

GROSNEZ CASTLE Conservation Statement 2020



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INTRODUCTION

The subject of the Conservation Statement is Grosnez Castle in St. Ouen, Jersey. The primary purpose of the statement is to draw together existing information, to set down a brief history for the site, a description of the principal elements, an assessment of significance, the identification of major conservation issues and a series of policies. The Conservation Statement is intended to inform and advise the management of the site and future decisions concerning its alteration and use.

1 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

This part of the Conservation Statement briefly reviews the history and development of the site, provides an overview of the key surviving elements of its existing fabric, and an assessment of its significance.

1.1 TOPOGRAPHY

Grosnez Castle is located on the cliffs at Grosnez Point, Les Landes in the north-west corner of Jersey. It is built on a rocky promontory of coarse-grained granite of St Mary's type, with steep cliffs 70 metres high on three sides.



Figure 1: Aerial view of the Castle on Grosnez Point (Government of Jersey)



Figure 2: Photograph showing the rocky promontory

1.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

HISTORY OF THE SITE

Jersey Place Names (1986) state that the name Grosnez means ‘big cape’ or ‘big nose’, but it may also take its name from the old Norse words ‘grar’ ‘nes’, meaning the grey headland.

The earliest archaeological evidence of human activity on the site of the castle is held in the Jersey Heritage collection, which includes flint flakes and a flint arrowhead (A/0004859), stone implements and a flint pick (A/0006584).

The first known historical references to the castle are on early maps. Leland’s Map of the Channel Islands, published around 1540, marks it with the legend ‘Castrum Grosnes dirutum’ – the ruined Castle of Grosnez. The 1563 map by Richard Popinjay shows ‘Graunyshe’ and illustrates a castle in a ruinous state. Other names include ‘Gronesse’, ‘Grosnese’, Grosnés, Gros-Nez and Chateau de Grosnez.



Figure 3: Popinjay Map 1563

Grosnez Castle is a fortified stronghold thought to have been built around 1330 on the orders of the Warden of the Isles, Sir John des Roches, to serve as a refuge from French attack for islanders in this part of Jersey. Sir John had been appointed by Edward III in 1328 with special instructions to repair the castles.

It has also been suggested that the location of Grosnez Castle was influenced by the necessity for an observation post in the west of the Island. The approach of hostile expeditions from the

Cotentin could be observed from Mont Orgueil, but approaches from the English Channel were not visible unless there was a western observation post maintained to send messages to Gorey. Rybot (1926) draws similarities to the role of Jerbourg Castle in Guernsey as a place of refuge and observation post for Castle Cornet.

The 14th century was the period of the Hundred Years’ War, when the French were making constant tip-and-run raids on the Island. An invasion led by Admiral Behuchet in 1338-39 was soon followed by another headed by Robert Bertram, Marshall of France. Messengers from Jersey were sent to petition Edward III, advising him that the Island was so near their enemies that they might come from Normandy “from the rising of the sun before one o’clock.”

Grosnez Castle is said to have been captured by a French force led by the Duke of Bourbon in July 1373, in conjunction with an attack on Mont Orgueil by Constable of France, Bertrand du Guesclin. In the account of du Guesclin’s raid in 1373 the Duke of Bourbon’s standard-bearer reports: “We arrived in Jersey, where there are two castles. The Duke and his men set themselves in array against one and the Constable and his men against the other.” It was captured again in 1381. Permanent occupation of Jersey by the French under Pierre de Brezé and his son Comtes de Maulevrier lasted for seven years from 1461. It is not certain whether Philippe de Carteret held Grosnez Castle against the French when they occupied half of Jersey between 1461 and 1467, or whether it was in the possession of the French when Sir Richard Harliston arrived in the Island in 1468 and expelled them.

It is also not certain why and when Grosnez Castle became ruinous. It has been suggested that it was demolished around the time of the 1460s French occupation, or that it was demolished on the orders of Sir Richard Harliston to prevent its further use. The seigneur of St Ouen was granted permission from the King to crenelate St Ouen’s Manor in 1483, and it is likely that Grosnez Castle was no longer in use at that time. Local tradition has it that much of the stone used to enlarge St Ouen’s Manor was from Grosnez, and that locals also took down the castle deliberately to use the stones on their own land. Excavations by the Société Jersiaise in the 1890s were interpreted as demonstrating the castle was deliberately dismantled rather than had fallen into decay.

