The costings assume that there will be a ready availability of stonework without need for special quarrying or masonry cutting.

PRELIMINARIES	£ 10,000
SECURITY	5,000
SCAFFOLD	7,500
GUARD HOUSE	70,000
BATTLEMENTS/BULWARKS	37,000
PARADE GROUND/EMPLACEMENT (RAILS)	15,500
BUNKER	3,000
CONTINGENCIES	12,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	£160,000
	<hr/>

Signed this *Twentieth* day of *April* 1994

Robt. Voley for and on behalf of
David O. Reynolds Surveyors Limited.



FORT LEICESTER
BOULEY BAY
TRINITY
JERSEY, C.I.

AS ERECTED BY
STATES OF JERSEY
CIRCA 1836

DAVID O. REYNOLDS & ASSOCIATES
CORPORATE BUILDING SURVEYORS
P.O. BOX 394,
LA MIELLE CHAMBERS
18, SAND STREET
ST. HELIER, JERSEY, JE2 8UZ.
JOB NO. 931102

SCHEMATIC PERSPECTIVE

[Handwritten signature]

FORT LEICESTER

BOULEY BAY

TRINITY

JERSEY

CHANNEL ISLANDS

**A REPORT ON THE
GENERAL CONDITION
WITH RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR REPAIR AND
RESTORATION WORKS**

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ii)	Plan - Original layout
iii)	Plan - Proposed works

REPORT ON FORT LEICESTER

AIM

To consider existing condition of the Fort and recommend future actions.

LOCATION

The Fort is situated on high ground on the Western headland of Bouley Bay overlooking the pier forming the small harbour and its North Eastern approaches. Access is via a roughly formed staircase at the point where the harbour pier begins.

BRIEF HISTORY

In 1549 the French landed a force in the bay where they were engaged in a fierce fight by the Militia, they were routed and returned to St Malo.

Fortifications and a signal beacon were subsequently erected to guard the area. Included in these works was a two gun battery erected in 1596 above the present pier.

In 1836 this was improved to form the present structure including a larger five-gun battery. Works in prior years have included the construction of the granite guard house (1646) and the massive walls forming the battlements of the Fort (1745).

During the Occupation, the Germans added a bunker, gun emplacements and other various reinforced concrete walls.

Recent years have seen internal alterations to provide accommodation for the conservation volunteers of the IDC.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Roof

The roof to the guard house is a slightly inclined 'flat' structure constructed of timber joists and boards supporting a 'Ruberoid' type felt.

Walls

The walls forming the battery and battlements are of course rubble stone with cut and dressed stones to openings, steps and walkways.

The guard house and water catchment tank are of similar construction with the addition of a brickwork chimney stack. The original openings to the walls are finished in dressed stone quoins.

Where alterations to the original works have been carried out to form window openings and the incline for the roof these are of a mixture of granite, blockwork, brickwork and poured in-situ concrete.

The walls vary in thickness from 2ft 6ins to 6ft.

Floors

The guard room first floor level is supported off arch vaulted brick soffits.

The two rooms at ground level have timber deck floors laid on open ground.

Secondary Components

The ceilings and walls are finished with a modern lightweight boarding on timber battens. The various windows and doors are of either timber or steel, all are of recent design and manufacture.

Services

The property is served by overhead electrical and telecommunications services.

The provision of water is either from the rainwater catchment tank or the recently installed borehole.

There is evidence of a rudimentary sanitary disposal system very recently installed.

CONDITION

Roof

The timber joists are affected by wet rot and in a state of collapse. The roof covering is in a bad state of repair. The flashing to the chimney stack has weathered.

Walls

The guard house walls have had below standard alterations carried out to form openings in recent times.

The walls to the battlements and battery are for the most part intact except for a severe structural fault towards the North end.

The flag stones to the steps and walkways are variously disturbed and mis-aligned and there are also missing stones.

Various capping stones and quoins have been removed.

Floors

The ground floor timbers suffer from the ingress of dampness.

The first floor screeded floor over the brick arch vaults is uneven and has hollow areas.

Secondary Components

All windows and doors are in an extremely poor condition.

Services

With the exception of the electrical installation which is reasonably up-to-date (though it does not comply with current I.E.E. Regulations), other service installations are either very rudimentary or non existent. Generally, the building is not fit for habitation as a dwelling unit or temporary accommodation.

Rainwater gutters and downpipes are severely corroded.

