



A
CONSERVATION STATEMENT
for
LA ROCCO TOWER
JERSEY



2011

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INTRODUCTION

The subject of the Conservation Statement is La Rocco Tower, built between 1796-1801 in St Ouen's Bay, 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.

The preparation of the Conservation Statement has been undertaken by Roger Hills BA MA DipBldgCons (RICS) IHBC, Jersey Heritage Head of Historic Buildings. Discussions were held with a number of people during the preparation of the Conservation Statement and Jersey Heritage would particularly like to thank the members of the Conservation Advisory Group for their contributions and help:

John Clarke	<i>Société Jersiaise</i>
Richard Le Sueur	<i>The National Trust for Jersey</i>
Michael Ginns	<i>Channel Islands Occupation Society</i>

Drafts of the document were circulated and commented on at various stages during their production and the document was approved by the Board of Trustees of Jersey Heritage at a meeting held on 19th September 2011.

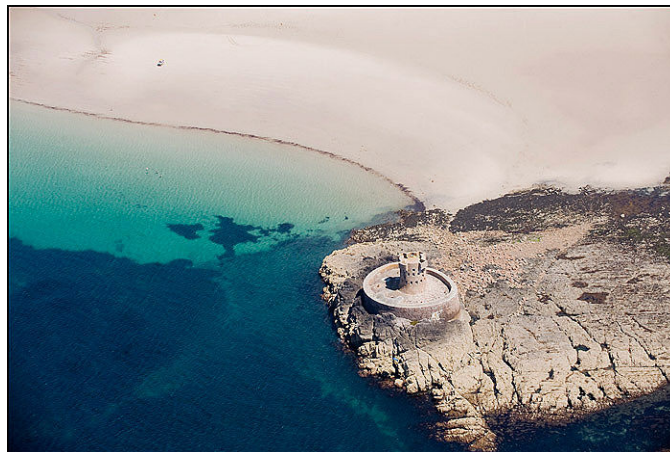
PART ONE: SIGNIFICANCE

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.

Topography

La Rocco Tower is located at the west end of Jersey in the Parish of St Brelade, on a natural outcrop of Jersey shale in an inter-tidal position almost half a mile offshore in St Ouen's Bay. It is surrounded by water at high tide and exposed at low tide.



Historical overview

La Rocco derives its name from *La Rocque Ho* or *Rocque Hou*, meaning rocky islet.



de Beurain Map, 1757, showing jagged islet pre-tower

The only known evidence in archaeological remains, documents or the surviving structures for occupation or human activity on the site prior to the building of the tower in the late 18th century is the suggested remains of a megalithic structure 175m south-east of the tower - a row of 20 paired blocks of granite running in a straight line, east to west.

The appointment of Sir Henry Seymour Conway as Governor and Captain General in 1772 marked the onset of one of the most critical periods in the Island's history. Conway was unusually well-versed in the theory of fortifications and obtained approval and funding from the King for an ambitious programme of new coastal defences in response to the possible threat of French invasion, "erecting on the shore of the several bays, a number of Round Towers, built of masonry from 30 to 40 feet high, and at the distance of about 500 yards from each other - the bottom of these to a height of 10 or 12 feet absolutely solid, the walls above strong pierced with loopholes for musquetry in two stages, & on the top, where it is proposed to place Amusettes (small cannon) a parapet of brick...These towers would annoy the enemy excessively in their boats, & in our principal bays could not be battered by their ships, as the shores there are very flat".

A programme of construction of round towers around the coast of Jersey began in 1778, but it was not until the French later threatened invasion from St Malo in 1794 that serious consideration was given to building a coastal tower at La Rocco to guard the southern end of St Ouen's Bay - an offshore reef at the north of the bay historically offering natural protection to that area.

In the spring of 1796, Major General Gordon issued orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Evelegh, Commanding Royal Engineers in Jersey, to “*provide all the necessary materials, tools etc and commence in-excavating and levelling the Rock called L’Rocco in St Ouen’s Bay, and proceed with all dispatch possible to erect a battery of masonry thereon, for five pieces of Cannon according to your own plan already approved*”.

