

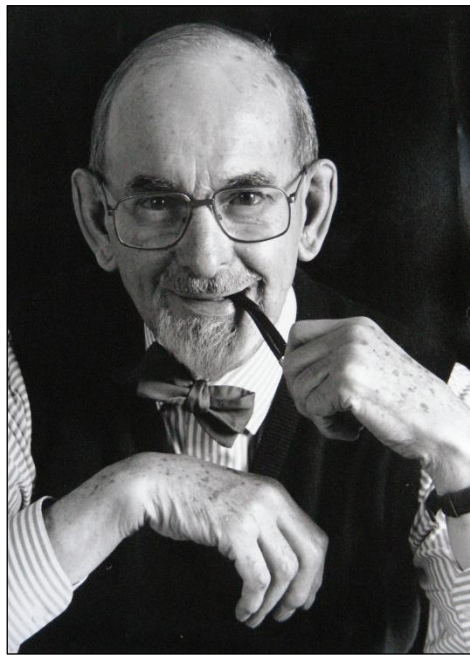
ISLAND OF ST. HELENA

Listing and Preservation of Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest

**Report by Hugh P. Crallan, M.A., Architect
MCMLXXIV**

ISLAND OF ST HELENA

Report on the Listing and Preservation of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest



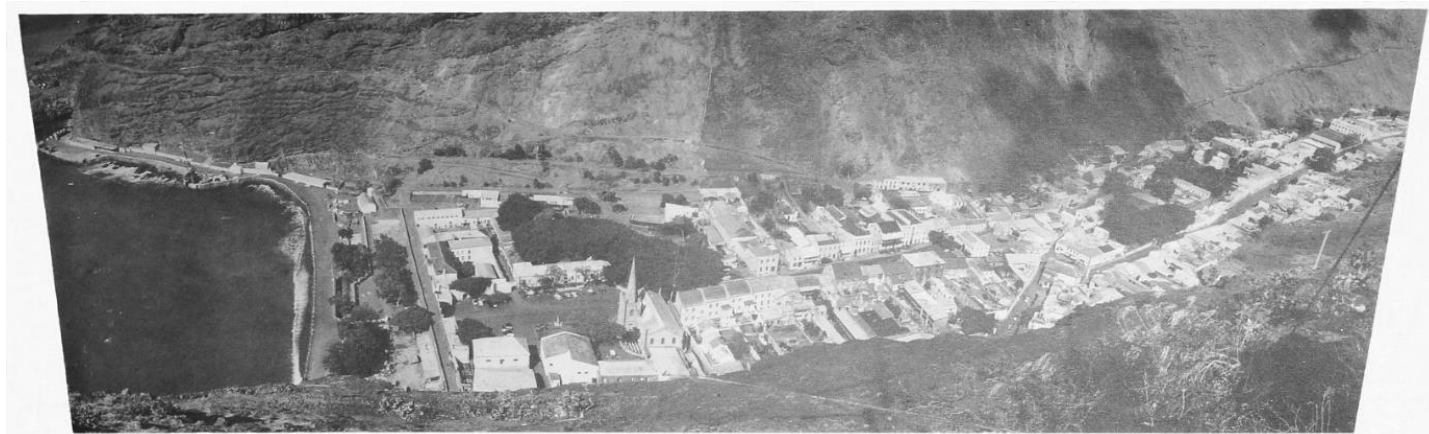
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David Pryce, Pink Grove, Levelwood, St Helena, STHL 1ZZ.
2nd December, 2017.



Frontispiece: Panorama of Jamestown from near the top of the Ladder

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INTRODUCTION

Terms of Reference

I visited St Helena from January 5th to February 22nd 1974 with the following terms of reference: – "to draw up an illustrated List of Scheduled Buildings in St Helena of historic and/or architectural interest and to advise the Governor about suitable legislation for preserving these. Further to report in writing to the Governor those needing action to preserve them and to give an approximate estimate of the funds likely to be needed for this purpose over the following three-year period."

I had interviews and discussions with their Excellencies the Acting-Governor and (after February 10th) the Governor; the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Acting Superintendent of Works, The Hon. Archivist, the Head of the Technical School and other officials. On February 21st I attended a meeting of the Executive Council. Information was obtained from many sources and full co-operation given at all stages of the work. The debt to many people is hereby acknowledged, but it has seemed invidious to single out individuals and unnecessary to include a long list of names.

The List of buildings is attached to this report, together with illustrations.¹ In a number of instances it was found unnecessary to take special photographs because they are already identified by illustrations in P.L. Teale's "St Helena : History of the Development of the Island" (1972). This book though rare is available for consultation at the Castle, and has been of invaluable assistance. The Hon. Archivist's memorandum to the Governor on "Preservation of Buildings" (5.9.73) has also been greatly valued and is discussed in Section II.

A precis of the argument and a summary of recommendations are included.

¹ It has not been practicable to reproduce more than a selection of the photographs taken, but a complete set has been deposited with H.E. the Governor. [These have since been donated to the Museum of St Helena – Ed.]

SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION: Terms of Reference

SECTION I HISTORIC INTEREST, ARCHITECTURAL AND BUILDING HISTORY, ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST

1. "Historic interest" used in two senses;
2. Each in broad and narrow contexts; the former irrelevant to St Helena.
3. In a narrow sense, St Helena has its own architectural history.
4. And local Historical Associations expressive of its social & economic history.
5. Napoleon a special case.
6. The Island's notabilities and historians.
7. Existing local interest in local history should be fostered.
8. Architectural History and Interest must be assessed in context of limited resources, therefore materials and building methods examined first.
9. Walling : Stone : Mortar : Use of lime.
10. Exposed Masonry and Mortar. Necessity for sympathetic pointing / repair.
11. e.g. Loss of character of Plantation House.
12. Dry walling, retaining walls.
13. Cement mortar.
14. Modern walling in concrete blockwork.
15. Timber. Ebony now extinct.
16. Introduction of termites; results; post-1860 restorations.
17. Consequent Alterations; corrugated iron, Railway lines.
18. Consequent Alterations; cast iron features.
19. Spread of termites from Jamestown.
20. Roofing; first thatch, then slates, iron, asbestos.
21. Panelled partitions.
22. Ceilings – plaster substitutes by metal.
23. Modern ceilings.
24. Joinery : scarce survivals.
25. Planning and Design.
26. Elevations.
27. Verandas, some original, some added.
28. Porches.
29. External detail; openings; quoins; strings, cornices. Prefabricated imports. Door treatments
30. Windows; survival of sliding sashes.
31. Windows; details of design.
32. Cast iron.
33. Wrought iron.
34. Town planning considerations. Jamestown contrasted with Country.
35. Architectural importance of Country houses.
36. Country cottages, old and new.
37. Absence of villages.
38. Importance and character of Jamestown.
39. Trees in Jamestown.
40. Transitions and functions.
41. Preservation an aspect of town-planning.

42. Back areas. Preservation of façades insufficient.
43. "The Run".
44. Desirability of conserving it.
45. Ruins in Jamestown.
46. Above considerations (34-46) not exhaustive.

SECTION II COMPILATION AND PURPOSE OF THE LIST

47. English listing practice, origins and effects.
48. English grading practice.
49. Ancient Monuments separately protected in England, but need not be excluded from St Helena list.
50. Ecclesiastical buildings not to be exempt in St Helena.
51. Grading adopted for St Helena: Group Value.
52. Inclusion of small cottages etc. in Jamestown.
53. Age factor. Modern buildings not excluded.
54. Hon. Archivist's proposals : principles endorsed,
- 55,6,7.but classes and categories criticised.
58. A code of practice for Planning Applications?
59. Acceptable and unacceptable additions to buildings.
60. Necessity for retaining, and desirability of restoring sash windows.
61. Difficulty of dating St Helenian buildings.

SECTION III OBJECTIVES POLICIES AND PRIORITIES FOR CONSERVATION

62. Jamestown the top priority
63. Conservation, including preservation, requires enthusiastic public support.
64. Voluntary societies : suggestions : a museum?
65. Need for more maps, plans, records. Suggestion that Ordnance Survey should undertake maps.
66. "Preserve one house complete"? For a museum?
67. Jamestown as a Conservation Area – what must follow designation?
68. Agreement on policies first. Objection that this is unnecessary answered.
69. Mere prohibitions insufficient – positive measures for enhancement.
70. Priorities have to be settled locally – only suggestions offered here.

SECTION IV ADVICE ON LEGISLATION

71. Draft Bill for Town and Country Planning Ordinance; General principles only to be discussed.
72. Bill should include designation of Conservation Areas: should give statutory acknowledgement to the List and provide for periodic revision: should provide publicity.
73. Ultimate sanctions must be included but persuasion comes first.
74. Example: getting rid of rubbish dumps on private land.
75. Sanctions to be included against (1) neglect of Listed Buildings (2) Misuse of sites. Compulsory purchase.
76. Restrictions on land acquisition and disposal may thwart Conservation objectives.
77. Tree Preservation Orders: may not be effective in St Helena.
78. But Tree Survey in Jamestown recommended.
79. Planning Permission: there should be virtually no exemptions.
80. Administration of Planning Control.

81. Planning Permission to be applied for at same time as Bye-law Approval: easy to administer with minimum formality.
82. If recommendation in 79 not accepted, then a special code will be needed for Jamestown and any other Conservation Area.
83. Control of Exterior paint colour not recommended.
84. Control of Advertisements: provisions in Bill endorsed.
85. Monuments: Bill to include (a) special clause to protect them, and as regards Ruins (b) to include "demolition" specifically in the definition of "Building Works".
86. Fines and penalties: danger in keeping maxima too low.
87. Demolition in Conservation Areas: special powers unnecessary if recommendations in 79-80 accepted.

SECTION V FINANCE FOR CONSERVATION

88. Indications only offered.
89. Support for Voluntary Societies not to be costly.
90. Museum?
91. Educational activities.
92. Staffing implications – Existing shortage. Extra costs not all chargeable to Conservation.
93. Maintenance first, then improvements. Government-owned listed buildings.
94. Estimate of existing maintenance costs and recommendations to increase by 50%.
95. High Knoll.
96. Ladder Hill Complex and The Ladder.
97. Mundens and Banks.
98. Lime for repairs to Road Walls, pending experimental work to get better results some other way.
99. Finance for Private owners. Provision must be made.
100. Proposed basis for Grant Aid.
101. No grants for normal maintenance by private owners.
102. Publicity for Grant Aid.
103. Estimates. Improved accounting procedures recommended.

SECTION VI SUGGESTIONS FOR JAMESTOWN

104. The following suggestions mostly for discussion only.
105. The Wharf.
106. The Fortifications as a whole.
107. Conceivable changes.
108. East Bastion.
109. Bonded Store.
110. The Ditch.
111. The Wall.
112. The Town Gate – Unworthy detail.
113. Tennis Court, Rifle Range, future Swimming Pool?
114. Main Parade
115. The Castle – Seven suggestions.
116. P.W.D. Yard.
117. The Rickmers and P.W.D. stores.
118. The Public Gardens.
119. Main Street: Corker's Garage, Paramount Cinema and vacant site above.
120. Main Street: Car parking: Possible use of "The Run"?

121. Solomon's Hardware Store.
122. The Cannister.
123. Site behind and "Henry's".
124. Market Place: "The Standard".
125. Napoleon Street.
126. The Old Brewery Yard.
127. Market Street: modern developments commended.
128. Market Street: seven random suggestions.

SECTION I HISTORIC INTEREST, ARCHITECTURAL AND BUILDING HISTORY, ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST

1. **Historic Interest.**

Buildings have historic interest in two senses, in the way their design or construction relates to the history of architecture and secondly from their association with historic events and persons.

2. Each meaning of the term maybe considered in broad or narrow contexts. No building in St Helena has influenced design in other parts of the world, nor have any persons, with the exception of Napoleon, played more than minor roles upon the stage of world history.
3. In a narrower sense however St Helena's buildings exhibit the architectural as well as the social and economic history of the Island. They show their individual peculiarities as well as strong English influence to the total exclusion of those outside influences which might have been expected from the international character of the shipping, which was for so long the Island's *raison d'être*, and from the multi-racial origins of the inhabitants. On the contrary, the "Englishness" of the Island has been noticed by all observers. For easily discernible reasons St Helena has its own architectural and building history.
4. Interest by association with persons and events is also well evidenced. Napoleon's captivity aroused the interest of all Europe and produced a spate of drawings and prints – some of them extremely fanciful – to gratify the curiosity of thousands of people to learn all there was to know of the daily doings of the Island. This shed reflected glory of a sort on many persons whose names would otherwise have been forgotten.
5. But the Napoleonic interest stands somewhat apart as a result of the 1858 presentation of Longwood and the Briars Pavilion to the French nation, who, through the work of their resident Consul and Curator, have gone to the limit in preserving and enshrining the buildings and places associated with the great dictator. These relics constitute the major existing tourist attraction and would be visited by far more people if access to the Island were easier. But the Government is not responsible, so it would be inappropriate to list them.
6. There remain for consideration the events and figures of the Island's own history – past Governors, pioneers of this or that movement in local affairs, famous visitors from outside world such as the Astronomer Halley who worked there two years, and many others. St Helena has been well served by her historians from Governors Beatson, Brooke and Janisch in the 19th century to Acting Governor Kitching, Philip Gosse and P.L. Teale in the 20th, not forgetting the enthusiasm and erudition of the present Hon. Archivist, W.G. Tatham.
7. There was no lack of knowledge that local history among those I met, and it is just such interest, after all, that justifies the ascription of 'special historic interest' to buildings.

It follows as a corollary that local history ought to occupy an important place in the curriculum of the local schools. It may do so, but this was not a matter I was able (or qualified) to pursue in the time available.



Figure 1: Jamestown from the anchorage

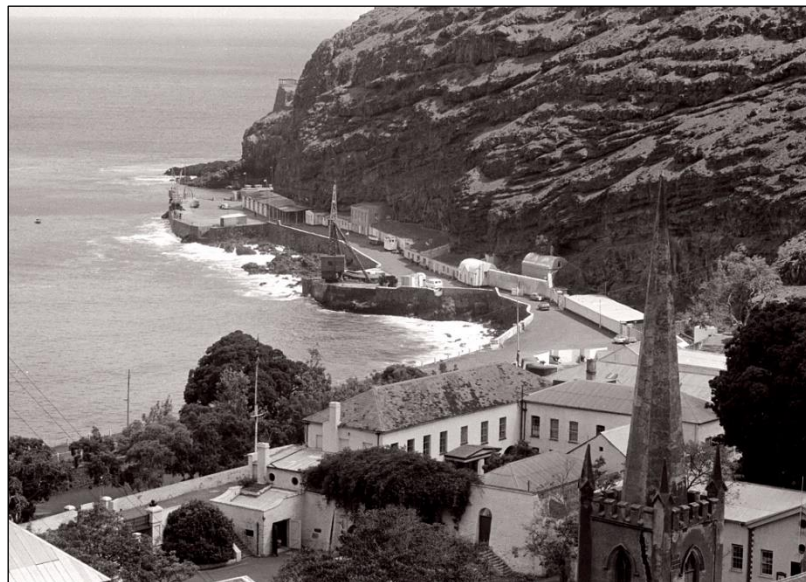


FIGURE 2: The Wharf, the Castle and Town Gate

8. **Architectural History and Interest.**

All building in St Helena has to be regarded in the context of very limited resources, so these will be discussed first, historical events being alluded to in passing. I deal first with the availability and use of materials.

9. **Walling.** Historical sources refer to timber-frames buildings at the original mid-17th century settlement, some being brought in ready framed for erection as late as 1747 (Teale II.1.202). There was always plenty of stone available however and "20 or 30 small houses ... built with rough stones" are described by Dampier in 1691. The stone, all volcanic by nature, varies very much in quality, the more easily workable sorts being porous and relatively soft, of a spongy texture, while the harder sorts break into difficult angular shapes tending to instability when formed into walls. Lime was not discovered till 1708, and was burnt at great cost to local timber supplies. The fortifications clearly had the top priority, and the lime and mortar was essential to add strength to the best and hardest of the workable stone, cut sometimes into quite large blocks. Even so it was not always used for this purpose, large portions of High Knoll, for example, being laid in mud mortar. For most of the houses mud had to be used and

continued to be used through the 18th and 19th centuries. Lime would of course be needed for internal plastering and external rendering on the better class of buildings, and the lime-washing of exteriors seems to have been a popular finish from the earliest times.

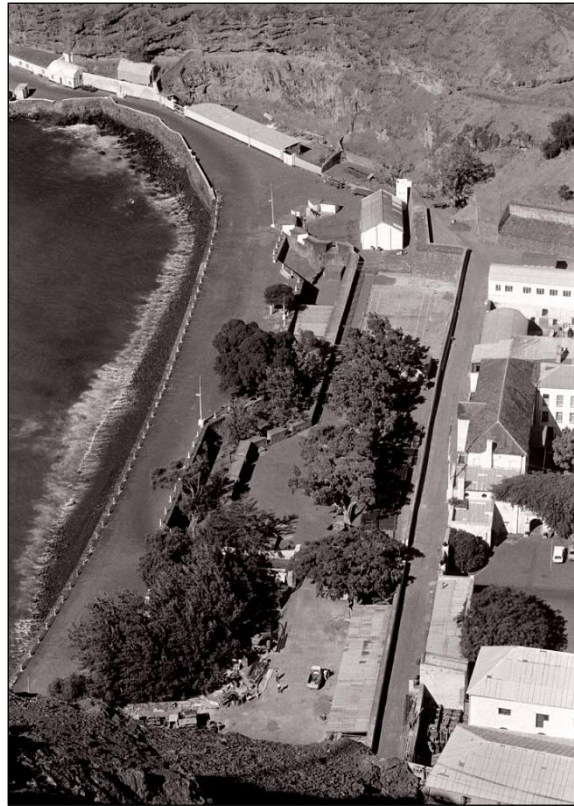


FIGURE 3: The Ditch, Lines and Terrace



FIGURE 4: Main Parade

10. The best class of masonry, (as formerly at Plantation House), was left exposed, and still looks very beautiful provided only that repairs and re-pointing can be executed with the right mortar in a sympathetic manner. Unfortunately this does not appear to have been achieved in recent years. As a result the beautiful masonry, in many shades of brown, red and black, is injured by pointing in over-rich

cement mortar of cold light grey colour, and the temptation to remedy the resulting botched appearance by overall colour washing proves irresistible.

11. This clearly happened at Plantation House, where photographs of what it looked like before show the extent of the great loss of character involved. I notice a similar tendency in Jamestown, where the remaining exposed masonry (much of it consisting of external walls and ruins at the backs of houses) still provides an admirable foil to the houses, colour-washed in many different tints. It must be quite clear that colour-washing is not objected to in itself. New work in concrete blocks will certainly have to be treated in this way. What is asserted is that old exposed masonry affords an essential and beautiful contrast with all colour-washed buildings, and that its preservation warrants considerable effort and expense if Jamestown is to be worthily conserved.
12. Some of the rough outside walling is of course laid dry, but tends to be unstable for reasons already mentioned, viz; the lack of stone which will split or break into flat pieces. This applies particularly to the great areas of stone walling required to retain the outer edges of roads cut into the mountain side.
13. **Cement Mortar.** During most of this century it has been considered uneconomic (due to freight charges) to import lime, either "quick" ("dangerous cargo") or hydrated. Cement alone, also very costly, is imported. This has had certain results very damaging to conservation and is discussed in para. 98.
14. **Modern Walling,** for buildings is all executed in locally made concrete blocks usually cement-rendered inside and out. This is inevitable but concrete blocks should be avoided for the more important roadside walls close to Jamestown.
15. **Timber.** Softwood was used in traditional fashion and the plantations started from earliest times must have afforded some relief to supplies. Local ebony, now extinct, was also used and survives in some of the old handrails and balusters to staircases. However a major historical event occurred in 1840 or thereabouts with the accidental importation of termites. This had such disastrous and important results for all buildings in St Helena that it is described separately below.
16. **Termites.** Infected timber from a broken-up slave ship, brought to St Helena around 1840 when the Island was being used as a depot to serve England's war on the Slave Trade, caused a disaster which cost the Island dear and from which it still suffers. By the early '60's Jamestown was in a state of collapse, with roofs and floors falling in and even walls tottering from the destruction of timber lintels and strains of collapsed roofs. One well-known description likens the town to one divested by an earthquake.² Kitching describes how the then Governor Sir Charles Elliott dealt with the disaster by raising a loan privately.³ It meant not only that all the decayed timber had to be replaced with costly termite-proof hardwood such as teak – (nowadays only Iroko is used for all woodwork) – but that slated roofs, which require timber battens for fixing, became hopelessly uneconomic. (The cost of importing them had always made a material cheap in England into a costly one on St Helena). The large timber members such as girders and bressumers were replaced with scrap railway lines, a cargo of which had by happy accident found its way to the Island.
17. A further side effect was the alterations which undoubtedly occurred during the process of rescue. Parapets with their relatively costly lead guttering behind, were in some cases taken down to allow the new corrugated iron roofing to discharge direct to a simple eaves gutter. Needless to say, the effect on Georgian design and proportions could be ruinous.

² Melliss, quoted by Gosse. p. 312.

³ G.C. Kitching. Handbook & Gazetteer of the Island of St Helena. Typescript. 1947.

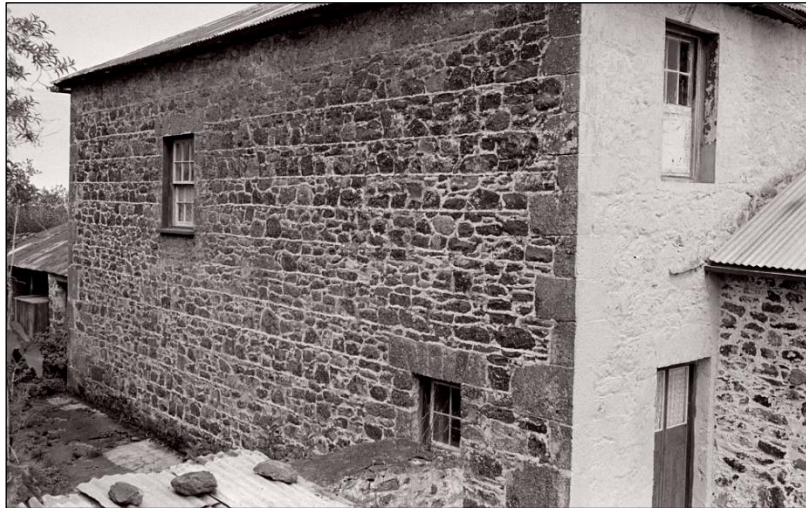


FIGURE 5: Walling – Alarm House



FIGURE 6: Walling – unsympathetic repairs – Bertrand's Cottage

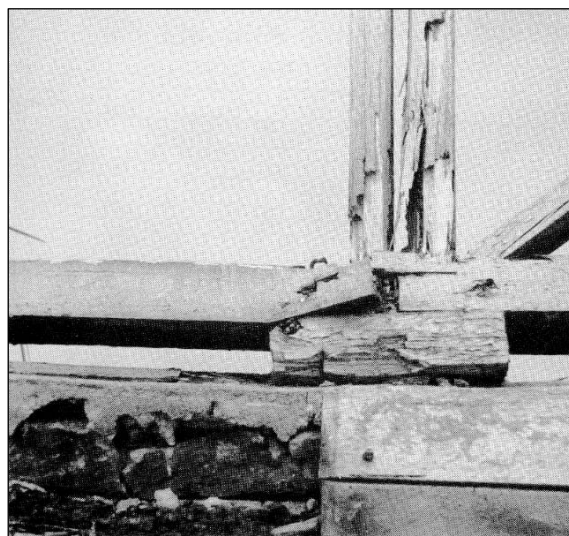


FIGURE 7: Termite damage – Brook Hill



FIGURE 8: Panelled [sic] partition – The Castle

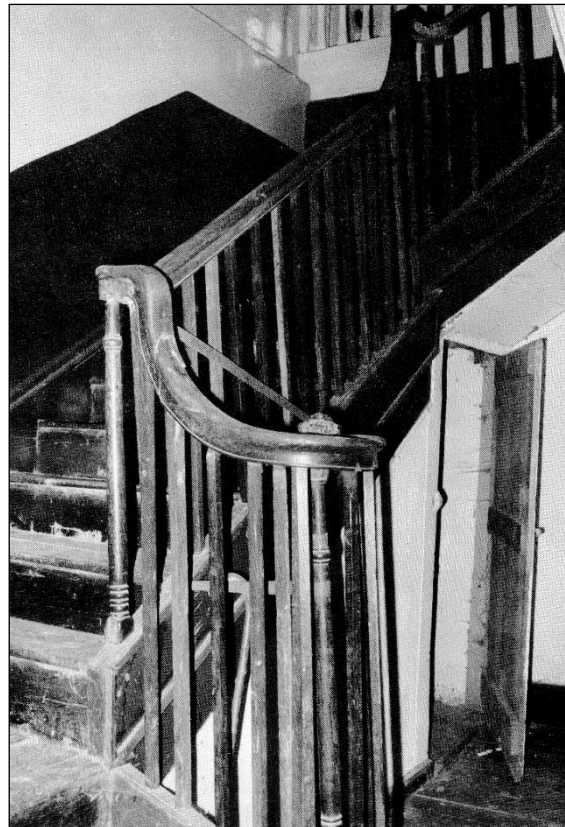


FIGURE 9: Ebony staircase – Oakbank

18. It must surely have been as a result of termites that some unexpected cast iron features were introduced, the most prominent being the Market and the prettiest, the main staircase in the Castle. This is further discussed in para. 32.
19. The spread of termites from Jamestown to the buildings in the Country, and over the mountains to Sandy Bay, took a long time, and certain authorities still claim that there are no termites on the South

Side. This claim is disputed by others, and it is accepted building practice that softwood is no longer safe to use anywhere.