REPAIR AND RENOVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Many features added haphazardly and unsympathetic to the nature of the structure require to be removed and the Fort restored as near as possible to its original state.

At the same time the opportunity should be taken to carry out basic repairs to the granite battlements in order to halt further decay.

Access to the open areas of the Fort are at present either unguarded or a substandard rail has been provided. Guard rails to prevent accidents in the future should be provided to these areas and to the granite steps.

Initial Works

Clearance of remaining vegetation encroaching on structures.

Clearance of all rubbish and debris left by previous users.

Strip out all linings to ceilings and walls.

Demolish and cart away debris from lean-to structure.

The Guard House

Roof

Strip off existing, alter masonry to revert back to original levels and construct new timber pitched roof with natural slate coverings.

Renew rainwater goods in cast iron.

Walls

The three window opening foundations should be removed, the masonry stabilised and the original 'gun-sites' reformed.

Where original 'gun-sites' still exist, but have been 'blocked-up' these should be restored to their original form.

Clean internal wall surfaces, repair as necessary and leave as open bare stonework.

Floors

Strip off or lift existing and reinstate with either stone flags or brickwork bedded in renovating mortar.

Secondary Components

Renew entrance doors and ground floor windows.

Bulwarks and Battlements

The copings to the walls and battlement flag stones should be lifted and re-bedded.

Areas of loose stonework should be re-built in renovating mortar.

It should be noted that the temptation to re-point the stonework joints of the main walls has to be resisted. The present open joints provide a longstanding extensive habitat for lizards. The solid pointing of these joints would not contribute greatly to the overall integrity of the walls and could safely be left open providing the condition of the Fort is periodically monitored in future years.

The massive timber doors within the Southern bulwarks should be removed for workshop refurbishment and re-fitted.

German Bunker

All finishes and secondary components should be removed and dumped. New doors in keeping with the Second World War period should be provided.

Safety

Guard rails should be provided to all stairs and walkways.

BUDGET COSTINGS

	£
Preliminaries (Setting up works, scaffold, site clearance)	5,000
Guard House	58,000
Battlements/Bulwarks	9,500
Parade Ground areas/steps	11,500
German bunker	1,000
Safety rails	<u>500</u>
TOTAL	<u>£89,500</u>



1: General view of Fort Leicester from Harbour.



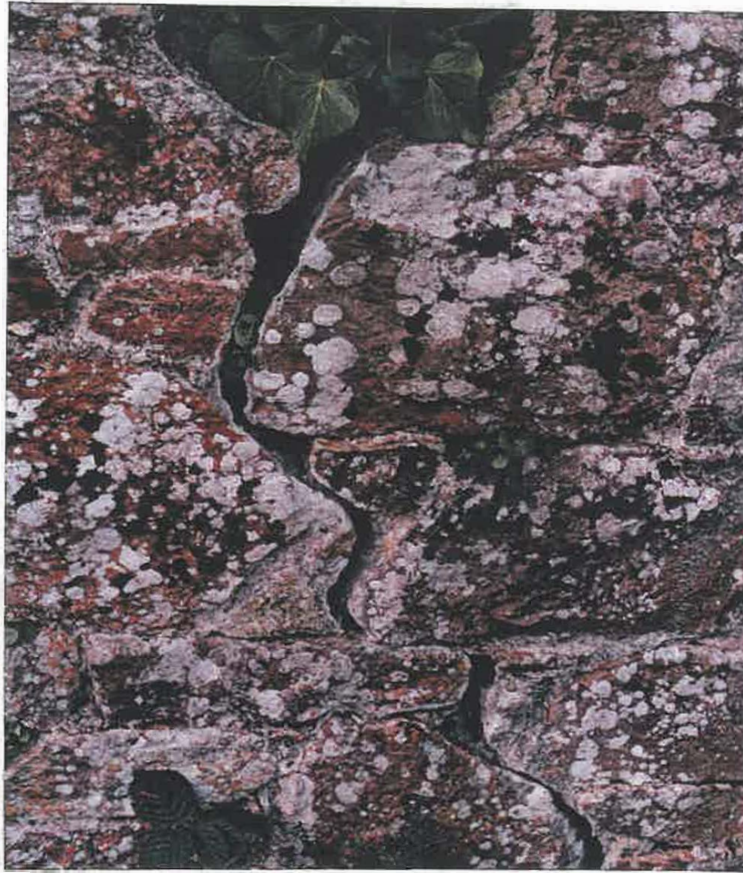
2: Lower yard/parade ground.



