

Jersey Heritage Trust

L'Etacquerel Fort Conservation Statement



October 2005

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Brief history of the site	2
	2.1 Pre-1836 fortifications	2
	2.2 The 1836 fort	4
	2.3 The fort in disuse	5
3	Overview of the key surviving elements	6
4	Statement of significance	6
	4.1 Archaeological significance	7
	4.2 Historical and architectural significance	7
	4.3 Ecological and landscape significance	7
	4.4 Cultural significance	8
5	Identification of major conservation issues	9
6	Statutory and policy framework	9
	6.1 International Conventions	9
	6.2 The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended)	10
	6.3 The Jersey Island Plan, 2002	10
	6.4 Supplementary planning guidance	10
	6.5 The Building Bye Laws (Jersey), 2004	11
	6.6 Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law, 2000	11
	6.7 Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989	11
	6.8 Other relevant guidance	11
7	Conservation policies	12
	7.1 Conservation philosophy	12
	7.2 Policy for recording and mitigation strategies	12
	7.3 Policy for maintenance and repair	12
	7.4 Policy for reconstruction and alteration	13

7.5	Policy for service provision	13
7.6	Policy for interpretation	14
8	Summary of proposed additional research and analysis	14
9	Implementation and review	14
10	Sources and references	16

Appendices

A – Documents and maps

B – Photographs and images

C – Miscellaneous reports and articles

D – Site of Special Interest draft designation

E – Protocol for archaeological work

F - Glossary of building conservation terminology

1 Introduction

The Jersey Heritage Trust prepared this conservation statement for L'Etacquerel Fort in consultation with the Conservation Advisory Group in September/October 2005.

The statement is principally concerned with the 1836 fort. The wider historic context refers to earlier fortification structures in the vicinity, such as the c.1810 magazine, but as these structures are currently outside of the area of management of the Trust they do not fall within the remit of this document. 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. L'Etacquerel Fort developed as part of a late 18th / early 19th century island-wide defensive strategy that built a chain of lookouts, guardhouses, batteries, forts and signal stations around the coast to guard against French invasion.

2.1 Pre-1836 fortifications

- Fortifications dating back to 1549 were built on the higher parts of the cliff (Société Jersiaise Archaeology Section)
- Extract from 'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956) "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'Escarcée 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 fortification was not immediately set up, for the States repeated their instructions on February 5th 1742. A sub-committee consisting of the Seigneur of Augrès, the Rev. Mr Le Couteur, and the Constable of St Lawrence produced plans for the proposed boulevard and means of access to it. The Assembly asked for tenders for the building work and it was agreed that the Governor be requested to give the *douvres* (the authority to commandeer workers from family in a parish to do work of either insular or governmental importance) to build the path to the boulevard. Messrs Elie Dumaresq and Aaron Gavey got the contract – they bargained to do the job for £500 – to be finished by mid-summer 1743.

The Acte gives specifications for the work: "The wall inside the boulevard to be made in the form of a *contre-banque* (earthwork) 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". Six cannons were transported from Elizabeth Castle to the boulevard by 1746 (see appendix A.iv).

- Extract from 'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956). In 1759, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces advised the States that "the boulevard of l'Escarcée 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". In April 1778 directions were issued to build a powder magazine at Le Boulevard de l'Escarcée (see appendix A.iv)
- 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). The defences around Bouley Bay are described but there is no mention of any defensive works at L'Etacquerel (see appendix A.i)

- '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). There is an entry for the 'Northern Area' of the Island as follows: "Le Tacquerel – wood platforms for 2 x 24 pounders 2C" (see appendix A.ii)
- The Duke of Richmond Map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795) shows a gun platform at L'Etacquerel located higher up the slope and further inland from the site of the present-day fort (see appendix A.iii)
- Extract from 'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956) "For several years there was no reference in the Actes to the defence at Bouley, which leads one to believe that l'Etacquerel 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 of nearly 100 feet above the high water mark" (see appendix A.iv)
- 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 L'Etacrel as follows: "Earth parapets and platform require repairs - 2 x 24 pounders on traversing platform - under the care of Island Militia" (see appendix A.v)
- 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. L'Etacquerel Battery (thus written) is mentioned in an Acte of the States dated November 5th 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" (see appendix A.iv)
- Extract from 'North West Regiment Orderly Book from 1812 to July 1817' (Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20/9). An entry reads as follows: "Letacrel Battery. Store (*the magazine*) is 16yards from the Battery. L'Etacrel Battery 2 x 24pounder guns" (see appendix A.vi)
- The Neele Map (published in 1817 from a survey to illustrate William Plee's Account of Jersey) (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/120/A/100) shows a rectangular block aligned north to south located higher up the slope and further inland from the site of the fort (see appendix A.vii)
- Extract from 'List of all the Coast Batteries, Jersey, showing which of them may be dismantled', 10th May 1816 (Public Record Office ref: War Office 44/78 – from an account compiled by William H Davies 1983 held by Historic

Buildings Register ref: TR0183). An entry reads as follows: "L'Etacquerel Battery. 2 – 24 pounder guns on traversing platforms. 1 Magazine/Guard House. Both guns proposed to be dismantled" (see appendix A.viii)

- 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.ix)
- 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.ix)

2.2 The 1836 fort

- 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; a similar platform was added to L'Etacquerel nearby"
- Extract from 'Bouley Bay and its fortifications' by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956) "In 1835-36 a lower battery was erected at a cost of £994 by Colonels Lewis (of Lewis Tower fame) and Oldfield" (see appendix A.iv)
- 'Plan and Sections of the enclosed Battery and Guardhouse etc at L'Etacorel in the Island of Jersey, 1836' by Lt Col. Oldfield, March 1837 (Société

Jersiaise Library ref: M20). Detailed plan of the fort as built and the 'old magazine' inland (see appendix A.x)

- Notes from the National Army Museum (Public Record Office ref: War Office 55/1550/2 – from an account compiled by William H Davies 1983 held by Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0183). An entry reads as follows: “L’Etacquerel Battery. 1840. In good order. It is exposed to high ground in rear but protected by enclosing loopholed wall and ditch. Four heavy guns on traversing platforms. Magazine for 90 barrels. Garrison for 1 Officer and 40 men” (see appendix A.viii)
- 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.ix)
- The Hugh Godfray Map of Jersey, 1849 shows L’Etacquerel Fort with a Guard House further inland (see appendix A.xi)
- Extract from ‘Return by the OCRE, Jersey’ (Public Record Office ref: War Office 44/78 – from an account compiled by William H Davies 1983 held by Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0183). An entry reads as follows: “30 September 1848. L’Etacquerel Battery, Bouley Bay. For four 32 pounder guns (56 cwt) on traversing platforms, viz: Three of iron and one of wood; three of the guns are mounted on iron traversing platforms and iron garrison carriages. The other with its iron garrison carriage is on the spot dismounted; also the wood traversing platform which is in pieces and requires repair. The magazine is adapted to hold 90 barrels of powder” (see appendix A.viii)
- Extract from a hand-written book by an unknown author circa 1850 (from an account compiled by William H Davies 1983 held by Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0183). An entry reads as follows: “L’Etacquerel. Last war, 2 – 24 pounders : since the peace 4 – 32 pounders” (see appendix A.viii)
- The Richards Map, 1867 (surveyed by Staff Commander J Richards RN) (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/120/A/114) shows the fort (see appendix A.xii)

2.3 The fort in disuse

- Extract from ‘Bouley Bay and its fortifications’ by Philip Ahier (The Evening Post, May 4th 1956) “After the decision of the British Government to abandon these fortifications, it became the property of the States to which it belongs to this day.” (see appendix A.iv) (date needs to be established)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935 (Jersey Archive ref: D/Z/L/8/9) shows the fort (disused) (see appendix A.xiii)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981 (Jersey Archive ref: L/F/70/A/97) shows the fort (disused) (see appendix A.xiv)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003 (Planning & Building Services) shows the fort (disused) (see appendix A.xv)

- Photograph taken outside the Guard Rooms late 19th / early 20th century (Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive ref: SJPA/005657) (see appendix B.ii)
- Photographs of the fort 1989-2005 (Environment & Public Services Committee Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0183) (see appendix B.iii)
- 2005 – L'Etacquerel Fort 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

L'Etacquerel Fort is built on a headland on the east side of Bouley Bay. It 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. The fort has a stepped profile excavated from the rock with the base of the seaward wall 54 feet above the high water mark.

A dry ditch - 21 feet deep and between 12 and 24 feet wide - separates the walls from the steep hill slopes behind the fort. A modern timber bridge provides access across the ditch to the raised entrance, through which access is gained to a flat platform supported off the brick soffits of the guardhouse below.

The guardhouse is single storey and comprises a series of vaulted rooms reinforced by buttresses. The walls are granite with dressed stones to openings, steps and walkways. The arched vaults are in brick. There are granite flagged floors and dressed granite fireplaces to the barrack rooms. The original doors and windows have been lost but an iron grille survives to the storeroom.

On the south-west side of the guardhouse are the derelict remains of the privies and a water tank. The water pump has been removed.

The south-east side of the fort faces landward and is protected by loop-holed granite walls with raised wall walks. On the lower seaward side are traversing gun platforms with circular plan form, designed to project fire across the bay in partnership with Fort Leicester to the west. The granite mounting posts for the guns have been uprooted but survive scattered around the site.

The key elements of the site are:

- The vaulted range of buildings comprising: the magazine; the store; the officers' guard room; and the soldiers' guard room
- The landward (south-east) loop-holed walls
- The seaward (west/south-west) loop-holed walls
- The traversing gun platforms
- The privies
- The water storage tank and pump
- The dry ditch

4 Statement of significance

When assessing the significance of L'Etacquerel Fort 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.

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' (Brown & Lane).

4.1 Archaeological significance

There is no evidence of prehistoric activity on the site but it should be noted that it is only a short distance from C  tel de Rosel Iron Age earthwork.

It is unknown if there is any surviving physical evidence of the earlier fortifications - dating back to 1549 - that existed on the higher parts of the cliff with the exception of an earlier magazine, constructed circa 1810.

Consideration should be given to an assessment of the 1836 fort and the earlier fortification structures by a professional archaeologist.

4.2 Historical and architectural significance

L'Etacquerel Fort 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).

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

The area round L'Etacquerel Fort was last botanically surveyed in 2002, and the area is classified as acid grassland with scattered scrub. There is also some woodland nearby. A more recent (2005) plant list for the fort area is in preparation but nothing of special note was recorded.

Herpetological Value

The fort is one of the places where wall lizards (*Podarcis muralis*) are found. This animal is highly protected under the Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000, and the States Ecologist must approve any work planned in this area before being carried out.

A summary of the known information on wall lizards at L'Etacquerel Fort

The resident lizard population is mostly undisturbed, and individuals appeared more wary of human presence than at other locations censused. The fort and surrounding area is now extremely overgrown, and there are only six or seven sites in and around the fort where lizards could possibly be found. The extensive vegetation cover and resulting difficulty in recording population density may have led to total numbers being underestimated, especially so on the fort's exterior walls which are almost completely covered by ivy, and on the floor of the moat, which is so densely covered by ivy and brambles that access proved almost impossible. Rotational management of the ivy on the walls is recommended, although no work should be carried out between the beginning of February and the end of October.