20. **Roofing** was originally thatch executed with a "kind of reed that grows on the Island" (Teale I.1.180); but any sort of thatch requires a steep pitch and no steep-pitched gables appear to survive.⁴ From the mid 18th century slates were imported, and were the principal roof covering used until their almost total substitution by corrugated sheeting, – first iron, and now asbestos cement – after the termite collapse. In Jamestown the Castle alone retains a slated roof (excepting one or two dilapidated sheds) and this historic vestige of the former decent appearance of the roofs must be retained despite the cost of maintenance. It is regrettable that in its most recent restoration Plantation House should have lost its slates. At Longwood the French are still prepared to meet the cost of maintaining them. A strong commendation must also be awarded to the Architect of the new Supermarket, constructed behind the conserved façades of two 18th century houses in Napoleon Street and in process of being re-roofed in slate on that frontage.
21. **Partition & Ceilings.** Thin panelled partitions seem to have been common practice in 18th and 19th century work and it may be that none of the original ones survive. Those seen are in termite resisting timber and may well be post-1860 reconstruction. The type of design favoured consists of horizontal boards running from floor to ceiling and let into wide moulded uprights as at the Castle.



FIGURE 10: Typical good staircase – Oaklands

22. Lath and plaster ceilings all collapsed when termites ate the laths. The substitute material employed thereafter was embossed squares of metal, alleged to be "tin", and having rather the appearance of Lincrusta. They do not exceed about 15" square, and could be of zinc? The same material is also seen

⁴ Capt. Bligh's description of the houses – "most of them having thatched roofs" – in 1792 does not agree with Ozias Humphrey's very accurate drawing of 1787.

used as moulded and enriched cornices, in about 3'0" lengths and inevitably lacking the crispness of plaster mouldings. The most noteworthy example was seen in the drawing room of "Rose Bower", where the decoration was elaborate and the relief bold.

These ceilings display a degree of refinement not to be expected from late 19th century work and for this reason they need to be cherished, as well as for reflecting an unhappy phase of the Island's history.



FIGURE 11: Cast iron staircase – The Castle



FIGURE 12: Typical elevations – Bamboo Grove

23. Modern ceilings are frequently finished in hardboard, with timber laths covering the joints. The hardboard often bends and buckles and the finish can only be regarded as unsatisfactory and poor-looking especially in Georgian buildings. Plasterboard, which would make so much better a job, is not used. I was told that the thin board covering to the gypsum would be subject to termite attack, but this

seems to require more confirmation. A plasterboard covered partition was seen (at "Wrangham's"), apparently of some age and also unaffected by termites. Termite experts should be consulted.

It must be added that hardboard itself, even when allegedly impregnated, is not always resistant.



FIGURE 13: Typical elevations – Oaklands



FIGURE 14: Typical elevations – Oakbank

24. **Joinery.** Compared to what one would find in an English Georgian house there is remarkably little surviving period joinery in St Helena. Hardwood doors are the principal exception and the character of their mouldings is late in the great majority of those seen. It is hard to believe that these doors are post-1860 replacements, and unlikely because their material would have enabled them to survive termites. This point is discussed when considering the problem of dating buildings – (para 61).
25. **Planning of the Buildings.** There is a marked family resemblance in the plans of all the domestic buildings, which show little change through the 18th and 19th centuries. Where space permits they are usually long and thin – this applies to Town Houses as well as Country Cottages, one room thick. The two Reception Rooms, of long narrow proportion, are either symmetrically strung out on opposite sides of a central Hall with doors on the long axis (e.g. Oaklands, Woodlands, Prospect etc.) or else placed back-to-back and intercommunicating, with the Entrance Hall to one side (Yon's Café, Wranghams, Henry's etc.). In either case the staircase would be at the back, where there would also be some ancillaries such as a Kitchen, which might however be in a service wing or wings behind, originally

accommodating the slaves. There are of course other plan arrangements, but the above are the most common. Fireplaces are rare in Jamestown, but of more frequent occurrence in the cooler climate of the Country. It has always been much easier to dispense with them in St Helena, and the most noticeable effect is to simplify planning by reduction in the number of chimney stacks.



FIGURE 15: Typical elevations – Alarm House

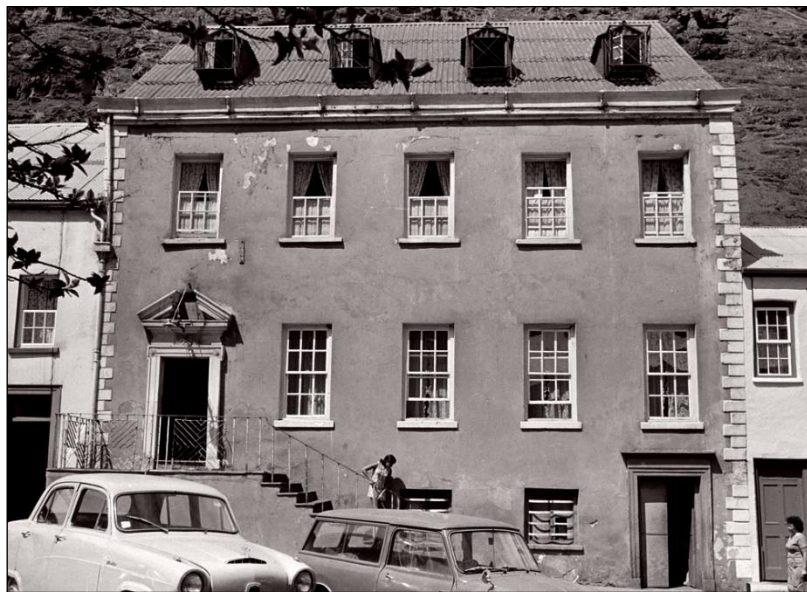


FIGURE 16: Typical elevations – Yon's Café

26. **Elevations.** The resultant formal elevations yielded an imposing number of windows on the front, of from three to seven bays, and the importance of the front door might be increased by a flight of steps when the Ground Floor was raised above a semi-basement.

The alternative plan arrangement with the Hall at one side would of course push the front door to the end and produce an asymmetrical composition, but this design is more generally found in Jamestown where it suits the gentle rise of Main Street and is entirely acceptable. "Wrangham's" has this plan which is exceptional for a Country building.

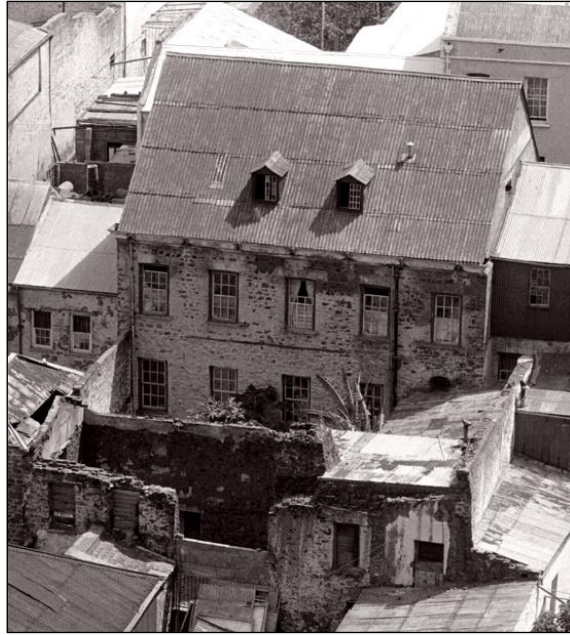


FIGURE 17: Typical elevations – Yon's Café rear



FIGURE 18: Porch – Alarm House

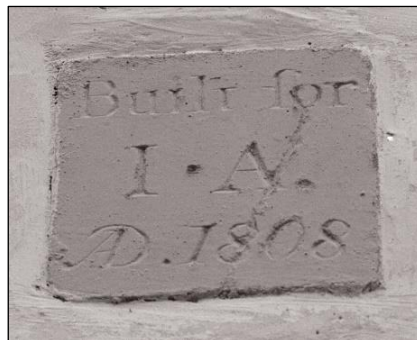


FIGURE 19: Date stone – Bamboo Grove

27. **Verandahs**, popular from Regency times and favoured in warm climates, would naturally be expected to appear in St Helena, and in the case of the late houses (e.g. Mr George's house in Main Street – List No. 24 – or the Post Office) it is clear enough that they were part of the original conception. In many other cases however the old prints prove conclusively that they were added to designs never intended to receive them (e.g. "Oakbank") and such additions have done architectural damage. Teale says the Verandahs were added by the Boer prisoners of war, to whom he likewise ascribes the building of the Staff houses on Ladder Hill. No doubt this is true, but there are cases where the Verandahs were incorporated under the main roofs at the time of their post-termite reconstruction, some of which must have occurred before the Boers arrived. In yet other cases (e.g. Mount Pleasant) the Verandahs are still in softwood and visibly affected by termites. Such are judged to be Regency period additions where the house is proved to pre-date them.



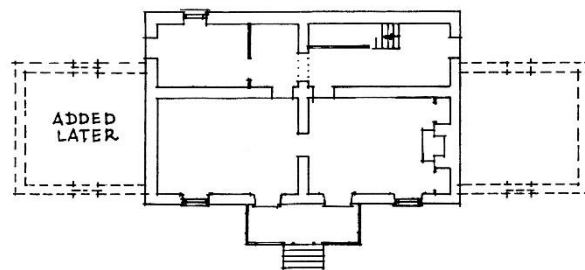
FIGURE 20: Integral verandah – Olive Cottage



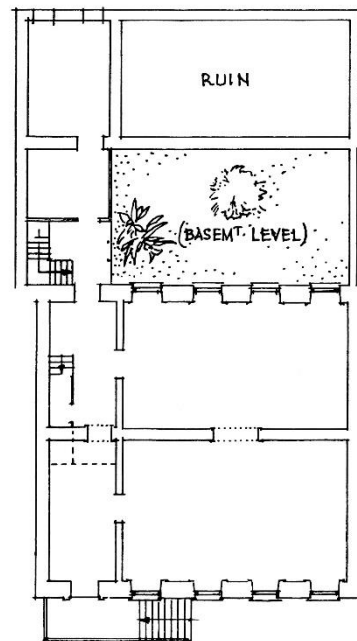
FIGURE 21: Details: door surrounds, Consulate Hotel

28. **Porches.** An alternative method of providing at least some of the advantages of a Verandah was to construct a large porch in front of the main entrance door. Some of these may have formed part of the designer's original intention, but the character of all surviving ones is late, and the one seen in Teale's photograph of "Rose Bank" (now disappeared, but house being restored) was certainly added. This may also be true of the beautiful but decaying late porch of Alarm House;⁵ but if so, the curious plan with a central wall dividing the two reception rooms, no Hall and two doors on to the Porch would have required some similar original treatment.

At Plantation House the very large Porch which since the last war has replaced the original far more appropriate Palladian design is much to be regretted. It should have been possible at so recent a date to have reproduced the original (visible on old postcards still on sale in the shops) and preserved the unknown Architect's intentions for the finest building on the Island.

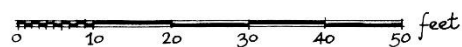


Alarm House



Yon's Café
(Wellington House)

TYPICAL PLANS



⁵ See Figure 18, page 16.

29. **External Detail.** Comparing St Helenian with English Georgian design, there is an understandable economy of architectural detail, and almost no enrichment. The heads of openings are sometimes segmentally arched, but this is perhaps as much a structural as an aesthetic expedient. It does tend to suggest, in the absence of other evidence, an earlier rather than a later date, but quite inconclusively. The angles of buildings are often given emphasis with projecting long-and-short quoins (referred to in the lists as rusticated) but again this very ordinary motive persists from the earliest buildings to certainly the early 19th century.



FIGURE 22: Details: door surrounds – Yon's Café

There are occasional plain string courses and copings, but almost no moulded, let alone enriched cornices. Some may of course have been consumed by termites, though I found only flimsy evidence to support the conjecture. The stone does not generally lend itself to any but the coarsest moulding, and it is noteworthy that the stone dressings of St Paul's Cathedral⁶ were all worked in Bloomsbury and shipped out ready for erection (1851). The same expedient may well have been used in other cases, and it seems likely that many of the tombstones and monuments were prepared in England. Exceptions are the charming tombstones to "the Butcher" and his wife, deep among the bamboos in Plantation, believed to be of local stone, and the locally made monument to Governor Hudson Janisch which is worked in stucco.

Stone door surrounds are rare, Essex House, Yon's Café and the Consulate having the only notable ones in Main Street. The first is in no way remarkable, the second has a not unattractive crudeness that seems to suit the building, and the last approaches the most nearly to an orthodox classical design of the mid-18th century.

⁶ See list.

The majority of doors lacking stone or stucco dressings are often given emphasis by timber architraves and/or semi-circular heads with ornamental fanlights, quite a number of which survive. The architraves are all of "late" character, and most seem to be of hardwood which could indicate post-termite restoration. If so, (and much uncertainty was experienced) then it is something of a tribute to the sense of the late 19th century restorers that they copied what was decayed instead of replacing with designs in the taste of their own period. However this may be, it is incontestable that all such ornamental features need to be cherished and properly repaired to match what is there, as occasion rises.

30. **Windows** were almost invariably double-hung sliding sashes with glazing bars throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, one or two centre-pivoted and a few side hung casement windows being the exceptions. There are several details to note, but the most important is that the great majority of them have survived. It is this one feature, handled with varying degrees of formality in spacing, that gives its Georgian character to all the best buildings of the Island and to the whole of Jamestown. It is also the designer's principal resource when combined with the necessary subtlety of spacing and proportion. Indeed it was that special skill and sensitiveness towards shape and proportions that so distinguished our ancestors from present day practitioners, even though they had no formal education directed towards its acquisition.



FIGURE 23: Country house sites – Oakbank

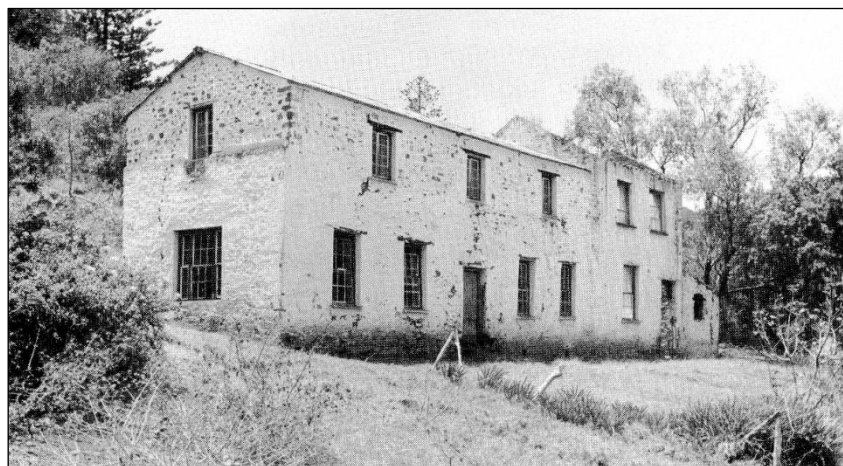


FIGURE 24: Dilapidation – East Lodge



FIGURE 25: Ruins – Willow Bank



FIGURE 26: Small buildings – Hutt's Gate



FIGURE 27: Small buildings – Hutt's Gate shop sign

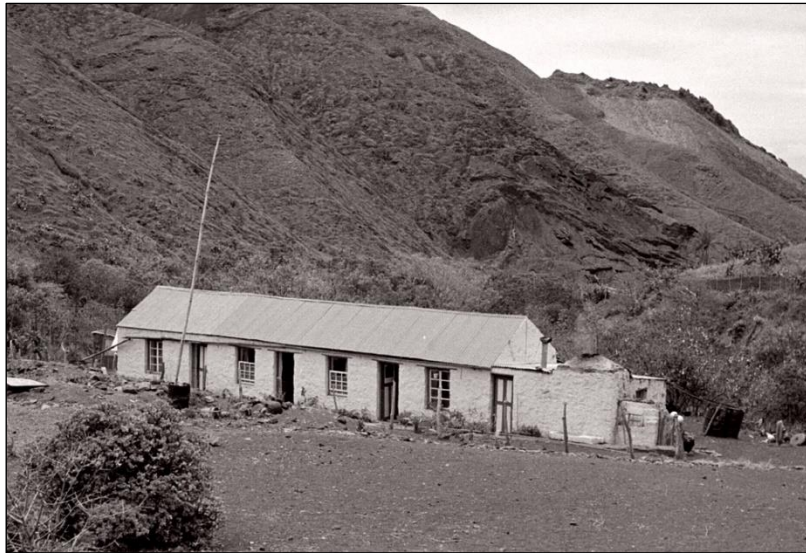


FIGURE 28: Small buildings – Blarney Bridge

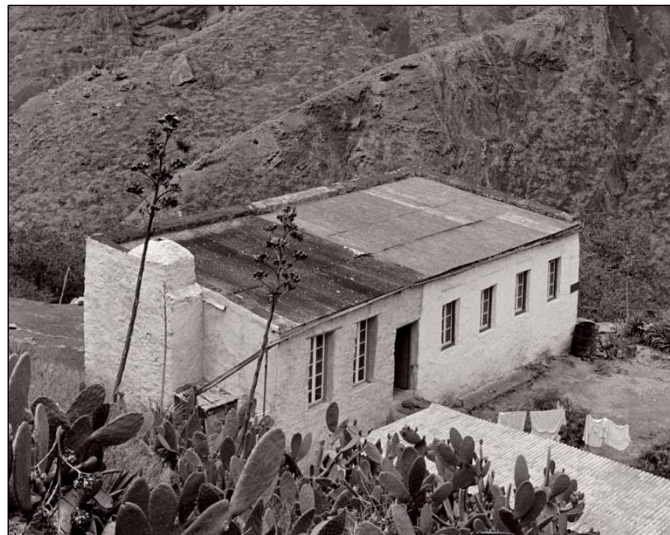


FIGURE 29: Small buildings – Lemon Grove House

31. The details of the windows to note are: – (a) the frames are all set back about 4" from the outside wall face, unlike the flush setting of Queen Anne windows in England; but they are never recessed within rebates, as all the later English frames were recessed. This at once distinguishes Jamestown Georgian and produces an "early" look, even where the proportions and spacing are obviously "late". (b) there are many instances where cords and pulleys are lacking, and the sashes therefore need to be propped or secured by some alternative method. This may be considered just acceptable for light windows and has curious results in some cases where all the top sashes are kept permanently lowered or even removed entirely! But for large heavy sashes it is very unsatisfactory. (c) there are very few glazing bars having the broad big ovolo-moulded section typical of English Queen Anne windows. The nearest approach seen was at Yon's Café.
32. **Cast Iron Work.** I was not able to discover whether or not St Helena ever had facilities for casting iron, but it seems unlikely and follows therefore that all cast ironwork must have been imported. This applies to a number of cast iron balcony fronts, supporting columns, ornamental railings as at the Gardens and Hospital, etc. A remarkable example is the Market (List No. 80) 1865, clearly a standardized design which could be purchased in any desired number of bays and erected anywhere. It must be possible to

discover more about "Gwynne and Co." who were responsible, and whether other examples survive in England or elsewhere, but at the moment of writing this report the necessary research has not been possible. There is also something of a mystery about the curious cast-iron gutter brackets which do not seem to fit the present roof. Yet the whole building was erected during Governor Elliott's reconstruction of Jamestown, so the roof can hardly be a replacement of one damaged by termites. Its construction with steel trusses and tie rods bears little period affinity with the design of the cast-iron exterior work. There are similar curious eaves brackets of cast-iron on the Supreme Court Building.

33. **Wrot [sic] Ironwork** was always capable of being fabricated on the Island, and there are numerous railings and balustrades in Jamestown to prove this, many of them in a regrettable state of decay or poorly repaired with unsuitable material. It should be within the Island's resources to provide the necessary smithing skills and craftsmanship ultimately to restore all these railings etc. in a worthy manner, beginning with Main Street and working upwards. The obvious difficulty is finance, because the ornamental quality of these features is distinct from their practical uses, and owners are reluctant to incur the necessary additional expense to do the job properly. This is the subject of a recommendation in paragraphs 64 and 100. Seeing that these features are almost the sole decoration, and even where completely plain yet provide an admirable contrast with the simple buildings behind, it becomes of great importance to halt the process of neglect and decay.
34. **Town Planning Considerations.** A distinction needs to be drawn between Jamestown, the only town, and the buildings in the Country which are clearly capable of being considered in a town-planning context despite their relative isolation. The larger and finer houses mostly occupy superb sites enjoying magnificent views and enhanced by judicious tree planting of former generations of owners who enjoyed considerable prosperity. With few exceptions these houses have long rough access drives and some are difficult of vehicular access. There are a number of ruined houses which once evidently had considerable architectural merit and local historic interest. Others are showing signs of advancing decay. The situation reflects (a) the decline in the Island's prosperity since the 1860's, (b) its great increase in relative inaccessibility; when at that time over a thousand sailing ships per annum called at Jamestown and when airports existed nowhere, accessibility to the world as it then existed was multiplied by much more than forty times present accessibility; and (c) restrictive ordinances on the transfer of property which must serve in some degree to discourage the potential immigration of owners with sufficient wealth to occupy and maintain the houses. This is referred to in paragraph 76.
35. As regards the architectural importance of the Country Houses, it cannot be said to rate very highly in absolute terms. Historically however these houses contribute to the history and character of St Helena, so their conservation must be desirable. The expedients adopted in England to preserve 'great houses' would not be appropriate in St Helena, where the corresponding buildings are very much smaller and by no means too large to be lived in, cherished, and maintained. It is commendable that steps have been taken to start rehabilitating Rose Cottage, for example, but there were alarming indications on site that the works had come to a halt.
36. There are also large numbers of cottages, many of them old, some modernized, others unchanged, and some even less accessible than the houses. The long narrow single storey plans are universal and it is interesting to note that many modern cottages have largely held to this tradition and blend well with it. One has to except the standardized dwellings for the Diplomatic Wireless Service at Longwood which, in their design and layout, make no concessions to the local scene. No doubt there would have been difficulties in doing so.

By and large it is not suggested that Country cottage buildings require any priority in conservation. It will be desirable however to watch the layout and siting of the coming developments recommended by Mr D.R. Ball⁷ with a view to (a) avoiding the regularity of the Longwood D.W.S. and similar layouts, (b) retaining traditional plan forms if that can possibly be done, and (c) avoiding large and small developments on sites which interfere with important viewpoints. An unfortunate example of the latter was the siting of the cottage Map Ref: 11.6/35.9 – Two Gun Saddle – which blocked a favoured viewpoint for tourists going up to Longwood.

37. There are no "villages" in the normal sense at St Helena, unless one could call Longwood by that name, with its "Great House", shop, church and relative concentration of population.

The Ruins and Monuments in the Country are discussed in paragraph 85.

38. **Jamestown** itself is subject to altogether different considerations. The architecture of the individual buildings may be little or no more important than that of the Country houses, but these buildings combine to make a town of unique and individual character and provide the perfect example of the whole being so much more than the sum of its parts.

In what does this character consist? Firstly, perhaps in its historic continuity and the fact that so little change has occurred during the last hundred years or more. Secondly in its entirely natural and inevitable development. There was simply no choice but to squeeze development into the narrow valley and extend upwards; the tightly enclosing mountains forbid anything different. The sequence of landing place, fortifications, Town Gate, Castle, Official Buildings and Parade, Church and Main Street, is not merely inevitable but satisfying in function and appearance. The stop to main Street provided by the Cannister similarly expresses the parting of the two ways out of town, Napoleon Street and Side Path to the left, Market Street and Ladder Hill to the right. At the same time the surprising and extraordinary "Ladder", soaring abruptly up the mountain from Main Parade, serves to recall the original necessity for speedy access and transport to Ladder Fort as well as to astound the visitor.

39. The whole simple sequence is punctuated and varied by tree-filled open spaces, first the Public Gardens whose trees have spread their branches so as partly to hide the view up Main Street (thus creating an element of surprise) "the Trees" by the Cannister where slaves were bought and sold – (now becoming a traffic problem) – then the great shady clump of the Children's Playground followed by the Brewery Yard and Young's Gardens, the remains of the Botanic Gardens and so on right up to the termination of the Town with the Historic gardens of Maldivia. Many individual trees and small gardens give further relief and contrast on the way and it will continue to be a prime objective in all planning decisions to preserve them and anticipate the necessity for eventual replacements.
40. The broad transitions in function, passing from official to commercial and finally residential, are another obvious fact to take into account, though they are by no means clear-cut nor defined in a mutually exclusive way. This is the case with all natural and organic growth of towns, where uses that are too often nowadays condemned as "non-conforming" in a particular spot have nevertheless occurred for simple historical reasons and are not necessarily to be eliminated.
41. This report is not primarily concerned with town planning but preservation is very much a town planning matter and cannot be isolated from the problems it poses. This subject is further discussed in Section VI.

⁷ Report on Physical Planning in St Helena – 1970.

42. **"The Run" and Area between Napoleon Street and Lower Market Street.**

Beyond the Market Place, bounded on the East by Napoleon Street and on the West by Lower Market Street, lies an area of mixed uses whose importance in historic, town-planning and visual contexts is primary. Any attempt to achieve conservation by preserving the façades of these streets alone, ignoring what is allowed to happen behind them in this area, could be doomed to disaster; not only because of the important trees and gardens already mentioned, but also because of the attractive views of the backs of the buildings from above and from the Children's Playground.