3: View from upper (North-Western) battlement, showing German fortifications below.



4: View of upper battlement from Guard House.



5: **Structural fault to upper battlement.**



6: **Lean-to structure recommended for demolition.**



7: South battlement - Doors requiring extensive restoration.
(Note also loose pavings and copings).



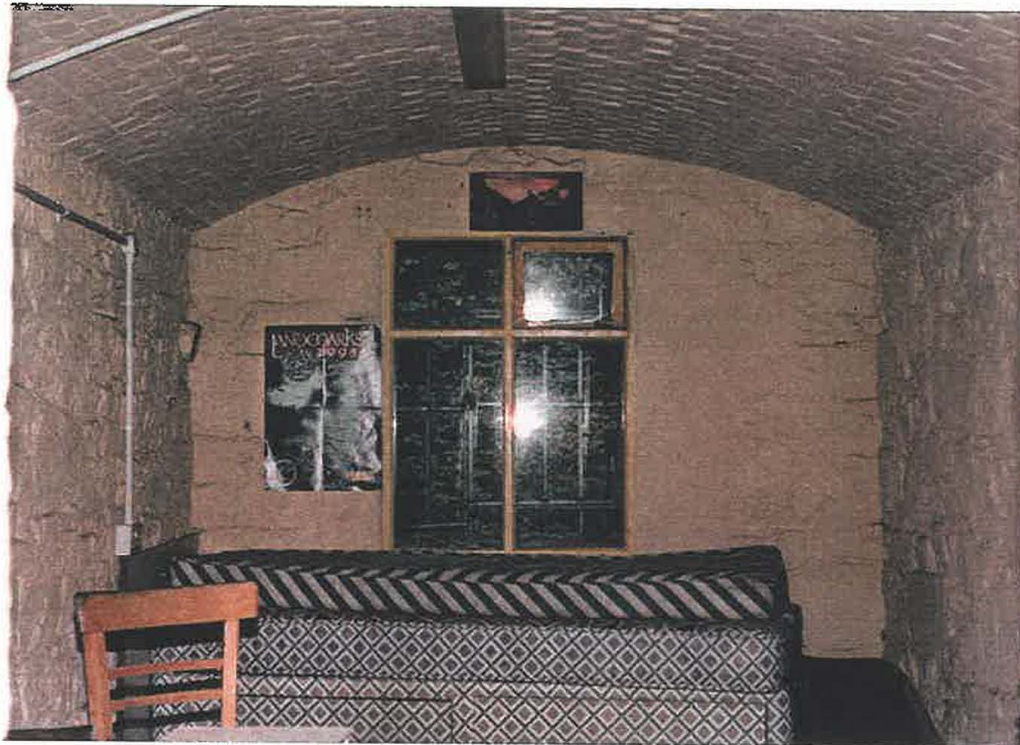
8: South battlement and lower paved parade ground.



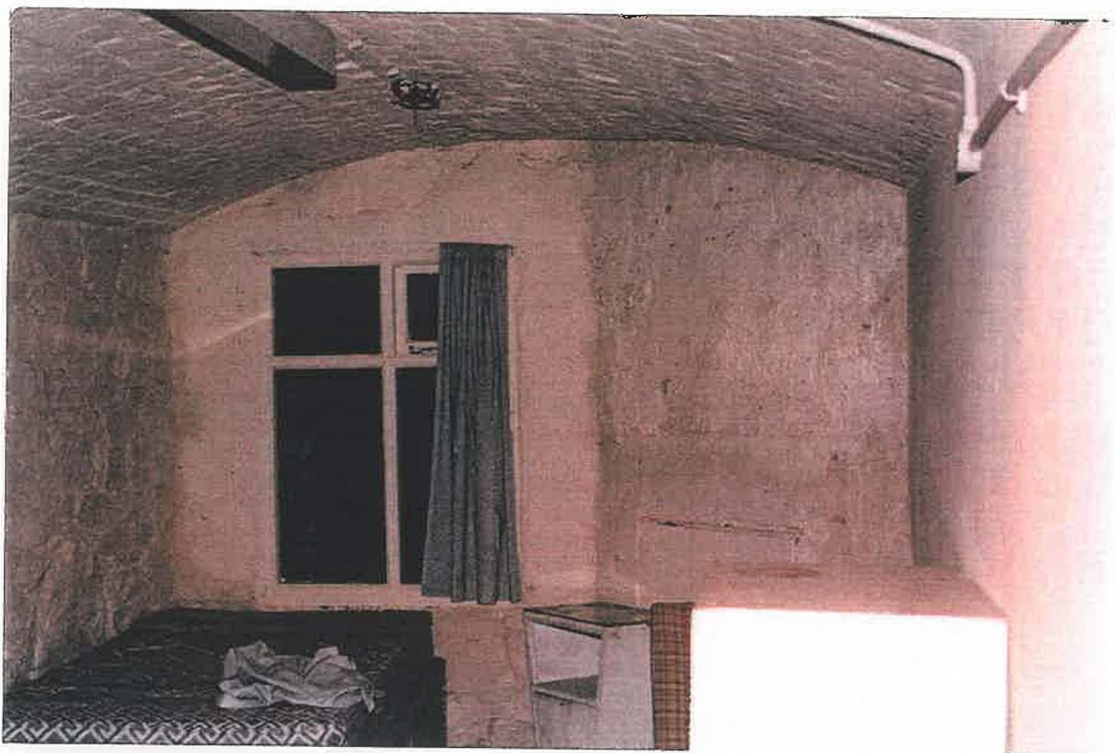
9: Guard House - First floor interior showing recent work to form window opening.



