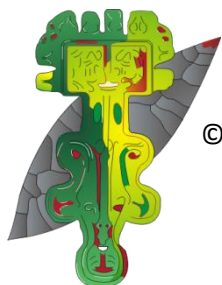


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Results of an Archaeological Evaluation  
of 12 to 14 Hilgrove Street & 12 Halkett Street, St Helier, Jersey



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Absolute Archaeology

On behalf of

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## **Summary**

This report sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation of the plots known as 12-14 Hilgrove Street and 12 Halkett Street, St Helier, Jersey. Absolute Archaeology were commissioned by TS Associates (the Agent) on behalf of Trump Holdings Limited (the Client) to carry out a test pit evaluation of all accessible land, ahead of the planned regeneration of 12-18 Hilgrove Street and the adjacent number 12 Halkett Street, St Helier, Jersey, in February 2012.

The results revealed truncated pre 19<sup>th</sup> century structures, preserved directly beneath the modern reinforced concrete floor surface in 12 Hilgrove Street, along with the 19<sup>th</sup> century culvert of Le Grand Douet River. To the rear of 14 Hilgrove Street, truncated standing structures are also preserved, <500mm below the current ground level, along with a pre 19<sup>th</sup> century cobbled surface. Further evidence of building activity was identified on the plot, to the rear of 12 Halkett Street. The results revealed the high archaeological significance of the Project Site, which preserves elements of the structures and surfaces belonging to pre 19<sup>th</sup> century St Helier.

It is the conclusion of this evaluation report that the high level of preservation and the height of the surviving standing structures warrant further archaeological investigation. It is suggested that a programme of excavation and monitoring be carried out in conjunction with the current redevelopment proposal, in order to ensure sufficient replacement by record of the archaeological resource.

## **Acknowledgements**

Absolute Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following in the production of this report: Mr John Manley (Trump Holdings Ltd), Mr Mickey Walker (Site Manager on behalf of Trump Holdings Ltd) and Mr Stephen Batty for their help in preparing the Project Site, and Mr T Skudder (on behalf of TS Associates). We would also like to thank Ms Tracey Ingle (Principal Historic Environment Officer - Planning and Building Services) and Ms Olga Finch (Jersey Heritage), for their help and advice.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation of the plots known as 12-14 Hilgrove Street and 12 Halkett Street, St Helier, Jersey. Absolute Archaeology were commissioned by TS Associates (the Agent) on behalf of Trump Holdings Limited (the Client) to carry out a test pit evaluation of all accessible land ahead of the planned regeneration of 12-18 Hilgrove Street and the adjacent number 12 Halkett Street, St Helier, Jersey (see Figure 1).

A new three-storey retail unit and a single, one bedroom flat is proposed for the Project Site, known as 12-18 Hilgrove Street. At the time of writing, permission has been granted for the demolition of the rear of the existing structures of 12-14 Hilgrove Street, with the provision for the retention of the historic facades. It is understood that the facades may be incorporated into the development if possible, in order to preserve the historic street scene.

This work was carried out in response to Condition 2 of the Planning Permit relating to Planning Application Number P/2006/2367 (States of Jersey, Planning and Building Services) which states that *'[p]rior to the commencement of development, an archaeological assessment of the whole site shall be undertaken, to a Brief to be first submitted to and approved in writing by the Minister for Planning and the Environment.'*

The programme of investigation was a direct response to requirements 2 and 3, as set out in the document entitled *'Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation 12 to 18 Hilgrove Street'*. The work was carried out in accordance with the *'Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation of 12 to 18 Hilgrove Street, St Helier, Jersey'*, submitted by Absolute Archaeology and approved by the States of Jersey, January 2012.

This document does not refer to any work associated with the separate requirement for a full building recording to be undertaken (as detailed in the document entitled *Nos. 12 & 14 Hilgrove Street, St Helier, Jersey – Brief for a Standing Building Survey Level 3: analytical record*). It is understood that this part of the programme of investigation has been undertaken by a separate professional body.

## 1.1. The Site

The site is located on the corner of Hilgrove Street and Halkett Street, in the town centre of St Helier, at UTM 6540 4860 (see Figure 2). The streets comprise a mix of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, now characterised by retail outlets, cafes and a public house. The street scene, which encompasses an eclectic mix of architectural styles, is located in one of the ‘*areas of particular historic importance*’ potentially warranting designation as a Conservation Area, as highlighted in a study commissioned by the Planning and Environment Department, which originated in the 2002 Island Plan (St Helier Urban Character Assessment [www.gov.je/PlanningBuilding/LawsRegs/IslandPlan](http://www.gov.je/PlanningBuilding/LawsRegs/IslandPlan) 2005: 248).

## 1.2. Geology, Topography and Hydrology

The town of St Helier is built upon the oldest formation of Jersey Shale (classified as association IV after Helm and Pickering 1985 in British Geological Survey: Jersey 1989). Excavations in the area of Old Street (c.90m WNW of the site) revealed subsoil consisting of sand drift, carried by a westerly wind, depositing material from St Aubin’s Bay, interspersed with peat horizons (Finlaison 1976). Borehole sampling on the junction of Beresford Street and Halkett Place (100m NW of the Project Site, 7.98m aJD) revealed 1.65m of sand overlaying a sequence of 780mm of peaty clay, 910mm of sand containing marine shells and 1.9m of clayey sand, sealing a peat deposit (Jones *et al.* 1990: 109).

Le Grand Douet River crosses the Project Site, running beneath 12 Hilgrove Street, by way of a culvert constructed in the early 19th century. The harbour of St Helier is located 600m to the west of the site.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

(Taken from Driscoll *et al.* 2011: 12-14 Hilgrove Street, St Helier Jersey – Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment)

### 2.1. Archaeological Background for Surrounding Area

Palaeoenvironmental data collected from within 350m of the Project Site, in the region of Don Street, revealed evidence of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age deforestation and farming activity (Jones *et al.* 1990: 68). Palaeoenvironmental data also revealed a sequence of



marine transgression and vegetation history from the Neolithic to the post-Roman period, in the area of the former Trustees Saving Bank in New Street.

No evidence relating to Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic activity has been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site to date.

Bronze Age activity has been recorded adjacent to the Project Site. At 18 Hilgrove Street a single trench excavation in 1975 produced unstratified Bronze Age finds (Soc Jer. 1981: 23). The report, however, does not make the stratigraphy or nature of the finds clear. Excavations in the 1970's at the corner of Halkett Place and Queen Street (<100m SW of the Project Site) once again produced unstratified Bronze Age material, but as with 18 Hilgrove Street, no archaeological features were recorded (Soc Jer. 1976: 452).

The most prominent Iron Age activity within St Helier is located at Broad Street, where excavations in 1976 revealed a settlement site, including a clay floor, postholes and a hearth (c. 300m west of the Project Site). The pottery recovered from the site was similar to Breton examples and to graphite coated pottery from the Iron Age contexts at Mont Orgueil (Cunliffe 1986: 61). The site was originally given a date range of 400-300 BC on the basis of the pottery. Radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal fragments from the hearth gave dates of 670-348 cal BC at 69.9% (1 $\sigma$ ) (Driscoll 2012).

Evidence for Gallo-Roman archaeology in St Helier is variable, with a focus upon the area around the Parade and Old Street (c.450m NW of the Project Site) where bowls and Dressel IA amphora have been found (Sebire 2005: 117), which has led to some suggestions of the parade being an area of Gallo-Roman settlement, associated with trade (Hotton 1996: 2). Gallo-Roman activity on the Project Site is not known, but Gallo-Roman pottery has been found at the corner of Queen Street and Halkett Place, again unstratified (Soc Jer. 1976: 452).

A medieval building was reportedly identified during excavations to the rear of 10-12 Hilgrove Street, in 1973. Evidence for the structure comprised an impacted clay floor, along with shell, charcoal and pottery, including fragments of Rouen and Aadenburg ware, dating to the 13th century AD (Soc Jer. 1974: 223). At 13-15 Hilgrove Street, four trenches excavated in 1974, revealed further evidence for building activity in the form of a 15-16th century structure, a floor surface with 'food debris' and pottery, dating the 13-14th century (Soc Jer. 1976: 18-21). Although all available sources were consulted regarding the above, no levels are currently recorded for either the proposed medieval sequence in the vicinity of 10-12 Hilgrove Street or the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century structure, noted above. It is hoped that this information may be included

in the forthcoming publication by Mrs M Finlaison, who directed most of the work on behalf of the Société Jersiaise. At Queensway House in Queen Street, 13th century pottery on a 'clay spread' was recorded and a medieval house structure was apparently recognised during construction work, but access was not granted to the site in order for the observer to record it (Soc Jer. 1976: 452; Soc Jer. 1981: 23). As such, evidence for early medieval activity in St Helier is fragmentary and largely unconfirmed to date.

The 1691 plan of St Helier (see Figure 4) illustrates the establishment of Hilgrove Lane (later Hilgrove Street) by the late 17th century. The Study Area is predominantly rural at this time, with development focussed to the south and SW of the Project Site. Two buildings are located to the north of Hilgrove Lane. One is identified as La Ferme (the farm). The other is shown fronting onto the road within the area of the Project Site, although it appears to be located too far east to occupy the plot of the 19th century buildings represented by 12-14 Hilgrove Street. However, the potential for associated building activity in the vicinity of the Project Site dating to this period should not be ruled out. Hilgrove Street is named after Hilgrove House, which Stevens *et al.* (1986: 286) locate on the junction of Hilgrove Street and Halkett Place. However, an 1800 map of St Helier (see Figure 6) indicates that the house (or another property belonging to the family) was located in the vicinity of 14 Hilgrove Street and was demolished/ redeveloped by 1834 AD. The land was purchased by Jean Aubin Esq in the 1830's and completely redeveloped by 1834 (Figure 7).

## 2.2. Number 12 Hilgrove Street

A recent survey of this and the adjacent property, number 14 Hilgrove Street, identified that the property was built in the early 1800's (Carey 2002: 4). Originally a two storey property with attic space, Carey's report identified the potential for alterations to the building in order to convert it to the modern day three storey build, which occurred in the late 19th century (Carey 2002: 4). The property is believed to be an infill structure, spanning a lane which ran between the properties now known as 10 and 14 Hilgrove Street. There is no basement, as the culvert for Le Grand Douet River is located beneath the floor. The main structure of the building retains the original fabric of the 19th century two storey build, whilst the original pitched roof was removed and walls extended to raise the height of the building, in the late 19th century. The original wall and ceiling plaster identified at the time of Carey's survey has since been removed in line with the gutting of the interior. Whilst some of the 19th century joinery remains, the modern day shop front dates to the 20th century (Carey 2002: 6) The property was incorporated into the early 19th century street scene, which is represented by the terrace property adjacent and to the east of number 12 (No 14 Hilgrove Street).

### **2.3. Number 14 Hilgrove Street**

Number 14 Hilgrove Street is a two storey building, with a basic rectangular plan and pitched roof. The property belongs to the late Georgian/early Victorian period of architecture in which the Greek Neo-Classical style enjoyed its revival. Carey dates the building style to the 1830's (Carey 2002). Whilst the altered early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century shop front is preserved, the internal joinery has been largely removed. The floor joists, lathes and staircase remain intact.