1.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Early maps show the castle has certainly been a ruin since the mid-16th century. The first documentary reference to Grosnez Castle in ruins is in 1607 when the Royal Commissioners, sitting in Jersey, were called to decide a suit brought by the Attorney-General challenging the right of the seigneur of St Ouen, Philip de Carteret, to hold his feudal court “upon the Castle of Grosnes” on the grounds that all castles belong to the king; but the Commissioners ruled that, as it was “but a heap of rubbys and stones”, the seigneur might be left in possession.

A 17th century account of Jersey ‘Caesarea’ written by Jean Poingdestre around 1682, and presented to King James II, describes the castle as “a slight thing like a gate without a castle within” but famous for “having been a retiring-place to Philip de Carteret... and his party against Peter de Brezé, pretending to be absolute lord of this island in the latter days of Henry VI”.

In 1806 a naval signal station was established at Grosnez Point to send messages to Guernsey.

19TH CENTURY EXCAVATION

An archaeological investigation and works of restoration and consolidation were carried out between 1882 and 1896 by the Société Jersiaise under Colonel C-P Le Cornu, who described the site before work commenced, “There is nothing standing but the archway and side walls. The rest may be correctly described as stated before the Commissioners in 1607, ‘a heap of stones and rubbish’ covered by a crust of earth bearing slender vegetation”. The site was cleared over about 14 years, establishing the ground plan. The Ditch was also excavated 1895-96 revealing 12 carved corbels, which are now displayed at La Hougue Bie Museum (JERSM/A/0005285).

A report on the excavations by Le Cornu in the Société Jersiaise Bulletin 1897 includes an account from 1883 when the man who rented the quarry next door moved into the recently uncovered castle and established a blacksmiths forge in the small room east of the archway, destroying the nearby buttress and small entrance in the process. Finds recovered during the investigations included iron pivots and bolts for doors, long pieces of unidentified iron, lime and gravel mortar, sea pebbles, dark coloured pottery, a small French coin, architectural stonework and

corbels of Mont Mado granite. 15 sherds of medieval pottery (A/0003533) from Grosnez Castle are held in the Jersey Heritage collection.

It appears that the majority of walls above ground were re-pointed at that time in a Portland cement-based mix with large beach gravel aggregate; the walls also topped with a cement-based coping. Some physical reconstruction was carried out, in particular a lintel was reinstated over the pedestrian entrance beside the main gate, and the cills of the arrow loops in the round towers are most likely modern. The steps leading to the entrance were added in the early 20th century and bear the date 1909 (Gibb 2013).

Grosnez Castle is owned by Rosel Estates Limited but has been managed and operated by Jersey Heritage Trust since 2003. The site is formally protected as a Grade 1 Listed Building for its historical, architectural and archaeological significance (Listed Building ref: OU0020).

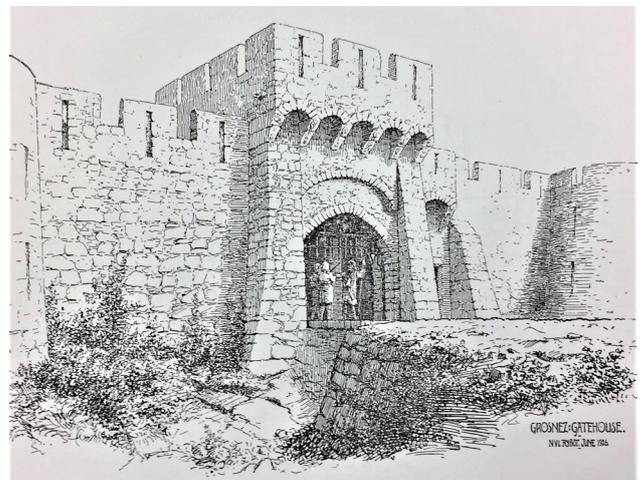


Figure 4: A visit to Grosnez Castle, circa 1900 (SJPA/005867)

Figure 5: Reconstruction of the gatehouse (Rybot 1926)