Despite the exposed nature of the whole fort, areas inhabited by lizards had a west to south-east aspect and the most recent census, in 1997 estimated that the total population of adult lizards was about 40 individuals.

The highest density of lizards at the fort was at the upper battery, which was markedly more open in terms of vegetation cover than other sites at L'Etacquerel.

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.

More information of wall lizard habitat management is available from the Environment department.

4.4 Cultural significance

The most prominent use of the site by the community over the past few years has been as a location for unofficial 'raves' and parties. This seems to indicate that the significance of the fort is perceived by some to be its remoteness and the sense of excitement and interest that the disused fort generates.

5 Identification of major conservation issues

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

- Care must be taken to ensure that the significance of L'Etacquerel Fort is not eroded through neglect. The fort is in an exposed coastal location and ill-maintained structures will be subject to water ingress and salt laden deposits leading to damp conditions and damage from insect and fungal infestations as well as intrusive plant growth.
- Without proper maintenance and repair of the fort and its grounds, there will be physical damage to the fabric and thereby to the significance of the fort. The Public Services Department carried out £90,000 of repair works in the early 1990s but parts of the historic fabric are still vulnerable, most notably parts of the western flanking wall which are collapsing.
- 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 L'Etacquerel Fort is not eroded through inappropriate repairs and alterations. The use of inappropriate materials or methods of alteration and repair will be damaging to the character of the fort and will contribute to further decline in the integrity of the historic fabric and structure. Good quality works are required that do not damage the integrity or durability of the historic fabric.
- A condition survey is needed to identify the range of problems throughout the fort e.g. whether there is water ingress through walls, roofs and windows, loose masonry or cementitious pointing.
- The significance of the site is potentially vulnerable to legislative and regulatory requirements that may be applied if a new use is found for it e.g. compliance with building byelaws or provision for people with special needs.
- There is a potential conflict between different types of significance at the fort, for example the requirements for repairing the structure and removing vegetation against the need to protect habitats.

6 Statutory and policy framework

6.1 International Conventions

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

L'Etacquerel Fort is in the process of being designated as a Site of Special Interest - it is intended that the designation will encompass the 1836 fort within, and including, the dry ditch (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 L'Etacquerel Fort lies within the 'Zone of Outstanding Character' (C4). This is defined as parts of the coast and countryside considered to be of national and international importance, specifically "the cliffs and heath land of the north coast...with its spectacular coastal scenery and sense of wilderness, geological and geomorphologic features, bird life and exceptional habitats, archaeological sites, common land, modern fortifications and high recreational value" (JIP 2002 5.36). As such the area merits the highest levels of protection.

6.4 Supplementary planning guidance

The Interim Policies for the Conservation of Historic Buildings were adopted by the Planning & Environment Committee in 1998 and will continue to provide clarification on matters relating to the built heritage until it is replaced by new 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 The Building Bye Laws (Jersey), 2004

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 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 L'Etacquerel Fort will have to comply with statutory and policy regulations outlined above.

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

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

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

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

7.2 Policy for recording and mitigation strategies

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

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

7.3 Policy for maintenance and repair

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

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
- it is no longer considered essential to maintain a building in a ruined state unless the ruination is historically significant
- consideration will be given to improving visitor interpretation and facilities at L'Etacquerel Fort 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 relatively inaccessible and approached via a 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

Adaptation of L'Etacquerel Fort for visitors is likely to involve the introduction of some basic service provision such as electrical power. Consideration should also be given to installing simple toilet facilities such as a composting toilet in the former privy. The Jersey Heritage Trust will ensure that:

- any 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 examination of primary historical sources such as official archives in England holding War Office, Board of Ordnance, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery and Regimental documents.	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
An agreed ecological mitigation strategy.	To be undertaken by the Environment Department & Jersey Heritage Trust
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 L'Etacquerel Fort according to current best practice (as set out in the English Heritage guidance 'Informed Conservation' 2001).
- In order to consult with other interested parties with relevant knowledge, the Jersey Heritage Trust has set up a Conservation Advisory Group to comment on and contribute knowledge to the structure and content of the conservation statement, and thereafter to monitor proposals for change, to ensure upstream consultation with relevant bodies on change, and to advise the JHT on matters relating to the conservation of L'Etacquerel Fort.
- The Conservation Advisory Group comprises representatives from the National Trust, the Société Jersiaise, the Channel Islands Occupation

Society, an officer of the Environment and Public Services Committee, and the project team from the Jersey Heritage Trust.

- The Jersey Heritage Trust Board of Trustees will formally adopt the conservation statement for L'Etacquerel Fort.
- The conservation statement will be regularly reviewed and refined every 3 years.

10 Sources and references

Ahier P (1956) *Bouley Bay and its fortifications*, The Evening Post, May 4th 1956.

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States of Jersey Environment Department - statement on ecological significance.

Jersey Heritage Trust (Jersey Archive):

- Royal Jersey Militia Exercise book with statistics of artillery exercises and notes on the defences of Jersey - Hints on State and Fortifications of the Bays and Landing Places in Jersey, June 1778 (ref: L/F/97/M2/30)
- Duke of Richmond map of Jersey (surveyed from 1787, published 1795) (ref: D/AL/A2)
- 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)
- Map of Jersey, surveyed by Staff Commander J Richards R N, 1867 (ref: L/F/120/A/114)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935. Sheet 3, North of the Island: St Martin, Bouley Bay, Trinity, Bonne Nuit Bay, St John (ref: D/Z/L/8/9)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981. Map of Trinity, including Bouley Bay and Le Rondin, number 5/13 (ref: L/F/70/A/97)
- Photographs of the maintenance, restoration and repair work of the fabric of fortifications including L'Etacquerel Fort, 05/05/1977 - 19/05/1985 (ref: C/B/K/C/3)
- Photographic slide of an aerial view of the north coast of Jersey, showing L'Etacquerel Fort (ref: P/09/A/2281)

Jersey Heritage Trust (other sources):

- Print of Bouley Bay (ref: SJA/SJA/0000/01887)
- 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)
- 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)
- Plan and Sections of the enclosed Battery and Guardhouse etc at L'Etacorel in the Island of Jersey, 1836 by Lt Col. Oldfield, March 1837 (ref: M20)

Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive:

- Photograph taken outside the Guard Rooms late 19th / early 20th century (ref: SJPA/005657)

Public Records Office:

- List of all the Coast Batteries, Jersey, showing which of them may be dismantled, May 1816 (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/78 – compiled by William H Davies, 1983 held by Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0183).
- Notes from the National Army Museum (Public Record Office ref: WO 55/1550/2 – from an account compiled by William H Davies 1983 held by Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0183).
- 'Return by the OCRE, Jersey' (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/78 – from an account compiled by William H Davies 1983 held by Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0183).
- Extract from a hand-written book by an unknown author circa 1850 (from an account compiled by William H Davies 1983 held by Historic Buildings Register ref: TR0183).
- Letter from Lt Col Lewis to Lt Col Fanshawe 2/7 1831 (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005)
- Letter from Lt Col Fanshawe to Lt Col Lewis 7/7 1831 (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005)
- Lt Col Lewis Estimate of Coast Defence Works 18/10 1831 (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)

- Minute from Lt Col Lewis to Insp Gen Fortifications 8/3 1833 (Public Record Office ref: War Office 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005)
- 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)
- Letter from Lt Col Lewis & Lt Col Sinclair to the Secretary, Board of Ordnance 28/10 1835 (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005)
- Return of Guns in place 15/2 1848 (Public Record Office ref: WO 44/76 – compiled by Major M Lees, 2005).

States of Jersey Planning and Building Services Department:

- Historic Buildings Register (ref:TR0183)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003.

Statutory and policy framework references:

- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3.X.1985)
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta, 16.I.1992)
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (*The Venice Charter*) – 1964
- The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (*The Burra Charter*)
- The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended)
- The Building Bye Laws (Jersey), 2004.
- The Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law, 2000.
- The Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989.
- The Jersey Island Plan, 2002.
- The Interim Policies for the Conservation of Historic Buildings, 1998 (States of Jersey Planning and Building Services Department)
- 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

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 Vertclut to La Coupe point is about 1,066 yards. It is divided into two bays. Fliquet & La Coupe. Ships can anchor here at ½ mile or less.</p> <p>Belval Bay North of St Catherine's. The water is deep near the north point at ½ m. The ground is strong & well flanked.</p> <p>Rosel Harbour A well known Harbour good landing ships can come within ½ mile but the ground strong.</p> <p>Bouley Bay not large Ships can come pretty near. But ground very strong & well entrenched Lines command the landing 200 to 270 yards.</p> <p>Bonne Nuit The ground here is very strong. – good part inaccessible, to be well defended from North by field pieces and musquetry. Bay small.</p>	<p>There should be a Battery of great Guns or Mortars on the North Hill over La Coupe. At 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.ii

‘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).



For reference of the State Library

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
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In the St. Lawrence's Area.

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

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

Middle Battery	Stone	2 x 24 pdrs	2C
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X North Battery	Stone	3 x 24 pdrs	3C
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New North Battery	Wood	3 x 24 pdrs	3C
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X Du Farq's Battery	Wood	3 x 24 pdrs	3C
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In the Western Heights Bouley Bay Area

Vicard's Battery	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2H
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X Les Hurés	Stone	2 x 12 pdrs	2C
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La Bouë Touzel	Wood	2 x 24 pdrs	2H
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In the Northern Area

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

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



A.iv

'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'Olivier, when the French, under Captain François Breuil, and an Italian, Léon 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. (Palle's "History of Jersey", page 423).

An interesting sequel to this battle appears in an Acte des Etats for November, 1549, "Honorable Homme," Jean Leprieux 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, 1598, the Governor, Sir Anthony Paulet, advised the States that a gun should be placed at La Radde du Bouley (the roadside at Bouley). 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, said, 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 the coast when needed.

For many years these four parishes were deemed responsible for the maintenance of the cannon piece at Bouley Bay. By 1814, this cannon had fallen into desuetude, for the States ordered, in the above-mentioned Acte, that the Constable of Trinity should 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 Lydon'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, fearing that the majority of the inhabitants were in rebellion against His Majesty's rule. The Acte in an attempt to capture that citadel.

Brought back from Gorey
The following year, when Sir George Carteret had retaken 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 should not 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 placed 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 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 of Jerseyman by the name of Ramon, 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 Ramon, 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 were 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 26th, 1709, represents this officer as being "in command of the companies of the regiment of which Maj.-Gen. Harry Mordaunt

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 Augres, 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 14th 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 a point 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 mid-summer, 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, 15 to be constructed on 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. Helier 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 13th, 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 the 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 Lieut. Governor said 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 parish of Trinity 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 8th, 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 cannon
On September 14th, 1745, the Acte des Etats rectified the 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. The first boulevard was the car, will permit, within six weeks 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. Helier 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, 1746, 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 1788, 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'Etacquerel Battery (described as such in Col. D. W. Mills's Survey of the Fortifications of Jersey) was set up after 1788 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 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'Etacquerel 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 £294 by Col. Lewis (of Lewis & Co. fame) and Oldfield.