The work was started but soon held up for lack of funds. Evelegh’s successor Colonel Benjamin Fisher wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor on 8th August 1798 asking for the authority to spend £3,400 on completing the tower and so saving the work already done. The Duke of Portland, in a letter dated 27th August 1798 acknowledges Fisher’s letter and authorises the completion of the works.

A report of the different gun batteries in Jersey, written in August 1797 includes the note, “*N.B. There are five 24 Pounders mounted on a temporary platform in St Ouen’s Bay (near Tower A) that were sent from Mont Orgueil Castle, and are intended for the new Battery at La Rocco*”.

Eventually, an Act of the States of Jersey dated 12th May 1801 records that the tower had just been finished and was to be known as ‘Gordon’s Tower’, in honour of the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Island. The tower is called ‘Gordon’s Tower’ on the map in Plee’s Account of Jersey, published in 1817.



Neele Map 1817

La Rocco was the 23rd and last coastal tower in Jersey to be built following the Conway design – also being the largest and most heavily armed of the whole series. It maintained a military role into the mid-19th century, as evidenced by a Royal Engineers report in January 1848 which records that *La Rocco Tower and Battery* (as it had by then become known) was armed with five 32 Pounder guns.

In addition, the picturesque appearance and setting of the tower attracted a number of artists throughout the 19th century.



painting by Young c.1820



drawing by Stanmore 1858



painting by Oules 1876

The tower's military role declined in the second half of the 19th century until in 1896 La Rocco Tower and Battery was included in a list of War Department properties identified as available for disposal through cession or sale. The States of Jersey eventually bought the site from the Crown in 1923 for £100, for the purpose of providing a landmark for shipping (although there is no evidence that it was ever used as such).



photograph by Emile Guiton 1939

During World War Two, St. Ouen's Bay was considered as the most likely beach for an Allied landing. The German occupying forces constructed a large number of defensive structures throughout the area including the modification and re-use of earlier fortifications, whose strategic position and robustness of construction again proved to be of military value. The Germans adapted La Rocco Tower and installed landmines around the tower for use against the Allies, the explosives being wired to La Braye slipway. The accidental detonation of some of these landmines in 1943 inflicted damage to the tower, particularly the loss of parts of the projecting machicolations and the breaching of the southern part of the gun platform (it is most likely that this damage was caused by an accidental explosion rather than being the result of deliberate target practice by German artillery as is a commonly held belief). The expelled granite masonry is still strewn over the surrounding shale reef to this day.

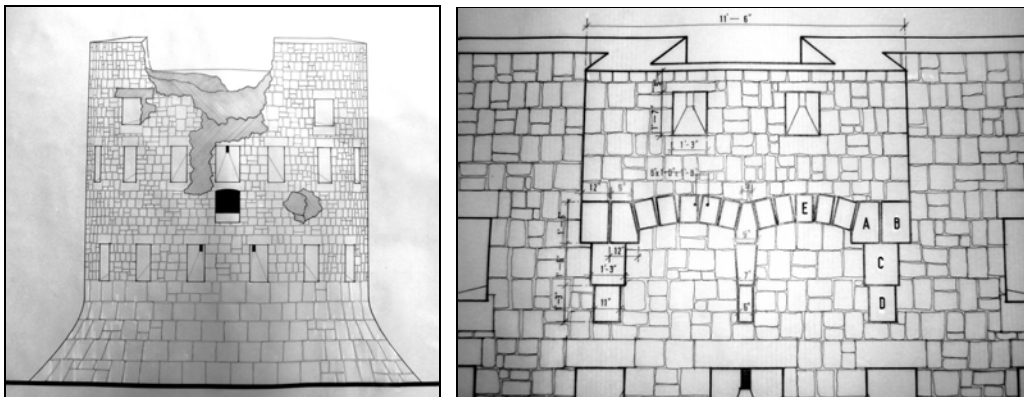


photographs of La Rocco Tower 1962

The physical condition of the tower deteriorated steadily in the following decades. The Harbours and Airport Committee presented a report on La Rocco Tower to the States on 9th November 1962, *“This Tower, sometimes known as Gordon Tower, was purchased from the War Department by the States in 1923 for the purpose of providing a land mark for shipping. In the contract of purchase the War Department claimed the right to re-take possession of the Tower, with the battery appurtenances for the protection of the Island in case of need. During the German occupation the Tower was used for target practice and in 1948 it was reported to the Committee of the day that this had resulted in breaches in the walls and that heavy seas had caused further deterioration. The Committee was then advised that the*