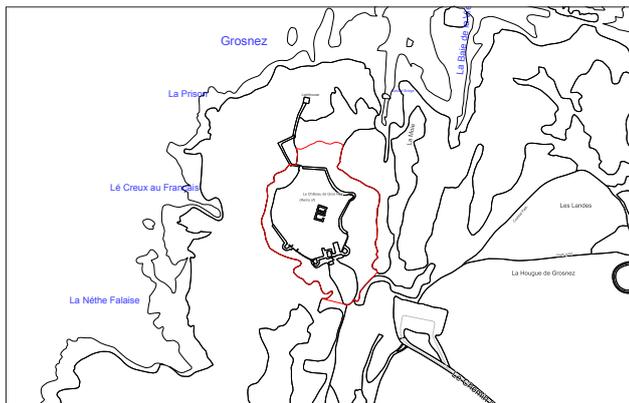


Figure 6: The boundary of the Listed Building, shown in red (Government of Jersey)

1.3 DESCRIPTION

A ruined castle, more in the form of a fortified temporary refuge, as there is no water supply inside the walls, limited accommodation, and no second line of defence to the interior or sally ports for counter-attacks. Although modest, the castle was likely designed by a military engineer experienced in medieval warfare (Rybot 1926) and comparisons have been drawn with the second gate at Mont Orgueil – being similar in plan, height and interior construction – and with the working arrangements of the portcullis and drawbridge almost identical.

The castle consists of a roughly circular masoned enclosure of locally quarried granite – around 75 metres north-south and 65 metres east-west – enclosed by a curtain wall about 250 metres in length. The main defensive works are on the landward (south) side – the other sides being protected by natural steep cliffs some 70 metres high.

The most substantial standing remains are the square gatehouse and the curtain walls on either side. The entrance was protected by a drawbridge and portcullis – a portcullis groove descends to passage level, and below the groove is a pit for a counterpoise type drawbridge. There was possibly a machicolated upper storey. Flanking the gatehouse are two D-shaped, open-backed towers (now reduced to about 2 metres in height). The west tower has remains of two arrow slits at ground level. Between the gatehouse and the east tower is a ramp up to the former wall-walk. There are at least two other towers further around the perimeter wall on the east and west sides, but beyond them the natural defences presumably made flanking towers unnecessary. The standing remains diminish

north of the towers so that little appears above ground other than a few courses of masonry.

In front of the gatehouse is a narrow ditch cut through the solid rock, with an outer structure that may be the base of a simple barbican or the landing for the outer end of the drawbridge (Gibb 2013). Low walls in the centre of the enclosure indicate the location of two former buildings and there are indications of the walls of three lean-to structures against the curtain wall.

Archaeological excavations of the ditch, 1895-96, revealed fallen masonry including 12 carved corbels, probably from above the gateway; now on display at La Hougue Bie Museum (JERSM/A/0005285). The corbels are carved with naïve designs – perhaps by a local mason. The most notable images show a head with a crown and forked beard (thought to be King Edward III), and a ‘gibe’ or insulting gesture to the enemy in the form a face with its tongue sticking out. There are other geometrical designs, a Saltire Cross, the Star of David (also present in St Lawrence Church), and a hand with a cross within a triangle on its palm.

Jersey Heritage commissioned a LiDAR survey of the Channel Islands in 2020. The LiDAR imagery shows an unrecorded square structure west of the two extant buildings (M and N) and of the same size and shape.

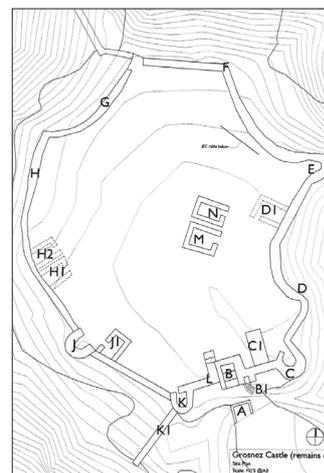
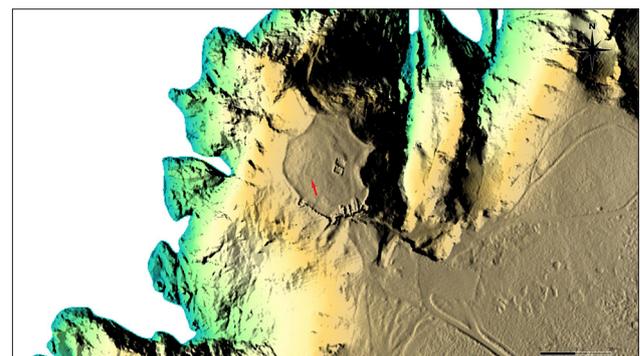