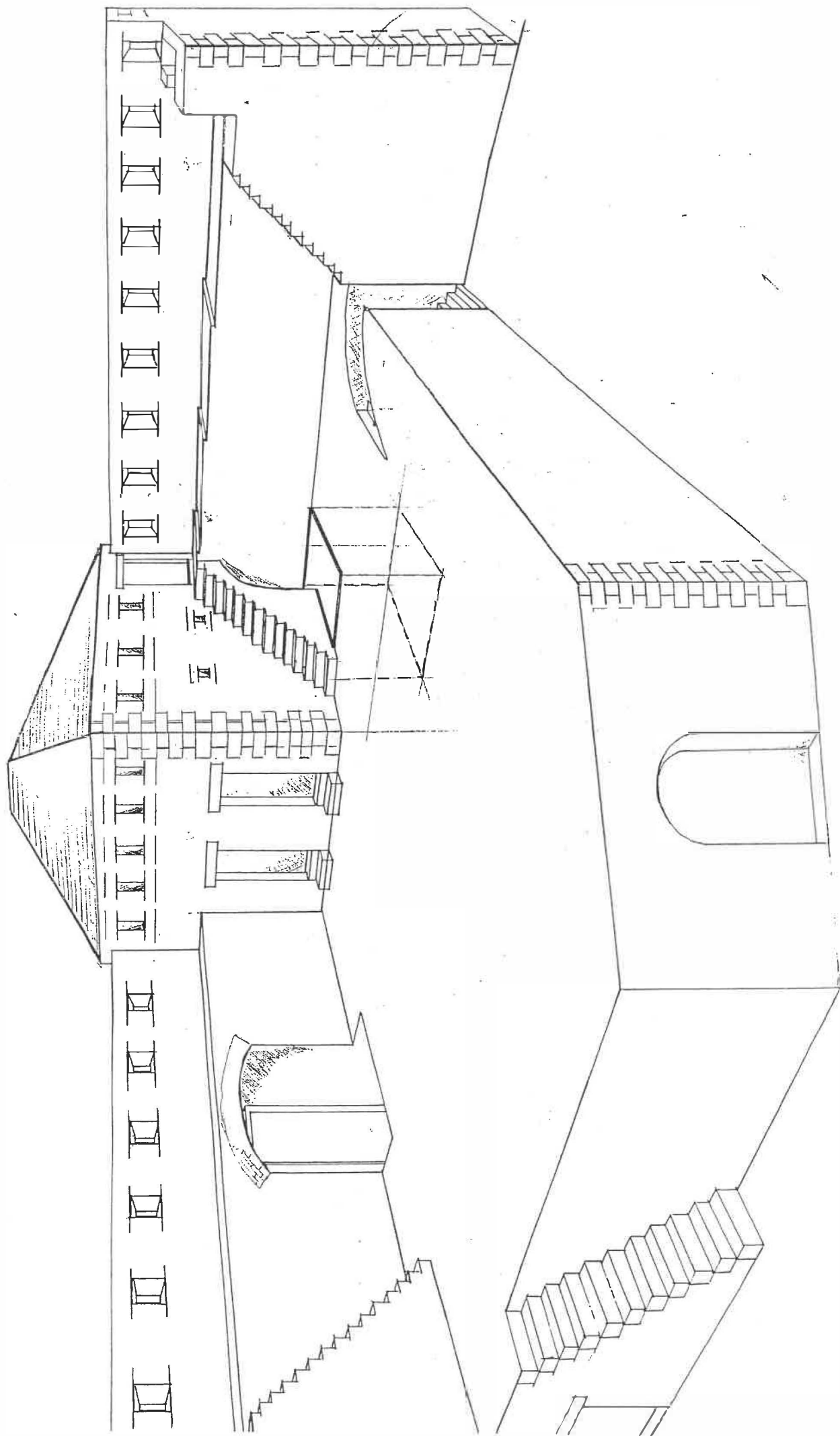
10: Guard House roof - timber decay.