In 2008, Jersey Heritage Trust carried out a review of 14 Hilgrove Street under the terms of 'a Service Level Agreement to advise the Minister on matters of Listing and Registration'. As a result of the review, Jersey Heritage Trust advised that 14 Hilgrove Street was significant enough to warrant listing as a Site of Special Interest (SSI). In April 2010, Jersey Heritage Trust was asked to reassess the significance of the property in question, subsequent to the stripping of the interior, carried out in the interim period. It was the considered opinion of the review that, due to the removal of a substantial amount of the original fabric, the recommendation to list as an SSI was now inappropriate. However, Jersey Heritage Trust advised that as the exterior of the building still retained the majority of its original features, that the registration of 14 Hilgrove Street as a Building of Local Interest (BLI) should be upheld. It was the further opinion of the review that the site should be considered as a candidate for registration as an Archaeological Site (AS). An independent assessment carried out by Absolute Archaeology (Driscoll and Martin 2010) confirmed that, despite the stripping out of the majority of the joinery and plaster, that the remaining fabric represented >80% of the original materials and conformed to the criteria for registration as an AS. The site received its designation in December 2010.

### **3. Aims Of The Archaeological Field Evaluation**

As stated in the *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation 12 to 18 Hilgrove Street, para 1.4*, the aim of investigation was to '...establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological deposits within the proposed development area (Project Site).'

Specifically the evaluation aimed to:

- Mitigate the impact to buried remains across the whole development site (12-18 Hilgrove Street and 12 Halkett Street), which form part of the foundations and cellar of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, in order to further understand the structural history of the standing buildings (particularly that of 14 Hilgrove Street which may have evidence for preceding buildings on site);
- Mitigate the impact to any buried remains which relate to the pre-19<sup>th</sup> century settlement and landscape of St Helier;
- Assess the palaeoenvironmental and geotechnical potential of the site through:
  - A detailed assessment of the depth and extent of intact alluvial/archaeological deposit sequences at the site;
  - Comparing the site with previous excavations and available geotechnical records.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (Absolute Archaeology 2012), which was itself informed by the document *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation 12 to 14 Hilgrove Street* (States of Jersey 2011), and the *IFA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2008).

Four test pits were excavated by hand (see Figure 3), with the modern concrete covering removed by breaker from pits 3 and 4. Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 measured 2m x 2m whilst the area of Test Pit 4 was reduced to 1.5m x 1.5m, due to the limited space inside number 12 Hilgrove Street. These test pits were positioned largely in line with the plan set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation, submitted to the planning authority, prior to the commencement of the project. However, the second area of investigation planned to further assess the interior of number 12 Hilgrove Street, was moved (see location of Test Pit 2 in Figure 3), due to the stairway restricting the available floor space within the gutted shop unit.

All test pits were positioned to avoid the area of the existing concrete cellular raft foundation, which is known to occupy the vacant plots belonging to numbers 16-18 Hilgrove Street. It is understood that this foundation will remain in place, except for the localised breaking out of areas (to be specified in forthcoming plans), to allow for the establishment of modern services.

Specifically the Archaeological Field Evaluation sought to:

- Assess the potential for archaeological activity associated with the Project Site;

- Record and identify archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to interpret archaeological features and phasing identified during site works and to place these within their local and regional context;
- Create a site archive for deposition in a suitable repository.

## **5. RESULTS**

### **5.1. Test Pit 1**

Test Pit 1 (see Figure 8) was excavated in the area of the recently demolished number 12 Halkett Street. The modern hardcore material was removed to a depth of 50mm, to reveal a large area of modern demolition material (2). The demolition material was seen to compact a brick pier [4] structure, which appeared in plan to be supporting east-west orientated floor joists, [3]. It was clear, after the removal of 350mm of context (2), that this represented the demolition material belonging to the recently removed number 12 Halkett Street. It was later confirmed that the material was used to backfill the basement, which was identified during the demolition of the standing building (pers. comm. Mr S Batty, ground worker). Brick pier [4] would appear to be a structural feature supporting joists [3], which represented the remains of the street level floor surface of number 12 Halkett Street.

The existence of a basement, belonging to the structure was not communicated to Absolute Archaeology at the time of agreeing the Test Pit Locations. As a result, no further excavation was undertaken in this area of the site, since the excavation of the basement in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, would have destroyed all earlier archaeological remains.

### **5.2. Test Pit 2**

Test Pit 2 (see Figure 9 and Figure 12) represents the relocation of the second area of investigation, which was originally agreed to target the interior of number 12 Hilgrove Street. The test pit was relocated to the rear of the plot belonging to number 12 Halkett Street, which was suggested to represent the area of a 19<sup>th</sup> century yard space (pers. comm. Mr T Skudder). Modern hardcore (5) and makeup material (6), comprising redeposited natural clay and modern demolition material, was removed to reveal a sequence of intercutting service trenches and associated lead pipes, spanning the eastern corner of the excavation. A brick (live electricity?) conduit [7] was identified, running roughly NW-SE, against the north facing section. In addition, four courses of a circular brick structure [9] were revealed in the west facing section of Test Pit 2. Feature [9] may represent a post medieval well, although due to

the limitations of the investigation, further interpretation was not possible. All modern features and services identified above were left intact for the purpose of this investigation.

Excavation of the southern portion of the test pit showed that despite the destruction of stratigraphy caused by the extensive redevelopment of the site in the 1970's and the associated service trenches, archaeological layers remained intact. Layer/fill (17) was identified to have been cut by service trench [8], during the establishment of conduit [7], above. The friable sandy material, contained frequent demolition rubble (10%), comprising 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century broken CBM and crushed mortar. Moderate flecks of charcoal throughout give the context a greyish colouration. The material appears to slope from north to south, suggesting possible tipping. Finds include domestic waste, in the form of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds, occasional animal bone and limpet, oyster and winkle shells. Context (17) was observed to seal 19<sup>th</sup> century rubbish pit fill (11). However, due to the shallow depth of context (11), measuring 350mm, it is suggested that (17) may be contained within a later re cut feature, which truncated the earlier fill. Context (11) comprised a soft, silty loam. Moderate demolition debris was noted throughout, comprising crushed lime mortar and fragments of lime render (c. 3%), with occasional small crushed CBM fragments (c. 2%). Flecks of charcoal were deposited throughout, along with domestic debris, including sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century Transferware, Continental stoneware, animal bone, and marine shells similar to those noted in layer/fill (17). A residual 17<sup>th</sup> century lead glazed ceramic stopper was retrieved from the base of the fill. Although the cut containing fill (11) was not identified in section, the nature of the fill and artefacts retrieved are typical of a 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic rubbish pit.

The lower two courses of a granite wall were revealed at the base of Test Pit 2. The feature was orientated WNW-ESE, and observed at 1.02m below current ground level (7.18m aOD). It is suggested that the upper stratigraphy may have been truncated by either service trench [7] or rubbish pit cut [12]. The wall, which was partially visible in plan, comprised granite rubble masonry, roughly dressed on the outer and upper faces, laid in coursed rows of even height. The granite blocks are irregular in shape, measuring 160mm (h) x <170mm (w) x <180mm (l). A rubble core was visible, indicating a parallel row of granite blocks (double skin wall), sealed beneath the north facing section. Fragments of lime render (c. 15mm), identified in fill (11), may represent a residual deposit from the demolished wall. The partially sealed width of the wall measured 380mm in plan, suggesting a total width of c. >550mm. A sondage excavated against the NNE facing elevation of the wall, revealed the base of the structure at 1.21m below the current ground level (6.99m aOD). No construction cut for wall [14] was visible in section, due to the disturbance from rubbish pit cut [12]. However, the lower course of the structure could be seen to be compacted by the soft, silty sand material

(16), indicating that the construction cut truncated this layer. Due to the limitations of the test pit, context (16) was only visible in a small sondage excavated against the NNE elevation of wall [14]. However, the material was similar in colour, compaction and composition to loess layer (33) identified in Test Pit 3 and may have the potential to mask earlier land surfaces or alluvial deposits.

### 5.2.1. Interpretation

Although no dating evidence was retrieved from the stratigraphy of wall [14], it is proposed that the structure belongs to a pre 19<sup>th</sup> century phase of activity, and may even relate to the 17<sup>th</sup> century building, recorded in early cartographic resources (Driscoll *et al.* 2011).

## 5.3. Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 (see Figure 10 and Figure 13) was excavated in the area of the yard belonging to number 14 Hilgrove Street. Once again, modern services occupied the northern side of the excavation, restricting the investigation in this area. The modern concrete covering was seen to seal an earlier yard surface, comprising square cut modern flags [24], which in turn sealed a makeup layer (25), comprising broken red brick and tile, along with general domestic waste, in the form of 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds. Makeup material (25) was seen to overlay a sequence of layers abutting the ESE elevation of SSW-NNW orientated wall [29]. Directly beneath, and stratigraphically sealed by layer (25), was a dark greyish brown, silty humus layer (27), measured to a depth of 80mm. Layer (27) was seen throughout the NNE facing section of Test Pit 3, sloping to the ESE and sealing a blown sand deposit (28). Beneath deposit (28) is a yard surface [31], comprising small irregular limestone flags (measuring c. 150mm (l) x 100mm (w) x 60mm (d)) with large rounded cobbles (measuring 180mm (l) x 120mm (w) x 110mm (d)), compacted by a sand matrix (32). The surface was seen throughout the base of Test Pit 3.

The outside elevation of wall [29] was recorded in the ESE facing section of Test Pit 3. The structure comprised granite rubble masonry, roughly dressed on the outer and upper faces, laid in random coursed rows of uneven height. The upper courses are largely obscured by a thick light reddish brown render. The foundation courses (revealed in section) are identifiable, as they protrude 70mm from the upper courses and are not rendered.

The wall appears to have been truncated during the redevelopment of Hilgrove Street, in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The stratigraphy in Test Pit 3 suggests that prior to this, layer (27) represented the pre 19<sup>th</sup> century ground level, with makeup material (25) brought in to level



the site to the current street height, in line with the regeneration of Hilgrove Street and Halkett Street, in the period between 1800 and 1834. The result being that the upper coursing of wall [29] survives to just 400mm below the current ground level (7.88m aOD).

### 5.3.1. Interpretation

The survival of layers representing outdoor surfaces, abutting the ESE elevation of wall [29] indicates that the structure continues to the west of Test Pit 3. The level of the yard surface [31], at 960mm below current ground level (7.32m aOD) indicates that the associated building belongs to a pre 19<sup>th</sup> century phase of activity on the site. Cartographic resources indicate evidence of a building on the Project Site since the 17<sup>th</sup> century; however no artefacts of this date were recovered from Test Pit 3. Due to the proximity of the building to the natural course of Le Grand Douet, it is suggested here that wall [29] may belong to a mill, or similar building requiring a site close to a water source, for industrial/utilitarian purposes. The potential for a mill on the Project Site was previously raised by the Société Jersiaise (as commented in the *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation 12 to 14 Hilgrove Street*). This may account for the lack of domestic waste/artefacts at this level. In support of this, a map of the Project Site surveyed in 1800 illustrates potential alterations to the natural course of Le Grand Douet. The flow, which is shown to be following the natural topography in earlier maps, appears to be redirecting around a large building on the Project Site.

The evidence suggests that the yard area went through a period of change, in which blown sand was allowed to accumulate and a humic layer built up, suggesting organic growth of perhaps windblown grasses or grains in the area, creating a turfline. The only find retrieved from this sequence, was an 18<sup>th</sup> century sherd of creamware from the blown sand layer (28).

Despite the lack of material finds associated with the early layers, the good preservation and cementation of the render indicates a post-medieval date. Taking into account that the yard surface associated with wall [29] is sealed beneath a blown sand and organic layer, it is suggested here that a conservative date for the building is 17<sup>th</sup> century, based on the available evidence. This would allow for the change in use of the yard area, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the eventual demolition of the then existing structure, in conjunction with the early 19<sup>th</sup> century urban regeneration. However, this is speculative at present and further investigation may reveal evidence of an earlier date.