43. The area referred to is intersected by "The Run". This delightfully named channel, walled and concreted and no doubt continuously improved at every period of history, is presumed to follow the line of the original stream which watered the valley. It must clearly have become the main drain at an early date. (In 1764 Governor Skottowe laid lead pipes from Chubb's Spring, one and a half miles up the valley, to serve the ships' demand for fresh water at the Wharf). It was also presumably during the 18th century that ingenious methods were adopted to keep it free from nuisance. A pond and sluice at the extreme top of the town, with another sluice where the outflow passes through the fortifications, enabled a large volume of water to be built up and released as often as necessary to clear away offensive matter. I am told that long after the main sewer was laid (1856) and within living memory it was still the practice to "flush the Run" every morning and evening. Remains of the bottom sluice survive but the mechanism has almost disappeared. The present course of the Run curves along the East backs of the Market Street houses close to the mountain side where almost no building is possible above the Government Garage. From then on it passes through an increasingly built-up area till, swinging West, it dives under the Market Place to emerge North of the Fish Market. Finally it bends East again, to pass eventually under several buildings and emerge to the sea.
44. Despite its purely utilitarian function I judge the Run as having considerable interest and contributing notably to the character of the area discussed above and the views of the backs of Napoleon Street buildings from the Children's Playground. The temptation to cover it all over ought to be resisted unless for overwhelmingly cogent reasons. One such might be the provision of car parking to relieve Main Street and the Market Place, effectively widening Back Way for this purpose, and it could be said that this lower length of the Run is less important as a feature than are its upper reaches.
45. **Ruins in Jamestown.** The other historic fact to be noticed, resulting from declining prosperity and changing social structure, is the quantity of ruined buildings at the backs of the streets, some of them attempting to creep up the mountain sides. The inevitable resulting untidiness, ruined walls, half-used buildings and accumulations of rubbish are not obtrusive walking through the principal streets, but surely they should not be regarded as permanent features? The aerial views down on the town from Side Path, Shy Road, Ladder Hill and the "road" round to Mundens are one of the most exciting and attractive features of Jamestown, and the dereliction referred to is all too visible therefrom. On the assumption that prosperity increases – an assumption not necessarily made – these conditions would tend to cure themselves. It would become economic to pull down or restore the ruins and clear away the old oil drums – and find better uses for the space. Should that happen the Government would need to exercise great care in controlling the rehabilitation, and ought to be prejudiced in favour of retaining old stone walling even at some additional cost.
46. The foregoing discussion of the historic and town-planning qualities of Jamestown (5.1-8) is far from being exhaustive, but it is hoped that sufficient indication of their importance has been given. They enter inevitably into the consideration of the detailed suggestions in Section VI.

SECTION II COMPILATION AND PURPOSE OF THE LIST

47. **English Practice** in listing buildings rests on the Planning Acts from 1945 onwards. It places the responsibility for doing work, and making the judgements, on the shoulders of central government, i.e. the Minister, who employs the best expert opinion. These judgements are not normally regarded as open to challenge by the Local Authority, whose responsibility it is to administer the Planning Acts. In this context the Local Authority is looked upon as a relatively inexpert or insufficiently disinterested and it is therefore their duty to refer to the Minister all proposals involving demolition or alterations to, a Listed Building, Grades I or II, where substantial change in appearance would result.

The Local Authority must inform owners of the inclusion of their property in the List, and must take into account the fact of listing when considering Planning Applications. Such Applications must be advertised not only in the local press but also by fixing a notice of the building in question where it can be seen by neighbours and the public. These procedures would be over-elaborate for St Helena, but something equivalent would need to be considered.

48. **Grading.** Buildings are Graded I or II and there is a third category, the Local List (originally grade III) which was devised so that the Minister's experts could call the attention of a possibly ignorant Local Authority to the value of the buildings included therein. In practice various refinements crept in, such as awarding a 'star' to certain outstanding Grade II items which could not quite measure up to a Grade I rating. Again, after experience, it was found that a strict adoption of architectural canons of criticism would often leave a Grade I building surrounded by Grade III or unlisted buildings which, unmeritorious individually, yet served to give a historic framework and contribute to the meaning and effect of the important work. In such circumstances the listing procedure offered little protection, and the conception of Group Value received increasing recognition by means of the initials "G.V." or a specific note that the item concerned formed part of a group.
49. **Monuments.** In England there are many Ancient Monuments which were statutorily protected long before the listing procedure was introduced. There are therefore, by this historic accident, excluded from the Lists. There seems no reason in St Helena to perpetuate this distinction; but a monument is often something quite different from a building, and for this reason monuments are distinguished by the letter (M) after the Grade mark in the List for St Helena.
50. **Ecclesiastical Buildings** in use for an ecclesiastical purpose were also excluded from the provisions of the English Acts, partly at the instance of Church Authorities who felt the special interest of their buildings to be self-evident and in no need of protection. This may still be controversial but in practice it has tended to hinder the preservation of certain classes of such buildings. It is considered that in St Helena it is much simpler to make no such exclusion nor is any resentment from the Church Authorities anticipated from doing so.
51. **Grading adopted for St Helena.** This follows English practice so far as it can be applied in St Helena, the best buildings only (for historic as well as architectural interest) being given the top grade, implying a clear indication that they ought to be preserved, at least as far as their external forms and appearance is concerned. Grade II indicates a somewhat lesser importance, and Grade III still less. Some buildings are given Grade III and G.V. (Group Value) where the latter is held to enhance their architectural quality. In other cases group value is noted by itself, where the same building standing on its own could not by any criterion be awarded special merit. There are thus four categories of listing, with a fifth applying to monuments.

52. It will be noted that a large number of what may be considered very humble cottages and other buildings have been listed in Jamestown when buildings of equal intrinsic merit are ignored in the Country. This is explained by the main recommendation of this Report which stresses a Conservation rather than a Preservation approach, and which as a result gives the highest priority to Jamestown. It is here that period unity has the biggest impact and is most easily injured by unthinking – even well-intentioned – erosion. It is here that the greatest care will be needed.
53. A general principle that the older the building the higher the rating is one which receives widespread recognition, and has inevitably entered into the judgements made. This does not imply that a building cannot be valued simply because it is of recent date. It will be seen that a number of obviously modern shop façades have been included in the list because they deserve commendation for conforming with the manners, materials and style of their neighbours, and for maintaining the feeling and traditions of Jamestown.
54. **The Hon. Archivist's Memorandum to the Governor of 5 September 1973. "Preservation of Buildings".** This document was of great assistance in compiling the present Report and I find myself in broad agreement with the judgements made and the main lines of action proposed.
55. He divided the buildings into four classes, as follows: –
- I Domestic Buildings – Country
 - II Domestic Buildings – Jamestown
 - III Public Buildings
 - IV Ruins, Sites, Miscellaneous.
- For each class a separate schedule was made, and it should be said that as far as the Country buildings are concerned the number of additions considered appropriate has been small. Nevertheless, there are objections to these classifications – buildings can change their use – and it has seemed best to retain all together regardless of function. For convenience only Jamestown buildings are in one list, identified on the maps herewith, and all the others alphabetically, identified by the Ordnance Map Reference.
56. The Hon. Archivist then proposed three categories into which most but not all of his scheduled buildings were fitted, according to the degree of protection recommended. They were as follows: –
- "(a) Buildings which must not be structurally altered externally or internally or be given additions except for reasons of safety or other grave cause and then only with the approval of the Government.
(Alteration of fenestration is included.)"
 - "(b) Buildings whose original features are recognizable which must not be structurally altered or given additions without approval of the plans by the Government."
 - "(c) Buildings (and ruins) of historical interest but of little architectural value, which may not be removed without Government permission."
57. I find difficulty in accepting these three categories. (a) and (b) would be productive of much legal argument and are in any case barely distinguishable from one another. Category (c) could well contain items which are desirable to preserve as well as to refrain from moving. I am doubtful whether control

can be achieved by attempting to define legally what may or may not be done. Even Grade I buildings have constant needs for internal alteration and where this can be done without violence to the main features it is often in the building's own interests that it should be done.

58. It is agreed however that a code of practice could be drawn up for the use of all applicants for Planning Permission and Consent under Building Regulations. Alternatively such a code – brief straightforward and simple – could be issued to all owners of listed buildings as part of a publicity drive to make everybody more Conservation conscious.
59. Additions are usually harmful to a principal façade – (e.g. Bishopholme, greatly injured by central first floor projection) – but can be made with little or no damage at the back or sometimes the sides. Most Jamestown buildings have backs. Excrescences on the fronts must normally be avoided.
60. One absolute rule can be confidently recommended. Wherever the building in question has, or originally had, sliding sash windows with glazing bars traditionally proportioned, such windows must be maintained, renewed or entirely restored **despite the extra cost** of doing this over some alternative method. (See paras. 11, 30). This would excuse buildings that already have old side-hung timber casements. But even cottages and one-storey houses in Jamestown retaining their sliding sashes should be prevented from altering them. The standard metal windows that have been substituted in too many cases are still in a minority but are slowly changing the town's character. If the process continues the damage will be very serious.
61. **Dating the Buildings.** The date of a building generally has some relevance to its architectural interest, directly or indirectly, and it is invariably held desirable to put a date wherever possible to buildings included in a list. This proved to be difficult in St Helena for three or four reasons: –

(a) there is a general lack of detail (see paras. [sic]
(b) the post-termite reconstructions, (c) apparent contradictions between Teale's (and others') documentary evidence and visual evidence. A fourth suggested reason is the conservatism of St Helenian taste arising naturally from the engineers, amateur architects and builders responsible. History does not seem to have recorded the presence of architects – the Island managed very well without them – and there was certainly no feverish attempt to follow the latest architectural fashions.

Teale's admirable research into title deeds certainly shows that houses existed in Main Street in the very early 18th century, and one would not quarrel with his overall conclusion that "most of Jamestown as we know it to-day was completed before 1800" (Vol. II.2.58 et. seq.) But at least some of his suggested early dates must be held unproven.

In the absence of detail, which must in many instances be of post-termite date, proportions of solid to void remain as the only visual clue. But the marked changes of feeling about them which occurred in England between the Queen Anne, Palladian, Neo Classic and Regency periods do not seem to have filtered through to the island.

More detailed examination of each building could provide better answers in the future.

SECTION III OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PRIORITIES FOR CONSERVATION

62. The Conservation of Jamestown stands out as the first priority, for reasons that (i) effort expended there will have the biggest impact and encourage conservation elsewhere, (ii) there is already plenty of evidence of civic pride, and (iii) the history of St Helena is more powerfully visible and tangible in Jamestown than anywhere else.
63. Conservation of course includes Preservation, but it reaches further to include an enthusiasm for the whole environment and its enhancement. The first objective has to be a widespread will to conserve. To some degree this assuredly exists, so it becomes a matter of organising encouragement. How?
64. The Conservation and Preservation movement in England is of very long standing, nourished by innumerable Societies working on a voluntary basis, national and local, large and small, specialised and general. It was disappointing to discover no organization of this sort in St Helena, only the enthusiasm of a few individuals. The difficulties – smallness and make-up of the population, lack of resources, lack of newspapers and so on are not underestimated. Nevertheless, some of the smallest villages and towns in England support flourishing and effective societies. There is a large variety of activities with which they can be connected. If a local Historical Society appears to lack sufficient supporting interest, might it not be combined with activity/field work by the schools? The recording of the Island's buildings could be done by an Artist's Society or by a Photographic Society – it was noticed that the young children are encouraged to paint pictures of the town and its buildings. Other activities might be organised walks and explorations (which I believe has been done), and almost any broadly creative or artistic activity which harmonises with the spirit of conservation. They could be made to bring together many diverse interests, and it would be a great mistake to think that the word 'Society' connotes a supine audience attending a lecture. It must therefore be an objective to get some such society or societies started and broaden the scope as opportunity arises.

The setting up of a Jamestown Museum, which might also provide a meeting room and headquarters for the sort of society or societies suggested, would be an obvious encouragement, but does not have to precede them.

There could surely be opportunities in connection with the training of craftsmen and draughtsmen, (who will be needed in greater numbers when the Planning Ordinance is confirmed) at the Technical School. Spare-time membership of an Artists' or Photographic Society would complement their training.

65. There is a serious lack of maps and plans which slowed my work and was noticed in D.R. Ball's "Report on Physical Planning, 1970". He recommended that they should be prepared by a Land Surveyor with Town-Planning qualifications (para. 79) who would also administer the Planning Legislation he proposed. Cartography is however a highly specialized skill, and I would recommend that H.M. Ordnance Survey undertake the work, much more quickly, efficiently and in the long run cheaply. Meantime training in surveying and recording of buildings at the Technical School might be stepped up, not only as a valuable skill for craftsmen and builders but possibly as providing potential assistance to Cartographers sent out from England? This is a suggestion only.
66. The Hon. Archivist's Report recommended (in his Schedule II) that "one house complete should be preserved: – The old Hussey Charity School (now Col. Gilpin's)". While appreciating the intention I do not find myself in full agreement. Firstly, a "complete" preservation invariably involves great cost and effort to get all the details correct. Unless the result is open to public inspection it remains, from a

public point of view, money ill-spent. It would be different perhaps if the "completely" preserved house were to become, and be suitable for, a Museum; but unless such a house is very large, with plenty of space for the communal activity of a live institution, the two aims become incompatible.

67. **Jamestown as a Conservation Area.** Assuming that some steps can be taken to focus and increase the existing love of, and pride in, Jamestown, what is meant by designating it as a Conservation Area, what should be the legal and actual consequences, and how is the mere act of designation to become more than a form of words and ultimately a dead letter?
68. First, by agreeing on the general policies to be followed. It may be objected by the sceptical that the acceptance of such policies has in fact been tacitly implied, and that no great harm has befallen the Town. To a degree this may be true. Essential new housing development has been sited at the most acceptable end of town, some of it quite well sited, much of it not inharmonious with its neighbours. However, some mistakes have been made, and part of the reason for there not being more must be due to lack of pressures for redevelopment. As soon as such pressures build up many problems and controversies will arise and it is then that a well-thought-out attitude to Conservation will assist their solution and prevent future mistakes.
69. Conservation is not achieved by mere prohibition. Eyesores have to be generally recognized as such before the public will be willing to abate them. Positive improvement measures like tree planting and replacement have to be generally desired and approved by majority opinion. Details of the programme of work can be settled by majority opinion on the spot, after full argument.
70. **Priorities.** It is for the last-named reason that I refrain from making any firm recommendations for detailed works. Instead a list of suggestions for such works in Jamestown is included, and provided the main recommendation of this Report is accepted, it will be the task of the Buildings Committee or legislative Council to consider such suggestions further. Some of them are doubtless based on insufficient knowledge. Others involve large issues beyond my scope.

SECTION IV ADVICE ON LEGISLATION

71. I have studied the Draft Bill for an Ordinance to provide for Town & Country Planning, and while approving the principal intentions of this Bill I am sensible of a number of detailed criticisms, some of which may well be due to insufficient legal professional qualifications, or misunderstanding of the full effect of the phraseology objected to.

It seems best therefore to deal only with general principles in this Report and leave it to drafting experts to incorporate such principles in the Bill if my recommendations are accepted.

72. Firstly the Bill ought to include among the duties of the Planning Authority the Designation of Conservation Areas (following the general ideas behind the Civic Amenities Act '67) and to take account of conservation objectives in promulgating the Development Plan. Secondly it ought to give some statutory acknowledgement to the List, and lay down the necessity for revision at not less than ten-year intervals, in the light of changing knowledge. It should also ensure that the List is freely available for consultation by interested parties and the public; that owners of Listed Buildings are informed of their listing; and that Planning Applications to alter them receive publicity.

73. There have to be sanctions in the background to ensure compliance with agreed Planning policies, which ought to include Conservation. The aim however must be to refrain from exercising such ultimate powers, and to avoid what may be represented as (a) undue interference with individual liberty (b) victimization of an individual or (c) ridiculous "red tape".

74. To give an example, untidy heaps of rubbish in unsuitable places are a common and obvious target for conservationist action. They may of course be a danger to health and attacked from that angle, but there remain cases where the eyesore is purely visual. Majority opinion seldom dissents from the general principle that they should be eliminated, yet as soon as the big stick is waved at an individual offender he will attract immediate sympathy as the victim of official pettiness or spite.

The sanctions must therefore be invoked only after persistent efforts to solve the problem by consent. It is a very obvious point to make. Assistance may also need to be offered. The English Civic Amenities Act '67 imposed a duty on Local Authorities to provide refuse dumps for disposal of bulky items beyond the normal scope of the dustmen's service, such as abandoned vehicles and unwanted furniture. It needs to be considered whether or not such assistance is adequate in St Helena.

75. There have to be ultimate sanctions (in the Community's interest) against (i) allowing buildings in a Conservation Area to suffer decay accelerated by neglect, or (ii) mis-using or wasting vacant sites by refraining from re-development. Both of these anti-social lines of behaviour cause havoc in a Conservation Area, and the ultimate remedy is to take powers of Compulsory Purchase at market value. Despite the objection that this is an unwarrantable interference with the rights of property owners, there is really no other way out. My recommendation is to take such powers but not, of course, to use them until (a) their existence has been fully realized and understood in the property market (b) the hoped-for Conservation drive has made big strides; and then only when (c) a particular case has become so flagrant that the sanction commands widespread and general public support.

76. **Restrictions on land acquisition and disposal.** In the days of maximum prosperity comparatively wealthy persons built the bigger Country houses and maintained them properly with extensive pleasure gardens and amenity planting. Many of these houses have disappeared or fallen into ruin and others

are going the same way. This is due to lack of potential owners with sufficient wealth to use or maintain them. Yet by European standards these houses are not large. They could find a ready market for retired persons eager to restore them and able to meet the cost of doing so. One of the answers must lie in doing everything possible to encourage the immigration of such persons. The Ordinances/Regulations affecting ownership of land appear, however, to work in a contrary direction by discouraging disposal of land or houses to any but St Helenian-born citizens. This must have a restrictive effect on the market, depressing property values and tending to ensure the continuance of decay, the most striking examples of which occur in the Country but are not necessarily confined thereto.

It is fully appreciated that the intentions behind the restrictive policies referred to were to prevent undesirable forms of "speculation". But it is thought nevertheless that the sort of activities objected to, or feared, could be better controlled in other ways, and that the likelihood of St Helena being invaded by their instigators has been exaggerated. It is not wholly bad for property values to be allowed to rise to their "natural" levels if the process brings in resources to conserve listed buildings. The only other way to achieve conservation is for the Government to acquire the buildings, find suitable new uses for them and provide the requisite finance for the work. It would not be socially acceptable, nor practical politics, to offer to private owners the scale of financial assistance needed in the worst cases of decay.

77. The feasibility and use of Tree Preservation Orders in St Helena may also require re-consideration. In England such orders often fail of their intended effect, especially when financial interests strongly favour the removal of the trees. Even where planning permission is refused because it will involve the loss of some trees, and orders are placed on them, it is often found that "accidents" happen to the trees, and the requirement to replace the damaged trees with one of the same species, will make development possible where it was previously held impossible. 100 year-old trees take 100 years to replace. Nor is it possible to put a Tree Preservation Order on any tree which is already damaged or in some "unhealthy" condition or other. The process of putting on the orders requires much paper work, identification of the trees on plans, inspection by horticultural experts, advertisement, right of Appeal and so on. It should not be needed in St Helena, but it is noted that Page 20, Clause 20 of the Draft Bill does make provision for this form of control.
78. **Planting and care of Trees.** However there is ample horticultural and forestry expertise available on the Island for consultation, and it is recommended that a proper survey of the Jamestown trees be undertaken by the Agriculture Department who would then, in consultation with the Planning Authority, prepare a programme for maintaining them and planting new where required. The initial steps should not be costly.
79. The essential and fundamental method of securing control of building works is by way of granting or refusing Planning Permission. This is provided for in the Draft Bill, which also (p. 8, Clause 8 (2)(a)) exempts certain classes of work from the obligation to seek Permission. This accords to some extent with English practice, where exemptions are provided under the General Development Order, classing certain work as "permitted development". The result of this is insufficient control in Conservation Areas, where additions of garages or House extensions not exceeding 10% of the existing floor area (over which no control is usually exercised) can cause appreciable damage, even to listed Buildings. So further and stricter codes maybe applied by means of an "Article 4 Direction".

All this adds complication, inevitable in England, but I suggest, quite unnecessary in St Helena.
80. **The Administration of Planning Control.** In St Helena there are virtually no building Contractors, all work being executed (a) by the Government or (b) direct labour. It is understood that Messrs.

Solomons' do occasionally organise building Contracts. There are very few draughtsmen capable of executing the drawings without which control becomes erratic and difficult. There no Architects.

81. Anyone contemplating building work other than painting and decorating, or repairs and maintenance of the simplest character, has to go to the Castle and apply for approval under the Building and Health Regulations/Byelaws. News of the inhabitants' doings travels fast and it must be doubted whether any building operations of consequence ever take place without the knowledge of Government. Neither is it doubted that for many small jobs approval can be, and is, given on the most informal basis, without always insisting on proper plans, specifications or the filling in of long-winded questionnaires. If this is so, there can be no difficulty about insisting that Planning Permission is required for virtually everything. It can be applied for at the same time as the Byelaws Approval application and can be dealt with, within the delegated discretion of the officer responsible, just a quickly, simply and informally. No hardship would be involved and no prospective applicant would need to spend time trying to decide whether or not his proposed operations were exempt.

82. Once exemptions are recognised the door is opened to endless trouble, pleas of ignorance (which receive a ready sympathy) and unfortunate things happening. The smallness and limited resources of the community offer here their great advantage – the possibility of cutting the paper work, and keeping a friendly controlling eye on what goes on.

This is a really important point, and if it is not accepted then the Draft Bill will need amendment to provide a special code for Conservation Areas different from the rest of St Helena.

83. **Control of Exterior Paint Colours.** This degree of control has been found essential in certain English Conservation Areas, where it has sometimes caused resentment. The very vivid colours sometimes selected for colour-washing exteriors in Jamestown may occasionally offend the purist, and can indeed constitute a deplorable exhibition of bad taste. Yet I saw very little to complain about in Jamestown. The colours selected for the Supreme Court – a Government Building! – are the ones that come first to mind as examples of unfortunate choice. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* It will probably be better not to include this form of restraint which can be very galling – everyone knows he is an expert on colour. Fortunately colours can be changed.

84. **Control of Advertisements.** I welcome the all-embracing definition of advertisements included in the Draft Bill (p. 1 Clause 2) which would appear to include announcements placed on the **inside** of windows, in particular shop windows. In England terrible garish eyesores have resulted from the exemption of this form of display advertising, from which St Helena seems to have been mercifully free so far, and must be kept so.

85. **Monuments.** Monuments, fortifications especially, but not excluding ruins of buildings, have a special claim to protection. While it is recommended that this should be given by expanding the definitions of "Building or Work" and "Building Operations" to include specifically "Demolition", it may be desirable also to include a special clause under the title "Monuments" forbidding any unauthorized winning of materials or other interference with Monuments. It should be noted that there exist many ruins not included in the list, and it would be wise to make them all subject to the same control as occupied buildings. This would seem important in the absence of specific legislation protecting Monuments.

86. **Fines and Penalties.** It would be wise to put high rather than low **maximum** penalties, despite lack of great wealth on the Island. Making the maximum penalty low has had unforeseen and unfortunate results in England where the sums at stake in a development involving unauthorised destruction of a

Listed Building were so large that it was to the offender's advantage to break the law and pay the fine. The maximum penalty does not have to be exacted, therefore no harm follows this recommendation.

87. **Demolition in Conservation Areas.** It has been found necessary in England to give special powers ('72 Act Section 8) to forbid demolition of unlisted buildings, where it was considered that their loss would injure the character and appearance of a Conservation Area. It would be unnecessary to do this if "demolition" be brought within the meaning of "building or work" as recommended in para. 85 above and consequently made subject to Planning Permission.

SECTION V FINANCE FOR CONSERVATION

88. To be asked to estimate the costs of Preservation and Conservation in St Helena resembles the proverbial question about length of a piece of string. It is unlimited. The observations here offered are made in the full awareness of limited resources both in skills, materials, men and money. The overall object is to suggest moves towards a programme which will yield the most visible and tangible results for the least money.
89. The recommended drive to enlist public support and get some voluntary society working need not require much money. Such societies will of course press for as much as they can get, but a Voluntary Society in a population of 5,000 can certainly be run for a few hundred pounds per annum. Subscriptions would have to be kept low of course, and no doubt an initial equipment grant for, say, a Photographic Society and help with suitable premises would greatly assist in getting it off the ground.
90. A Museum would be an entirely different matter, with capital costs of anything from £10,000 upwards and running costs of several hundreds per annum. But something might turn up to re-activate this old idea, and perhaps make a start in a very small way. Or a really wealthy patron or Charitable Trust outside the Island might be found to launch it? It is impossible to make a recommendation in cash terms here.
91. School and Technical School activities in conjunction with, or in support of, a Voluntary Society or Societies could be arranged at little or no extra cost over present expenditure on Education, given the will.
92. In spite of the clear fact that in St Helena every official has to be exceedingly versatile and accept responsibilities which would be widely borne in England, it is impossible to see how the proposed Planning Ordinance, (which as has already been emphasised must include Conservation) can operate without increased official staff. D.R. Ball recommended (in para. 79) the appointment of a land Surveyor with Town-Planning qualifications, who would presumably be called Planning Officer. It would be natural to prefer to see an Architect-Planner with strong practical experience both in Housing and Surveying and to hope that this person would also be a man of taste and interested in Conservation. At the time of my visit one Acting Superintendent of Works was in charge of all engineering, housing and maintenance services, including roads, sewerage and building byelaws and inspections. Granted that a Director of Works is to be appointed, it still seems too much to expect him to have qualifications and experience which include Town Planning and Surveying skills as well as the Engineering ones.

Any of the ways adopted will have financial implications by way of increased salaries. Some of these will have been foreseen and by no means all the extra cost will be attributable to conservation alone. A not unfair apportionment might be 20% of the additional salary bill, reckoning that the requirement for more plans and maps is needed primarily for planning purposes.

93. **Works.** Conservation consists primarily in maintenance of buildings and after that in restoration and improvement. The Government own some 40-50 buildings scheduled in the list, including of course the Public Buildings. Monuments, mainly fortifications and batteries, are excluded from that total.
94. I find the Government Buildings creditably maintained on the whole, but to make an impression with enhancement work in Jamestown alone will require a stepping up of maintenance expenditure on listed buildings.

To arrive at an actual figure presents much more difficulty.

The estimates for 1973-74, (Maintenance only) were: –

Public buildings	£1,400	(35%)
Housing	2,600	(65%)
Giving a total of	4,000	

But this is for **Materials only**. Labour charges are not (apparently) allocated to each individual job and the only figure available was a total Wage Bill Estimate of £80,000 for 1973-4 (excluding casual labour) **for all services**. This means that labour costs for Maintenance of buildings can only be guessed. Taking an average of 25% Materials and 75% Labour for this class of work, we arrive at the total of £16,000 budgeted for all maintenance work. The greater proportion of Housing work is not on listed buildings, so we can properly reduce the Housing estimate by say three quarters to ...