11: Guard House - Ground floor.



12: Guard House - Ground floor.



Extensive restoration work planned for Fort Leicester

BY JACKIE HONE

PUBLIC Services are to spend £90,000 on restoring Fort Leicester at Bouley Bay.

Committee vice-president Senator Vernon Tomes said that the fort, parts of which date from 1596, was of great historical significance and was badly in need of repair.

'The whole building needs careful restoration,' he said.

'In addition, it has been used by Island Development Committee conservation volunteers in recent years, but has only a very rudimentary sanitary disposal system, for instance.

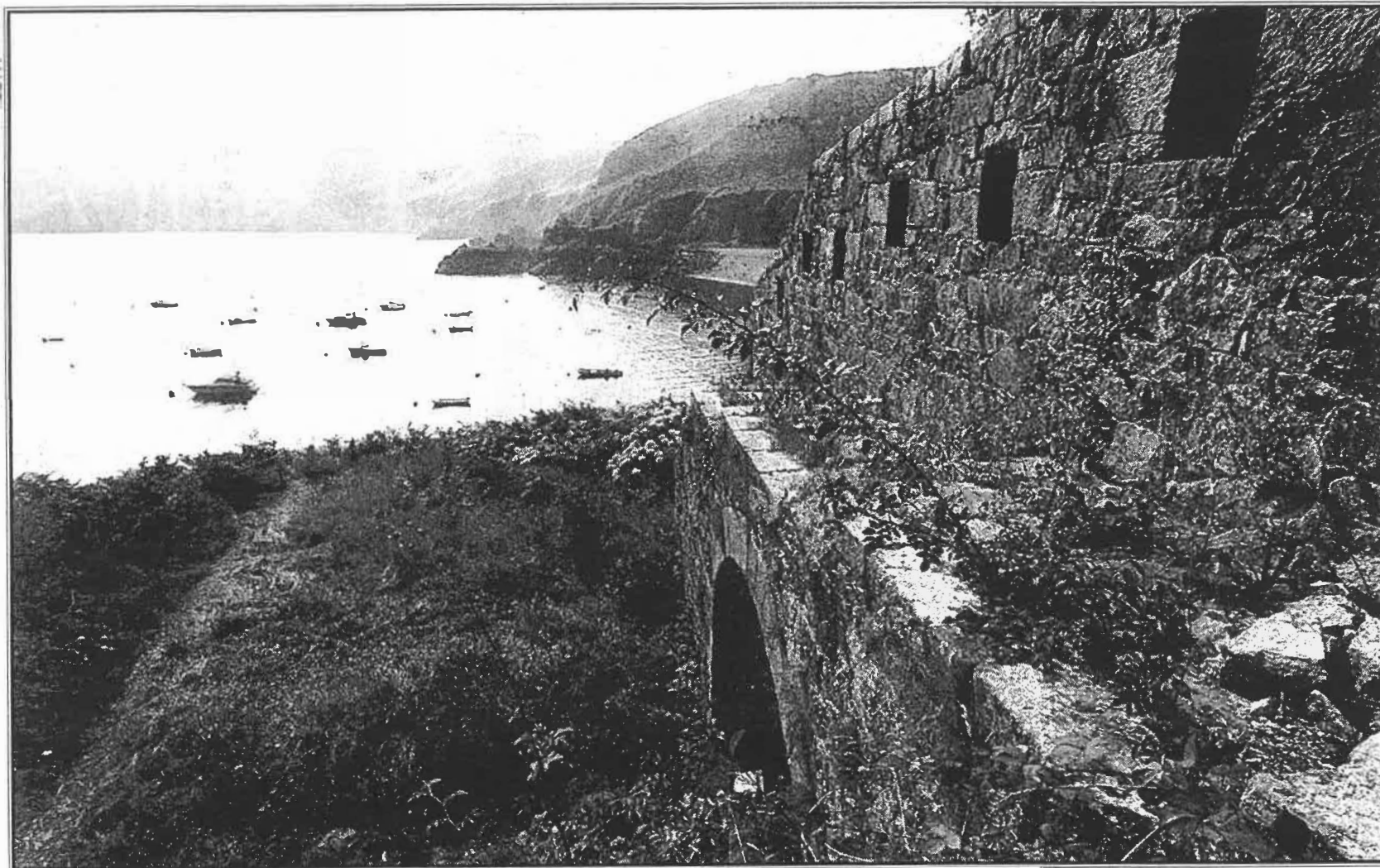
'It is an important part of Jersey's history, and that is why we have decided to spend £90,000 on restoring it.'