L'Etacquerel Fort was mentioned in a list of defences the coast in the "Daily News" of 1847.

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

A.v

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).

[illegible]

REMARKS

STATE OF REPAIR

WHAT DEPT. in CHARGE OF

NAME

Guard House, Samuirs Hill
D'Auvergne, or the other Pas Battery
Point at the end of the pas

No. & NATURE OF GUNS	Munitions			Island Militia Co.	Ordnance
	15	12	6		
-	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-
Total					
116	18	30	99		

In good repair.

18 Pounder or Traversing platform

The Batteries are in general in bad repair, & are not enclosed in the rear; but those at the bottom of the Bays are mostly under the protection of the Stone Towers; on the top of each of which is mounted a Traversing platform:-
The Batteries under the Head of Island Militia, (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 1755 - Tully 1799. Submitted in a letter to the Board Aug. 20th 1797 from Benjamin Fisher, Jersey).

A.vi

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

shelf E7
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 Conté'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 Creven 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 Guet

Nez du Guet 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 (Homet?) Battery } Situated within a quarter of a mile
Mal Michel Battery } of Bouley Barracks.

Les Huriez Battery

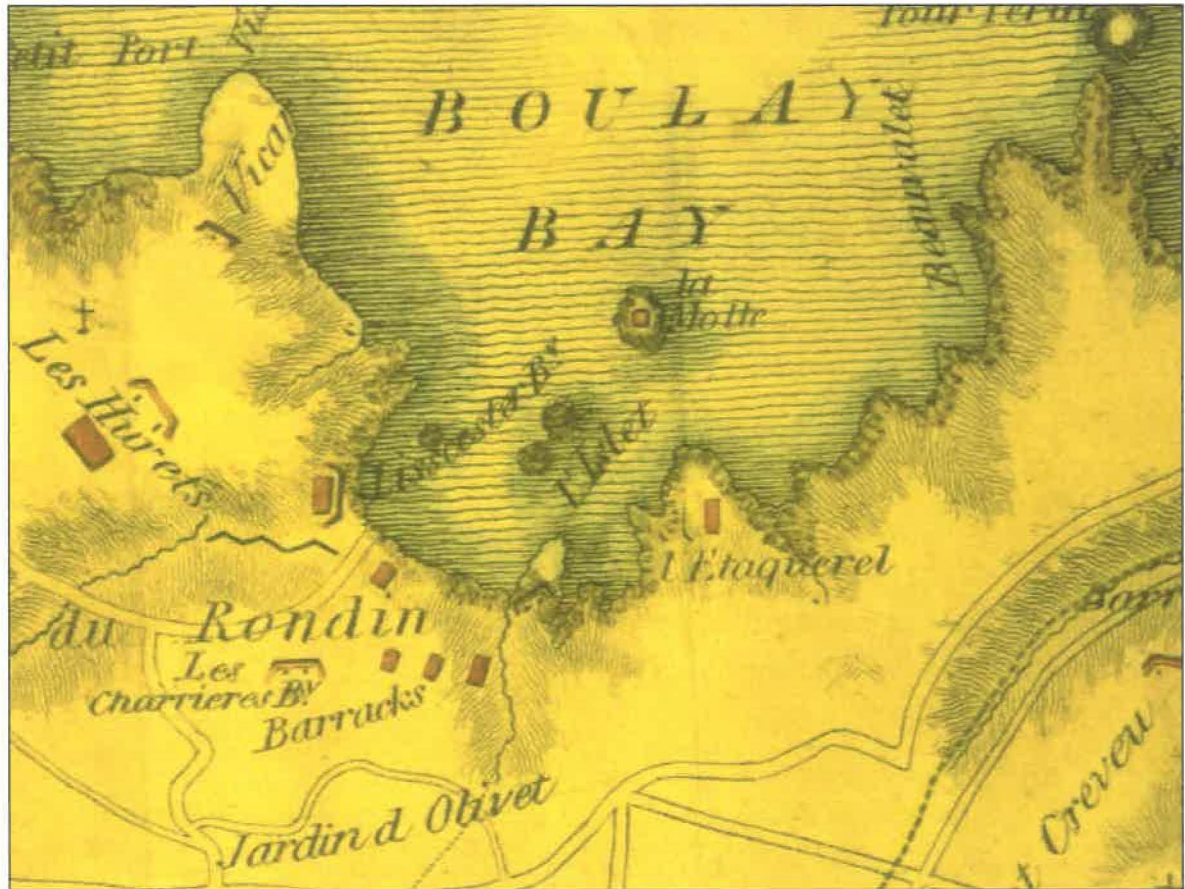
Huriez Guard House. Situated 84 yds in rear of the Battery

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

①		②	
	Sum. Pounds		
Middle Battery	3. 24	L'Islet	2. 12
Tower C.	1. 18	Le Hommet	2. 12
North	3. 24	Les Pharrieres	2. 12
Tower D.	1. 18	L'Efacrel	2. 24
Du Parcq's	3. 24	Nez du Guet	2. 24
Plemonat	1. 6	St. Martin's	
Grève de Lecq Tower	1. 18	Nez du Guet Rigel Harbour	{ 1. 12 2. 6
Vallette Trote (?)	2. 12	Mont Craven	2. 12
Middle Battery	3. 12	Bouperon	2. 24
Catel	3. 12	La Coupe	2. 12
St. John's		Fliguet Tower	1. 18
Bonne Nuit	2. 12	Verclut	2. 24
Hure vase	2. 12	Cotil de Whitley	1. 12
La Crete	2. 18	Houguillon	{ 3. 24 3. 12
Trinity		St. Catherine's Tower	1. 18
Petit Port	1. 24	Les Viviers	3. 12
Vicar	1. 24	La Crete	2. 24
Les Hurez	2. 12	Anne Port (2 Batteries)	4. 12
Leicester Battery	2. 24	Harche Irondel	4. 18
Bouley Harbour	2. 12	Mont Orgueil	{ 3. 24 6. 12

Avii

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)



L'ETACQUEREL, ROZEL

It is likely that this fortification was constructed in 1786. If this is correct, it was in Conway's era as Governor. Although no direct reference to L'Etacquerel has so far been found in his papers, it is known that he spent a considerable period extending the defences of the Island during 1785. The Battle of Jersey would still have been vivid in local memories at that time.

It seems almost certainly to have originated as a Battery rather than a Fort, with the prime purpose of protecting Bouley Bay from seaward attack. Conway's basic philosophy was to destroy the enemy before he had the opportunity to land - hence his obsession with coastal towers. L'Etacquerel may well therefore have been inspired by him, since it is singularly ill-sited for defence against a landward attack, being commanded by the heights behind. However if Conway's philosophy of preventing a landing taking place could be upheld, that situation would not apply, though the risk was later recognised with the construction of the loop-holed walls and ditch to the rear.

Draft notes from the National Army Museum suggest that the Battery now existing was reconstructed "by the States after 1834". This may well be correct in view of the Act dated 30th October 1807 which dissected the Island in terms of fortification from the SW to NE corners, with the States responsible for those north of this imaginary line, which L'Etacquerel undoubtedly is. Indeed, the States may well have built it in the first instance under Conway's guidance.

Another source states :

"List of all the Coast Batteries, Jersey, showing which of them may be dismantled. 10th May, 1816. L'Etacquerel Battery. 2 - 24 pdr guns on traversing platforms. 1 Magazine/Guard House. Both guns proposed to be dismounted" (PRO - WO 44/78)."

Similarly, in the notes previously mentioned from the National Army Museum :

"L'Etacquerel Battery. 1840. In good order. It is exposed to high ground in rear but protected by enclosing loopholed wall and ditch. Four heavy guns on traversing platforms. Magazine for 90 barrels. Garrison for 1 Officer and 40 men" (PRO - WO 55/1550/2).

Extract from a hand-written book by an unknown author, circa 1850 :

"L'Etacquerel. Last war, 2 - 24 pdr : since the peace
4 - 32 pdr".

Lastly, from a Return by the OCRE, Jersey :

"30 September 1848. L'Etacquerel Battery, Bouley Bay.
For four 32 pdr guns (56 cwt) on traversing platforms,
viz: Three of iron and one of wood; three of the
guns are mounted on iron traversing platforms and iron
garrison carriages. The other with its iron garrison
carriage is on the spot dismantled; also the wood
traversing platform which is in pieces and requires
repair. The magazine is adapted to hold 90 barrels of
powder" (PRO - WO 44/78)."

It seems clear that the original position was later developed and
enlarged and that its weakness in rear was recognised. After
Waterloo there was a wholesale dismantling of coastal batteries
and Jersey was once again left in a relatively defenceless state.
Though most of the ordnance was retained in store in the Island
many of the actual batteries and emplacements have sadly vanished
without trace, which is a very good reason for taking care of
those few we have left, such as L'Etacquerel.

It is hoped that this evidence uncovered to date is sufficient
to persuade the Public Works Department to repair and maintain the
building, particularly since the recent commendable creation of
cliff paths now makes it more prone to landward "attack" than it
has been for a very long time.

Executive Officer

From an account compiled by William H. Davies.

20.10.83

A.ix

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 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 thye 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 to Bouilly Bay by Lt Col Lewis

18/10

1831

Estimate

Of the probable expence of erecting new Batteries and Guard Houses and altering old Batteries and Guard Houses around the Coast from St Ouen's Bay to Bouilly 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	at 15/- per yd	£ 631	s/d 10/0
	Round Entrance Gate & Loop holes			
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 Montmado Stone Steps	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 Hearsthone	£16 per rod	10	18/9 ½
02	Reduced brickwork in Arches	2/6 per cubic foot	11	10/0

PRO Extracts

1815 - 1860

Present Battery above the Pier at Bouilly 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 ½ "	/1 ½ d per ft		7/10 ½
9	Superfeet	3" Deal	/5 1/2d ditto		4/1 ½
18	ditto	3" Double cased Magazine Door	1/2 ditto	1	1/0
215	ditto	1 ½ " Deal in Joists	/3 ½ ditto	3	2/8 ½
130	ditto	1 ½ " Wet Plnd & Tongd floor	33/- per 100	2	2/10 ½
85	ditto	1 ½ " Wet & Pegged with Oak pegs	33/- per 100	1	8/0 ½
280	ditto	1 " Wet Plnd & tonged floor to Guard Bed	28/- per 100	3	18/4 ½
20	ditto	1 ½ " Wet framed beaded & flush door	11/- per ft		17/10 ½
250	ditto	1 ½ " Wet Plnd & Tonged floor	30/- per 100	3	15/0
18	ditto	1 ½ " Wet Foot board to Guard Bed	3 ½ 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 Slating	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 Bouilly 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 ½	Rods	Reduced brickwork in Arches etc	£16 per rod	68	0/0
675	Superfeet	Montmado Paving	/10d per ft	28	2/6
237	Running ft	Montmado Steps	1/6 per ft	17	15/6
?	ditto	Circular Montmado 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 Comdg Engineer in Jersey for information as to the compact stted 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 44/76 Minute Lt Col Lewis

to Lt Col Fanshawe re Coast Defences

28/12

1832

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

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

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

I return the papers (five) The Report upon the Coast of Defence of the South and East coast of Jersey. The agreement or document for defining who are to repair the Coast Defences. Two letters from the Lt Governor of this Island, and the Letter of Mr 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 nearest to the Coast of France and where no defences exist at this moment, and the northern extremity of the Works to be executed by the British Government. Major general Thornton the Lt Governor of this Island to whom I submitted my intentions concurs with me that the Battery at Rozel should be first undertaken.