damage to the outer walls as well as to the Tower itself was beyond ordinary repair and that the cost or reinstatement would be excessive. In the light of this report it was then decided not to carry out any repairs. Since 1948 there has been further deterioration as can be seen by the photographs taken recently...and it is impossible at this stage to give any clear indication of the cost of the reinstatement mainly because of unknown factors such as tidal and weather conditions. The Committee itself is not unanimous that the Tower should be repaired and considers that it is a matter on which the States must decide". The repair works were not carried out at that time.

By the late 1960s, the public outcry grew at the lack of government action in protecting the tower and the erosion beneath the foundations had accelerated to such an extent that it was feared the tower would not survive another winter. Writing in 1996, Dick Le Sueur recalled the efforts to save La Rocco Tower, "It was left to the mercy of the rough seas for over 24 years and was in danger of being destroyed. After much agitation by the public the States obtained an approximate estimate for restoration of the Tower by Coode & Partners for £90,000. After a lengthy States debate this was turned down. The Association of Jersey Architects with the backing of the National Trust for Jersey kept pressing the Public Works Department to do something. Eventually the Secretary of the AJA, Mr Geoffrey Myers, at his own expense employed a civil engineer to prepare a realistically priced scheme for carrying out the work. A firm estimate of £35,000 was obtained from Messrs. Ronez Ltd using ready mixed concrete pumped across the beach at low tide each day to seal the gaps and replace the granite work. This was the first time ready mixed concrete was used in the Island. On the 29th October 1968, after a second lengthy debate, the President of the Public Works Committee, deputy Jeune, obtained the approval of the House for the States to pay half the costs if the public would contribute the other half"



Public Buildings & Works drawings 1971

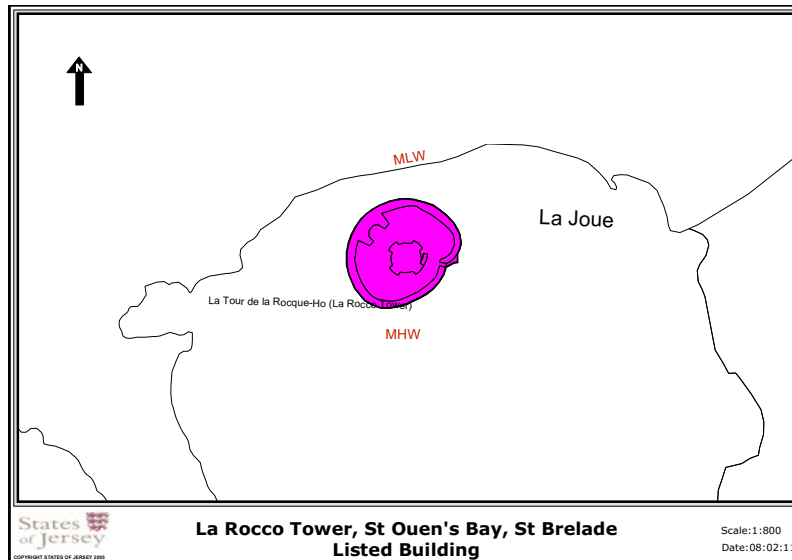
La Rocco Tower Appeal Committee was formed to raise the £17,500 required, the appeal backed by the Jersey Evening Post. A number of functions were held to raise the money and a range of donations came in from the public – including £5,000 from the National Trust for Jersey, £16 – 5s from St John's School Jumble Sale, £1 from the 15th La Moye Brownie Pack, £800 from the Association of Jersey Architects and £65 from the auction of a Jersey spoon. The money was raised in only 102 days and repair works began on 5th May 1969.



photograph of repair works underway

The restoration was a great example of the Island community pulling together to save its built heritage, and through the campaigning efforts of the Association of Jersey Architects with the National Trust for Jersey, and with the help of funds raised by public donation, La Rocco Tower was finally restored by 1972.

