

History

Laid down on 17 March 1943 at Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson's Yard at Wallsend on Tyne, launched on 21 June 1943 & completed on 8 November 1943, she was one of the fastest builds of her class. *HMS Portchester Castle* was one of the first Castle-class corvettes to be commissioned, & she completed her trials & work up by the end of December 1943.

It isn't clear what the ship was doing during January 1944, but in February *HMS Portchester Castle* was allocated to the B7 Escort Group on trans-Atlantic convoy duty. She remained with that group until April, when she was transferred to the B4 Escort Group escorting convoys to Gibraltar.

She remained with that group unit April, when she was transferred to the B4 Escort Group escorting convoys to Goratar. Later in the year there were enough Castle class corvettes available to make up single-class Escort Groups that would provide anti-submarine patrols & convoy escorts in the Western Approaches & around the coasts of the UK. *HMS Portchester Castle* was absorbed into the 30th Escort Group as a result. Two days after joining the 30th Escort Group, *HMS Portchester Castle* sank *U-484* near Tory Island. This was the first occasion that a U-Boat had been sunk entirely by a ship using a Squid Mortar unit. Two months later she & other members of the group sank *U-1200* off Cape Clear.

HMS Portchester Castle was taken in hand by the dockyard for a lengthy refit from January until the 1 May 1945 & saw no further action. Later in June 1945 she was transferred to the West Africa command where she performed Air Sea Rescue duties until October. During her time off West Africa she was involved with the sinking of the liner *Edinburgh Castle* that had been used as a base & accommodation ship in Freetown. To avoid the cost of returning the ship to the UK, she was towed out to sea & sunk using gunfire & depth charges.

From there HMS Portchester Castle moved to Gibraltar to perform similar duties until early in 1946, when she was withdrawn from service & laid up in reserve at Harwich.

In April 1951, *HMS Portchester Castle* was brought out of reserve & re-commissioned on 15 May 1951 for service in the 2nd Training Squadron based at Portland. While there she took on one of her most famed roles as the fictional frigate *HMS Saltash Castle* in the film, *The Cruel Sea*. She continued to display her pennant number F362 during the filming, which was done at Portland & in the English Channel.

HMS Portchester Castle was again withdrawn from service in June 1956 & laid up until 1958 when she was sold for scrap. She resisted to the last, breaking away from her tow from the tug Brigadier on the night of 15-16 May, but having re-established the tow HMS Portchester Castle arrived at Troon on the 17 May 1958 for breaking.

Specifications

Length: 252 feet Overall Beam: 36.5 feet Draft: 13 feet 2 inches Displacement: 1,010 tons Complement: 110 Officers & Men Propulsion: 4-cylinder triple-expansion of 2,980 IHP driving a single propeller. Cruising Speed: 15 kts Max Speed: 17 kts

Armament

1 x 4" HA/LA Gun Mount
2 x Twin 20mm Oerikons in Powered Mountings
2 x Single 20mm Oerlikons on Pedestals
1 x Triple-Barrelled Squid Mortar Mk1 with 81 Projectiles
1 Set of Stern Mounted Depth Charge Rails, &
2 x Depth Charge Throwers for which only 15 Depth Charges were carried on deck at the stern.

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WARNING

This kit contains a mixture of resin and photoetched metal parts, of which some of the resin parts have been attached to sprues for ease of casting

Care must be taken when detaching the parts from the sprues, to remove the flash without causing damage. When cleaning off the excess material using files or abrasive paper, we recommend that a mask is worn as resin dust can be an irritant if inhaled.



General Instructions for working with Photoetched Metal

- Do not remove the etched parts from the fret until you are ready to use them. 1
- 2

Before assembly, soak the etched parts in a suitable solvent, such as white spirit, to de-grease the surfaces for painting. Cyanoacrylate adhesive (super glue) or contact adhesive such as Elmers white glue may be used. These can be applied with a pin or piece of stretched sprue. When removing parts from the fret, place the fret on a hard surface, such as a smooth ceramic tile, in order to prevent parts bending whilst cutting through the holding tabs. We suggest using a #11 type of modelling knife blade for this purpose. When shaping or bending a part, a straight edged blade such as a chisel blade #17 or #18 will give a good sharp corner, or alternatively a small pair of smooth 3 4.

- 5 jawed pliers may be used.
- If a part is bent incorrectly, lay it on a hard flat surface & roll it flat with a cylindrical object such as a modelling knife handle. We suggest that rails are pre-measured, where practical, using a pair of compass dividers & then tacked to the deck edge every third or fourth stanchion with a small drop of glue. When a section is complete, run a thin line of glue along the inside edge to attach it firmly to the deck. 6 7