Decay

Public Services operations manager Brian Stuttard said that the aim of the project was to restore the fort, as nearly as possible, to its original state, and halt further decay.

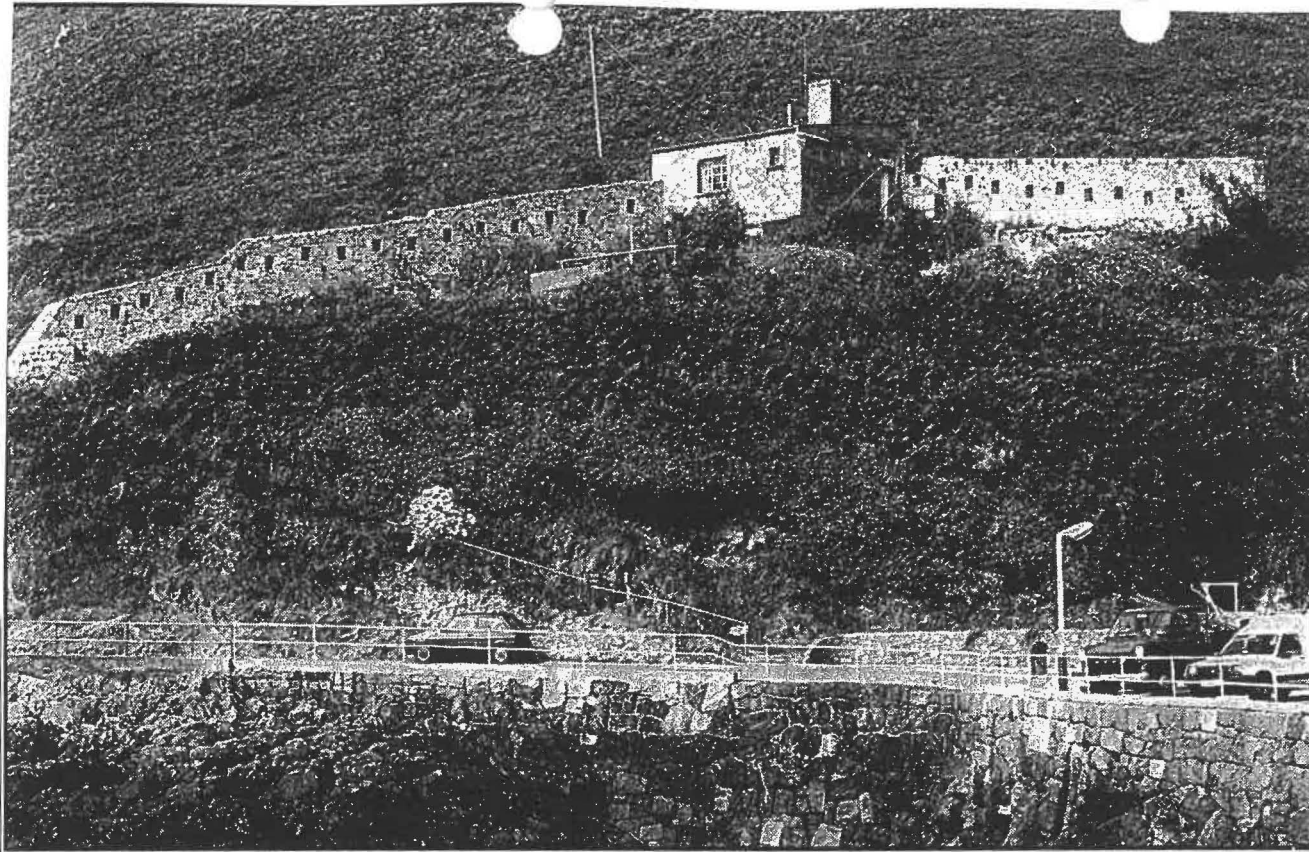
The work will include clearing away vegetation and debris, stripping off ceiling and wall linings and replacing the guardhouse roof with a timber pitched roof with natural slate covering.