£650	(materials)
1,950	(labour)
1,400	(materials – Public Buildings)
4,200	(labour – Public Buildings)

making a total of £8,200 for probable existing maintenance expenditure on Listed Buildings, to which presumably overheads and administration charges must be added.

It is reasonably clear that this quite small sum spent on maintaining Public Buildings, most of them Listed and including such large ones as the Castle, should be stepped up by at least 50% or £4,000 plus an allowance for inflation in subsequent years. This would cover some minor improvements at the Town Gate, the Castle, the Public Gardens Railings and other details around the Supreme Court Building.

95. The situation at **High Knoll** is more daunting since the barest essential repairs to masonry have fallen far behind. It would be appropriate to budget at least £3,500 per annum **additional** work on repairing this very important monument and this would only make a start on catching up with arrears.

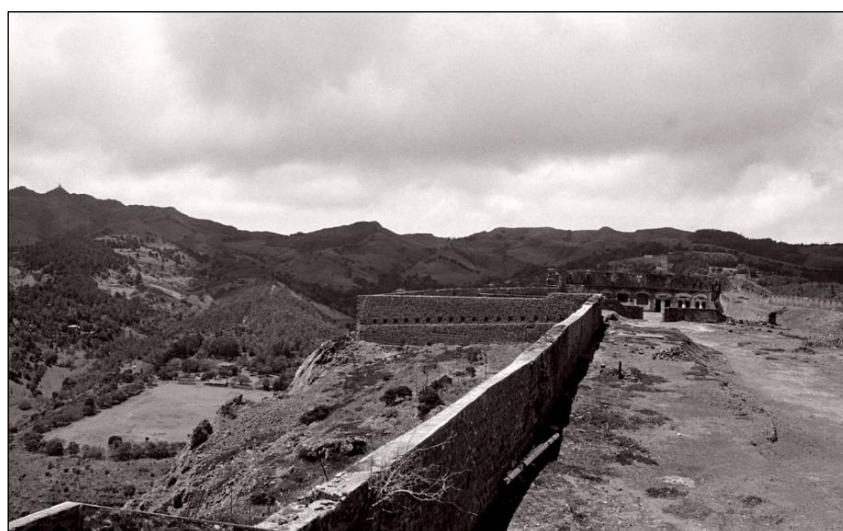


FIGURE 30: Fortifications – High Knoll



FIGURE 31: Fortifications – High Knoll

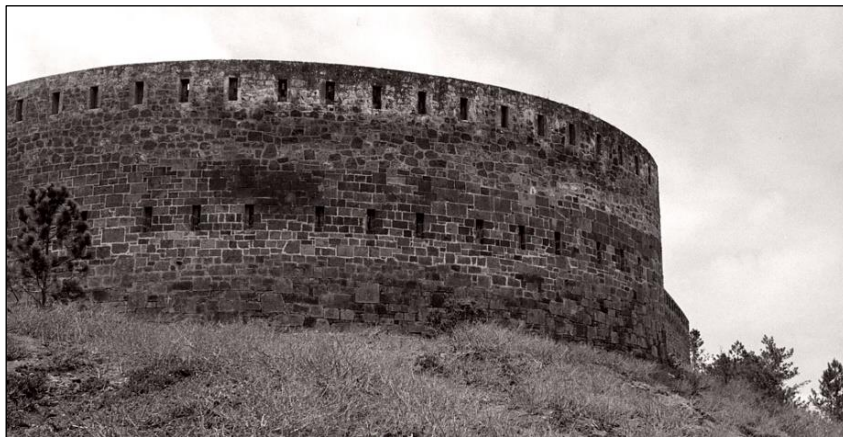


FIGURE 32: Fortifications – High Knoll



FIGURE 33: Ladder Hill complex

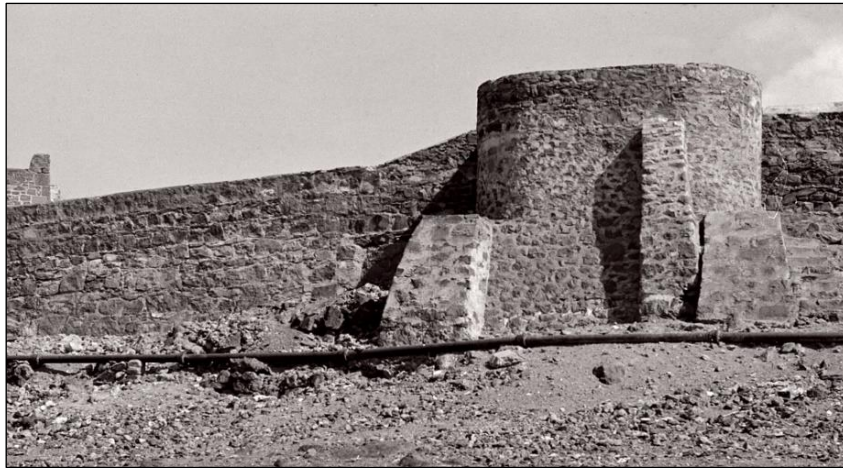


FIGURE 34: Ladder Hill complex

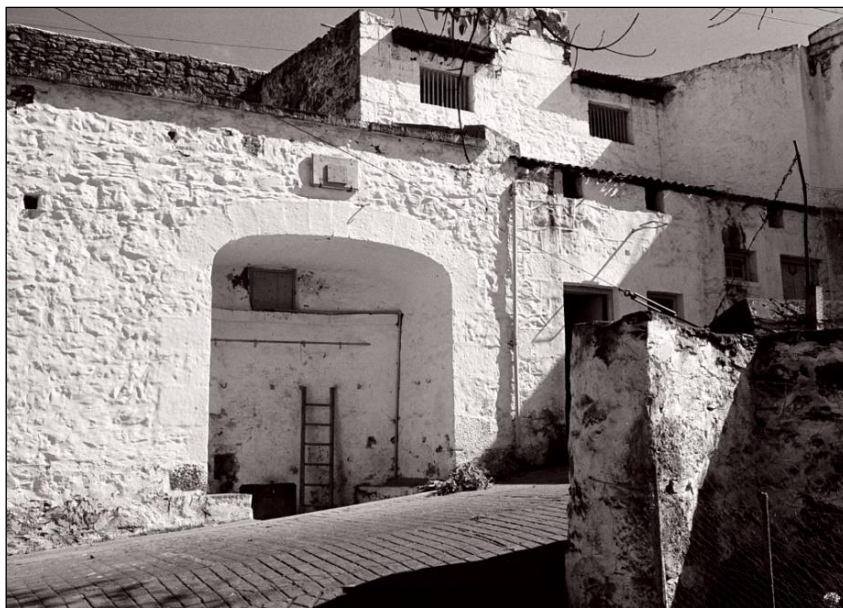


FIGURE 35: Ladder Hill complex

96. The extensive masonry, remains of barracks and associated buildings and other features at the **Ladder Hill Complex**, including the humble but very attractive cottages within, have clearly been the object of anxious care for their maintenance. It is apparent however that money is needed. The illustrations indicate a number of features where no relaxation of effort should be permitted. They include the '14-'18 Guns and emplacements, now becoming "historical" and objects of considerable interest. They need painting.

One suggestion would be to designate a sizeable area here as a separate Conservation Area; or alternatively to join such an area on to the Jamestown Conservation Area by means of "**the Ladder**" itself, which is also in need of additional maintenance.

97. It is good to record that some maintenance has been kept going at Mundens' and Banks', but these are the next most important monuments and an extra £1,000 per annum would make a useful improvement. The more remote "lines" and Forts would have to be considered later.

98. The repair of retaining walls to Roads is a constant task and it is a very important one for Conservation, since the original colour of the walls blended so well with the Mountain side, and is being injured by unsuitable repairs in over-rich and wasteful use of cement mortar. The damage needs halting at once and the quickest way to get the better results is to import sufficient hydrated lime for a year's work on the road walls most prominent in Jamestown, viz. Ladder Hill and Side Path up to the Briars. Also for exposed walls in Jamestown and at Ladder Hill. The long-term cure is (i) experiments at the Technical School to determine the best and cheapest way to achieve the right appearance and colour and (ii) systematic re-training of the labour force to do the work in accordance with the methods to be recommended as a result.

99. **Finance for Privately Owned Buildings.**

It would contradict the whole spirit of a Conservation drive to confine all the expenditure to works by the Government. Private owners must be given encouragement, without the possibility of accusations of favouritism or enrichment of individuals of the public expense.

100. The easiest way to launch grant aid is to offer a proportion of the costs of doing works which are clearly necessary to preserve the character of a building, but which the owner would normally hesitate to order on grounds of excessive costs.

Examples of such work in Jamestown would be: –

- (a) Renewal of sliding sash windows – i.e. the **extra** cost over standard metal windows of doing the proper job instead of the cheapest.
- (b) Repair of wrought ironwork visible on the street façades.
- (c) Traditional panelled doors in hardwood instead of cheaper alternatives. Accurate repair or replacement of ornamental fanlights.

101. Grants would not of course be available for any normal maintenance work or re-decorations; nor should they rise to 100% of the extra costs involved, because 'doing the job properly' does tend to increase the market value of the property. It is suggested that grant aid should be up to 75% of the extra costs involved, and that all grants must be at the sole discretion of the Planning Authority.

102. There would need to be adequate publicity for such grant aid, in order to encourage owners to apply. It may also be best to make a start in, say, Main Street (the ironwork being the most obviously decayed feature to be remedied) and then extend such a scheme to Napoleon Street and Market Street. This principle is well established in England (e.g. the "Terrace scheme" in Bath, where one street or terrace is tackled as a unit in order to concentrate the visual impact.)

103. **Estimates.** The three-year Conservation Budget which follows makes no claim to be more than a basis for further discussion and preparation of detailed estimates for all projects which it may be decided to pursue. To increase the realism of such future estimates it will be necessary to keep **detailed labour and material sheets for all projects handled** and monitor the results with much greater accuracy than appears to be possible from the present accounting practice.

**Estimate of Expenditure required to initiate a Conservation Programme
(Additional to normal budget: 15% inflation allowed)**

(Report para:) '74-'5 '75-'6 '76-7
Ref:

94	Additional expenditure on Govt.-owned Listed Buildings (ex items below)	4,000	4,600	5,290
95	Additional expenditure on High Knoll	3,500	4,025	4,628
96	Additional expenditure on Ladder Hill Complex	1,500	2,625	3,018
96	Additional expenditure on The Ladder	500	—	—
97	Additional expenditure on Munden's and Banks'	1,000	500	500
92	Additional staff (non-manual) attributable to Conservation Planning Control and overheads	6,500	7,475	8,595
98	Hydrated Lime for masonry repairs	500	250	—
89	Grant(s) to Voluntary Society/Societies	500	500	500
98	Additional Craft-training/Research programme at Technical School	750	862	991
39, 77/8	Tree Planting	250	287	329
99	Grant Aid to Private Owners	5,000	6,000	7,000
Total recurrent Expenditure		£24,000	£27,124	£30,851

CAPITAL PROJECTS

	Conversion of Wrangham's to Staff House (in hand)	4,500	—	—
115	Restoration of Sash Windows at the Castle and improvement of Large Hall	—	4,500	—
	Conversion of Brook Hill??	—	6,000	—
115	Major Improvements at "the Castle"	—	—	?
	Conservation and Restoration at P.W.D. buildings consequent on relocation of P.W.D.	—	—	?
	An undefinable number of further projects dependent on major planning decisions	—	—	?

SECTION VI DETAILED SUGGESTIONS FOR JAMESTOWN

104. Arguments offered in this section are intended to stimulate thought about both structure and detailed planning in Jamestown from a Conservationist angle. They are suggestions only; the decisions to be taken by the people on the spot may well run contrary in many instances, but this need not contradict the conservation objective.
105. **The Wharf.** Changes have regularly occurred throughout its history, yet it retains abundant character and is the visitor's entrance to the town. The objective must be retention of even the humblest structures (and particularly stone walls) and the means of achieving it are adaptation wherever possible, without obstructing desirable improvement.

FORTIFICATIONS

106. **The Fortifications as a whole** are the most accessible and prominent of all such works on the Island and as such deserve the most care of all. Their present day appearance is very different from what was indicated in the old drawings – some of them admitted to be on the fanciful side. How has this occurred? And would it be at all feasible to attempt to recapture some of the original character, were it even possible to do so?
107. The principal reasons for change are (i) the prominence of "The Glacis" (or what might elsewhere be called "the Promenade"). This is an essential and irreversible improvement. (ii) the loss of the "fortified" appearance due to tree planting and the absence of gun embrasures in the curtains. This also may be judged as irreversible, since the Glacis dominates the line of the waterfront and reduces the former crenelated effect to comparative insignificance – at least from a distance. (iii) the large number of trees which obscure the Wall and Town Gate. These trees were certainly not always there. They diminish the significance of the Castle, sitting on the Wall as on a huge base or podium. Yet they are in themselves a beautiful feature giving welcome shade and inviting a stroll along the rampart. Again the dense planting of the Ditch at its western end effectively screens the unseemly operations in the P.W.D. Yard, although inhibiting access to the ditch itself and virtually obscuring the west end of the lines, once continuous. This planting also makes a beautiful setting for the War Memorial.

It is clear that large and controversial issues would be raised by any drastic recommendation. Better perhaps to approach the problem in detail and note the many minor improvements which could be effected without provoking such formidable objections.

108. **East Bastion.** The mounting of old guns in the East Bastion is an admirable feature (and the dummy concrete mounts maybe just acceptable) but the form of the embrasures is virtually destroyed by cement rendering and whitewashing their openings. This mistake would not be too costly to correct by hacking off the rendering in the openings (leaving the backs as they are) and repairing the masonry to match the fronts.
109. **The Bonded Store** behind is a modern structure, inoffensive in itself and doubtless performing an essential function, but very unfortunately sited to obscure the old work all around it. This error will clearly have to be lived with for many years.
110. **The Ditch** is to some extent injured by containing the rifle range and its East end. Thought about re-locating this admirable recreational facility would be amply repaid. Access to the Ditch by a crude

timber stair in only one place discourages its use as a pleasant promenade. A second point of entry would be worth considering.

111. **The Wall** has already been mentioned: its one important doorway is disused and would lead only to the P.W.D. Yard – essentially part of the Castle buildings: and it supports the long Terrace above.
112. **The Town Gate** in its present condition is quite unworthy of its function. A well-known print of Napoleon's removal cortege indicates an original semi-circular arched opening – obviously removed long ago to accommodate large high vehicles and replaced by a timber bridge. It could not, of course, be restored thus. Yet it would be comparatively simple to improve the bridge with decent wrought [sic] iron railings on both sides, and perhaps also to remove the very ordinary-looking and un-historic doors on the sea side. The erection of Governor Dallas's coat of arms was a happy thought rather crudely executed. It would be possible to make similar use of the second (unpainted) stone panel – (List No. 14) – on the Main Parade site, and there are pros and cons for doing this. The loss of the drawbridge may have been inevitable, and it would probably be wrong now to think of restoring it.

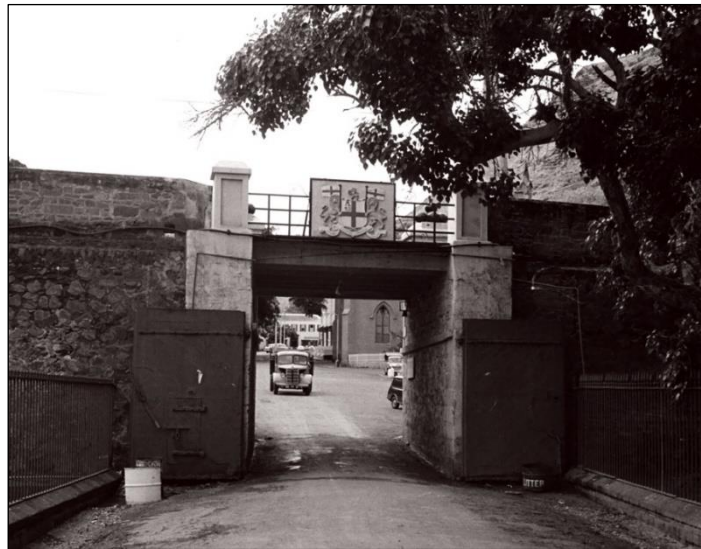


FIGURE 36: Town gate from drawbridge (site of)



FIGURE 37: Town gate from Main Parade

113. **The Tennis Court** is in my view unfortunately sited because its wire enclosure does detract from the view of the Wall, which is a historic and important feature by any reckoning. Should it be found possible to re-locate the P.W.D., alternative sites could become available. There is also the problem of siting a new Swimming Pool, long desired and greatly needed. The latter will have changing rooms, lavatories and other accommodation to provide shade, and none of this must be sited where it will hide the view of the Wall. In the absence of large areas of level space in this part of the town, and granted that proximity to the sea makes the location *prima facie* desirable, it may be that a compromise could be reached by sacrificing the appearance of the West bastion and wall at the P.W.D. Yard end and planning there a Sports Centre to include a Swimming Pool, Tennis Court and Rifle Range. Such a solution must, however, maintain the Western Ditch and also vestiges of the torus moulding surviving on the Rampart.⁸
114. **The Main Parade.** This attractive introductory space needs little comment. The present degree of car parking it provides is considered acceptable, and would not need to be more drastically restricted until car usage grows.⁹



FIGURE 38: Main Parade – Mrs Joshua's House

115. **The Castle** is the most important of the Public Buildings. Its use for all sorts of purposes at present inhibits the degree of conservation it deserves. The easiest improvements are as follows: (a) reducing the enormous bougainvillea to more modest proportions; it dwarfs and obscures the whole front. (b) repairing the ironwork and steps to the old door. (c) opening up the latter (at least for occasional use) to restore access to the historically interesting ramparts and (d) providing a wrought [sic] iron balustrade to the stone stairs which now give the only access from the Courtyard to that rampart.

The next steps, in order of importance, would be (e) to avoid the use of the Courtyard as a private domestic yard – (hanging out of washing, etc.). No doubt a resident caretaker must be provided for, but elsewhere. (f) To relocate the P.W.D. workshops and craft operations at present carried out in the Yard. (g) To review all the allocations of space in the Castle precinct, including the Government Printing

⁸ This detail is of interest. All 17th and 18th century fort walls marked the top of the battered portion with a bold torus moulding, and the absence of this feature in St Helena is striking, even though its function was more aesthetic than practical. The absence of suitable stone may be the explanation. The stones survive here and must **not** be scrapped.

⁹ Ball's prediction of 12% per annum growth has not happened. Cars have increased by about 3½% per annum since he made it.

Works. (h) To restore the sash windows to the back and front elevations of the main building. This operation could be done independently of items (d) and (e) and would transform the appearance of the main block. (i) To recover something of the character of the Main Hall by removal of timber fillets and re-decoration after.

Items (h) and (i) are a firm recommendation and included in the Conservation Estimates.

Before any decisions on items (f) and (g) are possible a full survey of the Castle is essential with all floor plans and probably also elevations and sections accurately drawn.



FIGURE 39: The Castle – Courtyard

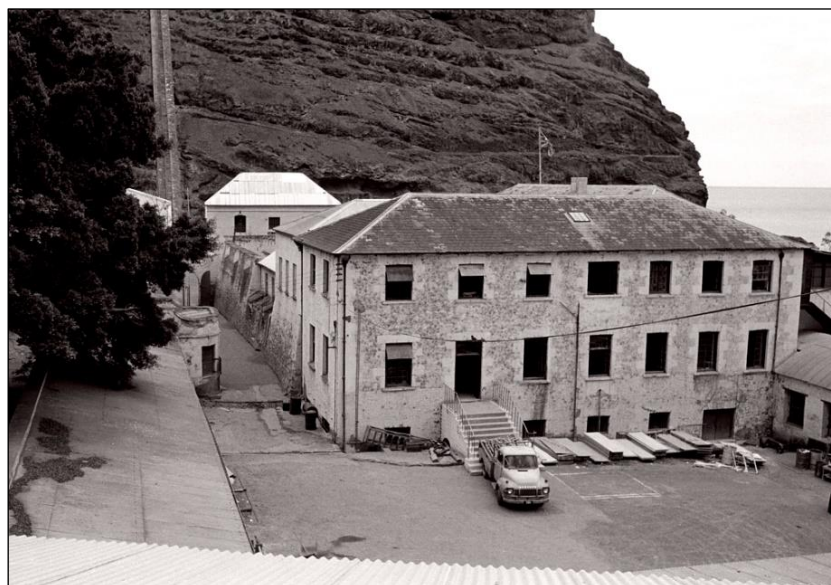


FIGURE 40: The Castle – Public Works Dept.



FIGURE 41: Public Gardens from Main St.

116. **The P.W.D. Yard** is not susceptible of much improvement while its present use remains. Clearly the "sleeping quarters", of recent construction, fulfil a continuing function and must stay. The single storey shedding however includes an interesting curved projection which ought to be preserved.

The Supreme Court Building has been painted unsuitably, but apart from that, and repairs to steps etc. requires little doing to it.

117. **The Rickmers and P.W.D. Store.** These buildings have undergone many alterations, the former having once been a hotel. Neither of them has particular distinction architecturally. However, completely new re-development is likely to produce results which are less harmonious than what is there, and it should only receive consideration for the most cogent of reasons. The Store has a curious excrescence at its North East Corner, of similar style and date to the projection in the P.W.D. Yard. It should remain.



FIGURE 42: Public Gardens railings needing repair



FIGURE 43: Public Gardens railings needing repair

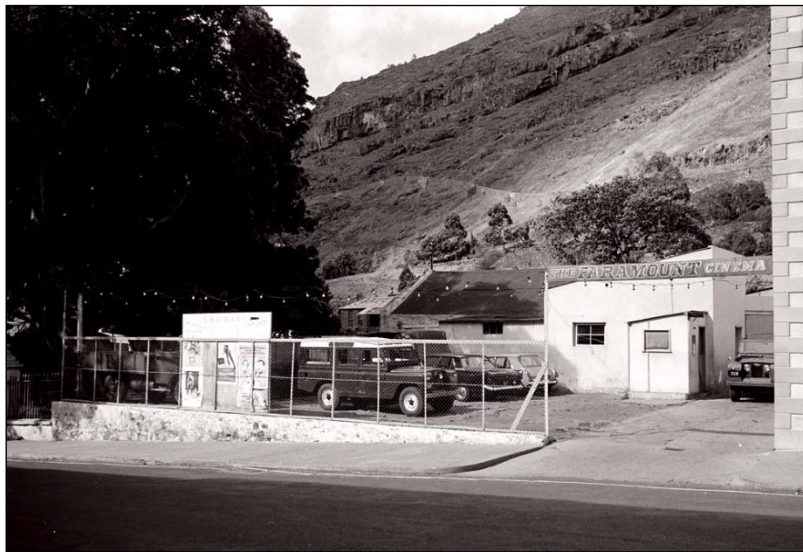


FIGURE 44: Paramount Cinema and garage car park

118. **The Public Gardens.** Much labour is rightly expended on maintaining the fine Public Gardens, and on attempts to extend the planting up the mountain side. They contain many interesting features including the disused former Museum, a corrugated iron covered and verandah'd building against the rock. It is not thought suitable for renewed use for such a purpose or worthy of preservation. There is also an octagonal-ended unroofed ruin projecting into the Gardens at the S.E end worthy of being maintained, and conceivably rehabilitated. The house called "Stables" has been modernized with standard metal windows – not too objectionable here – but the "monopitch" roof is to be regretted. The features of the Gardens calling for urgent attention is the repair of cast iron railings, and this means taking patterns and importing replacements. It is worth doing.



FIGURE 45: Dilapidated ironwork – Consulate Hotel



FIGURE 46: Dilapidated ironwork and stonework – W.M.C.A. Main St

MAIN STREET

119. **The Garage** with its car parking and Cinema (standing on the site of Mr. Porteous' House) is open to criticism, but I judge the injury inflicted on the character of the street to be far less than might have been expected, or would indeed have occurred anywhere else in the world. Extremes of vulgarity have been avoided.

However, the **Garage Forecourt** might well be screened by a stone wall instead of a chain-link fencing. The Cinema itself must be some sort of ancient warehouse building, whose side elevation, as seen from the Gardens, is perfectly seemly. This large hall occupies space to the rear of the next house up (the late Mr. Broadway's) and above that house lies an undeveloped gap which certainly cries out for infilling. A not impossible solution might be to develop it in conjunction with some rearrangement of the Cinema

entrance arrangements, with a suitable foyer and box-office on the Ground Floor and living accommodation on one or two floors above. If feasible this would have the advantage of separating the Garage and Cinema uses from one another, and also removing the Cinema Publicity Display from its present rather unsuitable placing on the chain-link fence. The elevation of the new development would of course be strictly controlled. The alternative solutions would be a good town house, or even a shop which need not be out of place and might serve to attract more public use of the Gardens, which seems desirable in itself. The last-named objective would certainly be assisted by a new Sports Centre sited outside the Wall.

120. The rest of **Main Street** calls for little comment except the desirability of repairs to wrought [sic] ironwork and stone steps throughout. The removal of central car parking could be considered, but its present extent is not all that damaging. Restricting the length of stay, to prevent commuter parking, would be the first move to make. Alternative parking space on the lower sections of the Run, covered in, has been mooted, and I would accept this although the erection of Solomon's Garage on a portion of the space has somewhat prejudiced the idea.
121. The use of Standard Metal Windows in reconstructing the first floor of **Solomon's Hardware Store** was unfortunate, but cannot easily be remedied now. The use of the flat roof at the back of the store for building materials is very noticeable from Ladder Hill, but perhaps of no high priority. Other eyesores from above have equal prominence.
122. **The Cannister** already alluded to in para. 38 and built quite recently, was designed in the Georgian manner by Mr. Teale when he was Superintendent of Works and reflects great credit on him for a valiant attempt at something he was not qualified to do. It embodies some good qualities but also many errors, which is hardly surprising in the circumstances. Designing in the Georgian manner needs training, skill and experience, scarce enough in England and not to be expected from an Engineer/Surveyor/Administrator. The problem now concerns the traffic bottlenecks at either side which will be serious eventually, but must be accepted. "The Trees" could perhaps be propped?
123. **The vacant site** behind the Cannister, including Henry's is of key importance in conserving Jamestown. It stands at the hub of trading activity with the biggest concentration of shops and the Market (and new Supermarket) adjoining. It also includes an 'accidental' car parking space accommodating some nine or ten vehicles, which have nevertheless enjoyed the facility for about ten years.