Figure 7: Site plan (Gibb 2013)

Figure 8: LiDAR imagery showing previously unrecorded building (Jersey Heritage 2020)



1.3 DESCRIPTION



Figure 9: The castle viewed from the southerly approach, showing the gatehouse and flanking towers

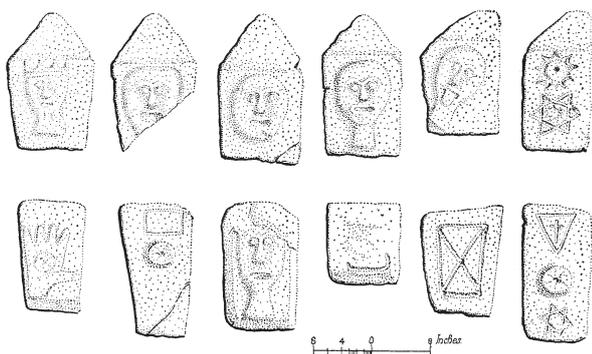
Figure 10: The gatehouse viewed from the (south) exterior

Figure 11: The gatehouse viewed from the (north) interior

Figure 12: The gatehouse showing the drawbridge pit, portcullis groove and ditch beyond

Figure 13: One of the towers along the curtain wall, looking west

Figure 14: Remains of buildings to the interior



NLR

Figure 15: The corbels from Grosnez Castle (Rybot 1926)

Figure 16: The 'gibe' corbel at La Hougue Bie Museum



1.4 ECOLOGY

Grosnez Castle is located within the Les Landes Site of Special Interest - Jersey's largest single expanse of maritime heathland which contains a variety of habitats. The gorse supports the rare Dartford Warbler, and Linnet, Stonechat, Kestrel, Raven, Peregrine Falcon and Meadow Pipit are recorded regularly. The plant life features Cross-leaved Heath, Spotted Cat's Ear and many other rare species. Dominant plants include Common Gorse, low-lying Western Gorse, Heather and Bell Heather. The area supports over 200 species of heathland plants, several of which are considered rare in the British Isles.

1.5 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Conservation Statement has established that Grosnez Castle is of significance to Jersey and internationally.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE

Grosnez Castle is of significance as a rare example of a medieval refuge, not meant as a major fortification but as a temporary defence against limited raids for the local population.

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

The design of the layout of the site and the standing structures demonstrate evidence of medieval military engineering and warfare, with some comparisons with elements of Mont Orgueil.

The location of the castle can still be read in terms of its strategic defence value as originally conceived.

SETTING AND LANDSCAPE VALUE

The castle is a prominent feature of the Les Landes landscape, and is evocative of Jersey's military history.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH VALUES

Grosnez Castle is a valuable educational resource to inform people of the Island's history and defensive architecture.

SOCIAL VALUE

Grosnez Castle is a resource for informal recreation, for education on Jersey's military history and architecture, and as a resource for inspiration - particularly painting, drawing and photography.

Grosnez Castle is designated by the States of Jersey as a Grade 1 Listed Building.

ECONOMIC VALUE

The economic value of Grosnez Castle lies primarily in its indirect role in contributing to Jersey's tourism offer - the castle, set on Grosnez Point, being one of the area's characteristic images.

2 CONSERVATION POLICIES

This part of the Conservation Statement indicates how the various individual values placed on the property are vulnerable to damage, and then proposes a series of Conservation Statement Policies, which should ensure that the significance and values of the property are protected and, wherever possible, enhanced for public enjoyment and benefit.

The framework of policies seeks to:

- Preserve and enhance the significance of the historical building and its setting for future generations, and ensure that all conservation work is undertaken in strict accordance with international best practice;
- Guide management proposals for the preservation and future development of the property as a heritage and educational asset;
- Ensure that the property can be maintained as a sustainable heritage asset for the foreseeable future.