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

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

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

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

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

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

G.G. Lewis

Lt Colonel

Commanding Royal Engineer.

Comment

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

It is true that there were during the late war a great number of Coast Batteries, dispersed round the shores of the Island, exposed to capture by a Boats Crew - and that Lt Col 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 expence of the States
La Crete Battery				2	4			Completed at the expence of the States 1834
Piece Battery			3		2			Ditto 1833
L'Etacoral Battery			4					Ditto 1835
Nez de Guel Battery			5					Completed at the expence of The Ordnance 1835
Fliquet Tower							1	
Verclut Tower			1					To be built by Ordnance
St Catherine's Tower							1	
Archirondelle Battery				4				
Anne Port Tower			1					Proposed to be executed in 1936-7
Mont Orgueil Castle			8		6			
Pr William Redoubt			4					
Fort Henry			4				1	The same as at the close of the War with the exception of Mont Orgueil Castle
Small Towers - 6							6	To which it is proposed to allot 8 24 pdrs in stead of 3, for the better protection of
Seymour Tower & Battery			2					Grouville Bay.
Platte Rocque Tower							1	
La Hocque Tower							1	
Icho Tower			1					
Point des Pas 3 Gun Tower			3					This work was completed in 1834 at the expense of the Ordnance & the nature of Guns required is assumed - and corresponds with the traversing platforms demanded with the Engineers estimates for 1836-7
Total Required	5	134	38	38	47	22	18	
No of Guns & Carronades in charge in this Island after the Foreign Guns & 68 pdrs are removed		146	69	40	50	22	18	
No of carriages & slides iron & wood complete in charge		112	75	76	46	23	16	

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

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

To R Byham Esq
Etc etc

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

J Sinclair
Lt Col Commanding R.A.

Royal Engineer Office Jersey 15th February 1948

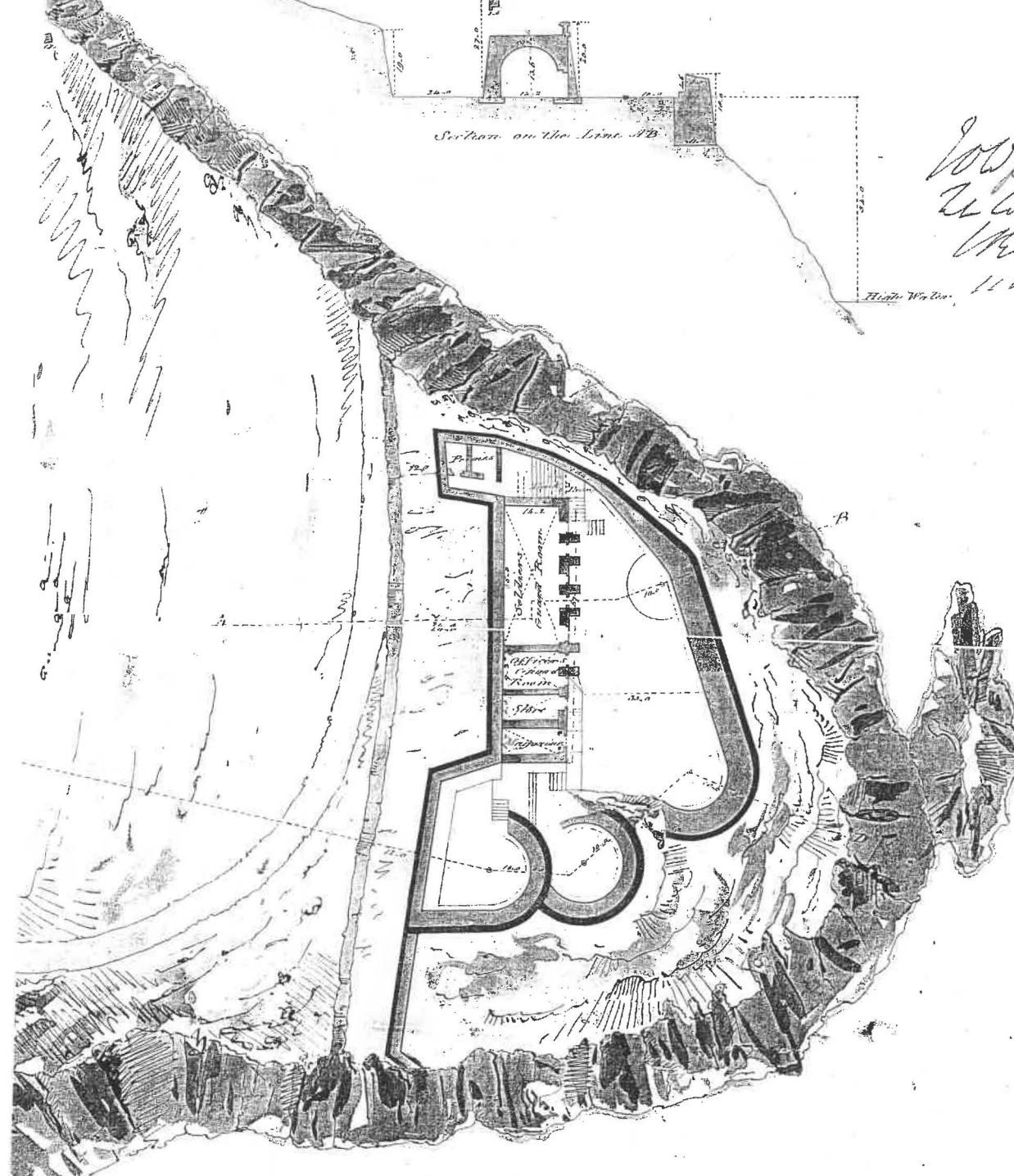
[illegible]

N. B. £1285.15.5. After sum expended on Beaumont Station buildings.

15/2 1848

A.x

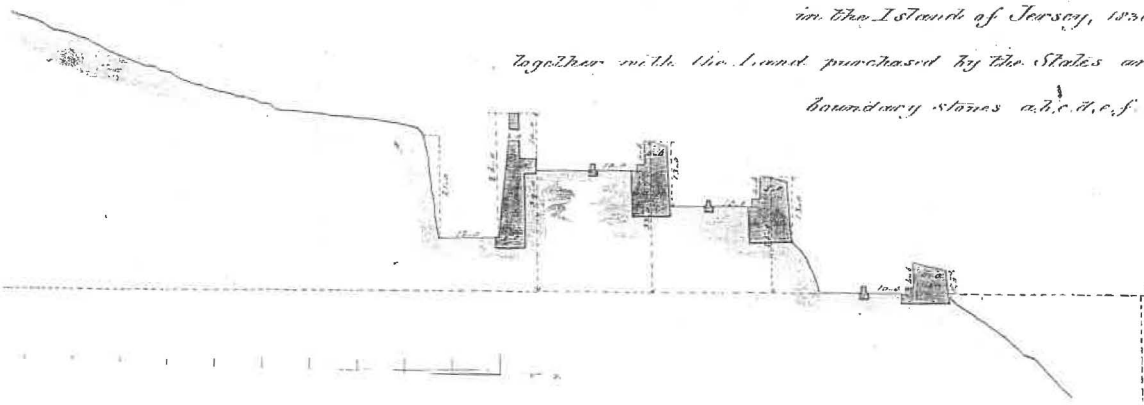
'Plan and Sections of the enclosed Battery and Guardhouse etc at L'Etacorel in the
Island of Jersey, 1836' by Lt Col. Oldfield, March 1837
(Société Jersiaise Library ref: M20)



Section on the Line A-B

J. D. Smith
 Lt Colonel
 11 March 1837

Plan and Sections of the enclosed Battery and Guardhouse &c at L'Ecluse
 in the Island of Jersey, 1836
 together with the Land purchased by the States and defined by the
 boundary stones a, b, c, d, e, f.