The new Supermarket has been skilfully fitted in above the site and, while making no "concessions" on the Market side, yet avoids any startling intrusion of modernity. The retention and adaptation of the old building for the Butchery/Cold Store was a wise move, and as mentioned in para. 20, Napoleon Street is admirably conserved.

The use of the above site including "Henry's" should be for small shops, with living accommodation over, and if some car parking can be retained so much the better; though it would be at the expense of the site's full development. Georgian character must be maintained in Napoleon Street and the façade at least of "Henry's" preserved. Rather more latitude may well be permissible on the Market side. The tiny derelict shop North of the butchery is barely worth saving, though the possibility of using the front and South Gable walls should not be lightly dismissed, if only for the sake of keeping natural stone.

124. Of the other buildings on **the Market Place**, the "Standard" public house, with exposed concrete blockwork and a standard metal window, is of the lowest quality. It could be cheaply improved by colour washing in a suitably restrained light shade of colour. The Market itself has already been

discussed in para. 32. The most obvious improvement would be to relocate the petrol filling station very unsuitably sited in front of it. This is a building to be cherished, and it may be that its use could be made more effective to the community? (The impression was received that the building was not regularly used for its original purpose, but this matter was not explored. If so, some alternative community use could be thought about).



FIGURE 47: Napoleon Street, looking up

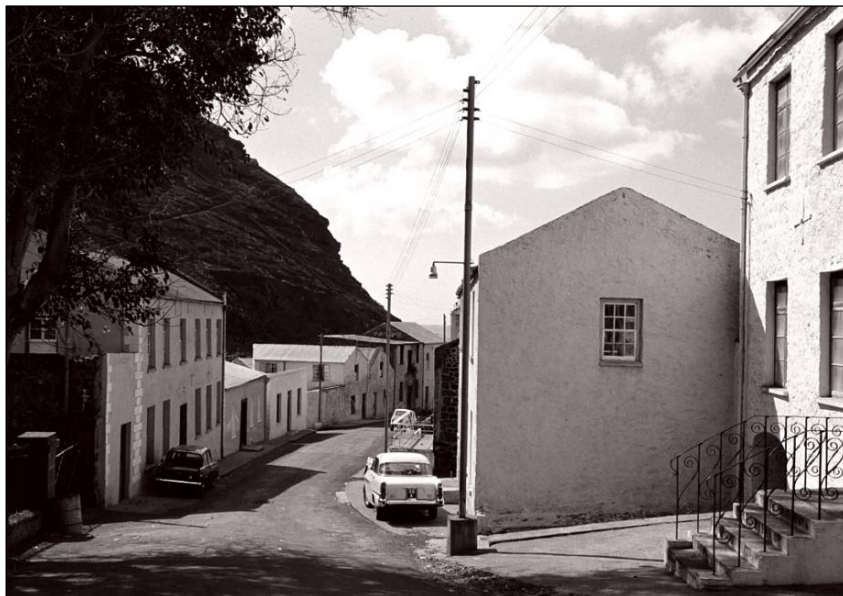


FIGURE 48: Napoleon Street, looking down

NAPOLEON STREET

125. **Napoleon Street** has the special charm arising from the buildings on a twisting slope, with vistas changing at every step and "stops" (List Nos. 59 & 60) breaking the upward continuity, while the set-backs to houses on the East side break the downward views (List Nos. 63-70). The problem here is the obvious presence of some insufficiently wealthy owners, but the objective of preservation of the street should remain paramount. It has to be tackled in two ways, (a) by the sort of limited assistance with repair of ornamental details recommended in para. 100 and (b) by Improvement Grants for provision of

standard amenities now lacking.¹⁰ In some cases Government purchase may have to be considered soon, in order to arrest serious decay.

The original Hussey Charity School (List No. 60) has been mentioned in para. 66.

126. **The Old Brewery Yard** also contains pleasant cottages and two-storey buildings adjoining, as well as its splendid trees and some very unseemly shedding. Any proposals for this area will require most careful scrutiny. Similarly with **Nosegay Lane** which is really only backs of buildings and walls; but nevertheless they need to be respected.

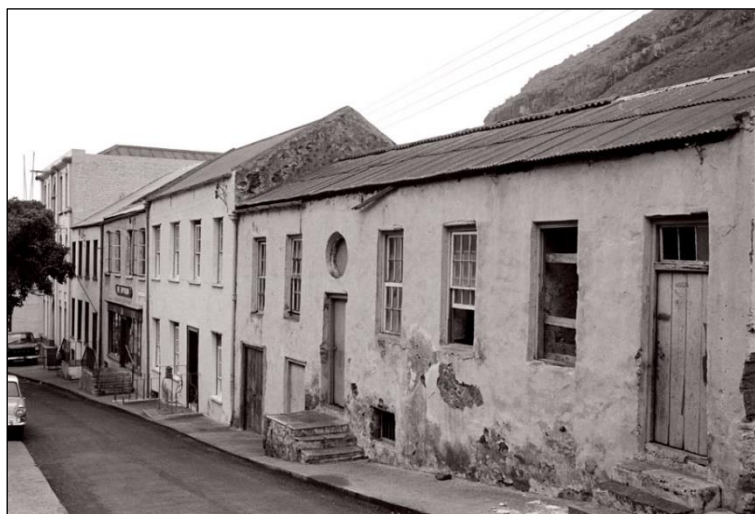


FIGURE 49: Napoleon Street dereliction – "Moon"



FIGURE 50: Napoleon Street Henry's façade

¹⁰ It is understood that something analogous to the English system of making these grants is already in operation. If not, this system should be further explored. The grants are of course a charge to Housing rather than to Conservation, but can greatly assist the latter.



FIGURE 51: Napoleon Street supermarket and Henry's



FIGURE 52: Market, supermarket, vacant site and car park

MARKET STREET

127. Clearly the lower end of Market Street is the more important, and this has been well recognized by the concentration of modern development towards the upper end. This modern development is in a general way to be highly commended. There are altogether ten pairs of semi-detached houses of very ordinary and intrinsically uninspired design, but they are mixed in with the old work, in three groups well apart from one another. They do not seriously disrupt the harmony of the town. Similarly with the several groups of flats, which are well sited and in scale with their neighbours. From certain viewpoints it is true that they appear to bulk unduly large but it is hard to imagine how any of this post-war work could have been done better, bearing all the limitations well in mind. Jamestown is not the place for avant-garde architecture or "bold experiments", it is submitted.
128. It is thought unnecessary in the light of detailed suggestions already made to repeat very similar ones for Market Street. Nevertheless a few random, and probably obvious, ones are appended in conclusion. (1) It was a pity the shelters had to be built in the children's Playground. (2) The green patch of **Young's**

Garden is so valuable to the town that it should never be developed. (3) **The Barracks Square** needs some central tree planting, with protection from damage by car parking. (4) The possibility of restoring the old **Squash (or Racquets?) Court** should not be lost sight of. Whatever use is made of it, the fine masonry of the surviving walls must be maintained. (5) The rehabilitation of rear ruins observed to be taking place is commendable, and it is hoped that not all the old walls will be colour-washed. (6) The **Old Hospital** is a fine building and Teale's photograph proves how much better it looked before the Verandah was added. Could the addition now be dispensed with? (7) The **Baptist Chapel** is a fine building and its tower a prominent feature in Market Street. While appreciating that corrugated sheeting has to be generally accepted as a roofing material, it does look particularly mean and out of place on this tower, and the substitution of slates on this one small area would yield a large visual improvement. Grant-aid to the Baptist Authorities would be appropriate for such a purpose if they desired to undertake it.

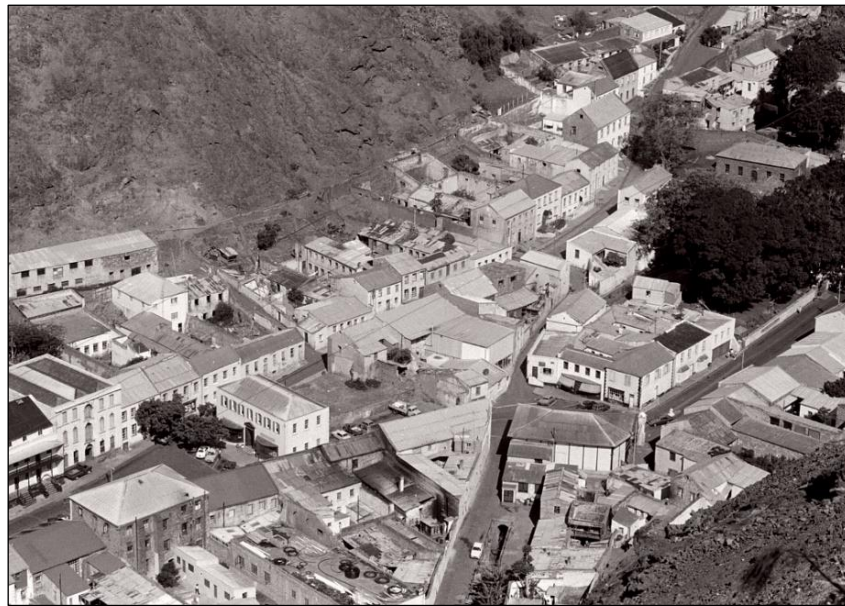


FIGURE 53: The Cannister, Market, Napoleon St. and Market St. from Ladder Hill

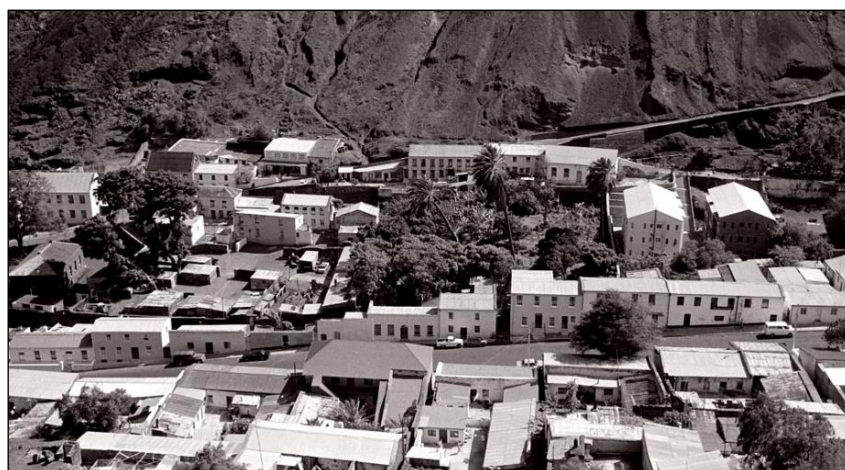


FIGURE 54: Old Brewery Yard, Young's Garden and Market St.



FIGURE 55: Young's Garden



FIGURE 56: View up Market Street

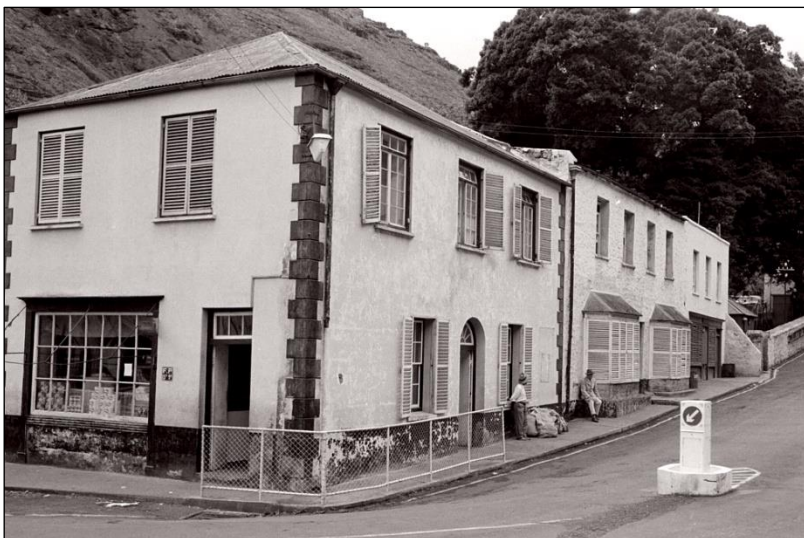


FIGURE 57: View up Market Street



FIGURE 58: Market St. – Mr. Thorpe's house on Ladder Hill Corner

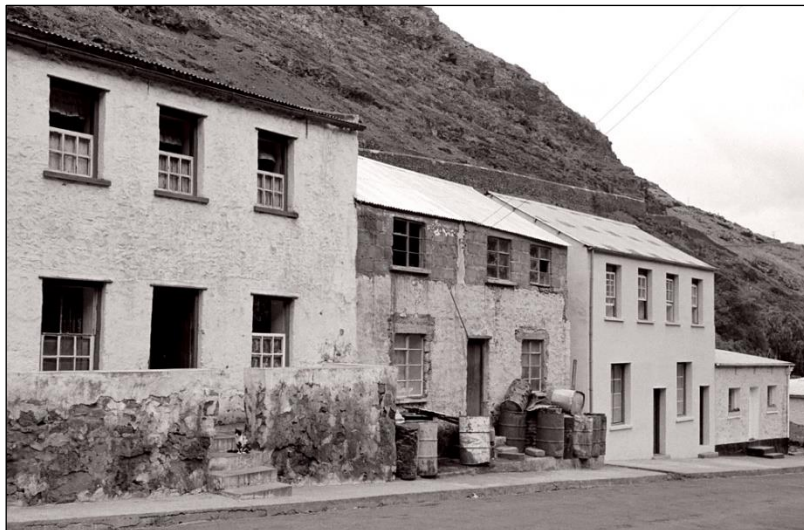


FIGURE 59: Market St. – An eyesore

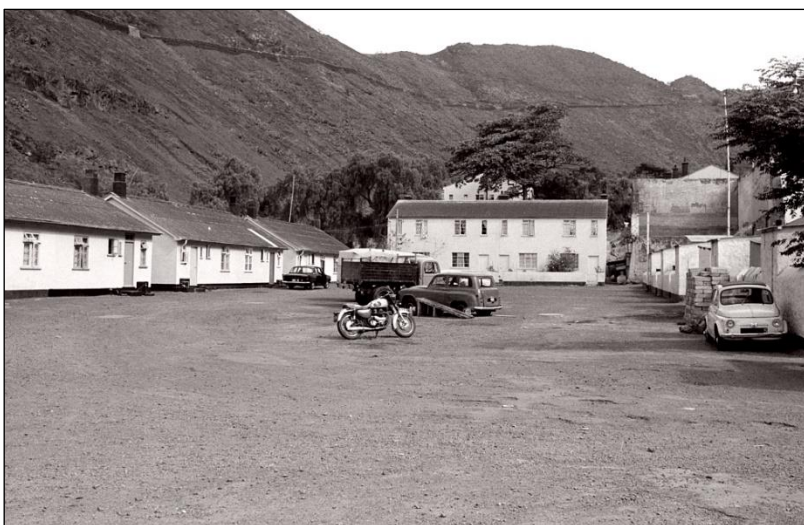


FIGURE 60: Market St. – Need for trees in Barrack Square

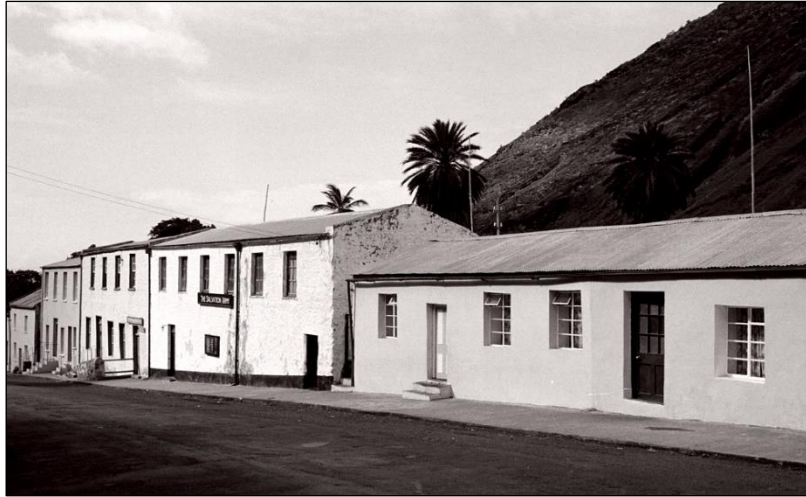


FIGURE 61: Market St. – Variety in façades

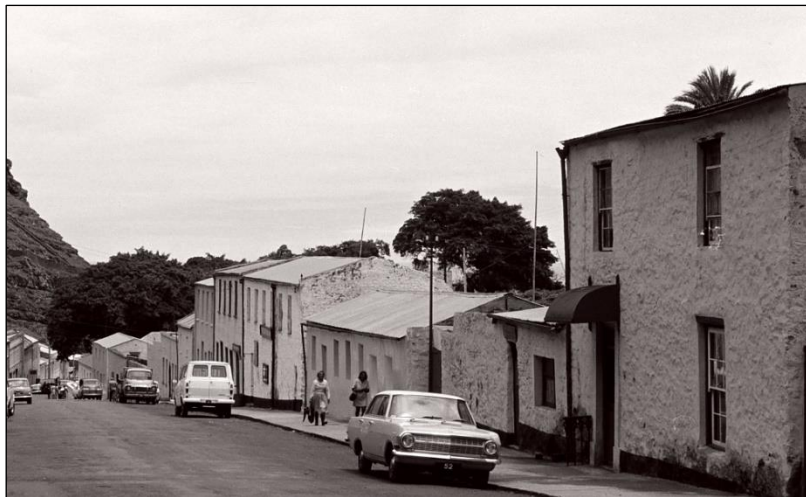


FIGURE 62: Market St. – View down



FIGURE 63: Market St. – Union building

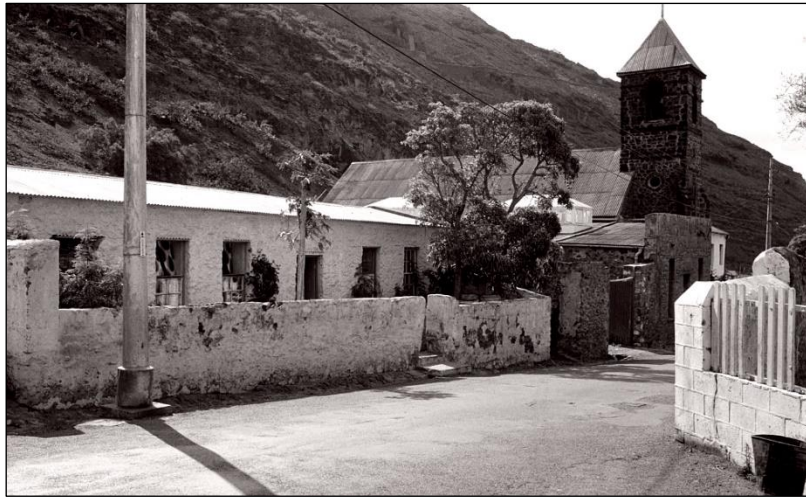


FIGURE 64: Market St. – Baptist chapel



FIGURE 65: The Run from the Playground



FIGURE 66: Playground shelters

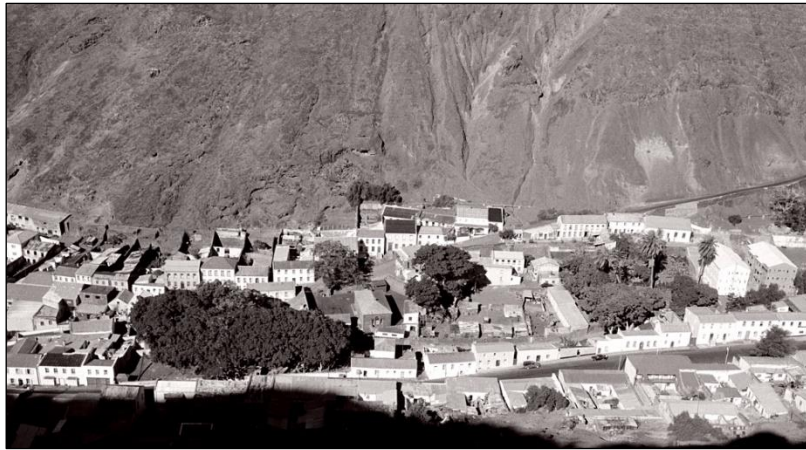


FIGURE 67: Lower Market St. from Ladder Hill

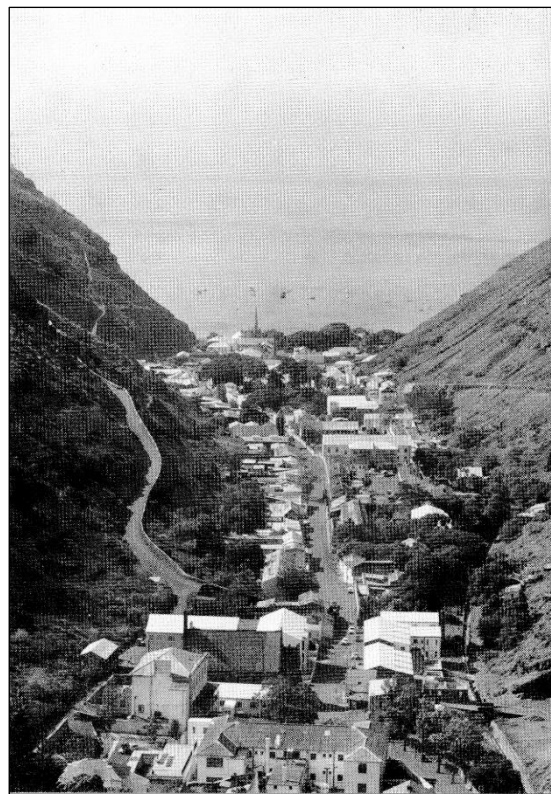


FIGURE 68: Jamestown from the Briars

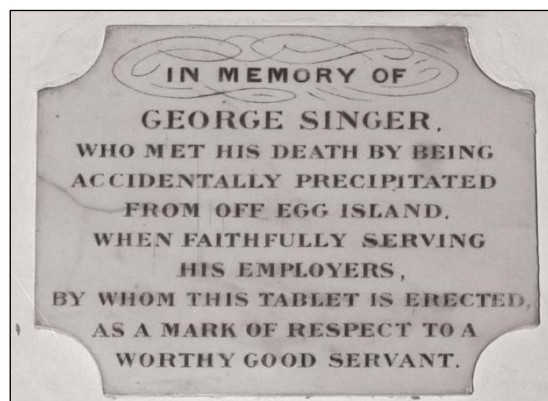
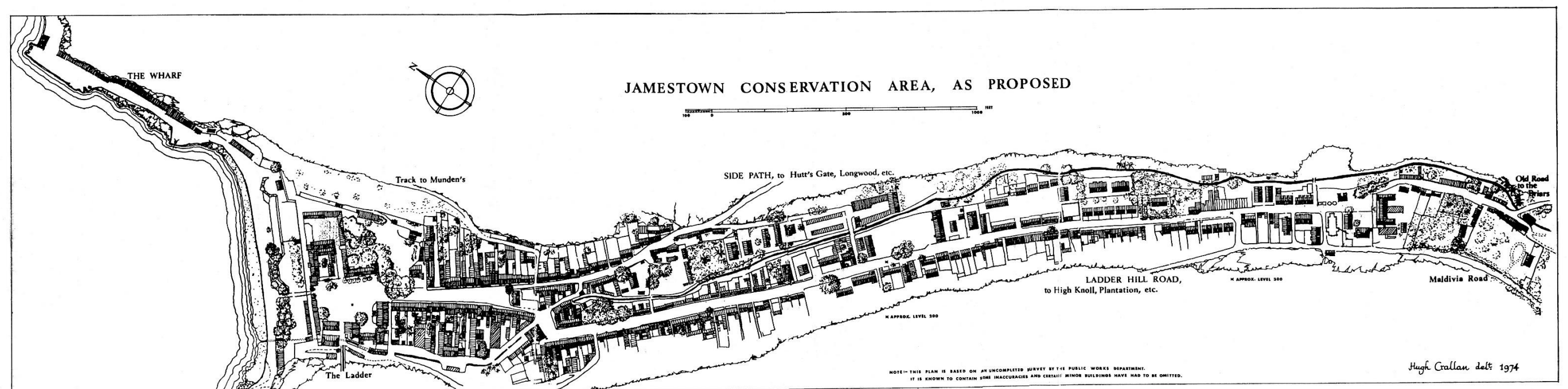
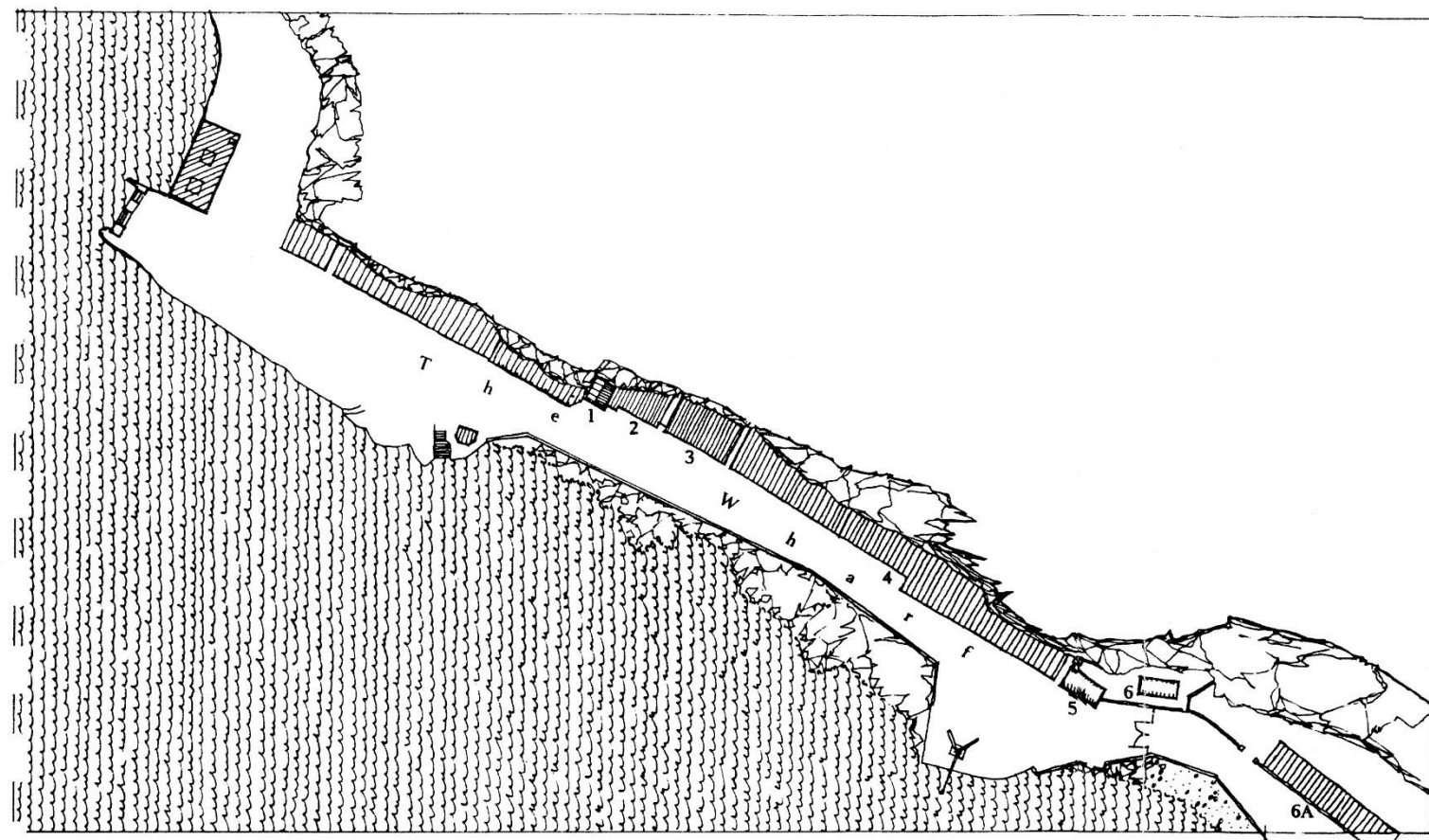