It will also involve reforming or restoring gun-sites, replacing floors with more origi-



The aim of the work is to restore the fort, as nearly as possible, to its original state

3/04/06
 Thursday 21st July '94
 16 Kingfisher



Parts of the the Bouley Bay fort date back to 1596

nal brick work or stone flags, fitting new doors to the German bunker that will be more in keeping with the Second World War

period, and installing guard-rails along all stairs and walkways for safety. Mr Stuttard said that there were also proposals to install

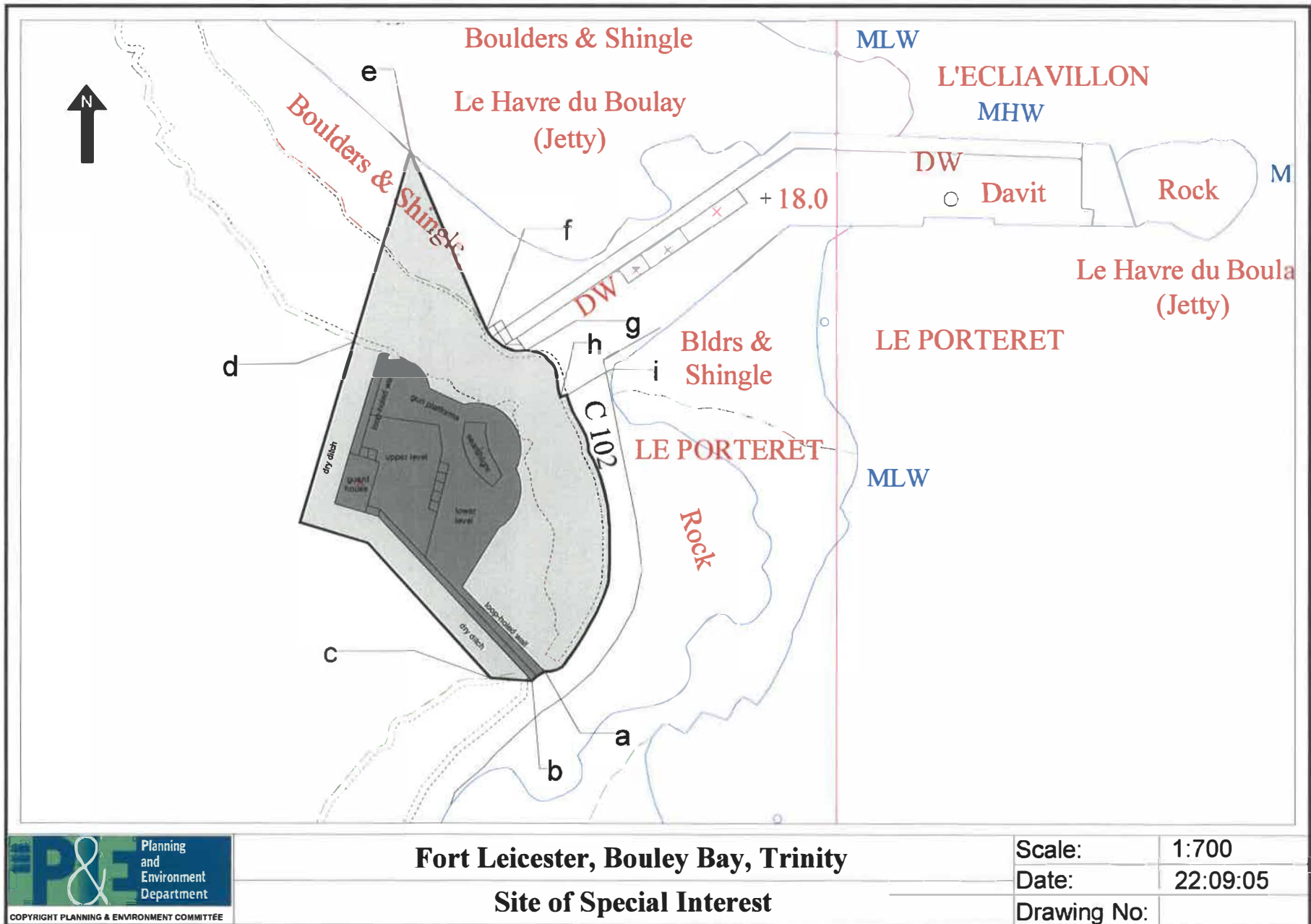
a septic tank to improve the sewage system, although this had not yet been confirmed.