## 5.4. Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 (see Figure 11 and Figure 14) was excavated through the floor of the gutted number 12 Hilgrove Street; one of the two 19<sup>th</sup> century structures still standing on the Project



Site, at the time of the investigation. The 19<sup>th</sup> century brick lined culvert, built to channel the flow of Le Grand Douet beneath number 12 Hilgrove Street, was identified directly beneath the reinforced concrete floor of the property. The structure [39] comprising a single skin, header bond brick wall, curved SW-NE through the excavated area. The wall appeared to be supporting the brick culvert, which was seen to arch into the ESE facing section. The structure is sealed by a friable mid brown white lime mortar (wall) and a thick brownish white, well cemented lime mortar (arch). Three granite blocks seal the brick arch to the NE of the structure [37], which may represent a rough surface. To the ESE of the culvert, 300mm of demolition material (35), sealed 600mm of dark brownish grey loose sand (36). Modern discarded polythene film was identified throughout, confirming that both contexts had been deposited in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Once removed, a well preserved sequence of archaeology was revealed.

Contexts (35) and (36) had been masking the 11 courses of visible brickwork belonging to the outer wall of culvert [39]. At the base of Test Pit 4, a rough stone floor surface [41] was identified, abutting a granite wall [42], visible against the SSW facing section (recorded at 7.14m aOD, 1.02m below current ground level). The construction cut [40], for the culvert could be seen to truncate both floor [41] and wall [42] to the WNW. Stone floor [41] comprised irregular stone slabs, measuring <150mm (w) x 220mm (l) x 50mm (d), arranged to form an even surface. The floor was seen to abut wall [42] against the SSW elevation. The irregular coursed granite wall, is orientated roughly WNW-ESE, and survives to a truncated height of 900mm. A single course of brickwork has been added to the top of the wall to make it up to the height of the modern floor concrete.

#### **5.4.1. Interpretation**

A full interpretation of the archaeology in Test Pit 4 was limited by the restrictions caused by working in a confined space, under artificial light. However, the basic phasing of the building activity indicates that surface [41] and wall [42] belong to the same phase of activity as the cobbled surface [31] and wall [29], identified in Test Pit 3. The levels taken on both surfaces support this, with only a 60mm difference recorded between the two. It is also suggested here that further investigation of the relationship between the walls in Test Pit 3 and 4 may shown them to belong to a single structure, which may in turn be related to the masonry observed in the west wall, belonging to the basement of 14 Hilgrove Street. The culvert can be seen to truncate the earlier phase, which appears to have been demolished in line with the early 19<sup>th</sup> century regeneration, which saw numbers 12 and 14 Hilgrove Street constructed on the site. Although no dating evidence was obtained, the phasing evident in

Test Pit 4 confirms the high archaeological significance of the Project Site, with standing structural archaeology preserved directly beneath current ground level.

## **5.5. Finds**

All finds retained from the evaluation were residual and only a small sample was retained for the record. Subject to formal agreement, it is intended that the finds together with the site archive will be deposited with the Jersey Museum, The Weighbridge, St Helier, JE2 3NG.

### **5.5.1. Test Pit 1**

No finds were retained from Test Pit 1, as all layers removed were modern.

### **5.5.2. Test Pit 2**

Test Pit 2 revealed a typical finds assemblage associated with a post medieval domestic waste collection. Fill (11), contained a mix of ceramic sherds dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century, mainly comprising 19<sup>th</sup> century Transferwares, 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century Continental Stoneware and examples of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century English and Continental porcelains, Mochaware, imitation Jasperware and Yellow Ware. A single lead glazed earthenware stopper was recovered from the base of fill (11), which appears to be no later than 17<sup>th</sup> century in form and fabric.

### **5.5.3. Test Pit 3**

Finds from Test Pit 3 mirrored those recovered from Test Pit 2. Of note was the large collection of Continental Stoneware fragments belonging to large storage vessels and jugs. Make up layer (25) contained an abundance of this material, which had clearly been deposited along with demolition debris in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, to build up the ground level. The utility wares were present in such a high number that it seems possible that they represent something more than the simple process of general breakage through domestic use. Perhaps the collection represents unsold/discarded stock or an industrial use.

A single sherd of 18<sup>th</sup> century creamware was retained, identified in blown sand layer (28), sealing surface [31].

### **5.5.4. Test Pit 4**

No intrusive archaeological investigation was undertaken in Test Pit 4, as part of the archaeological evaluation. As such the only material evidence that was retrieved came from demolition layer (35) and backfill (36). Modern polythene film was identified throughout both

contexts, along with 20<sup>th</sup> century glass bottles and tin cans. Three clay pipe stems were also noted, along with marine shells. It is clear that the assemblage represents 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic waste, incorporating residual 19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts. None of the above were retained.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The results of the test pit evaluation have demonstrated the high archaeological significance of the Project Site, with three positive areas identified as a result of the investigation. In total two (potentially three) buildings have been indentified, belonging to a phase of activity predating the 19<sup>th</sup> century urban regeneration, which characterises the town of St Helier to this day. In addition, surfaces were identified, which preserve the pre 19<sup>th</sup> century ground level. Levels taken on surfaces identified in Test Pit's 3 and 4, demonstrate the preservation of archaeological layers between 940mm -1.02m below the current ground level, which confirms the high potential for the preservation of historic land surfaces across the remainder of the Project Site. The wider implication being the potential preservation of archaeology in similar areas of St Helier, where ground made up in the 19<sup>th</sup> century may have sealed and protected historic layers. In addition, the remains of the standing structures associated with the earlier phase are also preserved, although truncated by the 19<sup>th</sup> century redevelopment. The implications of this are directly significant to the current plans for the redevelopment of the Project Site, as structural archaeology will be encountered in the event of removal of the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century surface materials from sensitive areas of the site. Levels taken on the upper courses of walls [29] and [42] confirm the presence of archaeology at 100mm-430mm below current ground level. The upper course of [42] is preserved directly beneath the 20<sup>th</sup> century reinforced concrete floor surface.

Although dating evidence for the archaeology is limited at this stage, reference to the cartographic resources may shed light on the potential date of the activity. The 1691 survey of St Helier records a building in the location of the Project Site, although set back from the course of Le Grand Douet, whilst a copy of Peter Meade's 1737 map (Figure 5) shows a large building on the north bank of the river, which is recorded in detail on the 1800 map of the area. By 1800, the course of Le Grand Douet appears as though it may have been altered, in relation to the large building noted above. It is unclear from the available maps, whether the 17<sup>th</sup> century building represents an earlier structure, or the same building shown on the subsequent surveys. However, the results of the evaluation did reveal a structure set back from the road as well as building(s) adjacent to the road, and the course of the river. Although at this stage all interpretation of the site is speculative, from the available evidence it is suggested that the early activity on the Project Site dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, through

to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Despite the absence of artefacts predating the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the possibility of medieval activity on the site cannot be ruled out without further investigation of the Project Site.

The test pit evaluation failed to identify any activity associated with the medieval phase of the site, as identified by the Société Jersiaise, in the vicinity of 10-12 Hilgrove Street (Soc Jer. 1974). The available journal entry does not make the location of the 1970's evaluation clear, and the levels are not recorded in the current data. Although structural remains have recently been revealed, there is no evidence at present to attribute a medieval date to the building activity and no further examples of 13<sup>th</sup> century ceramics were recovered.

Due to the limitations of the test pit evaluation, caused by the location of 20<sup>th</sup> century services, the potential for medieval layers to be preserved beneath contexts (16) and (33) was not ascertained. However, no residual ceramics dating to this period were identified in the later contexts, as may be expected if 17<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> century development had disturbed earlier layers. Although further investigation may reveal new evidence relating to the medieval period, it should be noted that groundwork in conjunction with the development of the Project Site is not planned to disturb stratigraphy below the levels reached in the evaluation.

## **7. MITIGATION STRATEGY**

The evaluation has demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the Project Site. It has been identified that standing structures are preserved at 100mm below the 20<sup>th</sup> century ground level, whilst the pre 19<sup>th</sup> century land surface is sealed by the makeup layers associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century regeneration of the Project Site and surrounding street plan. In addition, two 19<sup>th</sup> century examples of architecture are currently preserved on site, with the potential for number 14 Hilgrove Street to incorporate part of an earlier structure in the basement.

It is our understanding, however that current plans to develop the project site propose minimal disturbance to the existing ground level and therefore will largely preserve the archaeological layers pertaining to the pre 19<sup>th</sup> century land surface, in situ. The following recommendations are therefore intended as a general guide, with a view to preserving the extant archaeology, in the event of extensive intrusive excavation, where it may take place. In the event of a minimal reduction of ground, or the sympathetic removal of existing concrete coverings, the preference may be towards an archaeological watching brief, with provision for archaeologists to record further standing remains/surfaces as they are uncovered by the development process.

As stated in the *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation 12 to 18 Hilgrove Street, para 1.4*, '[t]he evaluation results will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate mitigation measures that may seek to limit the damage to significant archaeological deposits, and should aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further investigation be required.' In order to address the terms of the brief, a potential mitigation strategy is outlined below.

## **7.1. Areas of Impact**

### **7.1.1. 16-18 Hilgrove Street**

It is understood that a cellular raft foundation was established on the plot of 16-18 Hilgrove Street, during the development of this portion of the Project Site in the 1970's. Although the depth and extent of the foundation is unknown at this stage, where the raft is planned to remain intact for the purpose of the new development, there is deemed to be no threat to the archaeological resource. However, in the event of the need for the localised breaking out of any part of the foundation, it is deemed that an archaeologist should be present to observe the work, unless the depth of the foundation can be shown to be deeper than the known archaeological horizon, recorded at 6.99m aOD (1.31m below current ground level), at its greatest depth.

### **7.1.2. 12 Halkett Street**

The evaluation confirmed that the footprint of number 12 Halkett Street is defined by a backfilled basement. The extent and depth of the subterranean structure is not known at this stage, however given that the building was a contemporary of number 14 Hilgrove Street, it is suggested that the basement is likely to share a similar design, which mirrors the length and width of the building, with an internal clearance height of 1.82m. If this is confirmed, then archaeology in this area is likely to have been destroyed by the excavation of the basement. Therefore no further monitoring or excavation is needed for this area of the Project Site.

### **7.1.3. Area to the Rear of 12 & 14 Hilgrove Street and 12 Halkett Street (Test Pits 2-3)**

Test Pits 2-3 revealed a high level of well preserved archaeology in the form of historic layers, surfaces and truncated per 19<sup>th</sup> century structures. At the highest level, the standing structures are preserved below the 19<sup>th</sup> century make up layers, at 430mm below current ground level. Any removal of existing ground coverings and make up layers in this area has the potential to expose more of the masonry associated with the walls [14] and [29].

Associated buildings may also be identified, along with the continuation of the 19<sup>th</sup> century culvert, which is known to run to the NNW of 12 Hilgrove Street.

It is understood that current plans for the redevelopment of the site place a lift shaft in the area to the rear of 12-14 Hilgrove Street. It is therefore suggested that the ground coverings be removed as part of an archaeological excavation in this area, in order to map the progression of the culvert and extent of walls already identified, prior to the continuation of the development of this site. This will allow the developer to make an informed decision of the location of any intrusive excavation in this area and will allow the archaeologist to record and assess the archaeology, in an attempt to establish date and nature of the previous activity on the Project Site. In the event that an archaeological excavation is deemed untenable at this stage, it is suggested that an archaeological watching brief be carried out in conjunction with all removal of the ground coverings in this area.