La Rocco Tower is owned by the States of Jersey and maintained on its behalf as an historic monument by the Transport & Technical Services Department. The site is formally protected as a Listed Building for its historical and architectural significance (Listed Building ref: BR0089).



Description

La Rocco Tower was the last coastal tower in Jersey to be built following the Conway design. It comprises a fortified central tower with large surrounding gun platform, built in an elevated position on top of an offshore rocky outcrop.

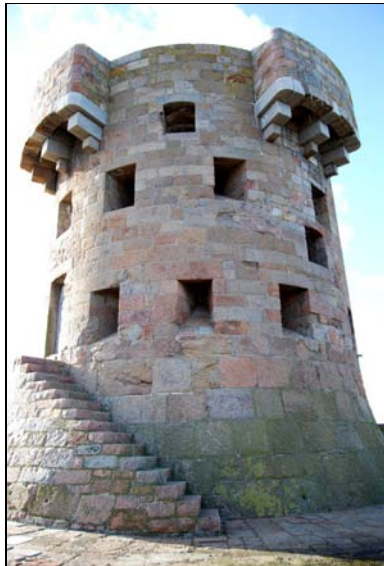
The tower has a circular plan and is arranged on four levels. The external walls are built of very regular squared and well-tooled blocks of granite, with dressed granite around openings and for the cantilevers of the projecting machicolations. The tower differs in profile from its predecessors as its walls are steeply battered only to a height of around 10ft (rather than the full height), above which they rise vertically.

The battered basement level has no external openings and houses the brick vaulted magazine. The single doorway into the tower is raised at first floor level (originally reached by removable ladder but now by granite steps installed at a later date after demilitarisation of the site). Above the door lintel is a stone inscribed with the date *1800*.

At both first and second floor levels there is a circuit of square headed loopholes (with internal brick dressings) designed for musketeers - angled downward for close-range fire. Above these are small windows with cambered heads. There is a granite fireplace on both floors, and access between these floors is via a spiral stair within the thickness of the wall.

The roof platform is supported off the vault below – accessed via a ladder. There is a masonry parapet with four doubled-up projecting machicolations. There is evidence of the damage caused by the landmine explosion(s) during the Second World War - including impact scars on the external walls of the

tower - and areas of rebuilding and repair carried out in the 1970s, most notably the machicolations.



Around the base of the tower is a large stone-built gun battery. The platform is generally oval in plan (this resulting from the 1972 reconstruction, as the original layout was a more irregular 'clover-leaf' plan with lobes housing the five traversing guns). The tall encircling defensive wall of the platform is constructed of dressed granite and in places is of a height equivalent to the tower. External access into the battery is via a narrow land-facing gateway – curving granite steps with iron balustrade leading up from the rocky outcrop below (also steps and slopes cut into the natural shale bedrock lead from the beach).

The battery platform is stone-paved with granite-mounting posts for the guns – those on the north side apparently in situ, whilst those on the south side reinstated (the southern section of the platform being severely damaged by the German landmine explosion(s) and rebuilt in 1972). On the northwest side of the battery (facing out to sea) the original traversing gun platform was adapted in 1941 to house a German installation. There is a pair of inward projecting walls of dressed granite with integral storage, which flank a raised concrete platform incorporating the c.1800 circular granite trackway for traversing gun, in the centre of which is an iron mounting post. The seaward side of this position is reinforced with approximately 7ft of beach pebble concrete.



first floor



second floor



access to roof platform

Ecology

La Rocco Tower is built on an offshore rocky outcrop in St Ouen's Bay, which is characterised by inter-tidal flats and reefs.

Although La Rocco Tower itself is not thought to provide a wildlife habitat, the marine environment in which it sits has a wide range of habitats and marine species, particularly in the littoral zone, which is the area between the tides. The extent and character of Jersey's reefs and inter-tidal flats are exceptional in Europe. Jersey also lies on two migratory flyways and the shorelines are internationally important for over-wintering waterfowl.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural value

The cultural value of La Rocco Tower lies in the fabric and history of the site; its setting and contribution to the local seascape; and its role as a resource for historical, architectural and military research.