J. D. Smith
 Lt Colonel
 11 March 1837



A.xi

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



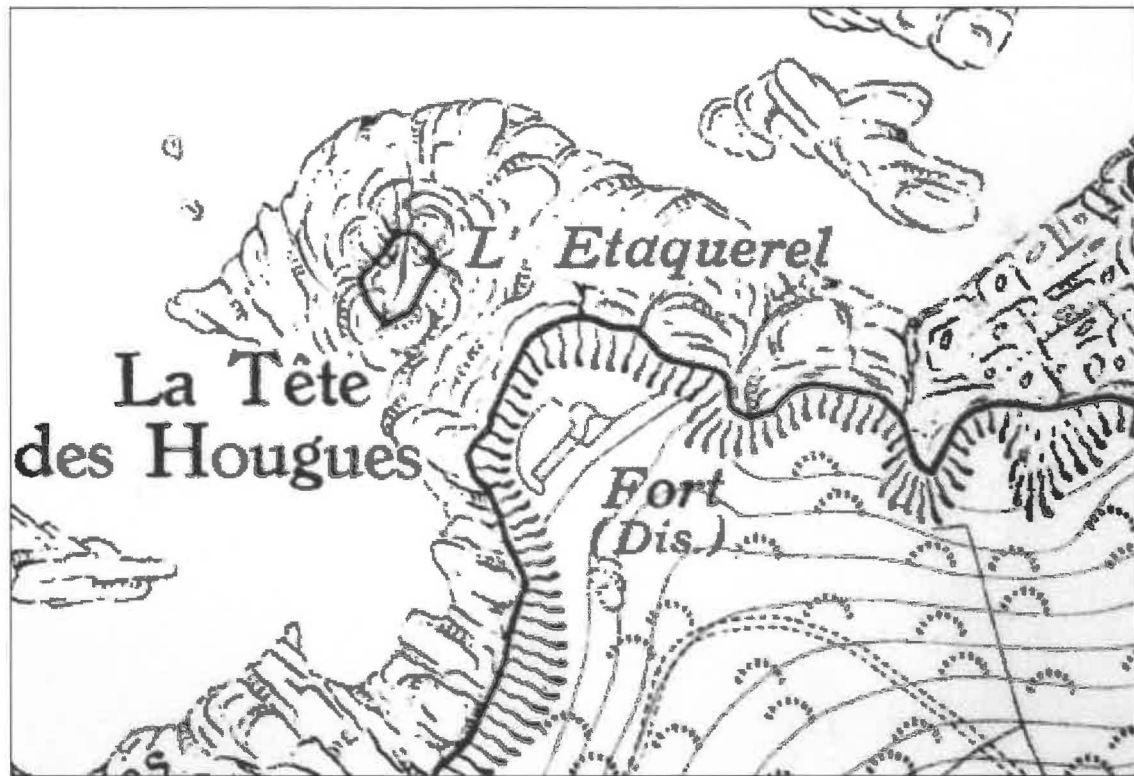
A.xii

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



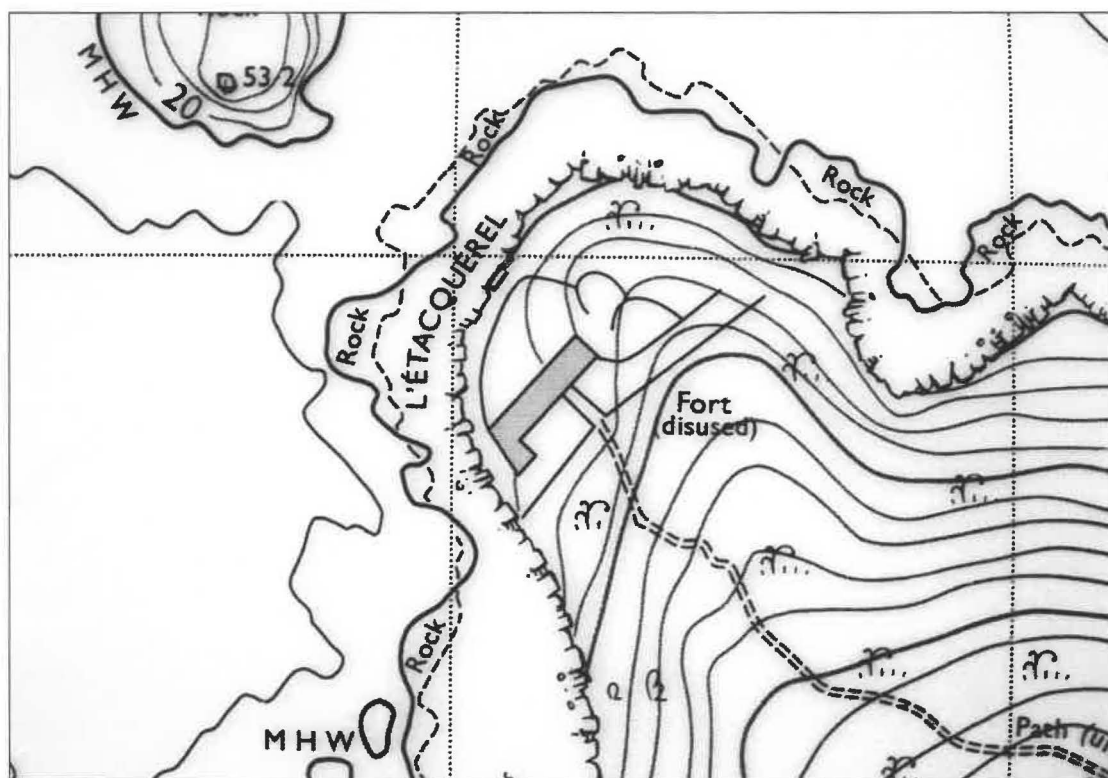
A.xiii

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



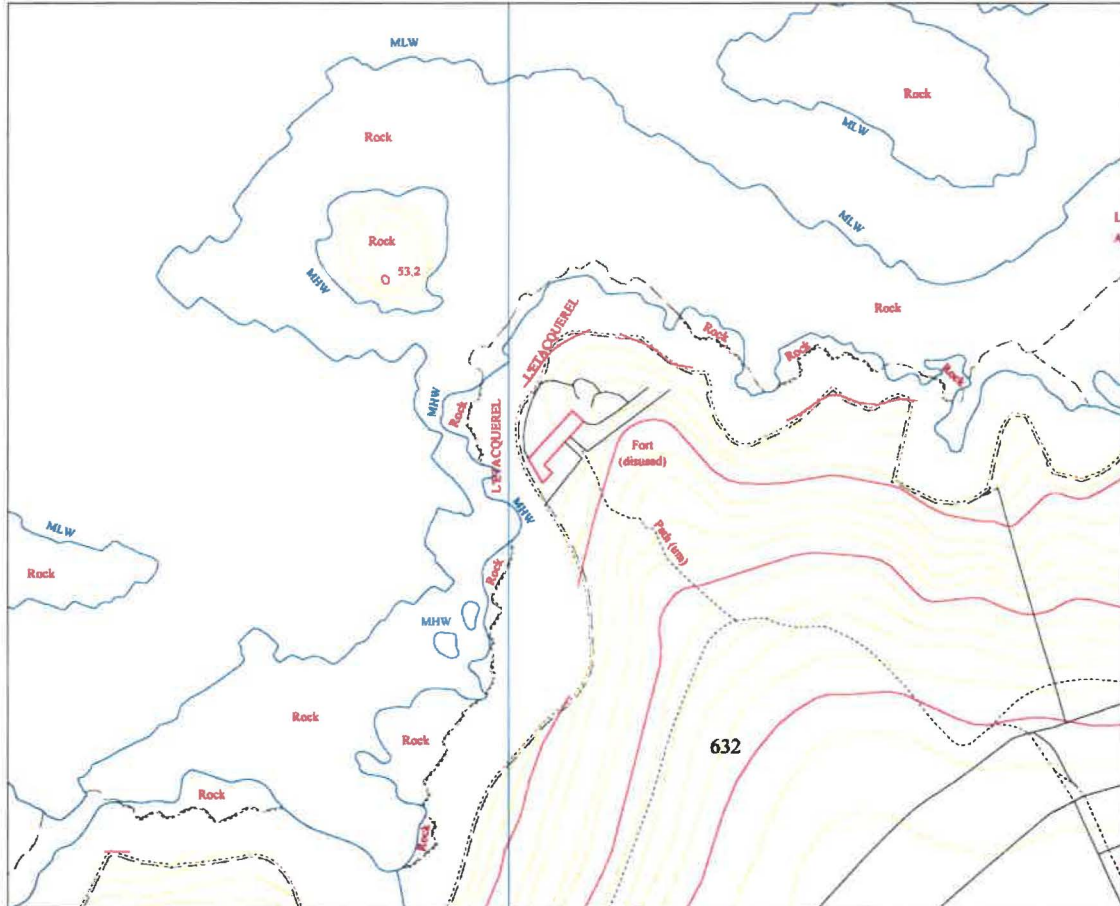
A.xiv

Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/70/A/97)



A.xv

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



Appendix B
Photographs and images

B.i

Images of the fort held in the Jersey Archive and JHT Art Collection



Owner ID	SJA/SJA/0000/01887
Title	Bouley Bay, Jersey
Artist	
Place	
Technique	Mixed
Description	Print in three colours - possibly produced as postcard - depicting view of Bouley Bay and coast beyond to the East, with L'Etacquerel Fort centre and the Castel of Rozel left. People and horse drawn vehicles in front of terraced houses to right.
Inscription: Position	Bottom/BOULEY BAY - JERSEY.
Method	inscription
Object name	<u>Print</u>
Production dates	
Dimensions	10 cm h x 16 cm w
Keywords	<u>View</u> <u>Bouley Bay</u> <u>L'Etacquerel</u>

If you would like to obtain further information, a reproduction, or make an appointment to view please email the Jersey Heritage Trust on curators@jerseyheritagetrust.org or telephone 01534 633324.

[Instructions](#)

Higher Level Information

[C/B/K](#) Public Works Committee, later Public Services Committee

Item refs [C/B/K/C/3](#)

Item description Set of Photographs of the maintenance, restoration and repair work of the fabric of the following fortifications in the Channel Islands; Fort Henry, La Crete Fort, Fort Regent, La Cotte, Kempt Tower Battery, Portelet Tower, L'Etacquerel Fort, Elizabeth Castle, St Marys Priory Chapel, and Old Fishermens/Quarrymens Cottages.

Quantity/format	144 photographic print - colour	Date/s	05/05/1977 - 19/05/1985	Language	English
-----------------	---------------------------------	--------	-------------------------	----------	---------

If you wish to order this item to look at on a future visit to the Jersey Archive or to be photocopied and sent to you

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

Keywords

Subjects [fortifications](#) [castles](#)

Place [Elizabeth Castle](#) [Ecréhous](#) [L'Etacquerel Fort](#) [Portelet Tower](#) [Kempt Tower](#)
[La Cotte](#) [Fort Regent](#) [La Crete Fort](#) [Fort Henry](#)

Name [St Mary's Priory Chapel](#)

A



Instructions

Higher Level Information

P/09 Teacher's Centre Slides

Item refs P/09/A/2281

Item description Photographic slide of an aerial view of the north coast of Jersey, showing L'Etacquerel Fort

Quantity/format 1 photographic slide - Date/s 1970 - 1990 Language English
colour

If you wish to order this item to look at on a future visit to the Jersey Archive or to be photocopied and sent to you