#### **7.1.4. Interiors of 12-14 Hilgrove Street**

Test Pit 4 revealed the potential for the high preservation of archaeology beneath number 12 Hilgrove Street, due to the protection of this area from the disturbance of 20<sup>th</sup> century development and services. Standing structures were recorded at <100mm below the modern reinforced concrete floor surface, whilst pre 19<sup>th</sup> century surfaces are perfectly preserved beneath 20<sup>th</sup> century backfill.

Current plans propose the demolition of 12-14 Hilgrove Street, whilst preserving the historic facades. In the event that the demolition is to take place, it is suggested that the lower courses and current floor coverings be left intact, only to be removed as part of an archaeological excavation. This will prevent any further damage to the historic structures preserved beneath number 12 and allow for a full record of the relationship between the basement of number 14 and wall [42] (identified in Test Pit 3), to be established. This will also allow archaeologists to map the progression of the culvert, prior to the continuation of the development of this site. It is considered that the high level of preservation and height of the archaeology in the area will not be suitably protected by the implementation of a watching brief.

With regards to number 14 Hilgrove Street, it is understood that excavations to establish the new development will not exceed the 1.82m depth of the subterranean structure. However, further investigation of the wall identified beneath 12 Hilgrove Street may reveal a relationship with the west wall of the basement, belonging to number 14 Hilgrove Street. This

will allow archaeologists to investigate whether remnants of an earlier structure may be preserved in the adjacent structure.

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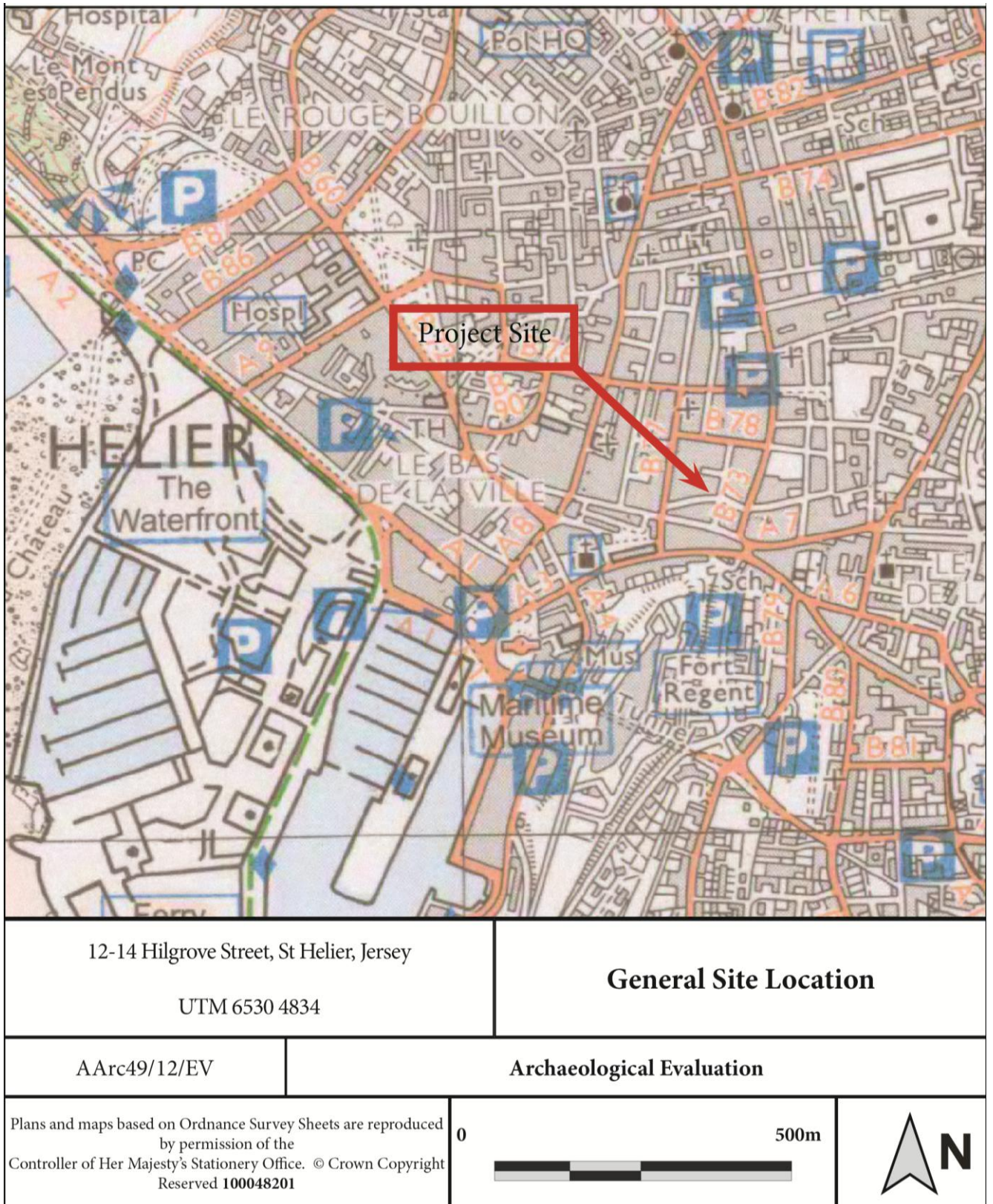
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## 9. FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Site Location





**Figure 2: Detailed Site Location**

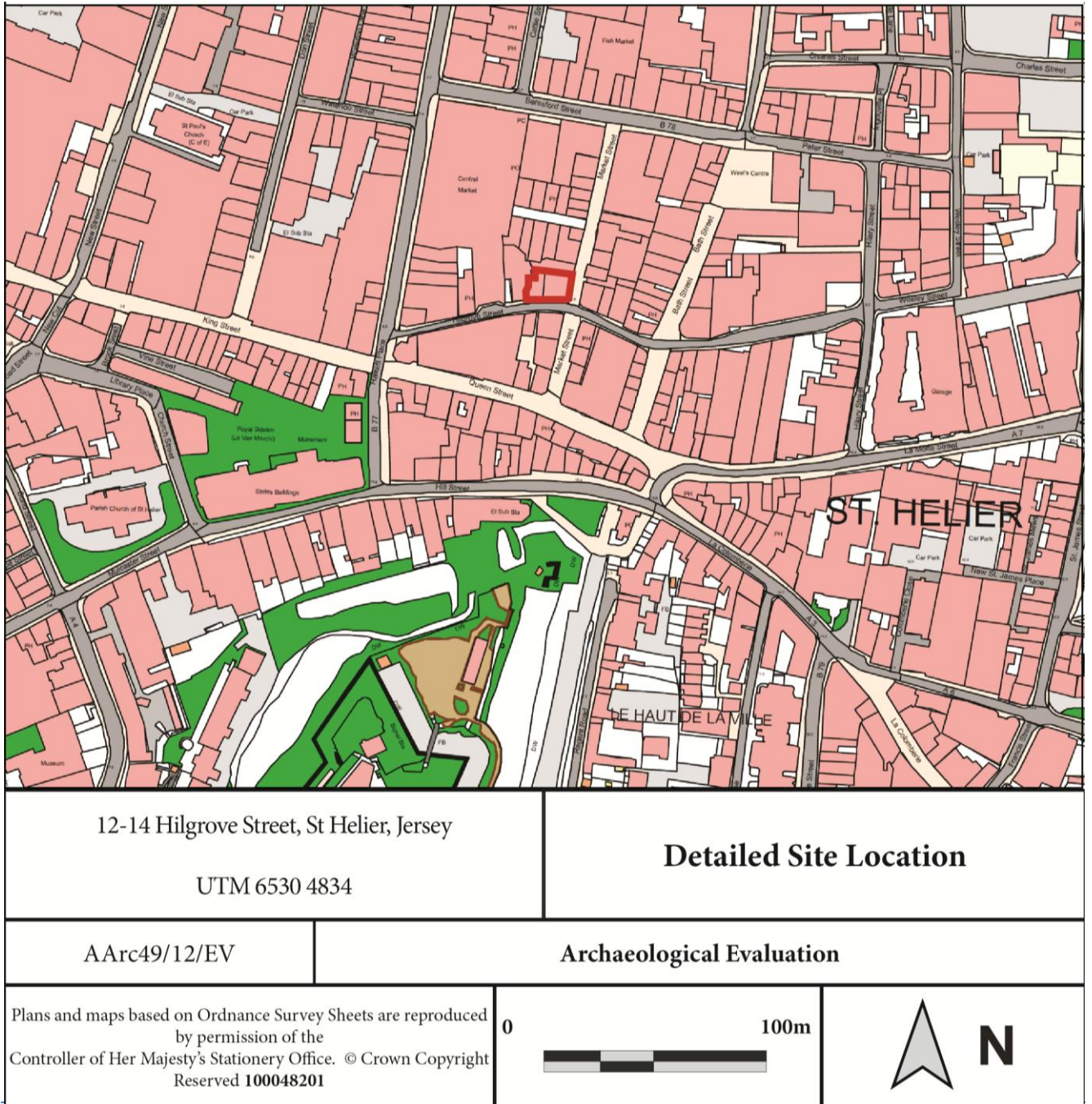


Figure 3 Test Pit Locations with Areas of Archaeological Disturbance and Potential (© Tim Skudder Associates)