The conservation policies that are set out are intended to ensure an adequate balance between all the values placed on the property during its ongoing management and in any future proposals to develop it; conserving Grosnez Castle as a heritage asset to the highest possible standards, whilst securing maximum benefit to the community. For the purposes of the Statement, the term development includes repair, restoration, interpretation, and the provision of facilities to encourage and improve public enjoyment and sustainability.

2.1 VULNERABILITY

Grosnez Castle has been in a ruinous state for over 500 years and is in an exposed coastal cliff-top location. The fabric of the buildings is generally in a stable condition but without proper maintenance and repair, the unprotected historic fabric of the masonry ruins will be subject to the full effects of weathering and vulnerable to deterioration, decay and collapse from a variety of agents; including

uncontrolled intrusive plant growth. In recent years there has been some decay and collapse of standing structures.

The most recent detailed site assessment is the Condition Survey carried out by Antony Gibb Ltd on behalf of Jersey Heritage in September 2013.

2.2 CONSERVATION PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES

The policies set out in this Conservation Statement seek to ensure compliance with international and States of Jersey laws, planning policies, principles, guidelines, and best practice concerning the conservation and development of historic properties. In particular the policies pertaining to Listed Buildings and Places in the Island Plan (2011) and Planning Advice Note 6: Managing Change in Historic Buildings (2008).

There are also a range of policies, principles, and guidelines for the care of heritage sites and these are set out in a range of international documents. Clear policies for repair and restoration are set out in the international Venice Charter (1964) and the ICOMOS specialist charters, in particular the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter (1979 – revised in 1981 and 1988), whilst the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1988) and the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta 1992), both signed by the States of Jersey, are more concerned with sustainable access and interpretation. The British Standard Guide to the principles of the conservation of historic buildings (BS 7913:1998) is a valuable standard in that it sets out general conservation principles relating to historic buildings as well as providing definitions of terminology. English Heritage's advisory publication Informed Conservation (Clark, 2001) makes a series of valuable suggestions.

The Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 affords protection to the ecology of the Island and has been supplemented by a Biodiversity Strategy;

Policies NE1 & NE2 in the Island Plan (Revised 2011); and by Supplementary Planning Guidance on the Natural Environment.

2.3 CONSERVATION STATEMENT POLICIES

CULTURAL POLICIES (CONSERVATION)

Policy CP1: Seek to preserve the setting of Grosnez Castle and the contribution that it makes to the landscape.

Reason: The setting of Grosnez Castle makes a major contribution to the character of the surrounding area. Inappropriate and encroaching development could have a detrimental effect on the heritage value of the property and its contribution to the landscape.

Implementation:

CP1.1 Ensure that any proposals for alterations to Grosnez Castle and the approaches to it are not visually intrusive to the site and the locality.

CP1.2 Make representations on proposals for new development, redevelopment, or alterations to existing buildings in the vicinity of Grosnez Castle, which would have a harmful effect on the setting of the site.

Policy CP2: Meet legal and statutory requirements having regard to Jersey Heritage's obligations to the States of Jersey to comply with the Island's laws; with policies contained in the Island Plan; and with supplementary planning guidance.

Reason: Jersey Heritage is legally obliged to satisfy these requirements in respect to the transfer to it of responsibility for the management of the site. The buildings on the site are Grade 1 Listed and it is important that the highest possible standards are applied.

Implementation:

CP2.1 Satisfy local planning requirements, and particularly policies relating to Listed historic buildings.

CP2.2 Comply with local building byelaws as far as they are relevant.

CP2.3 Comply with Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law (1989).

CP2.4 Comply with provisions of environmental health legislation.

Policy CP3: Conserve, repair and maintain the buildings at Grosnez Castle in accordance with the conservation philosophy stated in this document and conservation good practice, as outlined in national guidelines and international conventions.

Reason: The buildings and remains on the site are of international significance and it is important that the highest possible standards are applied to their restoration and maintenance.

Implementation:

CP3.1 Ensure that staff of Jersey Heritage, its advisors and contractors are familiar with the relevant international practice and guidelines pertaining to the historic property, and seek to apply them in all works that are proposed and undertaken, whenever it is appropriate to do so.

CP3.2 Employ suitably qualified professionals to prepare specifications and to supervise all works.