The tower is significant as an integral part of a group of surviving Conway towers in Jersey that not only illustrates the changing political and strategic military history of the Island in the late 18th and 19th century, but represents a turning point in the history of defence strategy across Europe, and global trends in the history of war. It is also the largest and most heavily armed of the whole series and the only Conway-type tower to survive on the west coast.

The adaptation and re-use of the tower by the German occupying forces in the early 1940s provides a direct and tangible association with events that are of outstanding universal significance.

The restoration of the tower in the late 1960s / early 1970s is a significant example of the Island community pulling together to save its built heritage.

The tower is of outstanding scenic value – not only striking and photogenic in itself – but making a major contribution to the St Ouen’s Bay seascape. The doubled-up machicolations and large surrounding stone gun battery give La Rocco Tower a distinctive silhouette, which has become one of the iconic images of Jersey.

Natural value

The natural value of La Rocco Tower lies in its inter-tidal location, which supports a wide range of habitats and marine species. It is designated in the Jersey Island Plan (2011 Policy NE6) within the ‘Coastal National Park’.

Social value

The social value of La Rocco Tower is as a resource for informal recreation and fishing, as a resource for education on history and architecture, as a resource for inspiration - particularly painting, drawing and photography – and as a landmark for navigation.



print by Buesnel 1970s

Economic value

The economic value of La Rocco Tower lies primarily in its indirect role in contributing to tourism generally in Jersey. The tower, set within the sweep of St Ouen’s Bay, being one of the Island’s iconic images.



Jersey Tourism image

Statement of significance

The Conservation Statement establishes that La Rocco Tower is of significance:

- as a fortification which was part of the changing political and strategic military history of the island in the late 18th and 19th century; and as an integral part of a group of 17 surviving Conway towers in Jersey that represent a turning point in the history of defence strategy across Europe, and global trends in the history of war;
- as an 1800 fortification that was adapted to become part of the 'Atlantic Wall' and German efforts to turn the Channel Islands into an impregnable fortress;
- as an example of community-led restoration of the built heritage;
- as a place designated by the States of Jersey as a Site of Special Interest;
- as a place of special architectural, historic and seascape / landscape value;
- as a place of outstanding character within a rich inter-tidal marine environment;
- as a resource for education of people of all ages on history and architecture;
- as an icon for Jersey tourism;
- as a resource for inspiration, particularly painting, drawing and photography.

PART TWO: CONSERVATION POLICY

This part of the Conservation Statement indicates how the various individual values placed on the site are vulnerable to loss or damage, and then proposes a series of Conservation Statement Policies, which should ensure that the range of interests at La Rocco Tower 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 remains; the surrounding wildlife habitats; and the character and setting of the site for future generations, and ensure that they are conserved in strict accordance with international best practice;
- Guide management proposals for the preservation and future development of the site as a heritage and educational asset;
- Ensure that the site can survive as a sustainable heritage asset for the foreseeable future.

VULNERABILITY

The historic fabric is vulnerable to neglect through lack of maintenance. The tower is in an exposed offshore location and is subject to extreme weather conditions and the threat of tidal erosion. Ill-maintained structures will also 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. Roofs and walls need to be kept in good repair and plants need to be managed so that their roots do not cause damage to the standing fabric.

The historical integrity of La Rocco Tower is vulnerable to the use of inappropriate materials or methods of repair and to restoration works or new developments that are not sympathetic to the original fabric, its history, and its setting.

The tower makes a major contribution to the St Ouen's Bay seascape. Conversely the setting of the tower is important to its integrity and attraction as an historic asset. Both the local landscape and the setting of the tower are vulnerable to inappropriate development.

The remains of the tower are an important resource for research. They are vulnerable to change, particularly those involving structural alterations to the fabric or disturbance to the ground, for example for the installation of services.

The natural values of the inter-tidal area around La Rocco Tower are vulnerable to loss or damage through pollution and contamination, and by excessive human disturbance.

The value of the site as a resource for informal recreation, and as a resource for education and inspiration is vulnerable to lack of access, inappropriate or poor presentation; and lack of adequate interpretation.