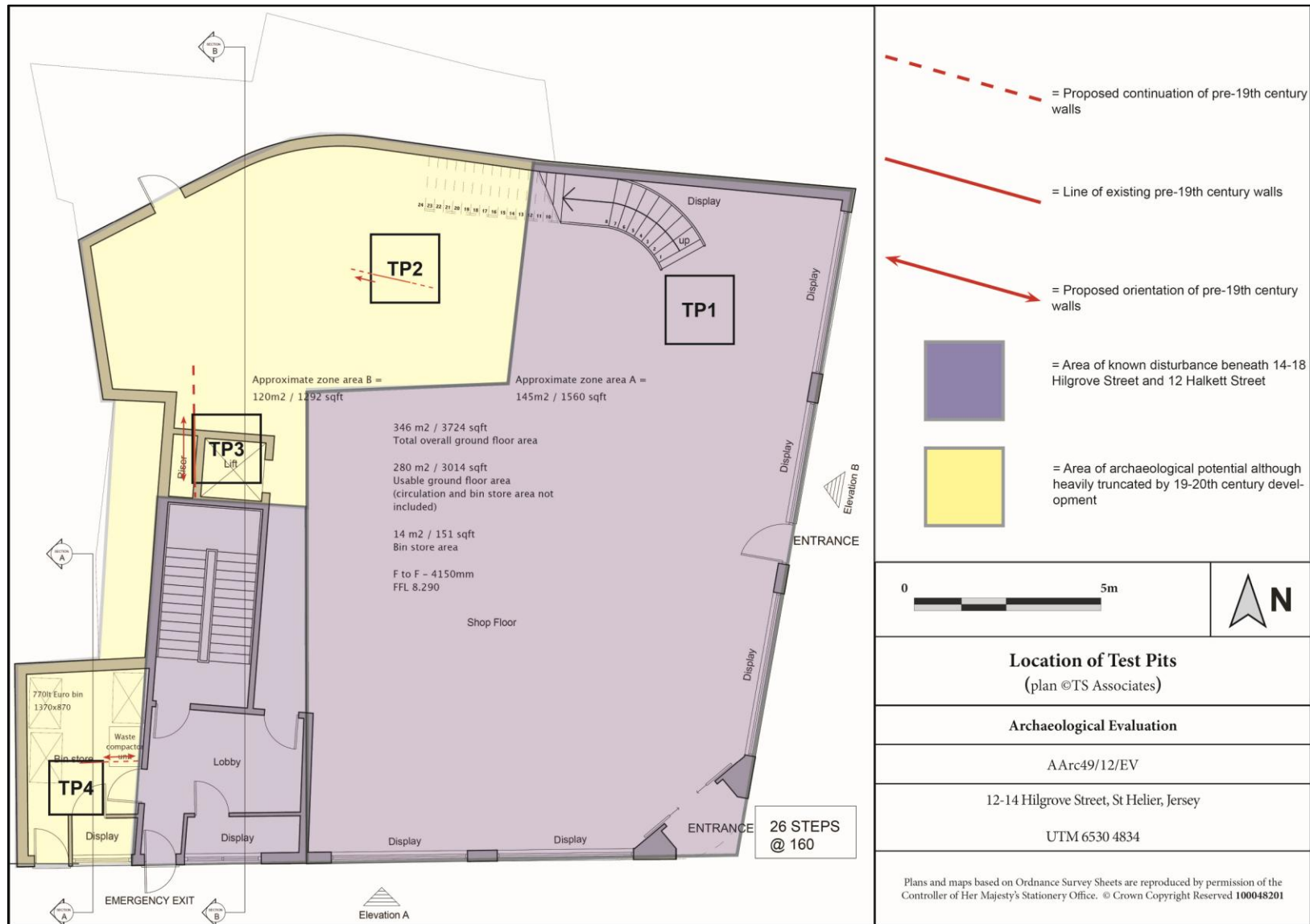




Figure 4: 1691 Map of St Helier

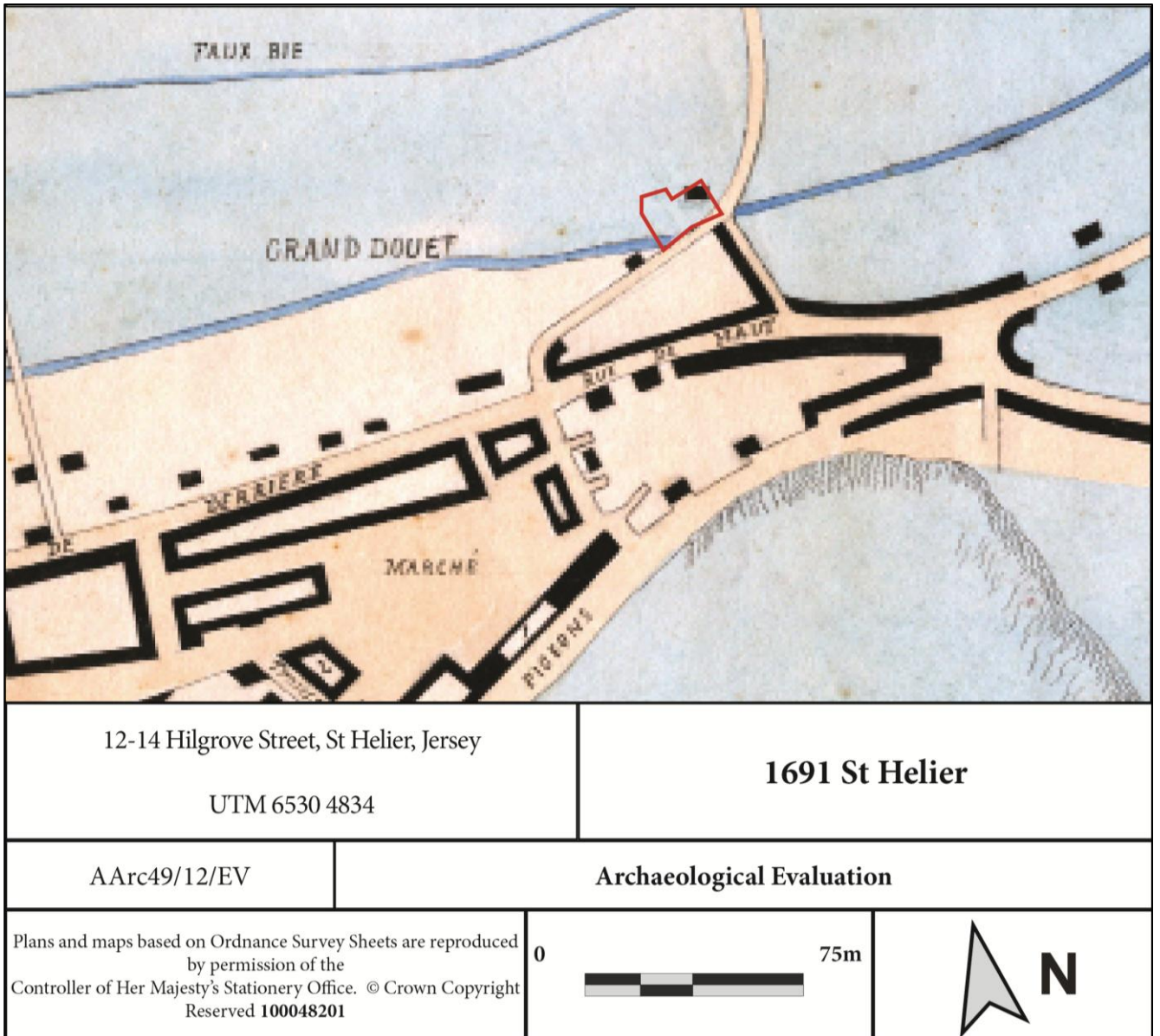


Figure 5: 1737 Map of St Helier

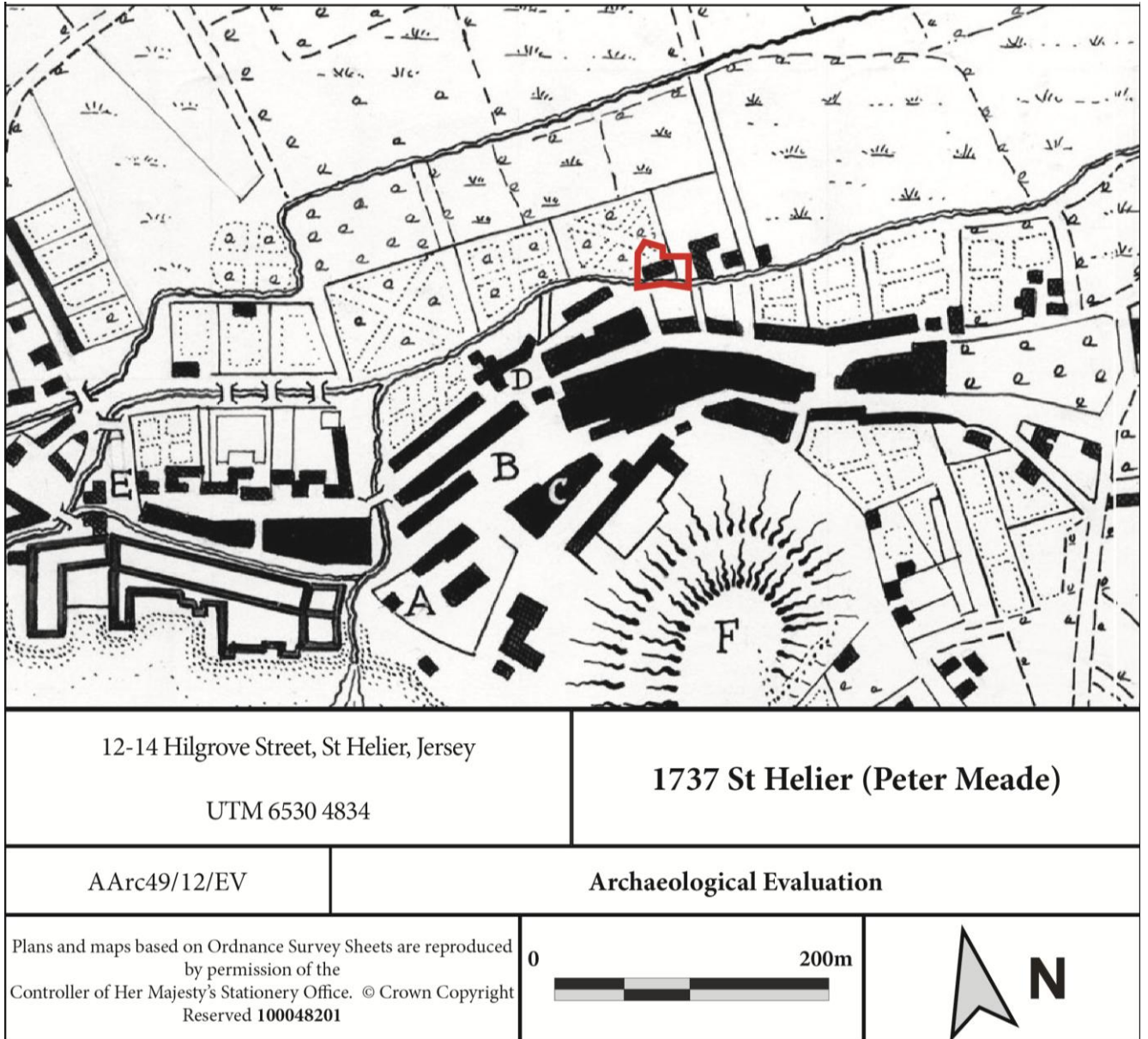
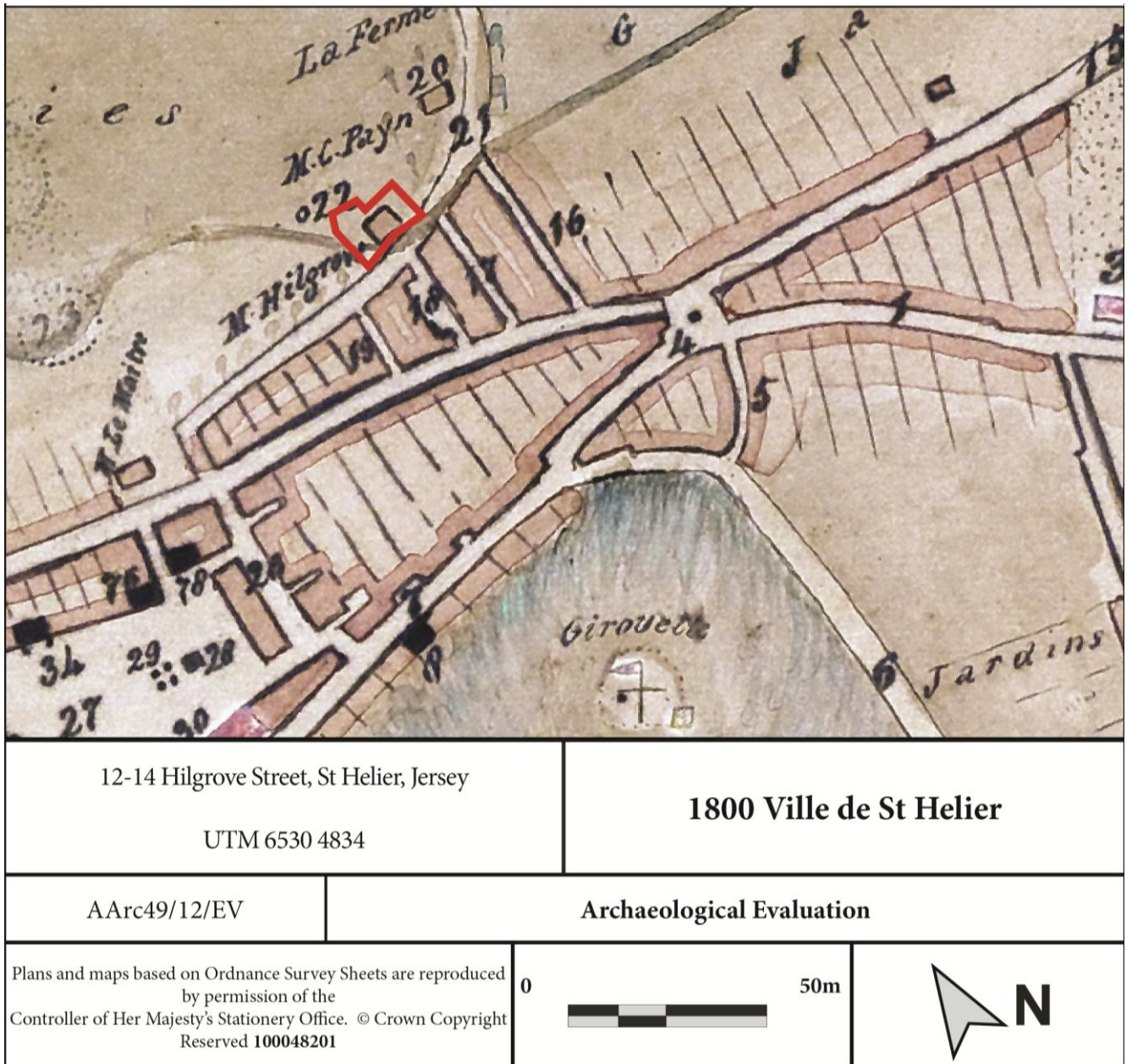