FIGURE 69: Memorial tablet in St. James' Church

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(SECTION 1)	St Helena is rich in structures of architectural and historic interest which merit conservation. Much of this interest derives from their use of materials and methods of building.
Paras.	
38, 52, 62.	Jamestown has the first priority.
34, 44, 67-70.	Jamestown should be designated a Conservation Area.
63, 64, 89, 91.	Local interest in Conservation must be fostered,
99-102.	and helped by Grants.
34, 35, 101, 125.	The Country houses are worthy of preservation but present problems and have a lower priority than Jamestown.
78, 92-98.	The Government should spend more on maintenance.
103.	Accounting procedures should be improved.
9, 10, 48, 98, 128.	Old stone walls must be cherished and better methods of repairing them must be found.
12, 64, 65.	Local craftsmen could do, or be trained to do, all the works required.
11, 30, 60.	Sliding sash windows survive in profusion, give Jamestown its Georgian look and must be maintained/renewed.
39, 78.	Trees should be surveyed, maintained, planted.
49, 50, 85.	Monuments and Ecclesiastical buildings are included in the list.
65, 115.	More maps are an urgent need.
71, 72.	The Draft Planning Bill should be amended to include Conservation objectives.
57, 79, 81, 82.	Control is best achieved by making all operations subject to Planning Permission.
45, 58, 72.	Publicity is fundamental.
82, 87.	No exemptions should be allowed.
73-75.	Compulsory purchase powers are needed as the ultimate sanction to secure conservation.
34, 76.	Existing restrictions on land acquisition may need reconsideration.
(SECTION VI)	Detailed suggestions for Jamestown require a consensus of local opinion in support.





Map No 1

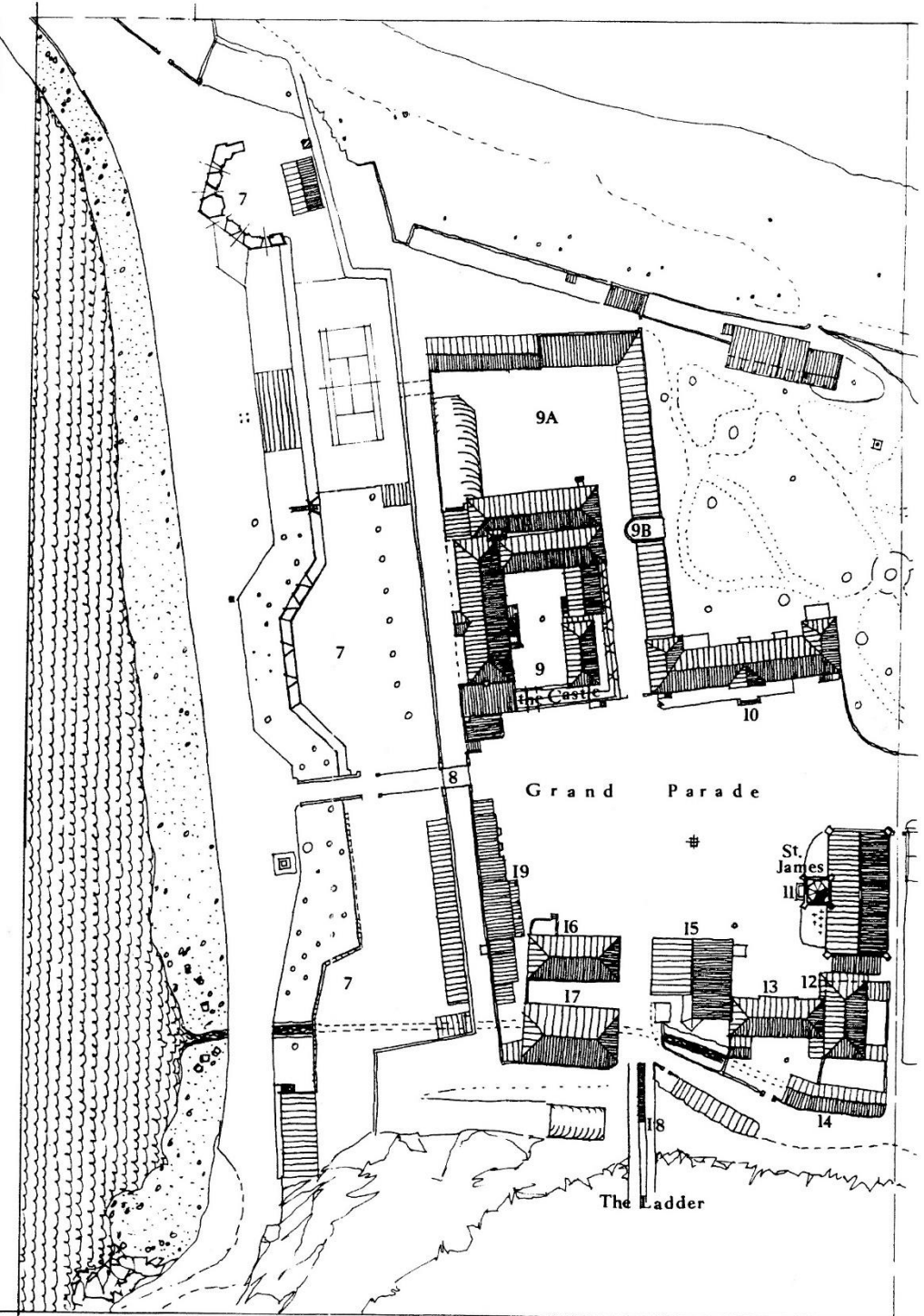
JAMESTOWN - LISTED BUILDINGS & CONSERVATION AREA.



Hugh Crallan delt: '74

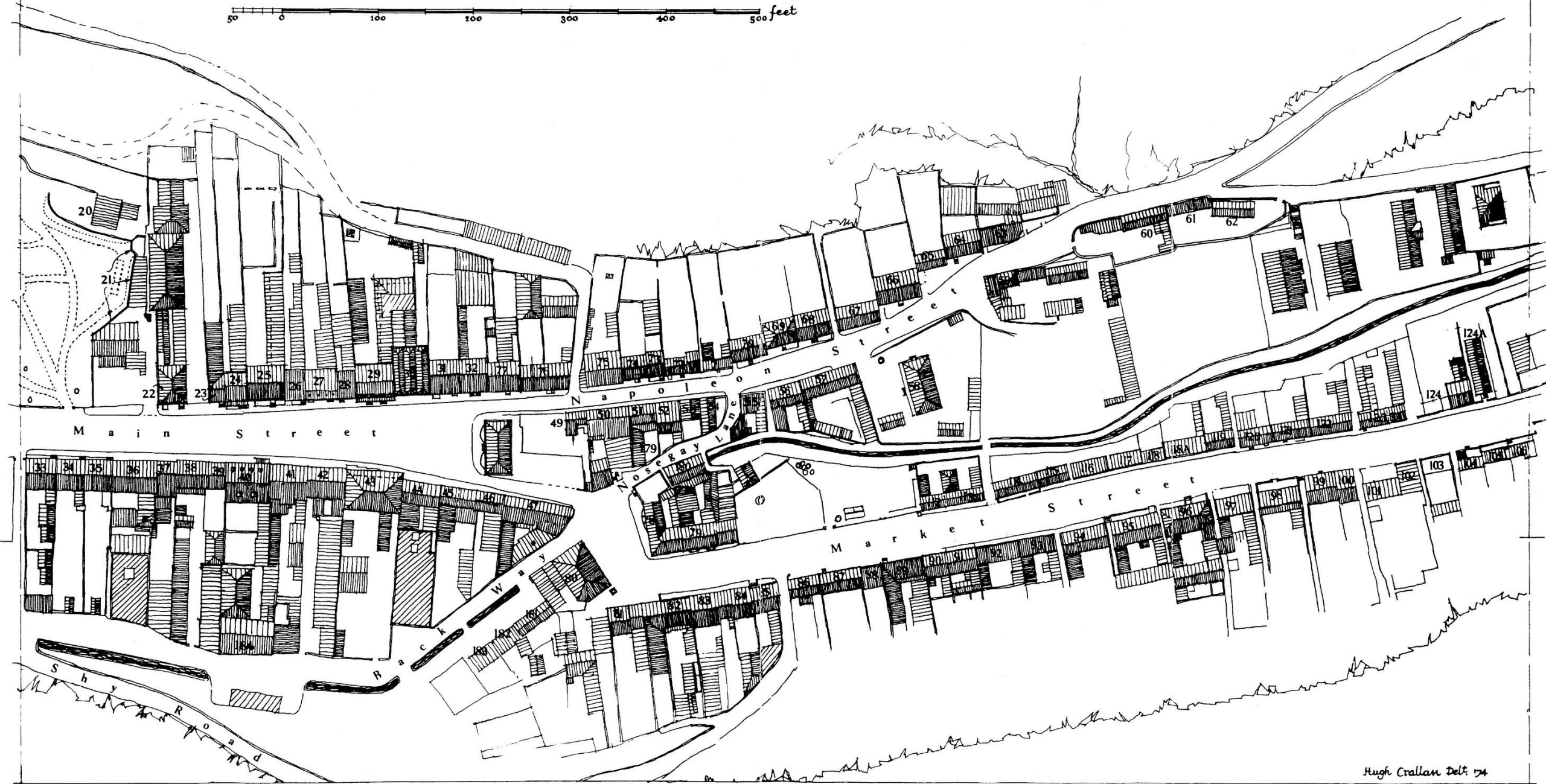
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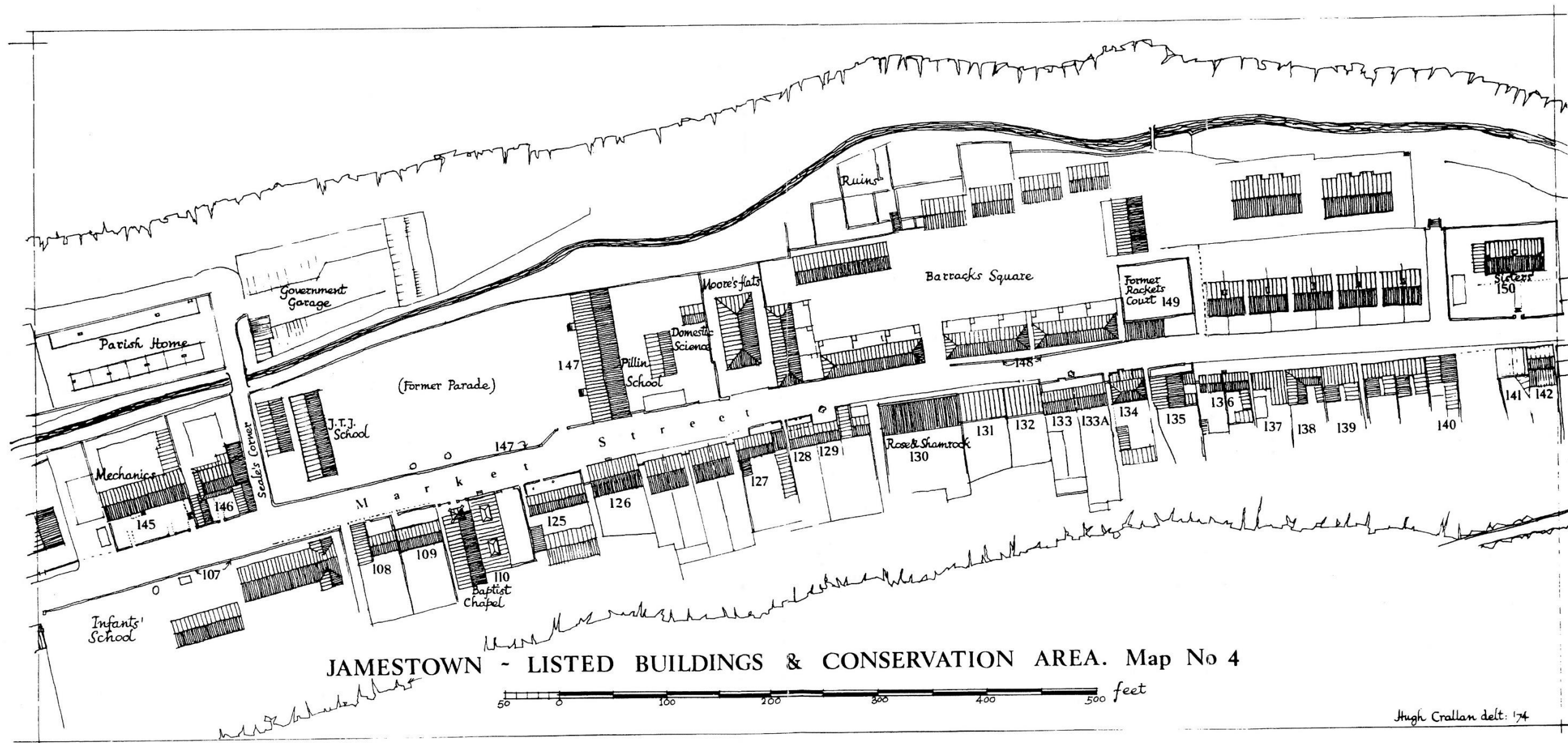
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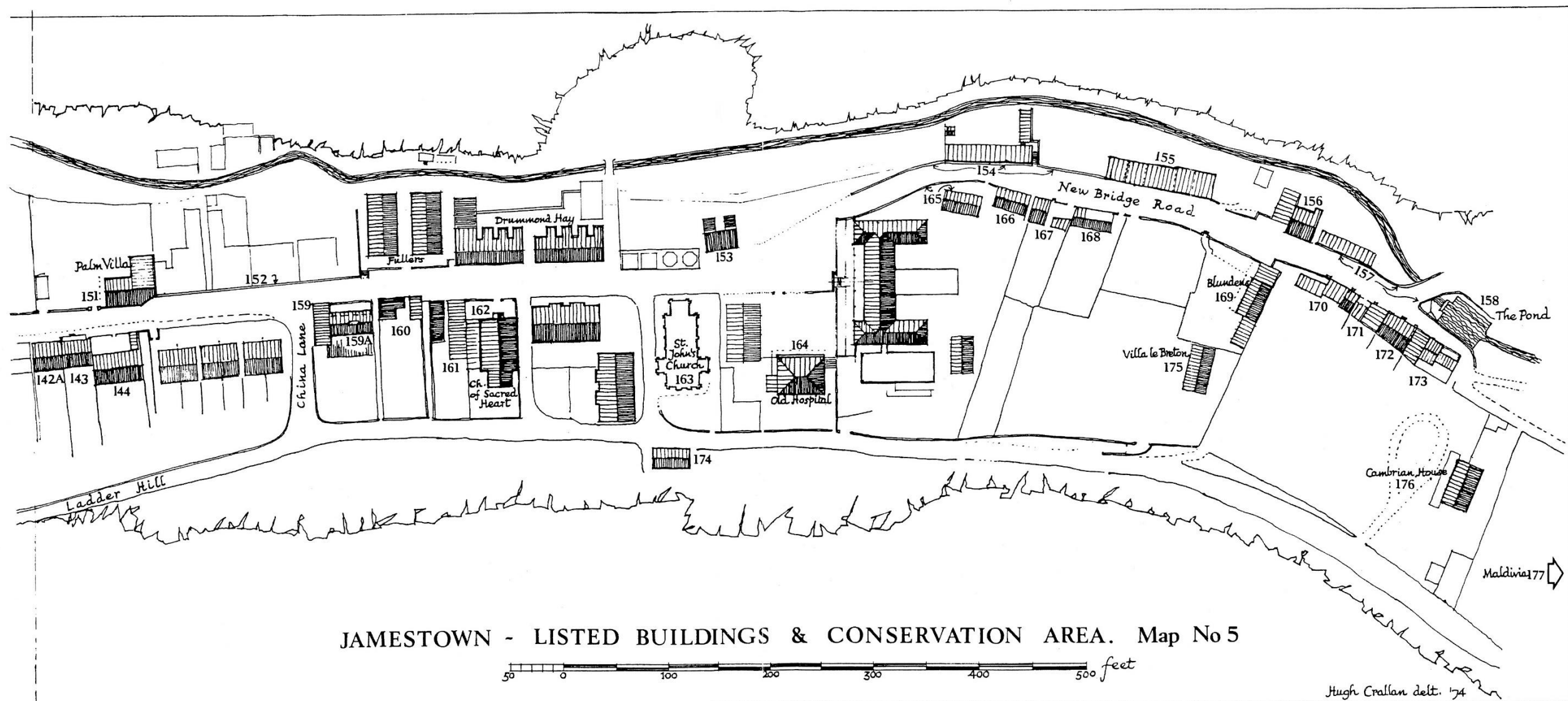


JAMESTOWN - LISTED BUILDINGS & CONSERVATION AREA. Map No 3

50 0 100 200 300 400 500 feet







JAMESTOWN - LISTED BUILDINGS & CONSERVATION AREA. Map No 5

ISLAND OF ST HELENA
LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL
OR HISTORIC INTEREST

January – February 1974

NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

The list is compiled on the principles followed by the Secretary of State for the Department of the Environment and is intended to serve as a guide to Conservation policies.

Ecclesiastical buildings are included.

Monuments are included, identified thus: – (M)

The following information is contained: –

AREA (of Jamestown only)

Map Number OR Map Reference	Item	Description	Date of Building	Grade
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NOTES

Numbers relate to the Jamestown Map. Map references relate to the current Ordnance Survey, scale 2½" to one mile. [NB: These have been replaced by WGS84 UTM centroids as the map is no longer available – Ed.]

"G.V." meaning Group Value, records that an item contributes to the visual amenity and value of its neighbours without necessarily having architectural or historic value considered in isolation.

"O.G.V." – Outstanding Group Value

P.L. Teale's "**St Helena: A History of the Development of the Island**" in three volumes is referred to thus: – Teale, II.2.153 i.e. Volume II, Section 2, Page 153. Drawings and prints referred to are those by Ozias Humphrey 1787, Burchell 1810 and G.W. Melliss 1857, the latter being of special interest because they are described as "from photographs".

C.18 means 18th Century. W. means Window. D. means Door.

St. means Storey. S.M.W. means Standard metal windows.

c.i. means cast iron. w.i. means wrought [sic] iron.

Rusticd. means Rusticated.

AREA: THE WHARF (Ref. Teale II.2.145)

Map No.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
1	Landing Waiters	1 St. low pitched Gable end, two W.s	Mid C.19?	II	
2	Sheds South of 1	1 St.	Mid C.19?	III	G.V.
3	Capt. Wade's House	2 St's 5 bays, sash W.s with inward opening casements over. Note: Burchell 1810 includes. (Teale II.2.148)	Late C.18?	II	
4	Sheds, Nos "356" to "362" inclusive	1 St. stone, barred W.s, sliding D.s.	Late C.19?	III	G.V.
5	Custom House	1 St. stone, barrel vaulted, central pediment over W/D/W, rustict. quoins. Humphrey (1787) includes (Teale II.2.145)	Mid C.18?	II	
6	Old Mortuary	1 St. barrel vaulted No W.s..	Early C.19?	III	
6A	Gate Piers and Walls to Boat Store		C.19?		G.V.

AREA: THE GLACIS

Map No.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
7	The Fortifications, including the East Bastion, (mounting cannon) remains of Curtain, Centre Bastion and West Bastion, the Ditch, Platform and site of Drawbridge. Note: Despite many reconstructions these remains are of prime historic and environmental importance. It is of interest that the stone Torus moulding survives along the top of the battered wall in the present P.W.D. Yard. This indicates its likely original presence throughout (as in all fortification work in the 18th C.)		From C.17	I(M)	O.G.V.
8	The Town Gate, Terrace Wall and Terrace. Notes: (i) Governor Dallas' Coat of Arms mounted over the Gateway. (ii) Pictures of the removal of Napoleon's body indicate a semi-circular headed arch in lieu of the present rectangular gateway (1840).		From circa 1708?	II	O.G.V.

AREA: GRAND PARADE

Map No.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
9	The Castle	Consists of early fortified walls to South & West, a later block on the North containing the principal Reception Rooms at First floor level, and further blocks added on the East and	From 1710. All reconstructed 1860s	I	O.G.V.

		South sides. The P.W.D. occupies the large East Block. Notes: (i) Teale II.2.169 quotes "130' square in 1708". Existing dimensions (excl. P.W.D. Block but incl. the Terrace) appear to conform. Main Block recons. 1766. The whole recons. post termmites 1863 onwards. (ii) C.i. main staircase. (iii) 15' thick fort wall survives on part S. & W.			
9A	Castle Yard, P.W.D. Workshops & retaining walls. Excluding added "sleeping quarters"		Early C.19?	III	G.V.
9B	Elliptical ended chamber, part of 9A. Note: An interesting survival. Purpose?		Early C.18	II	G.V.
10	Police Station, Sessions House & Public Library.	1 St., 13 bays central pedimented projection. Notes: (i) Humphrey includes, 1787 (Teale II.2.89). (ii) originally guard house.	Late C.18	I	
11	St James's Church	"Hall" plan, tower & spire (added) over projecting N. Porch. Notes: 1774 design "Gothick" – gothicised 1843. Repaired with minor alterations 1869. (Teale II.2.88-95).	1774-1843	I	
12	The Old Gaol	Basemt. & 2 St. rectangular, balcony added post 1857 (Melliss). Note: Rusticated Entrance looks earlier (Teale II.2.142).	1827 (Teale)	II	G.V.
13	Mrs Joshua's House	1 St., 3 bays each, W/D/W rounded over D., centre projects. Note: Design strongly resembles Item 10.	Late C.18	II	G.V.
14	Pipe Store behind Prison	1 St. irregular W.s Good masonry. Note: Yard has second "Dallas" arms (stone carved) built in wall.	Late C.18?	III	
15	Rickmers	Tall warehouse, 6 W.s over D. to Main Parade. Much altered. Note: Teale II.2.93 & 2.156,7. Formerly Lawler's Hotel.	C.19	III	
16	P.W.D. Store	2 St. Warehouse 3 Bays, Projectn. N.E. corner. Note: Teale II.2.93, 177 & 158. Formerly Customs Bonded Warehouses. N.E. projection has early C.18 look.	Late C.18?	III	
17	Power Station	1 St. Good masonry. Note: "Turkish" type blind arch in S. wall (mutilated).	Late C.18?	III	G.V.
18	The Ladder and Inclined Plane	Teale II.2.175,6. Note: Rebuilt by Ryl. Engineers 1871 and of prime historic & topographical interest.	1829	I(M)	
19	Buildings against Terrace Wall W. of Town Gate.	1 St. lean-to's (shop etc.)			G.V.

AREA: THE PUBLIC GARDENS

Map No.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
20	House, formerly the Stables	2 St., 3 bay, modernized, S.M.W.s, single pitch roof. Note: May have some small historic interest and pleasantly sited. (Not traced in Teale).	?	III	G.V.
21	Walls, incl. retaining walls, railings, Gate Piers to Gardens and octagonal ended ruin S. side. Note: All contribute to environmental qualities. C.i. railings of fine design.		Various		G.V.