'The urgent work, like the renewal of the roof, will start immediately,' he said.

'But the Public Services Committee have requested that the remainder wait until after the season, and that unemployed or temporary workers on the winter work scheme do the renovation.'

Thursday 21st July 74

Appendix D
Site of Special Interest draft designation



DRAFT

Position and extent of the proposed Site of Special Interest

Fort Leicester, Bouley Bay, Trinity

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 loop-holed screen wall from its easternmost point, as indicated by the letter “a”, to the corner of the granite loop-holed screen wall at its southernmost point, as indicated by the letter “b”;
- (b) an imaginary line taken from the corner of the granite loop-holed screen wall at its southernmost point, as indicated by the letter “b”, to the south-east end of the outer face of the defensive dry ditch, as indicated by the letter “c”;
- (c) the outer face of the defensive dry ditch from its south-east end, as indicated by the letter “c”, to its northern end, as indicated by the letter “d”;
- (d) an imaginary line taken from the northern end of the outer face of the defensive dry ditch, as indicated by the letter “d”, along the same alignment, to the intersection with mean high water, as indicated by the letter “e”;
- (e) an imaginary line taken from mean high water at its intersection with an imaginary line taken from the northern end of the outer face of the defensive dry ditch, as indicated by the letter “e”, to the west corner of the concrete steps providing access between the shingle beach and the pier, as indicated by the letter “f”;
- (f) the south-west face of the concrete steps providing access between the shingle beach and the pier, from the west corner of the steps, as indicated by the letter “f”, to the east corner of the steps, as indicated by the letter “g”;
- (g) the inner edge of the roadway from the east corner of the concrete steps providing access between the shingle beach and the pier, as indicated by the letter “g”, to the west corner of the base of the steps providing access to Fort Leicester, as indicated by the letter “h”;
- (h) the north face of the base of the steps providing access to Fort Leicester, from the west corner of the base of the steps, as indicated by the letter “h”, to the east corner of the base of the steps, as indicated by the letter “i”;
- (i) the inner edge of the roadway from the east corner of the base of the steps providing access to Fort Leicester, as indicated by the letter “i”, to the outer face of the granite loop-holed screen wall from its easternmost point, as indicated by the letter “a”.

Appendix E

Jersey Heritage Trust – protocol for archaeological work

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

2. STATUTORY, POLICY AND ADVISORY FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance – The Historic Environment

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

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

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

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

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

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT (DBA)

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

4. MITIGATION PLAN

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

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

5. PROJECT DESIGN

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

6. METHODS STATEMENT

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

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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

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

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

9. BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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

10. POST-EXCAVATION

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

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

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

12. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

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

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

12.3 There is a presumption in favour of publication locally (*Ann. Bull. Soc. Jersiaise*).

12.4 Consideration will also be given to more wider publications, through the JHT website and exhibitions.

13. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

13.1 JHT must make provision for the archival storage of artefacts retrieved during archaeological investigation together with associated written and drawn archives.

13.2 A copy of all reports should be deposited with the Planning department for the Heritage Environment Database, SJ Library and the SJAS library.

13.3 The archive must be treated and packed in accordance with requirements of the JHT Curator of Archaeology, Conservator and Archivist.

14. STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

14.1 All staff including volunteers must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project role.

14.2 All staff and volunteers must be fully briefed and aware of the work required under the specification and must understand the aims and methodologies of the project.

14.3 The site director should preferably be a corporate member of the IFA or equivalent.

14.4 The JHT Site Resource Officer will maintain a digital photographic archive of all works in progress.

15. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

16. REFERENCES

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

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

Appendix F

Glossary of building conservation terminology

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

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

alteration

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

archaeology

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

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

NOTE 2. Archaeological investigation can be destructive.

conservation

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

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

conservation area

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

conversion

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

design

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

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

fabric

Physical material of which a building or artefact is made.

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

intervention

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

maintenance

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

preservation

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

protection

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

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

rebuilding

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

reconstruction

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

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

repair

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

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

replication

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

restoration

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

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

reversibility

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