Figure 6: 1800 Map of St Helier



**Figure 7: 1834 Map of St Helier**





Figure 8: Plan of Test Pit 1

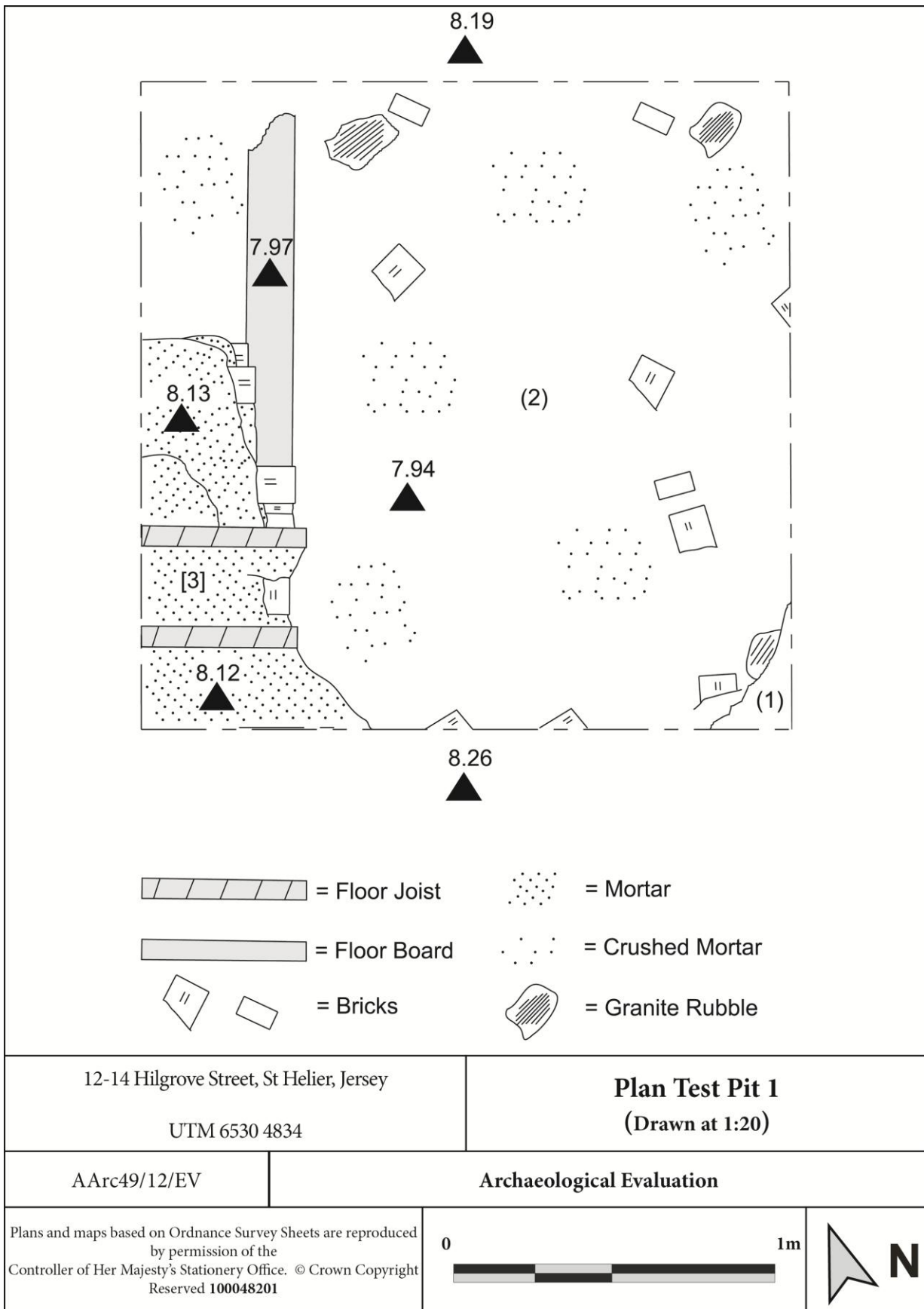




Figure 9: Plan of Test Pit 2