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

Keywords

Subjects slides aerial photographs landscapes forts

Place L'Etacquerel Fort

Access

restriction

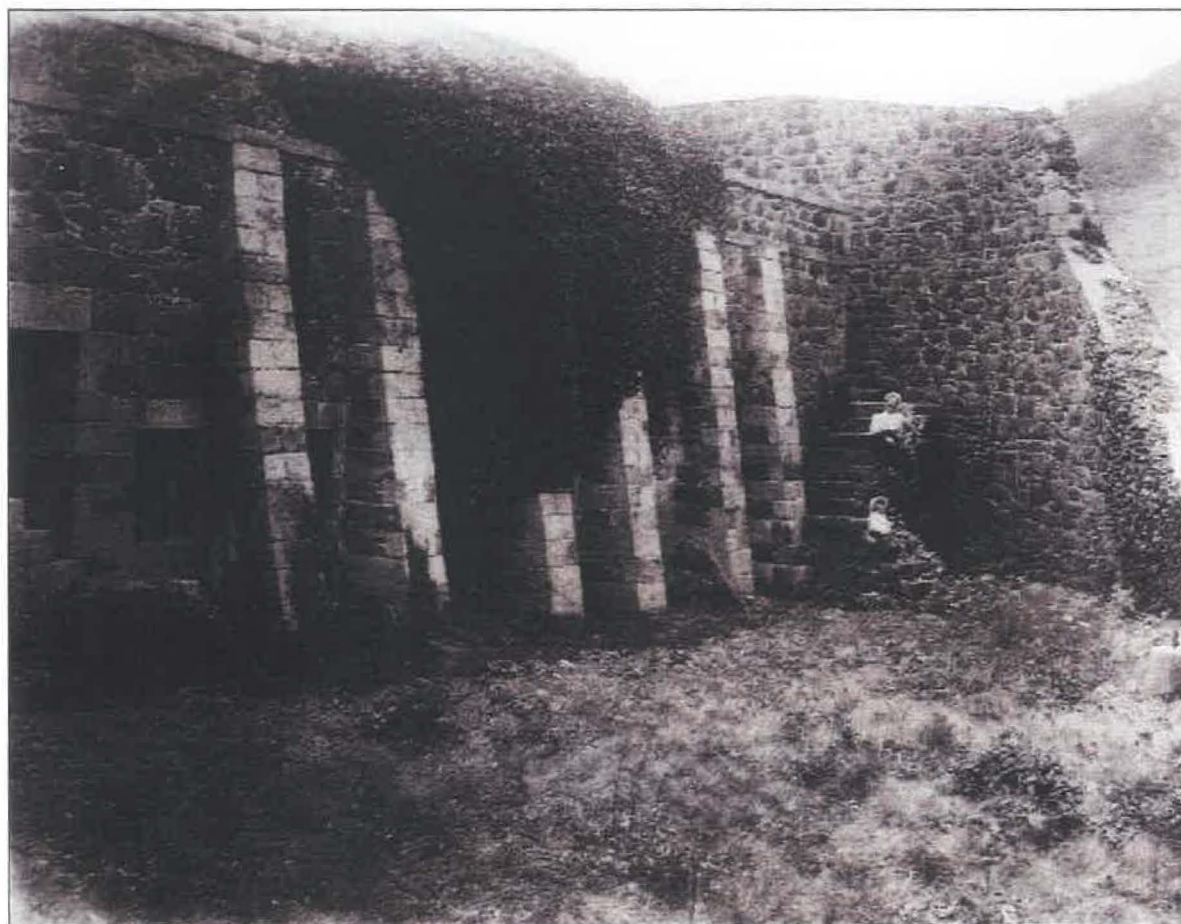
Closed until

Location status Available

Word File

Bii

Photograph taken outside the guard rooms, late 19th / early 20th century
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive ref: SJPA/005657)



B.iii

Photographs of the fort 1989-2005
(Environment & Public Services Committee Historic Buildings Register
ref: TR0183)

L'Etacquerel Fort
La Route De Rorel
Trnity.

1. 106 Ref.



neg 95.

c. 1989

L'Etacquerel Fort
La Route De Rozel
Trinity.

1. IDC. Ref.



neg 95.

c. 1989

L'Etacquerel Fort
La Route De Rozel
Trinity.

1.

IDC. Ref. —



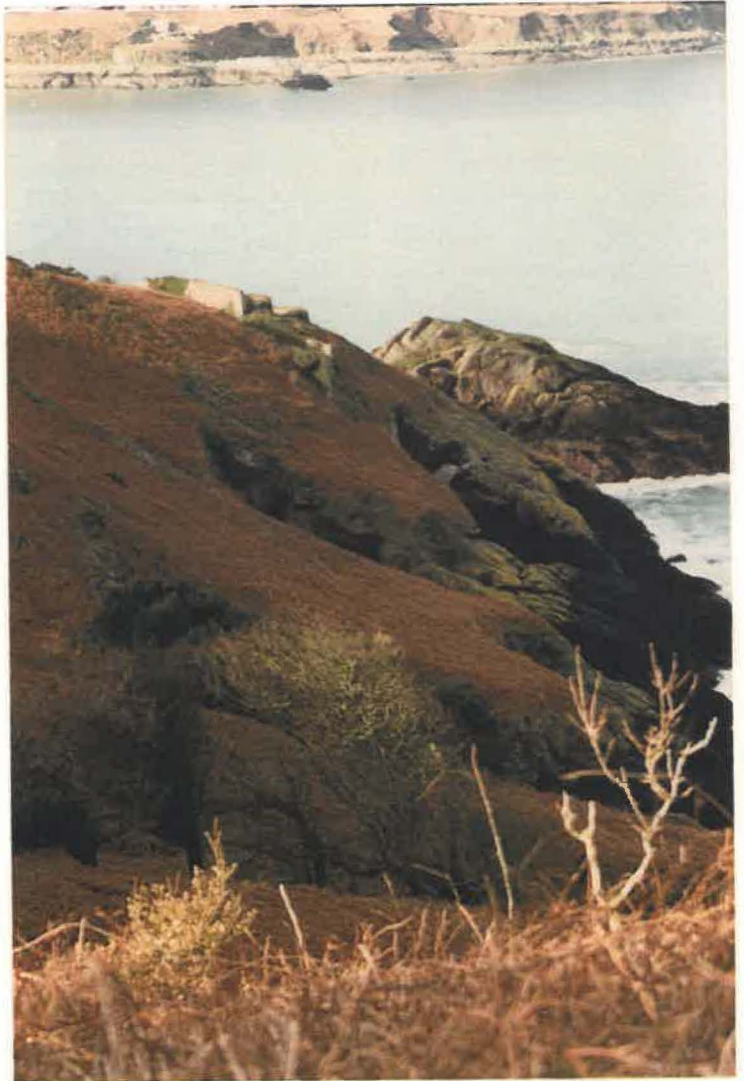
neg 95.

c. 1989

L'Etacquerel Fort
La Route De Rozel
Trinity .

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neg 95.

L'Etacquerel Fort
La Route De Razel
Trinity.

1. IDC Ref.



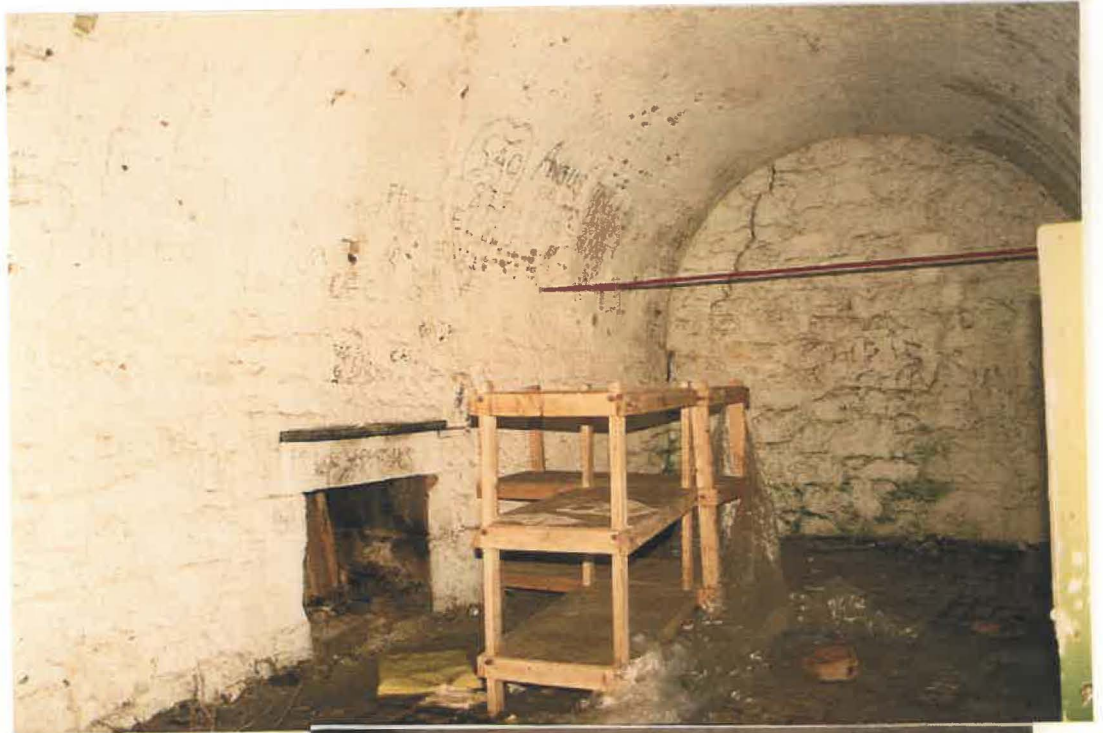
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L'Etacquerel Fort
La Route De Rozel
Trinity.

1.

IDC Ref.



neg 95.