AREA: MAIN ST. E. SIDE UP TO CANNISTER

Map No.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
22	(the late) Mr. Broadway's House	Basemt. & 2 St., 3 bays. Rusticated Quoins, Plain string parapet & coping. All W.s sashed. Teale II.2.59,68: suggests earlier date – appearance belies.	1781?	I	
23	Capt. Gus' House	2 St., 2 Bay, Modern casement W.s & D., hardwood. Teale II.2.60.	Late C.18	III	G.V.
24	Mr. George's House	Basement and 2 St., 3 Bays, D.s to Verandahs, c.i. columns. Teale II.2.60. Has pleasant small scale.	Early C.19?	II	
25	Essex House	Basemt. & 2 St., 5 Bays, W.s all sashed, steps & w.i. railings to D. with stone surround: Plain string parapet & coping. Teale II.2.60,71. (i) Formerly had segmental pediment to Door surround. The latter supports Teale's suggestion of the earlier date. (ii) Interesting colonnaded rear addition (slave quarters?)	1739? or 1751	I	
26	Mr. Corker's House	Basemt. & 2 St., 3 Bays, steps up to single Verandah, casemt. W.s. Teale II.2.70, proposes date but it looks later.	1742?	II	
27	Solomons' Office	2 St., 4 Bays, 2 D.s all framed in arcaded pilasters, coarse detail and cornice, parapet & coping. Teale II.2.61 64 & 2.71 for predecessor. A bold Victorian design blending well and adding character.	1897	II	G.V.
28	Solomons' Upper Office	2 St., 3 Bays, 1 D., semi-circular W.s. Teale II.2.61. Design must be from same hand	1897	II	G.V.

		as executed item 27, of which it is a miniature version.			
29	The Consulate Hotel	Basemt., 2 Sts. & Mansard. 5 bays, 2 D.s, 2 flights steps, w.i. handrails to Verandah (Double), c.i. Columns. S. Door has good stone surround indicating date around 1760 latest. Teale II.2.61. Verandahs pre 1857. Good staircase & interesting upper Room with ship's mast as bressumer, rear of item 30. Mansard is post 1837.	Mid C.18?	I	
30	The Malabar	3 St., 5 bay Warehouse, central D.s on each floor flanked by paired W.s, semi-circular headed, between pilasters. Recessed panels surmount Keystones to 1st Fl. W.s. Crude cornice & Blocking course. Teale II.2.61, 3 & 2.157. Possibly by same hand as items 27, 28?	Late C.19	II	
31	Mr. Thorpe's Offices	Basemt. & 2 St., 4 bays all sashed. Steps & w.i. handrail to D., south bay. Teale II.2.63, suggests early C.18 date, but no existing details support this.	Pre 1757	I	
32	The Emporium	Basemt. & 2 St., 4 bays, W.s sashed over double C.19 Shopfront, double steps to central D., w.i. handrails. Notes: As item 31 adjoining.	as 31	II	

AREA: MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE UP TO CANNISTER

Map No.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
33	Staff House	4 bays, Basemt. & 2 St., segmental headed windows. D. S. end, in-opening casements, Modern area walls.	See note for 35	II	
34	Staff House	3 bays, Basemt. & 2 St., segmental headed windows. D. S. end, in-opening casements, Modern area walls.	See note for 35	II	
35	Staff House	3 bays, Basemt. & 2 St., segmental headed windows. D. S. end, in-opening casements, Modern area walls. Note: Teale II.2.65. Date evidence confused. Look not earlier than 1750. No. 33 believed to stand on site of pre-1774 St James's Church, so they could be post-1774. Item 33 includes archway connecting with Church.		II	
36	Working Men's Christian Association	Basemt. & 2 St, 5 bays, W.s sashed, steps to D. S., with semi-circ. fanlight & reeded architrave. Note: Date evidence confused but proportions and basement archway indicate early C.18.	See note	I	

37	Mr. Leach's House	2 St, 3 bay, sashed above, 3 D.s to Ground Floor. Note: Date as item 36 but present appearance indicates late C.18 or early C.19. Not clearly identifiable in Humphrey's drawing 1787.	See note	III	G.V.
38	Mr le Breton's House	2 St., 9 bays, 2 D.s, all W.s sashed.	Early C.18?	II	
39	Mr Truebody's House	2 St., 9 bays, 2 D.s, all W.s sashed. Note: Both look contemporary, similar proportions, and early date surmised.			
40	Yon's Café or Wellington House	Basemt. & 2 St. plus 4 dormers, 5 bay, W.s sashed. Basemt. D. North, steps to front D. South, stone broken pediment over eared architraves, w.i. balustrade to steps. Rusticd. quoins. Appearance and D. surround suggest early date. Melliss 1857 indicates original modillion cornice. Fine interior proportions.	Early C.18?	I	
41	Francis' Shop	2 St, 6 Bays, 1st Fl. W.s sashed, 2 C.19 shop W.s either side of semi-circ. headed door with D. to upper part N. Clear date evidence lacking; Humphrey 1787 includes.	Early C.18?	II	
42	Solomons' Hardware Store	2 St., 4 Bay, 1st Fl. reconstructed '60s with S.M.W.s, D. & 2 C.10 [sic] shop fronts below. Still current postcards show recently lost recessed verandah 1st Fl., also Humphrey 1787.	Late C.18?		G.V.
43	The Post Office	3 St., 7 bays, Verandahs to eaves, casement W.s. A fine Victorian Building, originally the Officers' Mess and designed by a Military Engineer.		II	
44	"The Star"	2 St., 6 bays, 1st Fl. W.s sashed. 2 C.19 shop W.s either side of central D. and second D. North. Fine façade with possibly "early" look.	Mid C.18?	I	
45 45A	Benjamin	Two houses Each 2 St., 3 bay above shop W. with D. central. 45A has 1 st floor projecting Verandah.	Mid C.19?	III III	G.V. G.V.
46	The Bakehouse	2 St., 4 Bay, W.s sashed. S. D. & shop W., central D.	Late C.18 C.19	III	G.V.
47	Benjamin's Grocery Shop	2 St., 9 Bay, top W.s sashed, 4 shop W.s, 3 D.s & 2 W.s Ground Floor. Looks like adaptation of 3 houses. Pleasant shop. W.s with glazing bars.	Early C.19?	II	

AREA: FROM CANNISTER UP NAPOLEON STREET WEST SIDE

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
(48)	Not used)				
49	"Henry's"	2 St., 3 Bay House, rear portions demolished. W.s sashed.	Late C.18?	II	G.V.
50	Façade to Supermarket	Formerly 2 houses each 2 St., 4 Bay all W.s sashed, D.s south ends. Façade carefully preserved and roof being restored with slates. An example of good conservation.	Mid C.18?	II	G.V.
51	Peters	Basement & 2 St, 3 bay, W.s sashed, D. up steps. South.	Early C.19	II	G.V.
52	Warehouse	2 St., 3 bay. W/D/W each floor. Exposed masonry, somewhat dilapidated. N.B. rear walls.	Mid C.19?	III	G.V.
53	Mr. Herne's House	2 St., 2 Bay, gable end, W.s sashed.	Early C.19?	III	G.V.
54	Mr. Young's House	2 St., 2 Bay, gable end & wall round into Nosegay Lane. Modernised on S. flank wall. S.M.W.s, sash W.s to rearing (curving wall).	Early C.19?	III	G.V.
55	Mr. Hopkins' House	1 St., W/D/W. Roof lean-to street.	Early C.19?		G.V.
56	Mr. Scott's House	1 St., W/D/W/W. Pitched roof.	Early C.19?	III	G.V.
57	Mr. Corker's House	2 St., 6 bays & 1 St., 1 bay, South. 2 W.s on gable end. Rusticd. quoins, sashed W.s. Fine house prominent going up Street and from the Children's Playground.	Early C.18?	II	
58	The Social Centre	1 St., 5 x 3 bays. D.s central. Rusticd. quoins, W.s sashed. Formerly the Infants' School. Good masonry.	Late C.19	II	
59	House	N. end, 2 St. & Verandahs, 3 bay, assorted W.s. Prominent as stop to lower end of Street.	Early C.19?	III	G.V.
60	Col. Gilpin's House	2 St., 8 bays & 2 on Gable end. Rusticd. quoins, 1 St. addition N. end, W.s sashed. Best elevation is W. away from road (S. end partly under road). Visible evidence does not confirm early date. House is prominent from Market St. & Ladder Hill. Was used as Hussey Charity School.	Early C.18?	II	
61	Cottages S. of item 60	2 St. lean-to roof against Side Path retaining wall. Invisible from Side Path but have G.V. from Ladder Hill.	?	III	G.V.
62	Girl Guides H.Q.	1 St., 5 bay, Regency type W.s. See notes 60, 61.	Mid or early C.19	III	G.V.

AREA: NAPOLEON STREET EAST SIDE FROM THE TOP TO CANNISTER

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
63	Villa Ajaccio	2 St., 3 bay, casement W.s.	?		G.V.
64	Freemason's Building	2 St., 4 bay, steps to D. North end. Sash W.s above, shutters below.	Mid c.18?	II	
65	Adam's	Basemt. & 2 St., 4 bay. Outward opening casemt. W.s. W.s not original. Small scale suggests early date.	Early c.18?	II	
66	"Greys Inn"	Basemt. & 2 St., 5 Bay, central semi-circ. head D. Elliptical head D. to Basemt.	Late c.18?	II	
67	Mr. F.B. Thomas'	2 St., 5 bay, D. central, W.s sashed. Rusticd. quoins.	Late c.18?	II	
68	Mr E. Peters' House	Semi-Basemt. & 2 St., 5 bay W/W/W/D/W. Steps to semi-circ. head D. & Fanlight.	Late c.18	II	
69	Mr. I.D. Hudson's House	Basemt. & 2 St., 5 bay. Casement W.s. Good masonry under pink colour wash.	Late c.18	III	
70	House	Basemt. and 2 St., 5 bay, W.s sashed. Semi-circ. headed door & fanlight. Rusticd. quoins.	Late c.18	II	
71	"Harri's" & Mr. Young	1 St. cottage, 5 bay. W/W/D/W/W all sashed.	Late c.18	III	
72	"Queen Mary"	Basemt. & 2 St., 5 bay Warehouse, 2 D.s central. 6 W.s sashed.	Late c.18	III	
73	"Marshalls"	Basemt. (projects) & 2 St., 3 bay house, W.s sashed.	Late c.18	III	
74	"Bobbins"	2 St. on plinth, 4 bays.	Late c.18	III	G.V.
75	"The Blue Apron"	1 St., 5 bay, steps & (modern) w.i. balustrade to central D. W.s sashed.	Late c.18	III	G.V.
76	"The Moon" & Mrs Richards	1 St., Basemt. north end. 7 bays, W/W/D/W/W/W/D, steps to North D. with roundel over. W.s sashed. Teale says "a former Punch House". Very dilapidated, but imparts character.	1763 ?	III	G.V.
77	The Vicarage	Basemt. North end & 2 St., 4 bay house. W.s sashed. Teale shows a house existed 1763 but present one looks later.	Late c.18?	II	

AREA: THE MARKET

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
78	Benjamin's Shop	2 St., 4 sash W.s above modern bow front. D. central all with glazing bars.	Early c.19?	II	
79	Benjamin's Shop	2 St., 2 bay Shop Front & D. facing Market, 3 bay to Market St., W.s shuttered. Rusticd. quoins. May be earlier house, converted to shop C.19.	Early c.19?	II	
79 contd.	Remainder of Benjamin's block, Market St. Façades	Two more houses up to Children's Playground complete the block. Both 2 St., the Northern 4 bays with canted bay W.s & central D., the Southern 3 bays & shop front. Latter has pleasant elevation to playground.	Early c.19	II	
80	The Market	Prefabricated c.i. building by "Gwynne & Co." Doric columns & entablature (unorthodox) with gates or grilles in the 5 larger openings & timber infill in the smaller. A very interesting example of early c.i. technology, imported after the termite attack. Curious gutter brackets (or roof supports?) not being used as intended. Iron trussed roof does not appear to fit design, but must surely be original?	1865	I	

AREA: MARKET STREET WEST SIDE UP TO BAPTIST CHAPEL

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
81	The White House	2 St., 3 bay, W.s sashed above D/W/D.	Late c.18?	III	G.V.
82	The Ark	2 St., 4 bay, W.s sashed above C.19 double shop front/D, central/D. North Plain string parapet & coping. "Regency" type glazing to D.s to Courtyard behind.	Late c.18	II	
83	W.A. Thorpe & Sons	2 St., 4 Bay, W.s sashed (late C.19) above shop W/D/Shop W.	Early c.19?	III	
84	Mr. D. George	2 St., 3 bay, W.s sashed above double shop front/D. central/D. South.	Early c.19	III	
85	Mr. H.J. Corker	Basemt., N. & 2 St., 3 bay, W.s sashed above W/D/W. W.s are large & shuttered. Large crude cornice.	Early c.18?	I	
86	Victoria	Basemt. & 2 St., 4 bay W.s sashed. Steps & w.i. balustrade to Grd. Flr. W/D/W/W. Rusticd. quoins.	Early c.18?	II	

87	Mr. G. Scipio & Kingdom Hall (Jehovah's Witnesses)	2 St., 8 bay, W.s half sashed above W/-/D/W/D/W. North D. has fanlight with steps & w.i. balustrade.	Early C.18?	II	
88	Mr. Thorpe	2 St., 2 bay, W. half sashed above W/D, semi-circular head, radial fanlight. Plain string parapet & coping.	Early C.18?	II	
89	W.A. Thorpe & Sons Store	2 St., 6 bay, all W. sashed above shop W/D/shop W/D irregular, steps & w.i. balustrade to North D. Rusticd. quoins plain string parapet & coping.	C.18	II	
90	Mr. Peters	2 St., 3 bay, casemt. W.s over W/D/W reconstructed.	?	III	G.V.
91	Mr. George	2 St., 4 bay above W/D/W. W.s sashed.	Early C.19	II	
92	Mr. Reynolds	1 St. pair (?) of cottages. D/W/W/D/W/W. All W.s sashed.		III	
93	Mr. Thomas	1 St. cottage, 6 bay. D/W/W/D/W/W. W.s standard metal. Wall in great need or repair.	C.19?		G.V.
94	Mr. Thomas	1 St. Cottage (or pair?), 7 bays, W.s sashed. D/former Shop W/D/W/D/W/W.	Early	III	
95	Mr. Stevens	Ditto (ditto?) with terrace, centre W.s have segmental heads. D/W/W/W/W/D/W. North D. has steps up.	Early C.19?	III	
96	Ancient Order of Foresters	2 St., 6 bay over 8 bay irregular D/shop W/W/D/W/W/W/W. All W.s sashed. String course at eaves.	Early C.18	I	
97	Britannia, Mr. Joshua	1 St. (pair) cottages, 6 bay W/D/W/D/W/W on terrace.	Early C.19	III	
98	Mr. Benjamin	1 St. cottage 6 bay arranged as item 97, tree on terrace. W.s sashed.			
99-100	Mr. Clifford	1 St. pair cottages, W.s sashed, W/D/W/D/W on terrace.	C.19		G.V.
101	Mr. Peters	1 St. cottage with modern timber projection North, on terrace. Brick garden walls. Tree. W.s sashed.	C.19		G.V.
102	Mr. Peters	1 St. Modern Shop. W/D/W, with glazing bars. Good example of harmonious re-development maintaining group value of items 97-106 inclusive.	C.20		G.V.
103	Garage	False front to car scrap yard. Note to 102 applies.	C.20		G.V.
104-6	Mr. Benjamin	1 St. Patio cottages.	C.19		G.V.
107	Wall to playground	Note: Important tree in Playground.	C.20?		G.V.
108	Mr. Buckley	1 St., 4 bay on terrace & lean-to projection North, D/W/W/D.		III	G.V.
109	The Manse	2 St., 5 bay house, W/W/D/W/W over W/W/W/W/D. First Fl. D. suggests original warehouse use? Croisé glazing bars probably	Mid C.19?	III	G.V.

		not original.			
110	Baptist Chapel	E. entrance under projecting tower, W.s have "Gothick" character, top-lit Hall adjoins, South. Exterior masonry exposed. Teale: II.2.103.	1854	I	

AREA: MARKET STREET, EAST, FROM CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND TO 7TH DAY ADVENTISTS

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
111	Walls to Children's Playground	Note: These are important elements in maintenance of street continuity. See also note to item 79.			G.V.
112-3	Mr. Smith's	1 St. cottage(s) W/D/W (shoe shop) W/W/D/W with 2 St. back block, prominent from playground, small W.s sashed.	Early C.19?	II	G.V.
114	Mr. Johnson	1 St. D/W/W/D/W/W. Tall sashed W.s.		III	G.V.
115	Mr. Constantine	Basemt. & 2 St. House 3 bay above W/W/D/W below. W.s sashed.	Mid C.18?		G.V.
116	Mr. Yon	1 St., 3 bay, D. central, S.M.W.s. Note: Another storey below road.	C.19?	III	G.V.
117	Mr. George	Similar to 116. No W.s, 1 D.	C.19?		G.V.
118	Mr. George	1 St., D/W. sashed.			G.V.
118A	Mr. George	1 St., 5 bay, W.s sashed, D. central with semi-circular fanlight.	Mid C.18?	II	
119	Mr. Clingham	2 St., 2 bay, irregular W.s sashed.	Mid C.18?	III	
120	Mr. Francis	2 St., 4 bay above W/D/W/D/W below. W.s sashed. w.i. balustrade to steps.	Mid C.18?	II	
121	Mr. Ward The Union Building	Basemt. & 2 St., 4 bay, regular, above W/D/W/W below. Steps down to basemt.	Mid or late C.18	II	
122	Salvation Army	2 St., 6 bay regular. Horizontally pivot hung sashes above blocked openings below, originally W/D/W/W/D/W/W/D irregular. May be conversion of 3 houses?	Mid or late C.18	II	
123 123A	Mr. Thomas & Mr. Bowers	2 cottages, 1 St. under one roof. W/D/W/W/D/W/W S.M.W.s at irregular heights.	?		G.V.
124	7th Day Adventists' Welfare incl. Wall	2 St. house, 2 bay (x 2 bay on flank), W.s sashed with 1 St. lean-to.	Early C.19	III	G.V.
124A	7th Day Adventists' Chapel	Formerly 1 St. cottages orientated E-W, converted to Hall, tiny porch added, 4 W.s on flank.	C.19, 20	III	G.V.

AREA: MARKET STREET, WEST SIDE, FROM BAPTIST HALL TO CHINA LANE

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
125	Mr. Stevens	1 St. cottage on terrace, (trees). D/W/W/D/W/W. North W.s sashed.	C.19?	III	G.V.
126	Mr. V. Lawrence	1 St. cottage. D/Shop W/D/W/W. North W.s sashed.	C.19?	III	G.V.
127	Mr. Bargo	1 St. cottage, W.s sashed. W/W/W/W/D/D/Shop W.	Early	III	G.V.
128	Mr. Greentree	1 St. cottage, W/D/W.	C.19		G.V.
129	Mr. George	1 St. Cottage, W/W/D/W. Large tree in front garden.	C.19		G.V.
130	The Rose & Shamrock	2 St., 6 bay irregular above W/D/W/D/Garage D. Most W.s sashed. Looks like two houses originally.	Late C.18?	II	
131	Mr. H.S. George	1 St. cottage, 3 bay W/D/W, small sashed W.s.	Early C.19?	III	G.V.
132	Mr. Stevens	1 St. Modern Shop Front W.s with hardwood glazing bars & shutters. Note to 102 applies.	C.20	III	G.V.
133	Mr. John (?)	1 St. cottage, 5 bay, D. central. Modernized casement W.s.			G.V.
133A	Mr. John	1 St. cottage, 3 South W.s sashed. W/D/W/W/D/W/W,	C.19		G.V.
134	Mr. Essex	2 St., 4 Bay House with Grd. Floor Verandah linking front projections (added). D. has good fanlight. Notes: (i) Believed to be Old Poor House. (ii) Rafter feet project visibly – unusual in Jamestown – could be original?	Late C.18	II	
135	Mr. Simon	1 St. cottage, low pitch gable to street, 5 bays, 2 North W.s sashed.	Mid C.19		G.V.
136	Mr. Lawrence	1 St. cottage, 5 bay, D. central, W.s sashed. (Two joined together?)	C.19		G.V.
137	Mr. Thomas	1 St. cottage, 4 bay, W/D/D/W.			G.V.
138	Mr. Young	2 St., 4 bay house, Grd. Flr. W/D/W/D. Most W.s sashed.	C.19	III	G.V.
139	Mr. John	1 St. cottage, W/D/W/W.	C.19		G.V.
140	Mr. Williams	1 St. cottage, gable end to street, W/D/W. Casement W.s.	C.19		G.V.
141	Mr. George	1 St. cottage, modernized, Casement windows.	C.19?		G.V.
142	Bizarre	2 St. house, 4 bays, Upper W.s sashed.	Early C.19	III	G.V.
142A	Mr. Caswell	2 St. house, 3 bays.			G.V.
143	Mr. Young	2 St. house, 4 bays.	C.19	III	G.V.
144	Mr. Scott	1 St. cottage with lean-to projection, South. W.s sashed. W/D/W/W.	C.19	III	

AREA: MARKET STREET, EAST SIDE FROM MECHANICS' TO THE POND (INCLUDING NEW BRIDGE ROAD)

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
145	"The Mechanics' & F.B. Society Established 1838"	2 St., 8 Bays with 2 external timber stairs to D.s at 1st Fl. level. All W.s sashed. 2 W.s on gable, South. A prominent & interesting building, suggested conversion from 2 houses.	Late C.18?	I	
146	Mr. George	2 St. house, several projections and additions. Verandah at 1st Fl., small shop on street South end. A picturesque conglomeration.	Early C.19	II	G.V.
147	Pilling School (former military building) including wall to street.	Tall 2 St., 10 bay block, casement W.s with sash bars – Brise-soleils to upper W.s injure appearance. Walls colour washed green. Note: important trees in former Parade Ground.	C.19	III	
148	Wall, street side of Barracks Square.		?		G.V.
149	Mr. Nicholls	Old Racquets Court (behind lean-to cottage not listed), roofless. Interesting relic of former sport in garrison days, and fine masonry walls not lost under colour wash.	C.19	III	G.V.
150	Nurses' Quarters including street wall up to Palm Villa.	2 St., 6 bay house in brick. W.s sashed with segmental heads & grouped in 3 pairs. Remains of Gate Piers. Good of its period. Teale says bricks were surplus from import for De-Salinator plant in Rupert's Valley and dates 1901. Stands in remains of former Botanical Gardens.	Early C.20	II	
151	Palm Villa	2 St., 3 bay Regency type house, irregular W.s, glazing bars altered, walls rendered & 'lined out' to imitate ashlar masonry. Verandahs & back projections, 1st floor. As the town house of Governor Janisch its historic interest exceeds its architectural value. But position is prominent, emphasising G.V.	Early C.19	II	G.V.
152	Street wall up to Fuller's site	This is a retaining wall with cottages lying under and against it (not listed). The latter are prominent from Side Path.			G.V.
153	Mr. Joshua	2 St., 3 bay house x 1 bay with back addition. Regency type glazing bars. D.s central, Grnd. & 1st floors. Decrepit. Upper door suggests original warehouse use?	Early C.19	III	

154	Walls up to item 155	Similar to 152.			G.V.
155	Group of 4 cottages, C. Williams	Single St. to street. All fronts re-rendered, 5 out of 6 W.s sashed.	C.19?		G.V.
156	Mr. Richards	House with lean-to in low level Garden, S.M.W.s. North end prominent from street.	C.19?		G.V.
157	Wall up to New Bridge	Similar to description of 152, 154.			G.V.
158	The Pond & Sluice	Interesting relic. Used twice daily to flush 'the Run' in days before sewerage was provided.	C.19 or earlier	III	

AREA: MARKET STREET FROM CHINA LANE TO THE POND (INCLUDING NEW BRIDGE ROAD)

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
159	Sonny's	1 St. lean-to shop. S.M.W.s. Prominent and groups well with: –	C.19		G.V.
159A	Mr. J. Ward	2 St. house, 5 bays, W.s sashed with Verandahs, on raised terrace, door central.	C.19	III	G.V.
160	Mr. Flagg	1 St. patio cottage, modernized with shop in lean-to, South.	C.19	III	G.V.
161	Mr. Bennett	1 St. patio cottage with South lean-to similar to 160.	C.19	III	G.V.
162	Church of The Sacred Heart	Hall church, East entrance porch flanked by 2-light "Gothick" windows, & surmounted by blind lancet, rustic. quoins, Cross on gable top. Ornamented gate piers, w.i. gate (modern). 3 pointed W.s on S. flank. All colour washed. Modern lean-to addition North.	Pre 1850	I	
163	St. John's Church	6 bay 'hall' church with chancel, N. porch & corresponding S. projection. "Early English" in exposed local stone with ditto dressings. Elegant c.i. roof trusses, following curve of chancel arch. Lancet W.s. This design is remarkably similar to that of St. Paul's Cathedral, and may therefore be attributed to Benjamin Ferrey (in origin). The treatment of the W. end terminating in bell turret is almost identical.	1862	I	
164	The Old Hospital, incl. Railings, courtyard walls & piers.	3 St., 5 bay block with added Verandahs. W.s sashed with segmental heads. All details neo-classical. A fine building with some unfortunate lean-to additions. Appearance injured by Verandahs.	Early C.19	I	

165	In Grounds of New Hospital	1 St., 3 bay x 2 bay stone building, dressed voussoirs to W.s (casement, modern). Roof slated. Including adjacent wall to road.	Mid C.19	III	
166	Dispensary	Modern 1 St., 2 bay. S.M.W.s.	C.20		G.V.
167	Mr. Essex	1 St. patio cottage. Garage D/D/W.	C.19		G.V.
168	Mr. George	1 St. cottage, 5 bay W/W/W/D/W, steps to D., W.s sashed.	C.19		G.V.
169	Blundens & Wall to road	2 St. house in garden, end-on to road, 3 bays x 1, 'Regency' type glazing bars to W.s & D. Lean-to extensions. Verandahs.	Early C.19	II	
170	Mr. Greentree	1 St. cottage in 3 upward 'steps', picturesque.	?		G.V.
171	Mr. Plato	2 St. with upper Verandah much altered, picturesque.	C.19?		G.V.
172	Mr. Young	1 St. cottage, 5 bays irregular, steps to D.	C.19		G.V.
173	Mr. Corker	1 St. Cottage & wall to road, irregular, lean-to roofs, picturesque. Note: items 169-173 inclusive combine to form an attractive and interesting group at the South entrance to the town from the old road leading to the Briars.	C.19		G.V.