Damage to the cultural and natural values of La Rocco Tower would impact on its economic value as an iconic landmark and its ability to support tourism to the Island.

CONSERVATION STATEMENT POLICIES

This section of the Conservation Statement sets out a series of policies, which are intended to ensure an adequate balance between all the values placed on the site during its ongoing management and in any future proposals to develop it; conserving La Rocco Tower 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.

CULTURAL POLICIES (CP1 – CP10)

The policies in this group seek to ensure compliance with international and States of Jersey laws, planning policies, principles, guidelines, and best practice concerning the conservation and development of La Rocco Tower.

POLICY CP1: To conserve, repair, maintain and, wherever possible, enhance the buildings and remains of La Rocco Tower in accordance with international conservation laws, policies, principles, and best practice.

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

There are a plethora 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.

The legislation and planning policy guidelines applying to Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas in the UK can be considered as setting out codes of good practice, but are not statutory in

Jersey, whilst English Heritage's advisory publication on understanding historic buildings (Clark K 2001 *Informed Conservation*) makes a series of valuable suggestions.

Recommendation for implementation:

CP1.1 Ensure that staff of Jersey Heritage and its advisors are familiar with the relevant international practice and guidelines pertaining to sites of this type and seek to apply them to La Rocco Tower whenever it is appropriate to do so.

POLICY CP2: To 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 Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002 is the law controlling development on the Island. It contains a number of relevant provisions, including Articles 50-56, which apply to Sites of Special Interest. Article 54 provides additional control of certain operations and change in use, which while not amounting to development, adversely affects the special interest of the site.

The policies pertaining to Listed Buildings and Places in the Island Plan (2011 Policies HE1 & HE5) are relevant. The Plan notes that La Rocco Tower is within the Coastal National Park (Policy NE6). Planning Advice Note 6: Managing Change in Historic Buildings (2008) is also applicable to the site.

The Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 makes provision for the protection of specified wild animals, birds and plants and their habitats and has been supplemented by a Biodiversity Strategy; Policies NE1 & NE2 in the Island Plan; and by Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance on the Natural Environment.

Recommendations for implementation:

CP2.1 Satisfy local planning requirements, and particularly policies relating to sites of special interest, archaeology, registered historic buildings, and biodiversity.

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: To seek to preserve the setting of La Rocco Tower and the contribution that it makes to the landscape and seascape.

Reason: The setting of the tower and the uninterrupted views of it from the sea and land are important to its historical integrity, whilst it makes a major contribution to the character of St Ouen's Bay. Inappropriate and encroaching development near to the site or in its immediate vicinity could have a detrimental effect on the heritage value of the property and its contribution to the surrounding area.

Recommendations for implementation:

CP3.1 Ensure that any proposals for permanent alterations to La Rocco Tower and the approaches to it are not visually intrusive to the site and the locality.

CP3.2 Make representations on proposals for new development, redevelopment, or alterations to existing buildings in the vicinity of La Rocco Tower, which would have a harmful effect on the setting of the site.

POLICY CP4: To ensure that the structural remains of La Rocco Tower are adequately maintained.

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

Recommendations for implementation:

CP4.1 Undertake regular condition audits of the buildings, preferably on a four or five-year cycle.

CP4.2 Identify and deal with any repairs that are considered urgent.

CP4.3 Prepare an on-going maintenance strategy, with annual programmes of repair and a phased maintenance schedule.

CP4.4 Seek to ensure adequate funding for the works.

POLICY CP5: To ensure that all repair works and any new development are specified, supervised, and undertaken by professional consultants and appropriately experienced contractors.

Reason: All works associated with historic buildings are specialist in their nature and they are liable to be damaged both physically and in their integrity by repairs or new works that are inappropriate in their design, use of materials, or form of construction.

Recommendations for implementation:

CP5.1 Employ professional staff and consultants to prepare specifications and to supervise all works.

CP5.2 Employ appropriately skilled contractors and craftsmen with experience of conservation work for all repairs.

POLICY CP6: To 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 tower could be adversely affected by the use of inappropriate materials or the inaccurate representation of lost features.

Recommendations for implementation:

CP6.1 Undertake appropriate levels of research prior to the commencement of repairs or restoration works. This might include archaeological recording of standing fabric to determine original form and the extent of later alterations, and the specialist study of materials.