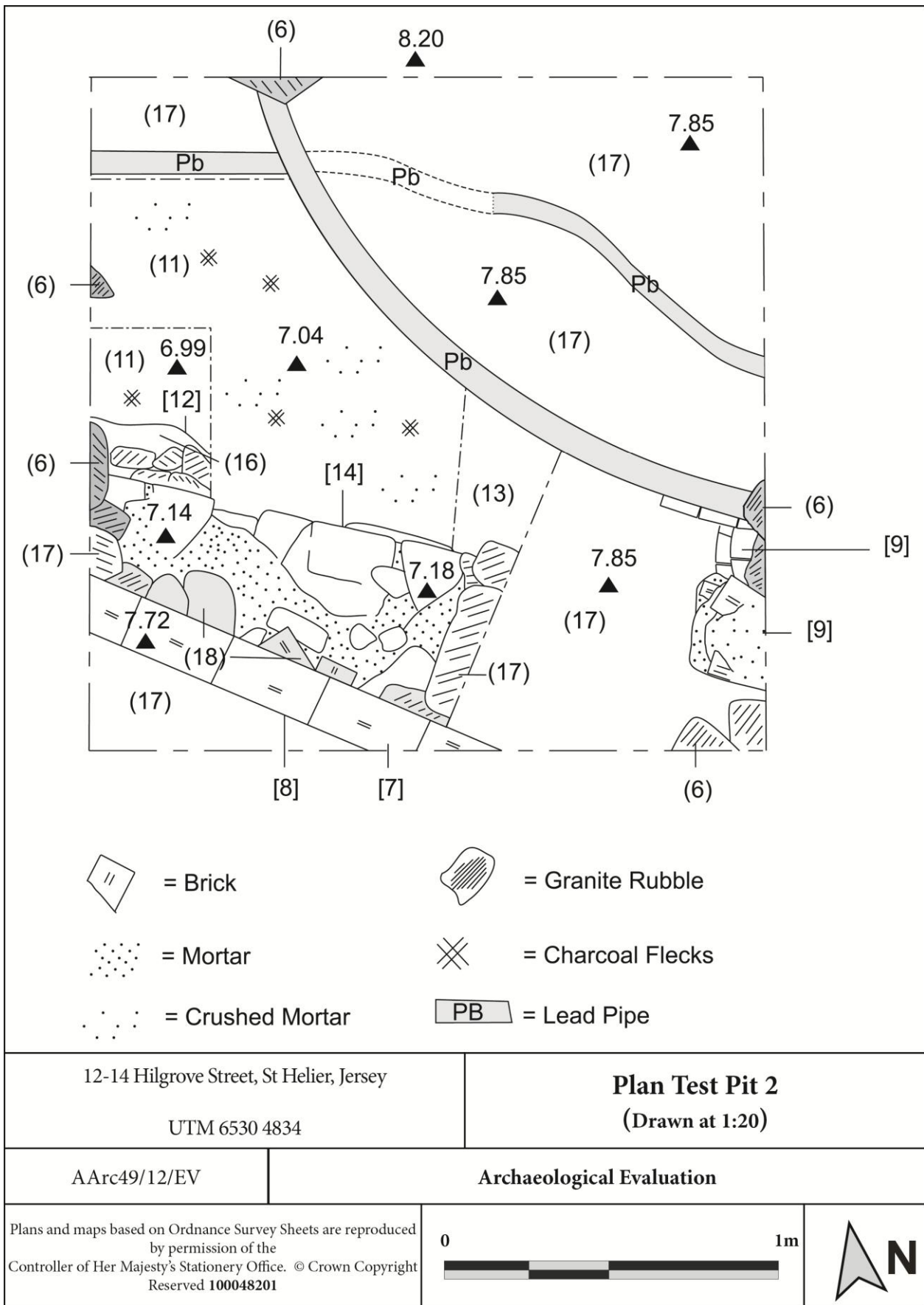


Figure 10: Plan of Test Pit 3

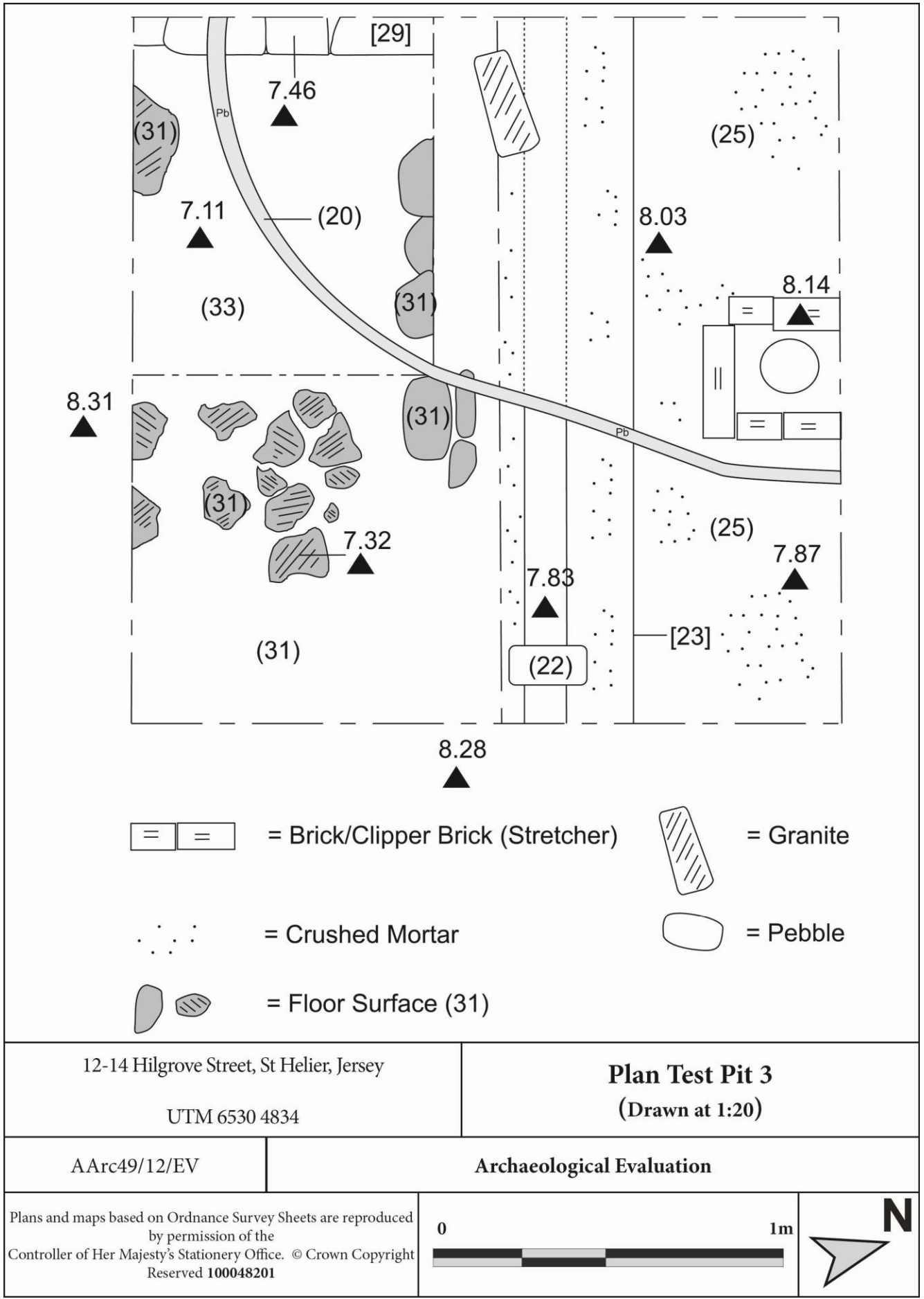
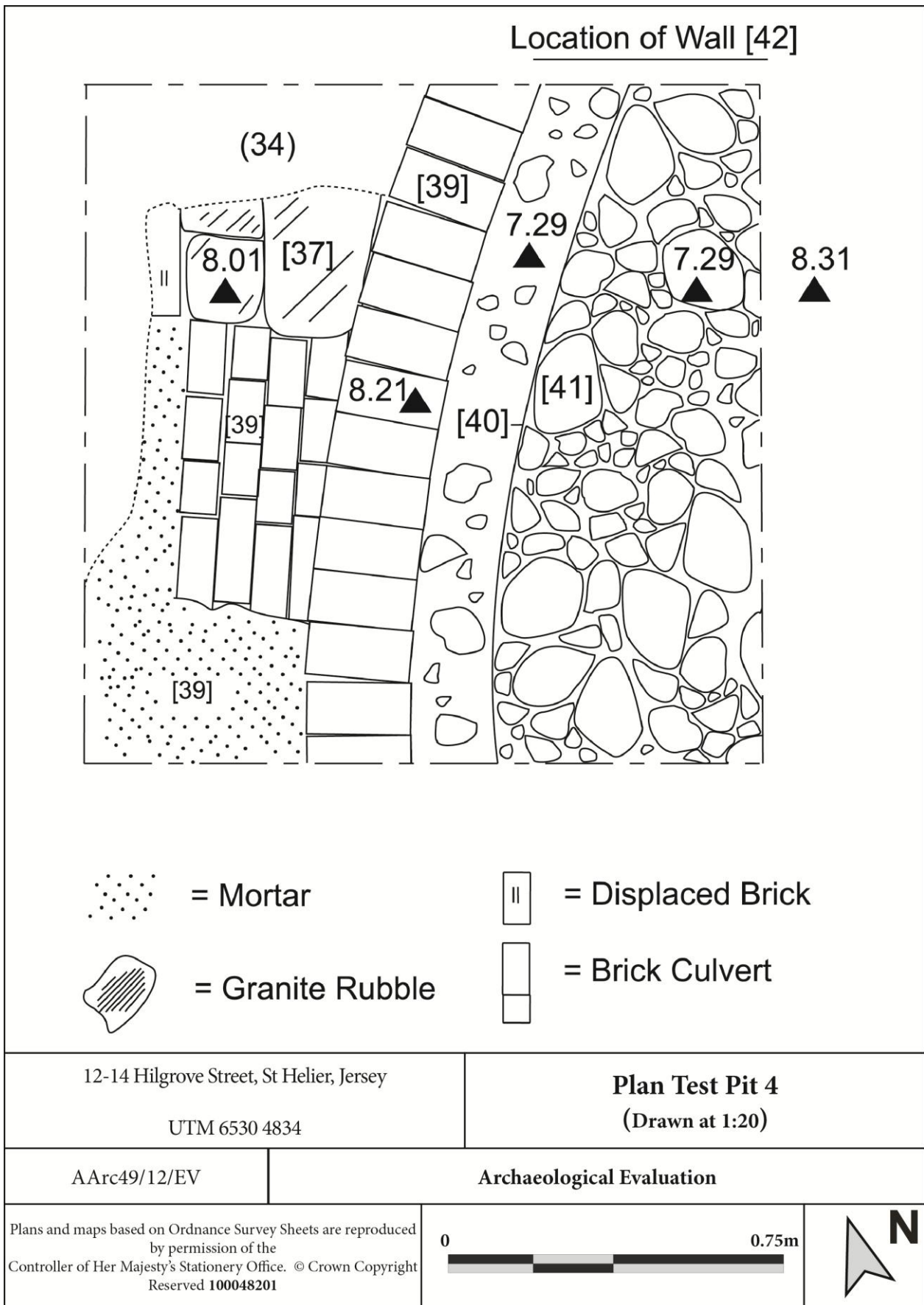
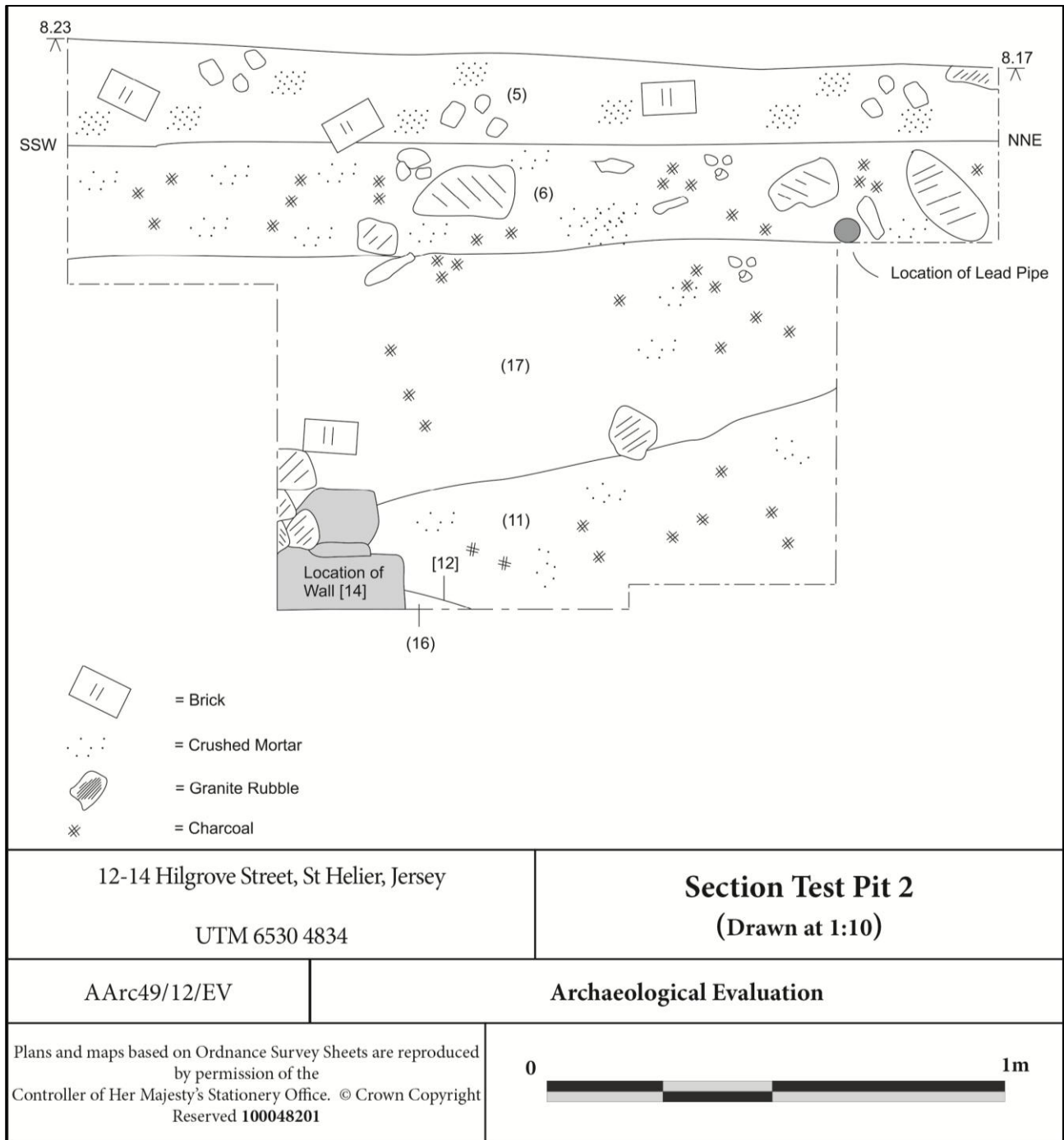