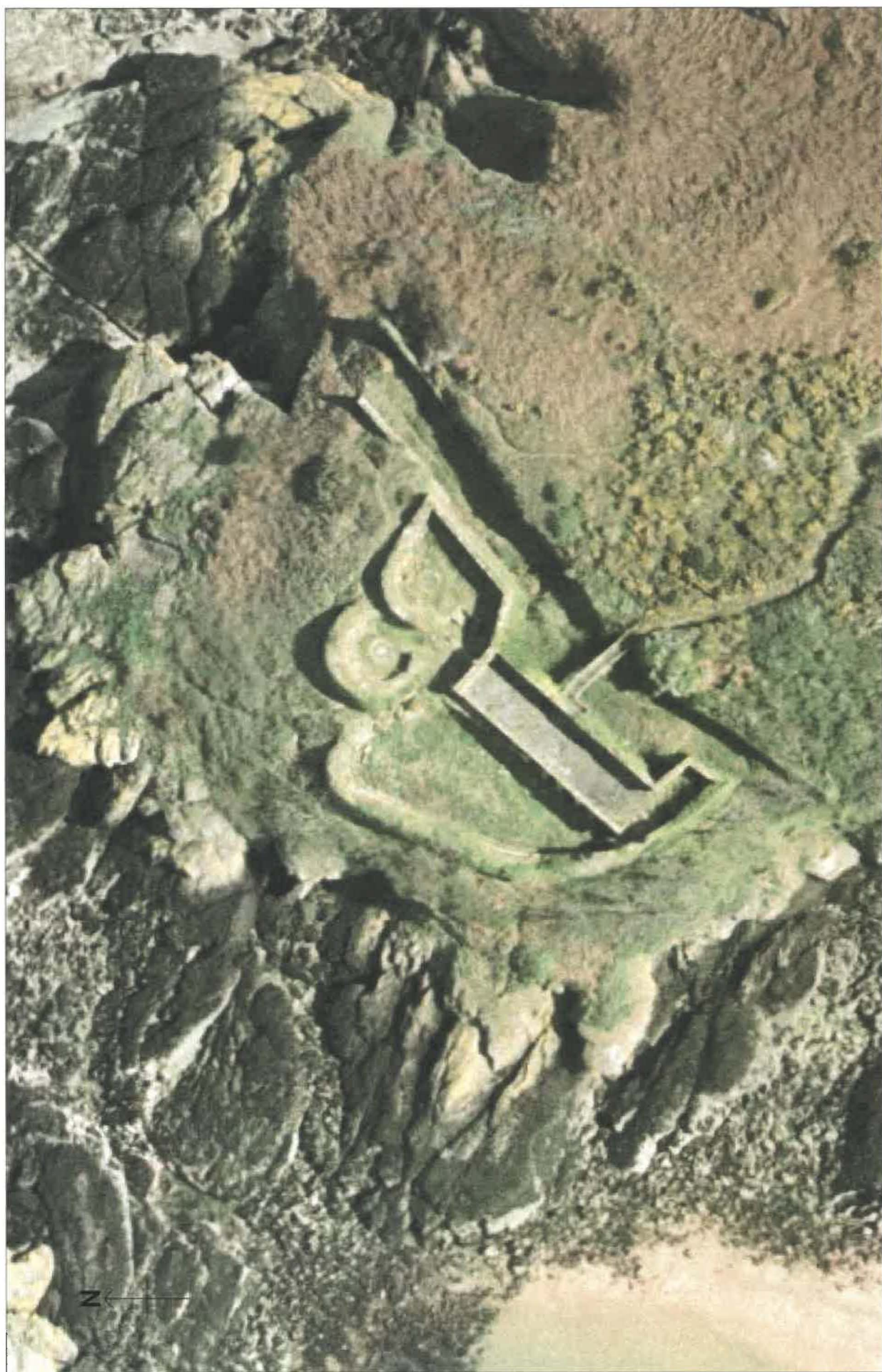
View of Fort from cliffpath



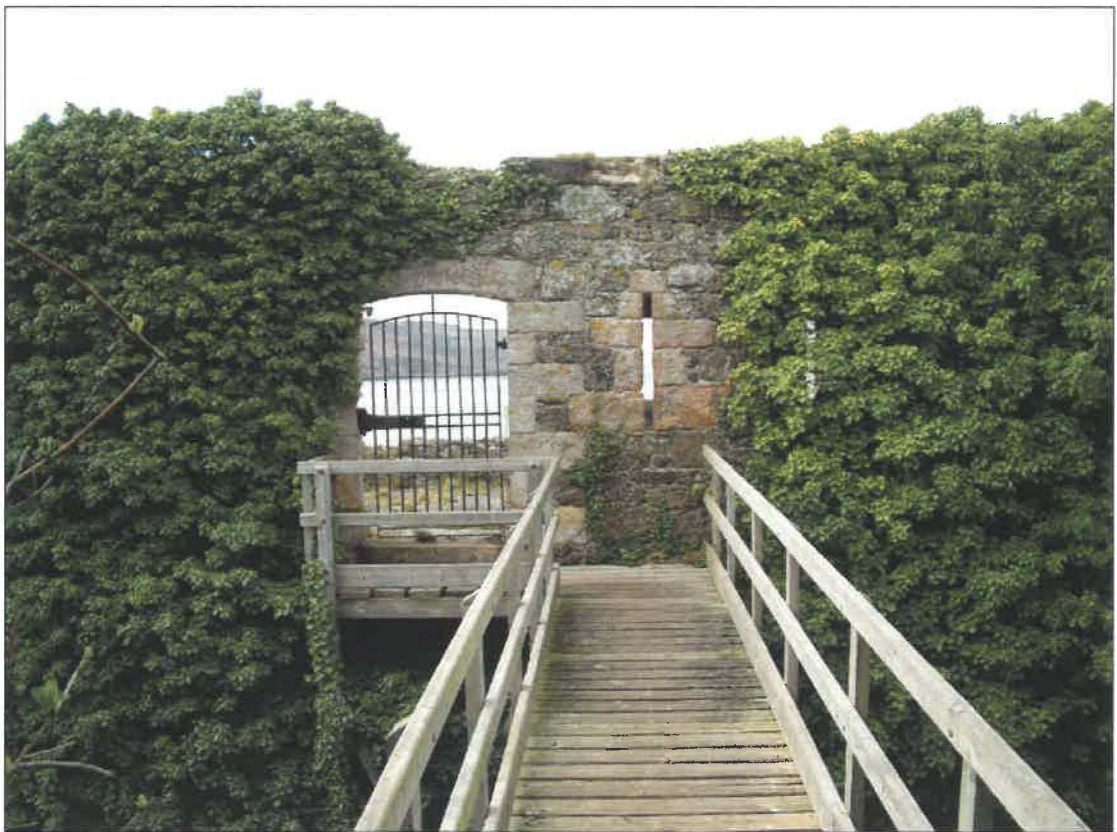
View of Fort from cliffpath







2 ←







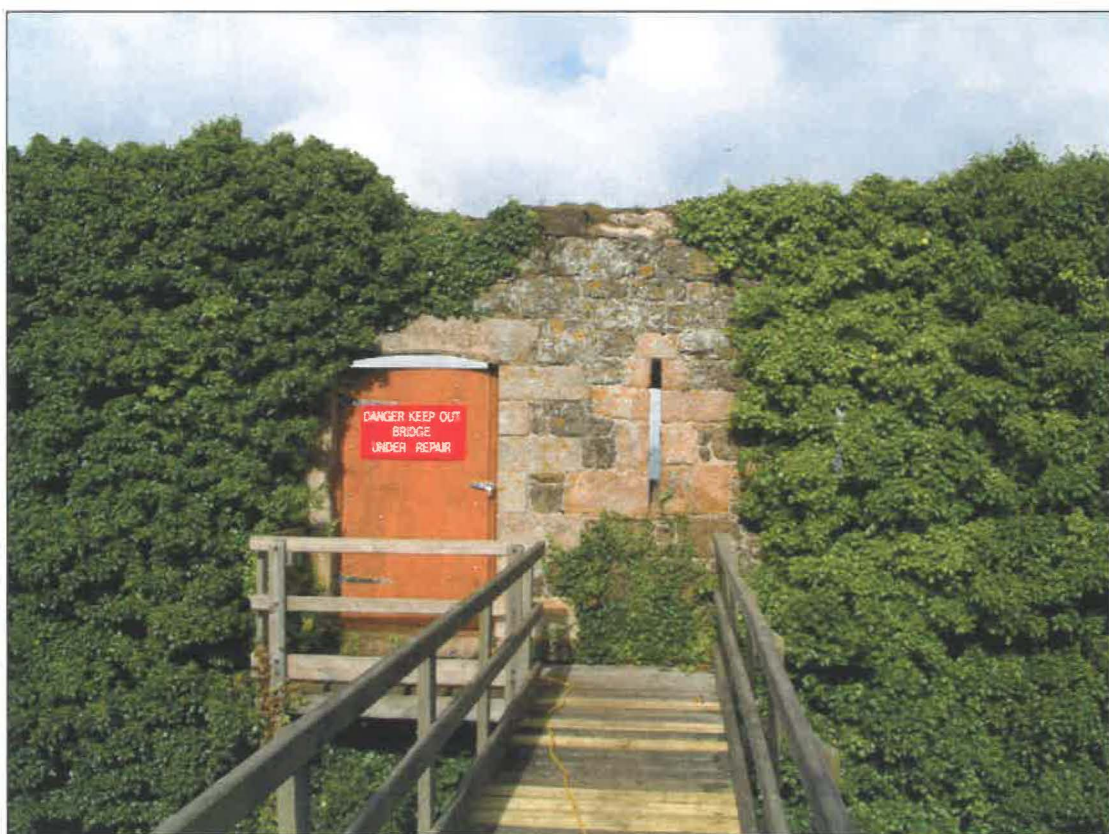








L'Etacquerel Fort showing Fort Leicester across Bouley Bay



Fort entrance and modern bridge

26/09/2005



Defensive dry ditch

26/09/2005



Fort entrance and platform above the guardhouse
showing damage to the western flanking wall and wall tops

26/09/2005



Guardhouse and parade ground

26/09/2005



The magazine



26/09/2005



The store



26/09/2005



Officers guardroom

26/09/2005



Soldiers guardroom

26/09/2005



Traversing gun platform

26/09/2005



Granite mounting posts

26/09/2005



Site of the privies



Site of the pump and water tank

26/09/2005

Appendix C
Miscellaneous articles

White
to P.W. Committee
12.8.83

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDING OF WORKS

L'ETACQUEREL FORT, TRINITY

L'Etacquerel Fort is administered by the Public Works Committee, and lies on the north coast 200 yards west of the Cote du Nord Hotel.

For many years it has been leased to the Youth Services section of the Education Department for their activities. Vandalism of this remote property has been an increasing problem in recent years, and has culminated in the building becoming untenable by the Youth Services, as indicated in their letter of 19 July 1983.

An inspection of the property shows all rooms have been broken into, and all windows removed. With two exceptions the heavy protection grills over the window openings have been pulled off. In particular, the wooden footbridge, by means of which the Fort is approached across the moat, has handrails missing, and the vertical timber supports are in need of repair.

The Department would obviously wish for this unique and historic building to be utilised for the maximum benefit of the community, but because of its general inaccessibility it is virtually impossible to police, and it is difficult to envisage any other organisation making use of it with any greater chance of success. However, until it is established that there are no interested parties, this remains a possible option. The cost of restoring doors, windows, etc to approaching vandal-proof standards would be approximately £3000.

Alternatively, the remaining doors, window frames and other fittings might be taken out, the iron gate forming the Fort's front door removed, and the footbridge repaired. This would have the effect of removing some subjects for potential damage and providing some tidying up, while not depriving the public of access. The cliff path between Bouley Bay and Rozel passes just above the Fort. The cost of repairing the bridge and removing the other fittings is estimated at £600.

The third alternative is that the public be denied access as far as is practicable, and the building made as secure as possible. In this case the doors and window fittings would be removed, the front door welded up, and the footbridge removed. The footpath down the hillside could be allowed to grow over. The work involved in this alternative is estimated to cost £400.

It is suggested that, assuming it is established that there are no organisations willing to take over the Fort, then the second alternative might be pursued, and give the public access. The third alternative would still be available if this were felt in the end to be necessary.

2nd August 1983

KT/KPS/E30

Trust reaches agreement in principle over lease of L'Etacquerel Fort

L'ETACQUEREL Fort could be leased to the National Trust for Jersey, following an agreement in principle reached this week with the Public Services Committee.

But a condition of such an agreement being drawn up is that the committee will expect a financial commitment from the trust towards the cost of the renovation required at the Napoleonic fort.

At present the fort is administered by Public Services, whose president, Deputy John Le Gallais, said that although the fort is in a dilapidated state, it is not falling down, but some remedial work was necessary.

Although professional stonemasonry is required, the committee also envisage the possi-

bility of some restoration work being carried out by groups like the Jersey Squadron of the Territorial Army.

As there are so many current demands on public money, the committee has indicated to the trust that some financial commitment will be expected from them.

Deterioration

'We are not looking to restore the fort to perfection from day one, but seeking to prevent further deterioration,' Deputy Le Gallais said.

The committee also hope that once its condition is improved and basic facilities installed, the fort can be used by organised youth groups from inside and outside the Island as a temporary base.



The fort may be used as a temporary base for youth groups

'The ball is in the trust's court now,' the Deputy added.

Meanwhile, trust president Jack Trotman said that the trust has been considering the feasibility of a link with the fort for over five years.

Due to its precarious position, it is extremely difficult to gain access to the fort and its repair will be a 'big job' for contractors.