CP6.2 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 CP7: To 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.

Recommendations for implementation:

CP7.1 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.

CP7.2 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.

CP7.3 Identify and prepare a list for the removal of inappropriate modern materials and repairs, such as cement pointing, and their replacement with traditional materials.

POLICY CP8: To ensure that historic fabric, both standing and buried below the surface, and the historical integrity of the tower are not adversely affected by 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.

Recommendations for implementation:

CP8.1 Wherever possible, additional spaces should be provided within existing structures and new buildings should be avoided.

CP8.2 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. In practice this may mean that cables and pipes will be surface mounted, except where they can be laid within modern floor structures or in other accessible voids or ducts, but they should be as unobtrusive as possible.

POLICY CP9: To protect the architectural and archaeological fabric of La Rocco Tower as a resource for research, and promote interest in its study.

Reason: The standing fabric of the tower is an important source of information pertaining to the past uses of the site and the sequence of construction on it. It is important that these sources are protected from loss or damage until such time as it is considered appropriate that they should be properly investigated. If historic fabric is encountered during development it needs to be properly recorded along with any modern repairs, interventions, or restoration works.

Recommendations for implementation:

CP9.1 Encourage scholarly interest in the study of the tower and the site that it occupies. This could be achieved by permitting non-destructive investigations or by encouraging further archival research such as the collation of all illustrations of the tower.

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.

CP9.5 Archaeological investigations should not be permitted until adequate provision has been made for ensuring that they can be undertaken to the best possible standards, in accordance with the standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the Jersey Heritage archaeological protocol, and that objects and structures recovered can be adequately conserved.

POLICY CP10: To encourage the dissemination of information pertaining to the history, architecture, and building archaeology of La Rocco Tower.

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.

Recommendations for implementation:

CP10.1 Support the publication of material relating to the history, architecture, and building 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, or several locations.

NATURAL POLICIES (NP1 - NP2)

This policy seeks to ensure the protection of the wildlife interests on the site and encourage interest in them.

The States of Jersey is committed to wildlife conservation and it has signed up to various international treaties and conventions, including those concerned with migratory species of wild animals; and European wildlife and natural habitats.

POLICY NP1: To protect and enhance the natural value of the inter-tidal area around La Rocco Tower.

Reason: The inter-tidal area is of significance as a marine wildlife habitat.

Recommendations for implementation:

NP1.1 Undertake wildlife surveys in order to establish the extent and range of habitats that exist around the 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.

POLICY NP2: To encourage interest in the natural values of the area of inter-tidal flats and reefs around La Rocco Tower.

Reason: The natural interests of the site may be less well known and unless these values are brought to the attention of the local and the visiting community the site will not achieve its full educational and public interest potential.

Recommendations for implementation:

NP2.1 Draw attention, by means of interpretation and displays, to the wildlife interest of the area.

SOCIAL POLICIES (SP1 – SP3)

The policies in this group seek to protect the range of general values placed on the site by the local community and visitors to the island.

POLICY SP1: To improve access to La Rocco Tower as a resource for education of people of all ages, intellect and physical ability.

Reason: The tower provides a valuable resource for education for students of all ages. Physical access to the site is desirable for people of all ages and abilities - it is accepted, however, that the location of the tower (offshore and above a rocky outcrop) restricts physical access. Improving interpretation will ensure that the visitors' experience is enjoyable; that a genuine understanding of the site is possible; and that repeat visits are encouraged.

Recommendations for implementation:

SP1.1 Support the production of interpretation material - including child-friendly material and information for people unable to gain access to the tower. Make this available either as hard copy or on the Jersey Heritage website.

SP1.2 Include a video description of the site on the Jersey Heritage website.

POLICY SP2: To promote and stimulate interest in La Rocco Tower as a venue for informal recreation, leisure, and tourism.

Reason: Although La Rocco Tower is a well-known heritage site on Jersey, the site needs to be advertised and promoted in order to maintain interest and ensure sustainability.

Recommendations for implementation:

SP2.1 Identify the different target audiences and the ways in which the tower can be used for informal recreation, leisure and tourism.