CP3.3 Employ appropriately skilled and qualified contractors and craftspeople with experience of similar conservation work for all repairs.

CP3.4 Ensure access arrangements for conservation and maintenance works are carefully planned so as to cause the least damage to the historic fabric, while ensuring all visitor management and health and safety provisions are adequately met.

Policy CP4: Make decisions concerning repair and restoration based on the best available information about the original fabric and form of the structure.

Reason: The historical integrity of the buildings at Grosnez Castle could be adversely affected by the use of inappropriate materials or the inaccurate representation of lost features.

2.3 CONSERVATION STATEMENT POLICIES

Implementation:

CP4.1 Undertake appropriate levels of research prior to the commencement of repairs or restoration works. This might range from archaeological recording and archival research to the specialist study of materials.

CP4.2 If any new works are proposed which might adversely affect historic fabric, seek to mitigate those affects either by a change of design or, as a last resort, by recording historic fabric before it is removed.

Policy CP5: Employ the most appropriate materials and methods of construction in all repairs and works of restoration.

Reason: The use of inappropriate materials and methods will adversely affect the historical integrity of the site and be damaging to its role as a heritage asset.

Implementation:

CP5.1 Ensure techniques employed for conservation works are those methods recommended by reputable conservation bodies and institutions.

CP5.2 Whenever possible, use traditional, like-for-like, materials and methods for all repairs and restoration works. It may be necessary to employ the use of specialist materials and conservation repairs techniques that may not be available in Jersey. For these reasons it may sometimes be necessary to source materials and craftsmen with appropriate skills outside Jersey.

CP5.3 The use of modern materials as an expedient during repair is not considered good practice. However, if no alternative course of action is available then they should be capable of being removed without damage to the historic fabric.

CP5.4 Where modern materials have been used previously and are seen to be harming the fabric or integrity of the historic building, and where removal will not cause further damage, then these should where possible be removed and new repairs using traditional materials and techniques implemented.

Policy CP6: Ensure that the historic property and

its integrity, including any below ground material of archaeological value, are not adversely affected by alterations, new development or the provision of services.

Reason: The historical integrity of the site could be harmed by the construction of new structures and the provision of services could damage standing fabric or buried remains.

Implementation:

CP6.1 Any investigation or excavation must be based on a thorough understanding of the site and commenced only after sufficient desk-based assessment has been carried out.

CP6.2 Maintain and implement a strategy whereby services are installed with a minimal loss of historic fabric and in routes where they are accessible for future work.

CP6.3 Means of maintaining necessary environmental and security conditions to be designed and executed in a way so as not to harmfully impact on the historic fabric.

CP6.4 Wherever possible, ensure that functions and services that may adversely affect the historic significance and integrity of the property are placed elsewhere and/or in newer parts of the site.

Policy CP7: Mitigate risks and vulnerabilities affecting the cultural significance of the property by taking appropriate and timely actions.

Reason: Unless the buildings are adequately maintained they will deteriorate, causing loss of historic fabric and integrity.

Implementation:

CP7.1 Prepare an on-going maintenance plan, with annual programmes of repair and a phased maintenance schedule.

CP7.2 Prepare a detailed risk assessment to identify areas at risk from fire, extreme weather, high winds, heavy rainfall and flooding, and include preventative measures in the property maintenance plan.

CP7.3 Undertake regular condition audits of the

buildings, preferably on a five-year cycle.

CP7.4 Identify the carrying capacity for the various spaces at Grosnez Castle to determine limitations on visitor numbers at events.

Policy CP8: Maintain consistent records of research and work undertaken at the property.

Reason: To ensure an accurate record of works and the long-term sustainability of the fabric.

Implementation:

CP8.1 Ensure that a record is made of all alterations to the fabric, including ongoing maintenance, repair and servicing works, and that this is deposited in an appropriate off-site archive.

CP8.2 Ensure these records are regularly updated.

Policy CP9: Protect the architectural and archaeological fabric of Grosnez Castle as a resource for research, and promote interest in its study.

Reason: The standing fabric of the buildings, and the below ground archaeological remains are important sources of information pertaining to the past uses of the site and the sequence of construction on it.

Implementation:

CP9.1 Encourage scholarly interest in the study of Grosnez Castle.