Only recently the trust was involved in a £250,000 project to buy and restore the 17th century cottage, La Ronce, on Route de Trodez in St Ouen and there is also the question of the trust's £1/4m annual turnover for salaries and other expenses.

'We do not have unlimited funds,' Mr Trotman said, but added that the trust will consider any proposals put forward about the fort by Public Services.

Over the years which the trust has been involved with negotiations about the fort, there has been a growing appreciation of the difficulties involved with this site.

'An involvement seemed fairly simple at the start, but the more we looked into it, we realised that the project would be complex and expensive,' Mr Trotman said.

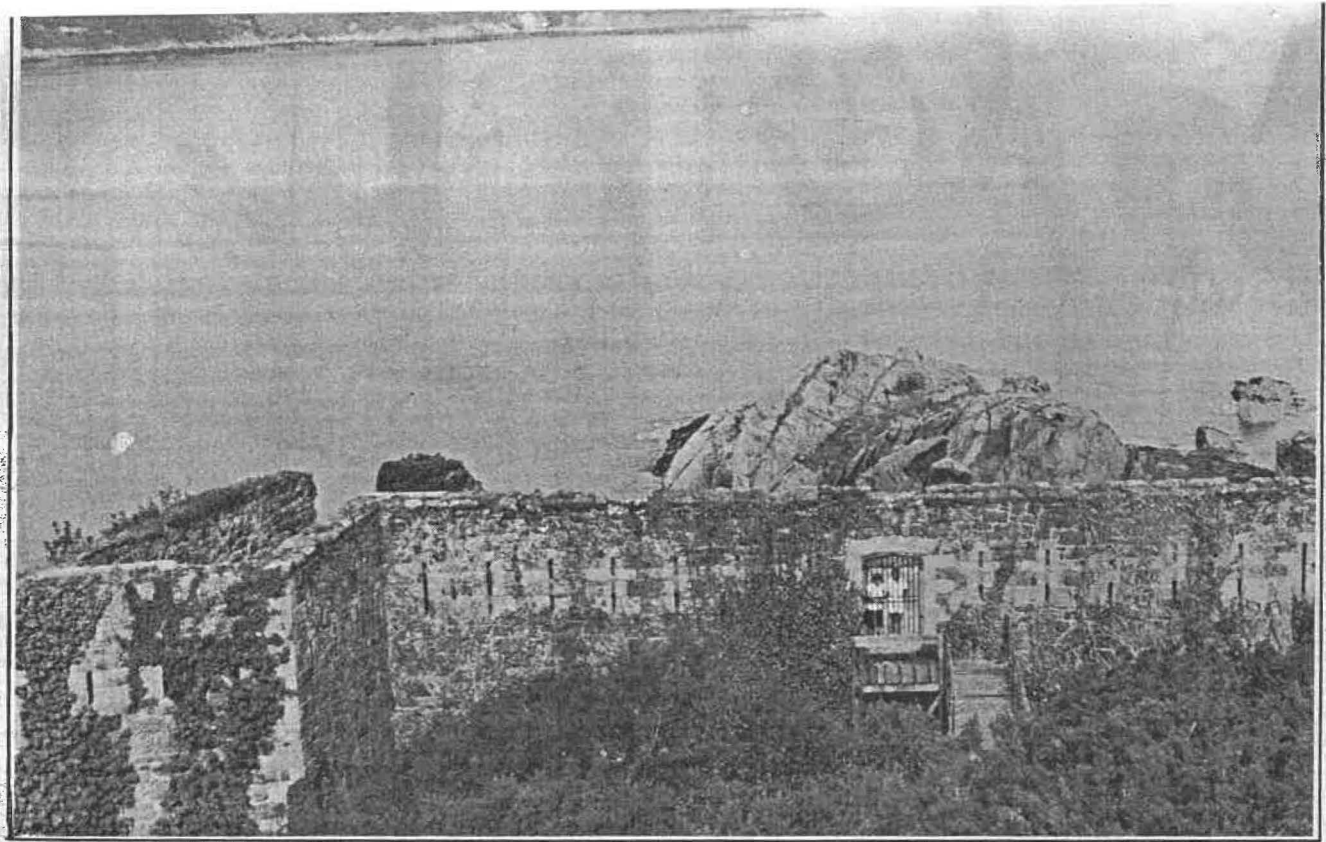
Last year, L'Etacquerel Fort became a popular party venue at weekends for young people.

Fears were expressed that its popularity could lead to a tragedy and the Trinity Honorary Police were worried that drugs were being taken at this isolated spot on the north coast and so the fort was locked up.

25-1-1991

praised that Fiona will also be moved there so that her restoration can continue under the guidance of naval architect Alan Buchanan and craftsman Denis Aubert. How that these premises have been secured, thanks to assistance from the Harbours and Airport Committee, the opportunity arises for local residents to come forward with any maritime artefacts which they wish to donate to the museum's collection. Plans to offer should get in touch with Jersey Museums Director Mike Day on 75940.

Kevin Le Scellieur (right) and Alan Bashforth with the first edition of Jersey's Maritime Journal



The view commanded by the fort, situated to the east of Bouley Bay

L'Etacquerel Fort handed over to the National Trust

ELISABETH PERCHARD reports

L'ETACQUEREL Fort, situated to the east of Bouley Bay, is being handed over to the National Trust of Jersey.

Public Works are responsible for the 18th century fort but have been fighting a losing battle against vandals.

"It's in a terrible state and we have been very worried about

what would happen to it," said Public Works president Deputy Don Filleul.

Individuals have approached Public Works to ask if they could convert the Fort into a private home and the Landmark Trust, which has many properties in the UK and has recently converted Nicolle Tower into a

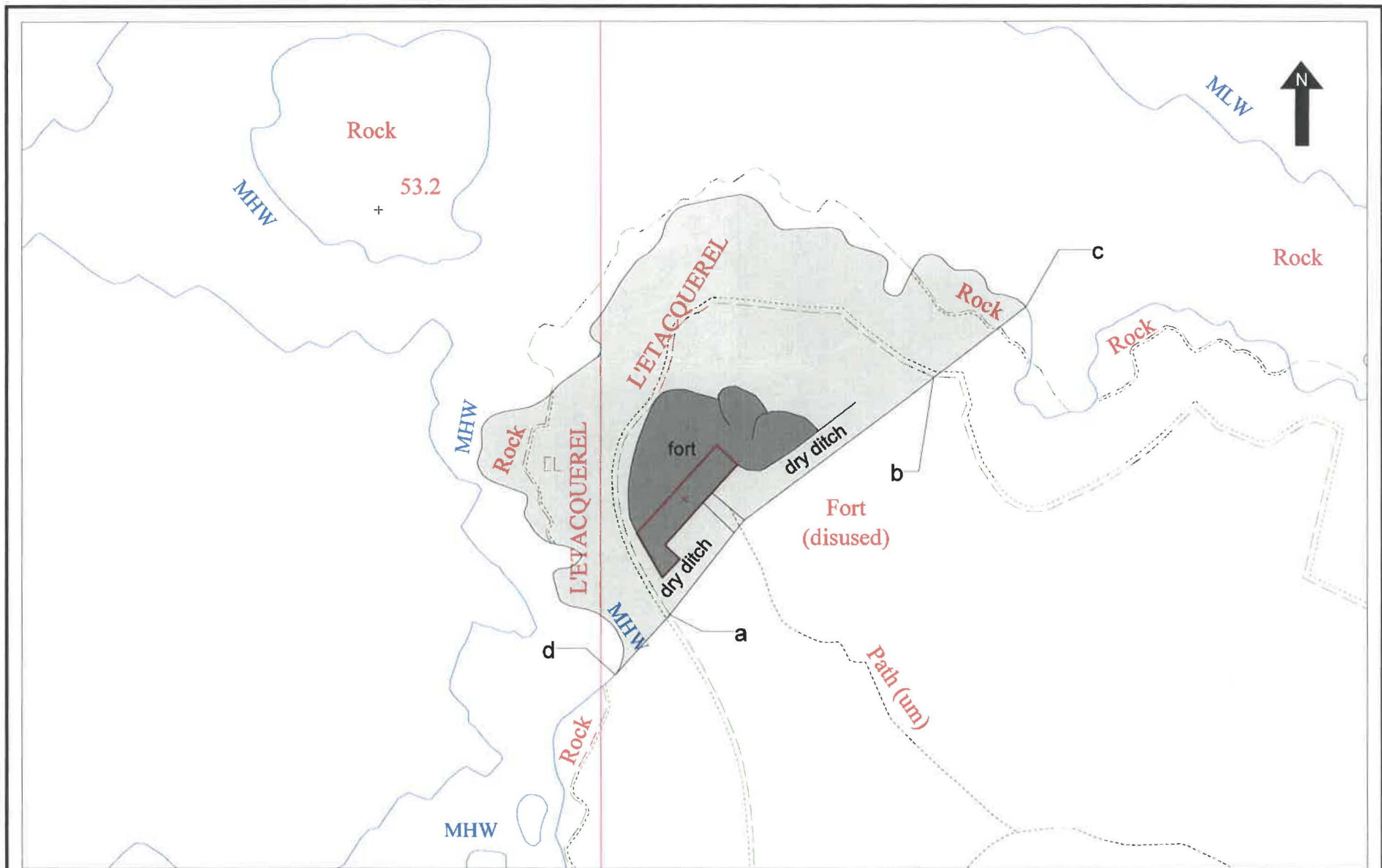
holiday home, looked into the possibility of converting the fort. The cost of supplying electricity and water and making the fort accessible proved too high.

The National Trust will tidy up the Fort with Public Works' advice and that of architect Mr Bill Davies, an expert on Island forts.



JEP

Appendix D
Site of Special Interest draft designation



L'Etacquerel Fort, Bouley Bay, Trinity **Site of Special Interest**

Scale:	1:900
Date:	18:08:05
Drawing No:	

DRAFT

Position and extent of the proposed Site of Special Interest

L'Etacquerel Fort, Bouley Bay, Trinity

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

- (a) the outer (south-east) face of the defensive dry ditch from its south-west end, as indicated by the letter "a", to its north-east end, as indicated by the letter "b";
- (b) an imaginary line taken from the north-east end of the outer (south-east) face of the defensive dry ditch, as indicated by the letter "b", along the same alignment, to the intersection with mean high water, as indicated by the letter "c";
- (c) mean high water, from the intersection with an imaginary line taken from the north-east end of the outer (south-east) face of the defensive dry ditch, as indicated by the letter "c", to the intersection with an imaginary line taken from the south-west end of the outer (south-east) face of the defensive dry ditch, along the same alignment, as indicated by the letter "d";
- (d) an imaginary line taken from mean high water, as indicated by the letter "d", to the south-west end of the outer (south-east) face of the defensive dry ditch, along the same alignment, as indicated by the letter "a".

22nd September 2005

Appendix E

Jersey Heritage Trust – protocol for archaeological work

Contents

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

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.