SP2.2 Promote La Rocco Tower as a target destination for informal recreation and leisure activities.

POLICY SP3: To encourage the use of La Rocco Tower as a resource for inspiration, particularly painting, drawing and photography.

Reason: The tower has provided subject material for artists and photographers in the past. Enhancing its role in this area will add to its value to the community.

Recommendations for implementation:

SP3.1 Encourage the use of La Rocco Tower as a teaching venue for painting and photography.

SP3.2 Hold temporary exhibitions of painting, photography, and sculpture, of subjects that have been inspired by the tower and St Ouen's Bay.

ECONOMIC POLICIES (EP1)

This seeks to ensure that La Rocco Tower can continue as a sustainable heritage asset for the foreseeable future and contribute to the local economy.

POLICY EP1: To manage and develop La Rocco Tower as a sustainable heritage asset to the benefit of the local community and visitors to the island.

Reason: Unless sufficient income can be derived, it will prove difficult to manage and maintain the property in an appropriate manner.

Recommendations for implementation:

EP1.1 Prepare management proposals for repairs, restoration, and new development based on available funding.

EP1.2 Manage the property in a way that maximises income from all existing sources.

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

EP1.4 Seek to work closely with the local community to ensure a good working relationship with local tourism providers.

IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

Jersey Heritage intends to implement the Conservation Statement Policies during its management of La Rocco Tower and comply with them during any future proposals to conserve and develop the site.

It is also the intention that the Conservation Statement should be reviewed at appropriate times in order to ensure compliance with changing circumstances, changing approaches to conservation, and changing visitor patterns.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References and bibliography

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

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

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

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

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

Documents held in the Jersey Archives

Jersey Archive (Jersey Heritage) Clarence Road, St Helier, Jersey JE2 4NY
Tel. 01534 833300 e-mail archives@jerseyheritage.org

L/F/120/A/49 Map of Jersey showing major roads, reefs, manors and churches by Chevalier Jean de Beaurain, Engineer and Royal Geographer, in 1757

L/F/120/A/100 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

D/AP/AD/7/68 A letter from the War Office re cession or sale of War Department properties in Jersey, 1896

D/AU/Y2/D/75 Act, dated 9 November 1962, of the Harbours and Airport Committee – presented to the States by Deputy W Troy of St Helier - Report on repairs to La Rocco Tower

D/AL/A7/2566(E2) Department of Public Buildings & Works drawings by Michael Drouin, 4 September 1971

D/W/E4/28 Photographs and negatives of restoration at La Rocco Tower

Art collection managed by Jersey Heritage

Jersey Heritage, The Weighbridge, St Helier, Jersey JE2 3NF tel. 01534 633300 www.jerseyheritage.org

PW/0000/00236 Painting of St Ouen's Bay by John Young, pre-1825

SJA/0000/01486 Drawing of St Ouen's Bay by Diana Stanmore, 1858

SJA/0000/01358/b Painting, Views of Corbiere Lighthouse by P Oules, 1876

SJA/0000/02720 Print, Seascape (title unknown) by Daisy Buesnel, 1970s

Documents held by the Société Jersiaise

Société Jersiaise 7 Pier Road, St Helier, Jersey JE2 4XW Tel. 01534 30538
www.societe-jersiaise.org

Library

M20/10 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

Photographic collection

SJPA008011 La Rocco Tower by Emile Guiton, 1939

Documents held by the National Archives (transcribed by Major M Lees 2005-06)

The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU Tel: +44 (0) 20 8876 3444 www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

WO 1 607/425 Major General Gordon's Orders to Lt Colonel Everlegh, CRE re levelling of L'Rocco in St Ouen's Bay, 1796

WO 44/76 Royal Engineers Office report on the general state of the defences of Jersey and the number of guns mounted in January 1848

Documents held by the States of Jersey Planning and Environment Department

Planning and Environment Department, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey JE4 4US
Tel. 01534 445508 www.gov.je/Planning

Historic Environment Record: information for La Rocco Tower ref: BR0089

Documents held by others

Le Sueur R - Personal collection of correspondence relating to the restoration of La Rocco Tower, May 1969 - May 1970