AREA: BOTTOM OF LADDER HILL AND MALDIVIA ROAD

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
174	Church Hall	1 St., 4 Bay building, stonework exposed, dressed quoins, c.i. unglazed lattice W.s.	Mid C.19	III	
175	Villa le Breton	2 St., 5 bay x 1 bay house with added Verandahs and back additions. W.s sashed.	Early C.19	II	
176	Cambrian House		C.19	III	
177	Maldivia	1 St., 3 bay x 2 house with Verandahs, timber gable infill under deeply projecting eaves, North, back additions & 2 St. cottage. Tall W.s sashed. Front doorcase and Verandahs later. All in extensive garden. Notes: (Teale II.2.272). This cannot be the house existing in 1701 nor when name was changed from "Concord" in 1735. The present name and gardens (which originally included items 169, 175 and 176) are of some historic interest and all the planting remains an important feature of the top of the town.	Early C.19		
(178)	Not used.)				

AREA: NOSEGAY LANE AND BACK WAY

Map no.	Item	Description	Date	Grade	G.V.
179	Peters, (back of 51) & Wall.	2 & 3 St. buildings adjoining Supermarket & wall south to Napoleon St.	C.19		G.V.
180	Store building & Wall.	Basement & (2?) St. No W.s, double D. Note: Nosegay Lane, in its central position, has great character and group value in relation to all the surrounding listed buildings.	C.19		G.V.
181	Mr. Francis	1 St. house, W.s sashed, D/W/W/D, Second St. in course of addition, S.M.W.s.	C.19	III	G.V.
182	Cottage N. of 181	1 St. cottage, W.s sashed. W/W/D/W/W/D.	C.19	III	G.V.
183	Dot's Café	1 St. cottage, W/D/W/D/W.	C.19		G.V.
184	Warehouse & Walls adjoining North.	2 St., 3 large bays W/D/W (1st floor) W/D/W/D/D (Grd. Fl.) Note: Back Way and The Run have character and interest which need to be respected when rehabilitation and/or redevelopment are contemplated.	C.19	III	G.V.

OUTSIDE JAMESTOWN

Map ref.	Description	Date	Grade
0210761 8234451	<u>Alarm House.</u> 2 St., 4 bays x 2. All W.s sashed with C.19 one St. wings. Prominent site, with good access. Good late porch. Unusual coursed exposed masonry at back. Teale II.2.2 suggests 1716, also "Wirebird" Aug. 1956, but dimensions of houses built 1707 (in two months at a cost of £25) and the rebuilt 1716 do <u>not</u> agree with existing. All details are late and proportions suggest another rebuild not earlier than 1760. Indeed the house could be contemporary with the porch (which must be later still) since the latter contains two 'front doors' to the two principal rooms.	See note	I
0209856 8231587	<u>Bamboo Grove.</u> 2 St., 5 bay x 2. W.s sashed, porch to central front D., back additions. Broken inscription at rear says "Built for I.A. D. 1808" which seems probable, and agrees with Teale. The site is not prominent but can be seen from higher viewpoints.	1808	II
0209674 8231604	<u>Bamboo Hedge.</u> 2 St., 8 bay x 1 house, W.s sashed, porch to two centre bays, back additions, adapted for use as Flax Mill. Prominent site on Sandy Bay Road. The house merits rehabilitation and return to use as a dwelling. This could easily be arranged with modern necessities hidden behind and no change to the front elevation.	Circa 1800	II
0210284 8239102 to 0210381 8239598	<u>Banks' Batteries and Lines.</u> These consist of (a) remains of Lines at sea level, (b) Half Moon Battery and (c) the four tier forts superimposed at Repulse Point. All are prominent from the sea and within walking distance of Jamestown, provided the paths are made sufficiently safe and maintained. <u>Note on Military Installations.</u> These are very fully catalogued and illustrated by Teale. Full descriptions in this list are therefore omitted with the exception of High Knoll, the most prominent and impressive.	from C.18	I(M)
0209943 8231032	<u>Bay Cottage.</u> 2 St., 3 bay house, upper W.s sashed, Grd. Fl. front Verandah (later).	Late C.18?	III
0208974 8234928	<u>Bishopsholme.</u> [Formerly, and again now, Prince's Lodge – Ed.] 2 St., 5 bay house with lean-to flank extensions, C.20 casement W.s, Grd. floor Verandah and C.20 first floor central projection which injures the architectural composition. Formerly called Prince's Lodge, residence of Governor Harper.	Early C.19	II
0209355 8230387	<u>Blarney House.</u> 1 St., 8 bay cottage, see Teale II.2.142,3 stating this was Lunatic Asylum, then Gaol till 1882. But this cottage is also alleged to be not the original Blarney House. It occupies a prominent site on Sandy Bay Road.	Early C.19	III
0210759 8233814	<u>Brook Hill.</u> 1 St., 3 bay house with lean-to back additions. Front Verandah. Regency type glazing bars to french doors. Excellent site, somewhat remote.	Early C.19	III

0208678 8234862	<u>"Chinese" House.</u> 1 St., 3 bay cottage, central porch, lean-to (addition?) – Exposed masonry with dressed openings & quoins. Heavy crois� W.s. Curious Chinese lettering on segmental moulded projecting "keystones", providing record of the importation of Chinese labour.	Early C.19	III
0208562 8235099	<u>Coleman's Tower</u> (remains of). See note against <u>Banks' Batteries</u> .	C.19	III(M)
0210303 8234484	<u>East Lodge.</u> 2 St. house with (ruined) early C.19 addition South, and 2 and 1 St. back wings/additions. The early portion has central door flanked each side by 2 sashed W.s (i.e. 5 bay) with 3 W.s to first floor. The North back wing has half-dormers. The later addition is 2-bay with higher rooms and roofless. This house is of fine quality meriting restoration of at least the older portion. [Now demolished – Ed.]	From mid C.18	II
0209009 8235099	<u>Enfield.</u> 2 St., 5-bay house with East wing at right angles and back additions. Grd. floor Verandah, W.s sashed. Known as Knoll House till 1853 when Lt. Panier changed name in honour of the Enfield Rifle (Teale). Prominent position under High Knoll. Kitching says occupied by Dr. Melliss and Dr. Thomas Shortt in Napoleon's time.	1814	II
0207507 8233734	<u>Farm Lodge.</u> 2 St., 5-bay house. Grd. floor Verandah South end enclosed, back projections. Good interior doors. W.s sashed.	Early C.19	II
0209451 8234562	<u>Francis Plain House.</u> 2 St. house. Double Verandah in front, (East end enclosed on both storeys) irregular fenestration. 5 curious recesses at back – blocked W.s? If so this could be part of an earlier house much altered. Used for captivity of Dinizulu 1890. W.G. Tatham says "army residence 1825".	Early C.19	III
0208811 8235397	<u>Halfway House.</u> 2 St., 5-bay house (1 St. to road), exposed masonry, W.s sashed, used as Hussey Charity School from 1865. Design suggests building may be not much earlier.	Mid C.19?	III
0209037 8233834	<u>Mr Hicks' House.</u> 2 St., 3-bay x 2-bay house, tall Grd. floor W.s, "Regency" type glazing bars. Stands out prominently in the landscape from several viewpoints.	Early C.19	III
0209154 8235382	<u>High Knoll.</u> (see note to Banks'). This is the largest, most prominent and most complete of the Island's many military installations. It was conceived as 'redoubt' in which the garrison and presumably also most of the population could take refuge in the event of successful invasion. The great bulk of what we now see was built by Royal Engineers in 1874. The arches, vaults and quality of the masonry at the North end are indicative of the skill of the military engineers responsible.	From C.18	I(M)
0206465 8229867	<u>Hooper's Ridge Area Magazine.</u> (see note to Banks'). A small stone barrel-vaulted structure somewhat concealed but merits preservation. Ruins of a picquet house nearby survive.	C.18?	III(M)
0211205 8233445	<u>Hutt's Gate Store.</u> (The Rose & Crown Inn in 1877). 2 St. cottage building with 1 St. extension. Main block has 4 casement W.s regularly spaced to first floor. W.G. Tatham says "earliest recorded	C.17?	II

	columns and ditto panelled beams with ditto balcony railings. Grd. floor W.s set in arched recesses. The remains of fortifications are principally those facing seaward, several bases of gun mountings surviving. Other walls, gates, archways etc. may or may not be part of the fortifications. The cottages within appear to be later insertions; this is uncertain. The good buildings used as the Technical School with other structures and sheds behind merit conservation. The road passes between long high walls and what appears to be a West exit. The whole area merits detailed study and historical investigation, not excluding the remains of Johnson's Observatory, later the Officers' Mess.		II
0208501 8237192 and 0208441 8237176	The two guns and their mountings surviving from the 1914-18 war are of interest and now becoming historical objects.	[1903]	III

Map ref.	Description	Date	Grade
0209253 8230664	<u>Lemon Grove House.</u> Sandy Bay. I St. long cottage, irregular fenestration, on prominent site. Historically interesting from incised inscription recording its building by Governor Jenkins, (better known for the War of Jenkins' Ear) in 1741.		III
0206485 8235627 to 0206569 8235675	<u>Lemon Valley Lines</u> , Quarantine station and adjoining batteries. <u>See note to Banks'</u> . The Lines are prominent from the sea but difficult of access.		III(M)
	<u>Liberated Africans' Depot</u> see <u>Rupert's Valley.</u>		
0212774 8234747	<u>Longwood.</u> The old house is excluded as being property and responsibility of the French Government (N.B. serious errors in Map).		
0212713 8234854	<u>Bertrand's Cottage.</u> (Longwood Farm House). 1 St., 6-bay main block with back projections under 'run-down' roof with large 3-bay x 3 square porch (or Hall) independently roofed. Dormers to rooms in roof space. W.G. Tatham suggests "top floor removed"; if so, this was done before 1857 (Melliss print from photo) which shows house exactly as present; nor has other evidence of a reduction in height been discovered. The porch is indubitably a later addition and it is suggested this was done as an improvement for Marshall Bertrand. The porch has shuttered casement W.s with semi-circular heads more akin to French taste than sashed W.s to main block.	C.18 & later	II
0212184 8234655	<u>Longwood – Entrance Lodges</u> ("Longwood Gate") though much altered, these two small buildings either side of gate piers mark the entrance to Longwood Avenue and emphasize the importance of the approach to Longwood House. As such add to the historic interest of the area and merit preservation.	C.18	III
0212524 8234765	<u>Longwood – St Mark's Church.</u> Marked " <u>Longwood Cottage</u> " on map and built as <u>Sabine's Meteorological Observatory</u> . This interesting but much altered and decayed building was	1840	III

	being used as a Church up to 1973, when a new church was under construction. A photostat of the original plan is in the Castle Archives, showing a hall 45' x 16' (surviving) with two rooms 16' x 12' (also surviving) behind. A domed octagonal building at centre front, with openings sighting through to the hall, has disappeared and been replaced by a Verandah linking two added extensions. Little if any of the original roof appears to survive. A lead rainwater head is worthy of rescue. The building as it exists could be of interest to astronomers and has therefore some historic value. Restoration would however need to be extensive and costly in order to be meaningful, and it would be difficult to preserve the relics of its original purpose in conjunction with a 20th C. use.		
	<u>Luffkins – see Hooper's Ridge Area.</u>		
0209027 8233485	<u>Luffkins Towers.</u> 2 St., 3-bay x 2 house with Verandah 2 sides on (modern) stone piers. W.s sashed above. Grd. floor has (modern) double casement doors all round. A modernized house retaining pleasant Regency character.	Early C.19?	III
0209359 8231962	<u>Mount Pleasant.</u> 1 St. plus (modern) dormers, 5-bay house with (later) front Verandah and (modern) back addition, standing on superb and prominent site in Sandy Bay. Good C.20 Hall and Staircase. Teale's illustration (II.2.28) – if accurate – indicates original 2 St. house. Historic interest lies in Napoleon's brief visit and picnic 'breakfast' with Sir William Doveton on Oct 4th 1820.	Mid C.18?	III
0209100 8238071 and 0209126 8237914	<u>Mundens. See note to Banks'.</u> Fortifications & point so-called after Sir Richard Munden who re-captured Island from Dutch 1673. Batteries above and below. Cottage buildings form picturesque group from path above, within close & easy access of Jamestown.	From early C.18	II(M)
0208374 8235258	<u>New Ground House.</u> 2 St., 3-bay x 2 house with 1 & 2 St. projections/additions and Grd. floor Verandah on North and East. Teale (II.2.80) says "built by Boers 1901". If so the Boers did it in a remarkably old-fashioned and 60-year old tradition. Well modernized, well and prominently sited.	Mid C.19?	III
0209400 8233492	<u>Oakbank.</u> 2 St., 6-bay x 2 house with back projections. Verandha (later) to front and West side. W.s sashed. Front D. central, under centre pier. Melliss print 1857 indicates M-roof & double gables in lieu of present single pavilion roof, also proves Verandahs later addition: also indicates porch. Good interior features – hardwood doors and pseudo-shutters as window linings – survive. Staircase, in bad shape, retains some ebony balusters and ramped handrail. The house occupies a grand and prominent site. Former occupants include the Bishops, after 1859, and G.W. Melliss (Teale II.2.32).	Mid C.18	I
0208156 8233569	<u>Oaklands.</u> 2 St., 5-bay house with (late) Verandah and West lean-to addition/ projection. W.s sashed with moulded cills. Interior little changed. Staircase looks original. Cornices and ceilings in pressed tin? or zinc as at Plantation, Rose Bower and elsewhere. Prominent site. W.G. Tatham says "built between 1811 and 1818", but if so, doubt must be cast on earlier dates given to other houses with comparable proportions and details.	Mid C.18?	I

0209346 8234536	<u>Olive Cottage.</u> 1 St., 6-bay house, the roof running down over back extension, with the central 4 bays recessed under elegant Verandah. This arrangement looks original. W.s sashed. D.s to Verandah have 'Regency' type glazing bars, and open to a large room giving direct access to nearly all other rooms. W.G. Tatham says "A Gambling Club" and the unusual plan arrangement would agree.	Early C.19	II
0208738 8234081	<u>Plantation House.</u> (Teale II.2.35 for plan and 43). The main centre block is 2 St., 7-bay with central C.20 projecting porch. W.s sashed and shuttered. Platband, string course at cornice level, parapet and coping define the white-washed wall surfaces. Rusticated quoins. Wings project at back, incorporating alterations of various dates, the major ones however being executed under Hudson Lowe in 1816 or thereabouts, and the most important, the Library, he added by filling in a former courtyard. Photographic postcards are still on sale on the Island showing the state of the house before the 1960 alterations including (i) the original columned porch of Palladian design far more appropriate than what has been substituted, (ii) the beautiful exposed masonry with dressed jambs and voussoirs to W.s in a lighter coloured stone, and (iii) the original slated roof, now replaced with corrugated sheeting. The reasons for acceptance of these changes, all regrettable, are not hard to infer. The loss of slates due to prohibitive expenses is now very nearly complete throughout the Island. Its most important example of architecture however might have earned the "extravagance" of replacing them. The stonework was no doubt decayed and patchily repaired with unsuitable mortar; whitewash has solved the problem and smartened it all up, but at the cost of lost individuality. The interior of the house with its fine State Rooms exhibits the best remaining detail on the Island. The patterned pressed tin (or zinc?) ceilings, seen elsewhere and resulting from late C.19 reconstruction following termite attack are surprising to a visitor. Lowe's Library Bookcasing, not up to the best contemporary examples in England, nevertheless adorns an admirable room on the main entrance axis.	1792 & 1816 & later	I
0208562 8234040	<u>Tombstones</u> adjoining the bamboo plantation. These two stones commemorating, with appropriately carved symbols, a butcher and his wife (who are presumed to have been well-loved servants or slaves at the Great House) merit preservation and protection.	C.19	III(M)
0208858 8234110	<u>Plantation. White Lodge(s), Gates and Railings.</u> Single storey cottages flanking segmental dwarf walls & iron railings. The South one dates from early C.18 and is little altered, while the North one is a mid C.19 rebuild with steep gables label moulds and lattice W.s. Burchell's drawing 1815 shows original symmetrical composition with balls surmounting the pavilion roofs. It marks the entrance to the great house in traditional English fashion.	C.18 C.19	III
0210761 8234450	<u>Prospect.</u> 2 St., 5-bay house with Grd. floor Verandah front and right hand side addition, (modern bow W. to last). Casement W.s. D. central and french D.s	Early C.19	II

	to grd. flr. Modernized. Prominent site. Formerly occupied by Acting Governor Thomas Brooke.		
0217364 8234750	<u>Prosperous Bay Signal Station.</u> (remains of.) (See note to Banks'). Walls & some openings only remain. An accessible landmark.	C.19	III(M)
0217454 8235068	<u>Prosperous Bay Tower and Battery.</u> (see note to Banks'). Difficult of access.	C.19	III(M)
0209014 8234873	<u>Red Gate House.</u> Two 1 St. blocks at right angles with Verandah and extensions. The long principal dwelling block has 6 bays with D.s at extremities and casement W.s. The other block (former stables or similar?) has high wall and 4 W.s to road. All modernized. A picturesque agglomeration.	C.19	III
0209019 8234905	<u>Water Tank adjoining.</u> "Classically" designed and dated 1813. Stone, with round headed door, moulded string course frieze and coping. Of interest as evidencing the historic continuity of the water supply problem. An old milestone against the wall survives.	C.19	III(M)
	<u>Red Roof.</u> See <u>Ladder Hill complex.</u>		
0209602 8233454	<u>Rose Bower.</u> 1 St., 5-bay house with back extensions, D. central with semi-circular headed fanlight, W.s sashed, front Verandah under main roof. High rooms, walls with internal setbacks confirm W.G. Tatham's statement that a first floor has been removed. Elaborately pressed tin ceiling "tiles" and cornices. Pleasant back courtyard with former slave (?) quarters now joined to main block.	Late C.18	II
0209255 8232039	<u>Rose Cottage.</u> Ruined basement and 2 St., 5-bay house, with dormered attics, steps up to D. central, symmetrical lean-to wings, (probably later) each having one pseudo-venetian W. to front. See Teale II.2.51 for illustration of former recent appearance, inc. C.19 porch. Teale says date may be 1748, but no visible evidence to confirm. Restoration works have been started, and well warrant completion despite the somewhat remote and concealed situation.	Late C.18?	III
0207683 8233641	<u>Rosemary Hall Cottage.</u> 2 St., 3-bay x 2 house, left hand lean-to 1 St. extension/addition. D. central within porch. Casement W.s. Teale says "existed 1797".	Late C.18	III
0209525 8238105 to 0209701 8238168	<u>Rupert's Lines.</u> (see note to Banks'). Much damaged by the sea. The 1901 brick tower remaining from the desalination plant, lacking design merit, may yet be thought to enshrine some historic interest in connection with the Boer prisoners for whom it was provided, though not used.	From C.18	III(M)
0209633 8237929	<u>Rupert's Bay.</u> Liberated Africans' Depot. Long building, stone walls exposed, to which other C.20 structures have been added to form a Concrete Block Making Yard. It possesses no architectural merit but has some historic interest from its original purpose.	Mid C.19	III
0209707 8237862	<u>Rupert's Bay, Hay Town House.</u> 2 St., 3-bay x 2 house, inscribed stone on North corner, Verandah North end, D. central, West, W.s sashed. Hay Town was so called after Sir E.H.	1862	III

	Drummond Hay, Governor 1856-63, who started to establish housing here. Some pleasant but unremarkable cottages also survive.		
0209748 8237044 And 0209715 8237117	<u>Sampson's and Saddle Batteries.</u> (see note to Banks'). Sampson's is prominent from Side Path.		III(M)
0209380 8228709 to 0209588 8228757	<u>Sandy Bay Lines.</u> (see note to Banks'). Extensive fortifications extend across both arms of the Valley, with two battery sites on the heights inland. Much damage caused by the sea.	From C.18	III(M)
0209333 8230840	<u>Sandy Bay Baptist Chapel.</u> Small 4-bay hall, East porch pointed W.s, 'gothick' glazing bars. c.f. Knollcombes.	Mid C.19	III
0209376 8230595	<u>Sandy Bay Road: Battery close by,</u> with gun.		III(M)
	<u>St Marks, Longwood.</u> see <u>Longwood.</u>		
0211154 8233409	<u>St Matthew's, Hutt's Gate.</u> Hall Church, 6 bays and Chancel, East porch, rose window & bell turret in East gable, North aisle under main roof run-down, W.s pointed with latticed panes in timber frames, rubble masonry with bare minimum of dressings. An article in "Wirebird" Vol II p.291 states that the church was pre-fabricated and shipped out from England (Teale II.2.200 repeats). Nothing on site has been detected to confirm this (but see "St Pauls Cathedral"). Teale also says the Church was in a bad state of repair during the first World War and completely rebuilt after. This is entirely possible. It is clear from Teale's illustration (II.2.201) that the East end has been drastically changed. The Church occupies a historically important site and stands prominently, seen from the Longwood Road, backed by Halley's Mount.	1862 and later	II
0208800 8233942	<u>St Paul's Cathedral.</u> (Also called 'the Country Church'). "Early English" design with 4 double lancets between buttresses and Porch on the North, a triple East lancet to the contracted Chancel, and a bell turret married to the West Gable. The West front is a striking and dramatic composition, the original slated roof has been replaced with corrugated sheeting at a lower than original pitch, and the single arched timber trusses on brackets must therefore have been renewed at the same time. Monuments from the earlier church have been re-fixed on the walls, but interior fittings lack any great distinction. An item in "the Standard" of Jan. 12th 1850 clears up Teale's account of the origin of the Church, and is therefore given in full as follows: – "A novelty in exportation has just been completed by Messrs. Wisland & Holland of Duke St., Bloomsbury. This consists of an entire church capable of accommodating 300 persons which is intended to be erected on the Rock of St Helena for the accommodation of residents on that Island. The building in the Early English style of Architecture from the design by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey is composed of stone all of which has been hewn	1851	I

	into form on Messrs. Holland's premises. This part of the material ... is being shipped on the bark "Glentana". The woodwork, ironwork & slates will be shipped on board the 'Juliana'." It seems clear therefore that the design was one of a portfolio brought out to Capetown by Bishop Robert Gray and his wife in 1848 and to St Helena on his first visit early in 1849.* He returned to lay the foundation stone the following year. In 1859 it was given the status of cathedral. [This Paragraph is incorrect; the stone was laid by Governor Patrick Ross – Ed.] Benjamin Ferrey may well have built the same design in England, and no evidence has yet been found to suggest that he was commissioned to do the work. Nevertheless his is the only name of any important architect to be associated with any building in St Helena. It was of course the dressed stonework, joinery, trusses and interior fittings that were prefabricated; the bulk of the walling is of local stone, assuredly not shipped from England. * See "The Bishop's Lady" by Thelma Gutsche. Howard Timmins, Capetown 1970.		
0208915 8233794	<u>St Paul's Vicarage (The Old School House).</u> 2 St., 3-bay x 2 house with schoolroom extended East, and back extensions. Built by Hudson Lowe as the Government's Country School. Large sashed W.s to ground floor with side lights. D. central. Casement W.s to first floor. A Verandah, probably not original, has been removed with good effect on the appearance of the building.	1817	III
0211676 8232941	<u>Teutonic Hall.</u> 2 St., 8-bay house with 1 St. additions North East and North West and back extensions. W.s sashed. The two N.E. bays with wider piers between W.s, appear to be a later extension, the resulting long range of W.s gives the house a certain grandeur somewhat marred by the early C.20(?) timber clad front projection at the N.W. The historic associations of the house relate to its ownership by (i) Miss Mason in Napoleon's time and (ii) the German born George Janisch, Hudson Lowe's secretary from 1816 and father of Governor Hudson Ralph Janisch. It was the former who changed the name of the house to Teutonic Hall. The site is prominent with commanding views.	Late C.18	II
0202902 8231102	<u>Thompson's Valley.</u> Remains of batteries, barracks and tower – see note to Banks'. (Remote, not inspected).	From late C.18	III(M)
	<u>Verandah Quarters.</u> See Ladder Hill complex.		
0211335 8232818	<u>Walbro.</u> [Building no longer exists – Ed.] 2 St., 5-bay x 1-bay house much altered with 2 storey Verandahs on front, timber clad and fenestrated at first floor level, with much extension and outbuildings at the back. Grd. floor W.s mostly sashed. Front D. central. Extensive settlement cracking and movement of walling and much dilapidation. This house may well have once been a fine one but its rescue now would be a very formidable operation.	Early C.18?	III
	<u>Water Tank, Redhill.</u> See Red Gate House.		
	<u>White Lodge.</u> See Plantation.		

0211740 8233237	<u>Willow Bank.</u> Ruined 2 St. house, no roofs surviving, with interesting plan unique in St Helena. A semi-octagonal central bay (D. central, with W.s on angles) projects in front of the two principal rooms each lit on the front by 2 W.s making 7-bays. Roofs over the latter ran down from a central front-to-back ridge, the walls being crowned with what may have been Dutch gables. This is the only house noticed which seems to show even a hint of 'Cape Dutch' design, and this hint could be disputed. The 2 semicircular lunettes over the extreme end W.s (presumably lighting low storage space) contribute a baroque flavour. It is understood that there is an intention to restore this house, which is much to be applauded. No work has yet started.	Early C.18?	III
0209722 8234334	<u>Woodcot.</u> 2 St. & basement, 5-bay house with additions right hand side. Steps to curious late porch and central D. with fanlight. W.s sashed. Good hardwood doors & brass furniture survive. Exposed masonry. Well maintained.	Early C.19	I
0210151 8231805	<u>Wrangham's.</u> 2 St., 4-bay house on podium with back extensions, W.s sashed. Semi-circular headed front D. and Hall, left, with the two reception rooms right. Rusticated quoins. The height of walling above first floor W.s gives proportions that are unusual in St Helena. This may be due to post-termite re-roofing, and the original could have had a parapet. Surviving interior detail has late character.	Early C.18?	II