CP9.2 Small scale archaeological excavations should be avoided wherever possible, unless they are evaluations undertaken as a precursor to development or the provision of underground services.

CP9.3 Allow for an archaeological watching brief during significant repairs or ground disturbance, in accordance with the standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the Jersey Heritage archaeological protocol.

CP9.4 Ensure that a record is made of all alterations to the fabric and that this is deposited in an appropriate archive.

Policy CP10: Encourage the dissemination of

information on the archaeology, history and architecture of Grosnez Castle.

Reason: Information relating to the site, which has been derived from archival and on-site research, is only of value to the community if it is made available in a readily-accessible form.

Implementation:

CP10.1 Support the publication of material relating to the history, architecture, and archaeology of the site.

CP10.2 Ensure that original archival material and copies of relevant studies and investigations are deposited in an accessible location, such as the Jersey Archive.

NATURAL POLICIES

Policy NP1: Protect and enhance the value of Grosnez Castle as part of the Les Landes SSI.

Reason: Les Landes is of significance as Jersey's largest single expanse of maritime heathland, which contains a variety of habitats supporting many rare species such as the Dartford Warbler, Cross-leaved Heath and Spotted Cat's Ear.

Implementation:

NP1.1 Undertake additional wildlife surveys in order to establish the extent and range of habitats that exist on the castle site.

NP1.2 Monitor and protect existing habitats from unnecessary damage during normal visitor activities; routine maintenance of the fabric and vegetation; and during any proposed repairs or new development.

NP1.3 Enhance existing habitats, for example by encouraging vegetation growth in areas where it will not be damaging to the fabric of the historic buildings are their setting.

Policy NP2: Encourage interest in the natural values of Grosnez Castle.

Reason: To achieve greater educational and public engagement with the site's wildlife interests.

2.3 CONSERVATION STATEMENT POLICIES

Implementation:

NP2.1 Draw greater attention, by means of interpretation, to the wildlife interest of the site.

NP2.2 Encourage the use of the site by individuals or specialist interest groups.

SOCIAL POLICIES

Policy SP1: Convey the significance and values of Grosnez Castle in various forms of interpretation.

Reason: To ensure that the visitors' experience is enjoyable; and that a genuine understanding of the site is possible.

Implementation:

SP1.3 Provide a good range of interpretation that will enhance the visitor experience, whilst maintaining the integrity of the historic property.

SP1.3 When major conservation works are being undertaken, the works and their purpose should be conveyed to visitors, including provision of indirect or managed direct access.

Policy SP2: Maintain a good provision of physical, social and intellectual access to the property that will promote its significance and values to a wide audience.

Reason: Access to the site is desirable for people of all ages and abilities.

Implementation:

SP2.1 Produce interpretive material that is easily available and accessible to a range of audiences, and considers those with physical and non-physical disabilities.

SP2.2: Designs and strategies to ensure the safety of all users of the site should be in keeping with the property and its setting, as defined in this Conservation Statement.

SP2.3: In undertaking access improvements, the presumption should be in favour of the preservation

of the historic fabric, unless a convincing case can be made for alteration. Reasonable alternatives should be considered before alterations are permitted to the historic fabric.

ECONOMIC POLICIES

Policy EP1: Manage and develop Grosnez Castle as a sustainable heritage asset to the benefit of the local community and visitors to the Island.

Reason: to ensure that Grosnez Castle can continue as a heritage asset for the foreseeable future and contribute to the local economy. Unless sufficient income can be derived, it will prove difficult to manage and maintain the property in an appropriate manner.

Implementation:

EP1.1 Manage the property in a way that maximises income from all existing sources, without damaging its authenticity and integrity.

EP1.2 Undertake necessary and urgent repairs based on available funding.

EP1.3 Seek to identify and secure additional sources of revenue income.

IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

Jersey Heritage will implement the Conservation Statement Policies during its management of Grosnez Castle and comply with them during any future proposals to conserve and develop the site. The Conservation Statement will be reviewed at appropriate times in order to ensure compliance with changing circumstances, changing approaches to conservation, and changing visitor patterns.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Antony Gibb Ltd, Condition Survey carried out on behalf of Jersey Heritage, September 2013.

Le Cornu, C-P. 1897. Le Chateau de Grosnez. Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise, Vol.4, pp14-49.

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