Figure 11: Plan of Test Pit 4



**Figure 12: Section of Test Pit 2**



**Figure 13: Section of Test Pit 3**

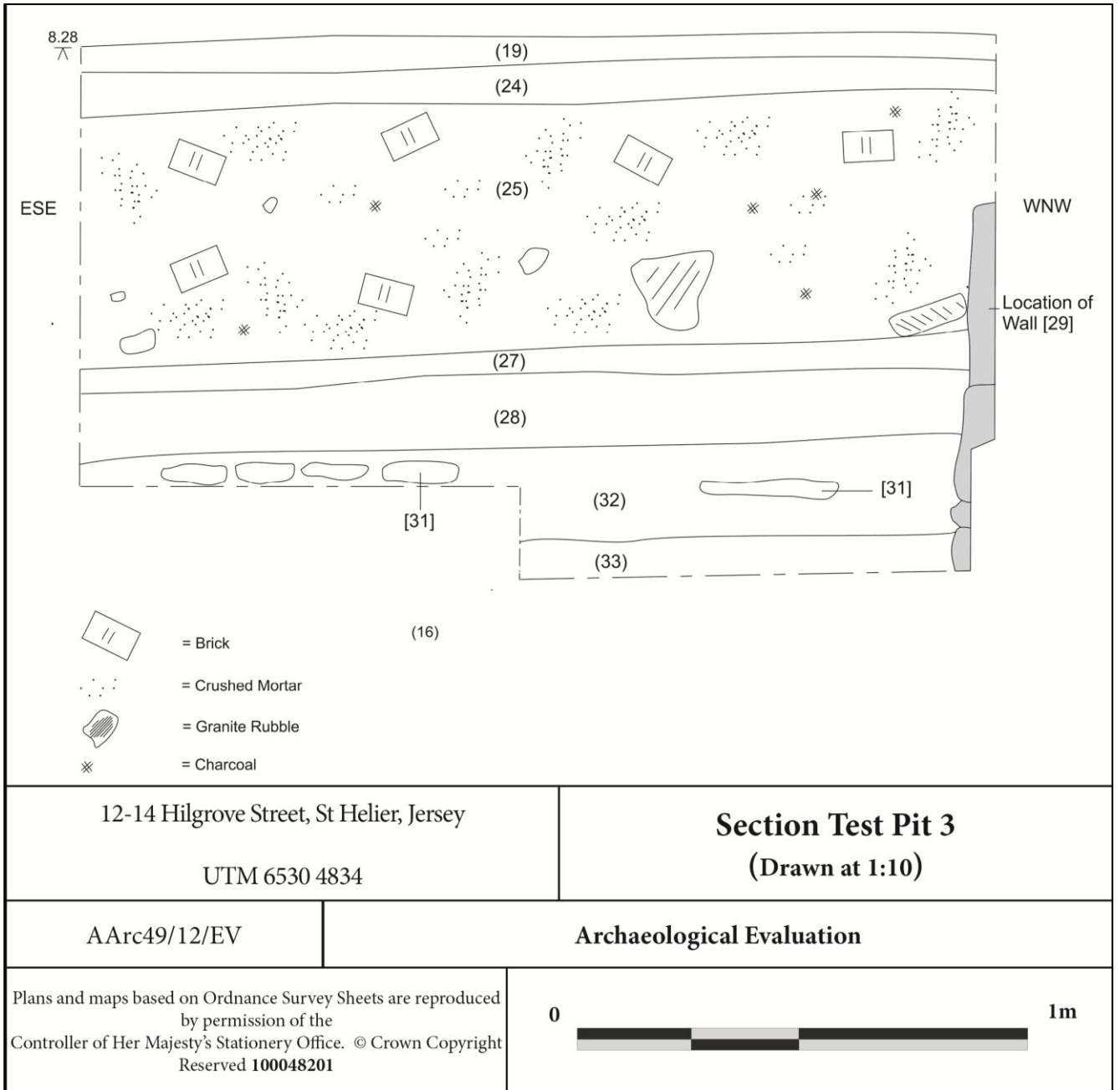
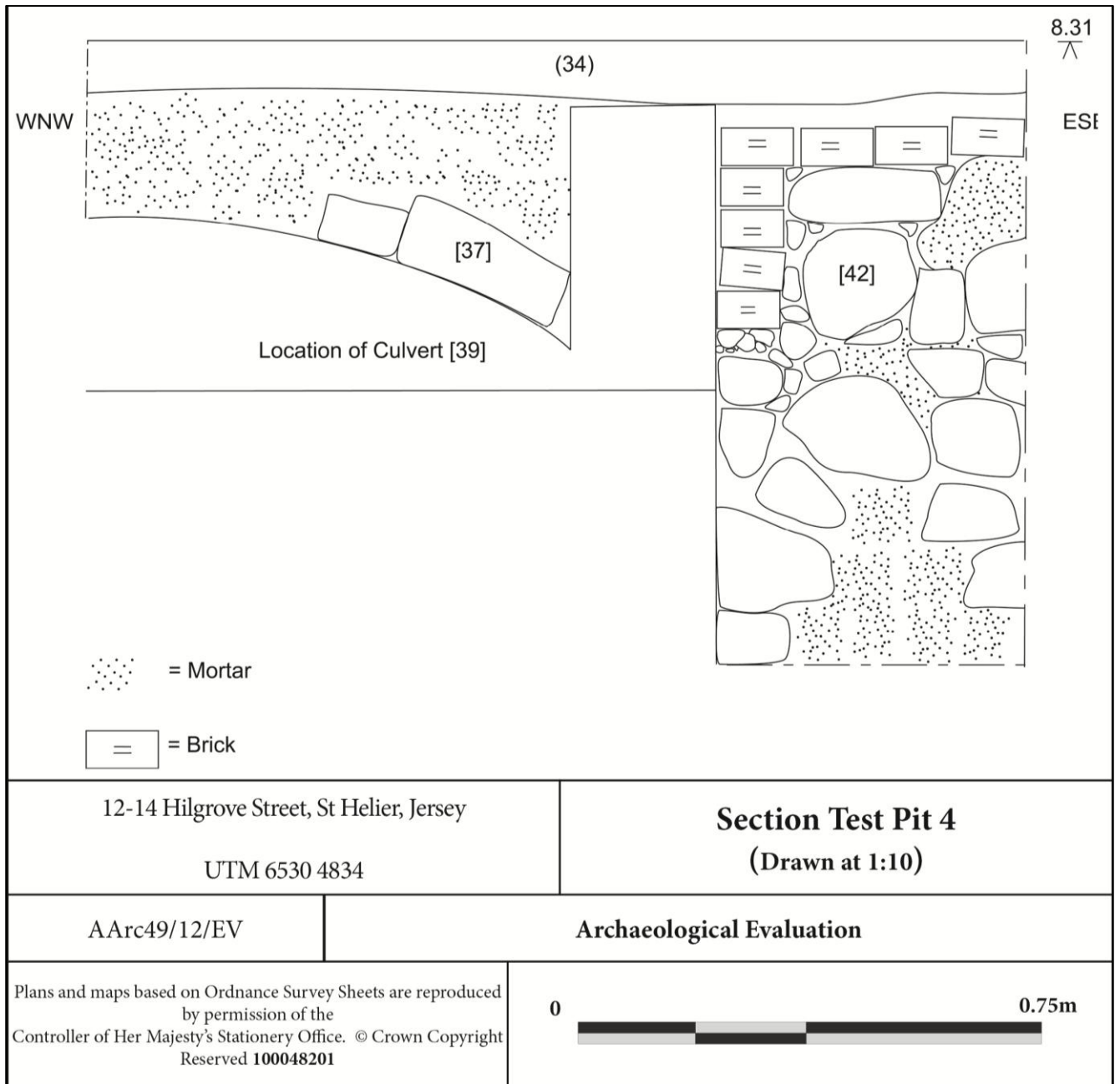


Figure 14: Section of Test Pit 4





## 10. PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1: NNE Facing View of Test Pit 1 (Scales 2 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Photograph 2: Test Pit 1 Showing Floor Joists and Brick Pier [3] (Scales 2 x 2m & 1 x 300mm)





**Photograph 3: SSE Facing Section of Test Pit 2 (Scales 2 x 2m & 1 x 1m)**



**Photograph 4: SSW Facing View of Test Pit 2 Showing Wall [14] at Base of Trench (2 x 2m, 2 x 500mm, 2 x 300mm)**





**Photograph 5: ESE Facing Section of Test Pit 3 (Scales 2 x 2m & 1 x 1m)**



**Photograph 6: ENE Facing Section of Test Pit 3 (Scales 2 x 2m & 1 x 1m)**





**Photograph 7: SSW Facing Section of Test Pit 4 Showing 19<sup>th</sup> century Culvert with wall [42] (Scales 2 x 1m & 1 x 300mm)**



**Photograph 8: NNE Facing Section of Test Pit 4 Showing 20<sup>th</sup> Make Up (36) & Fill (37) (Scales 2 x 1m)**



## 11. APPENDICES

### 11.1. Appendix 1: Table of Contexts

Trench Number: 1								
<b>Description:</b>  Shallow square test pit, excavated on the vacant plot of 12 Halkett Street, St Helier, Jersey. Area defined by extensive urban development. Test Pit established that the area was disturbed by the basement belonging to the demolished property.					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW		
					<b>Depth</b>	350mm		
					<b>Width</b>	2m		
					<b>Length</b>	2m		
Contexts 1-4								
Context Number	Type	Depth	Width	Length/ Diameter	Colour (Munsell Ref)	Finds	Excavation Date	
1	Layer- Modern Hardcore	50mm	>2m	>2m	-	-	21/02/2012	
2	Fill- Modern Demolition	>350mm	>2m	>2m	-	-	21/02/2012	
3	Structure- Floor Joists	-	80mm	>500mm	-	-	21/02/2012	
4	Structure- Brick Pier	>350mm	>900mm	-	-	-	21/02/2012	

Trench Number: 2							
<b>Description:</b> Square test pit, excavated in the region of the yard belonging to the demolished 12 Halkett Street, St Helier, Jersey. Area defined by extensive urban development.					<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-SSW	
					<b>Depth</b>	1.21m	
					<b>Width</b>	2m	
					<b>Length</b>	2m	
Contexts 5-18							
Context Number	Type	Depth	Width	Length/ Diameter	Colour (Munsell Ref)	Finds	Excavation Date
5	Layer - Modern Hardcore	230mm	>2m	>2m	-	-	22/02/2012
6	Layer- Modern make Up	300mm	>2m	>2m	-	-	22/02/2012
7	Modern Service	-	-	-	-	-	22/02/2012
8	Cut for [7]	-	-	-	-	-	22/02/2012
9	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	22/02/2012
10	Cut for [9]	-	-	-	-	-	22/02/2012
11	Fill -19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Truncated-350mm	>2m	>2m	Dark Brownish Grey	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century domestic waste incl ceramic sherds/animal bone/limpet, oyster and winkle shells	22/02/2012
12	Cut for (11)	Truncated-350mm	>2m	>2m	-	-	22/02/2012
13	Surface (?)	30mm	>600mm	>300mm	-	-	23/02/2012
14	Structure	300mm	>380mm	>1.2m	-	-	23/02/2012
15	Construction Cut for [14]	>300mm	>380mm	>1.2m	-	-	23/02/2012
16	Natural	-	-	-	-	-	23/02/2012
17	Layer	580mm	>2m	>2m	Light Brownish Grey	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century Ceramics	23/02/2012
18	Fill-Modern Backfill of	-	-	-	-	-	23/02/2012

	[7]						
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Trench Number: 3							
<b>Description:</b>  Square test pit, excavated in the region of the yard belonging to 14 Hilgrove Street, St Helier, Jersey. Area defined by extensive urban development.					<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-SSW	
					<b>Depth</b>	1.20m	
					<b>Width</b>	2m	
					<b>Length</b>	2m	
Contexts 19-33							
Context Number	Type	Depth	Width	Length/ Diameter	Colour (Munsell Ref)	Findings	Excavation Date
19	Surface-Modern	<50mm	>2m	>2m	-	-	24/02/2012
20	Modern Service	-	-	-	-	-	24/02/2012
21	Cut for [20]	-	-	-	-	-	24/02/2012
22	Modern Service	-	-	-	-	-	24/02/2012
23	Cut for [22]						24/02/2012
24	Surface	80mm	>2m	>2m	-	-	24/02/2012
25	Layer-Modern Make Up	550mm	>2m	>2m	-	-	24/02/2012
26	Render	40mm	-	-	-	-	24/02/2012
27	Layer-Buried Topsoil	<100mm	>2m	>2m	7.5 YR 4/2 : BROWN	-	24/02/2012
28	Layer-Blown sand	<190mm	>2m	>2m	10YR 4/3 ; SANDY BROWN	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Ceramic sherd	24/02/2012
29	Structure-Rendered Wall	<840mm	-	>1m	-	-	24/02/2012
30	Construction Cut for [29]	-	-	>1m	-	-	24/02/2012
31	Surface-Limestone and Cobbles	-	>2m	>1m	-	-	24/02/2012
32	Fill-Compacting [31]	-	>2m	>1m	10YR 5/2 : GREYISH BROWN	-	24/02/2012
33	Layer-Sandy Clay with Panning	-	>1m	>1m			24/02/2012

Trench Number: 4							
<b>Description:</b>  Square test pit, excavated in the region of the yard belonging to 14 Hilgrove Street, St Helier, Jersey. Area defined by extensive urban development.					<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-SSW	
					<b>Depth</b>	1m	
					<b>Width</b>	1.5m	
					<b>Length</b>	1.5m	
Contexts 34-43							
Context Number	Type	Depth	Width	Length/ Diameter	Colour (Munsell Ref)	Finds	Excavation Date
34	Surface- Modern Reinforced Concrete	50mm- 100mm	>1.5m	>1.5m	-	-	24/02/2012
35	Layer- Modern Hardcore	300mm	>1.5m	>1.5m	-	-	24/02/2012
36	Fill-Modern	600mm	>1.5m	>600mm	-	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Century Domestic Waste	24/02/2012
37	Surface (?)	100mm	>400mm	>300mm	-	-	24/02/2012
38	Fill	-	200mm	>1.5m	-	-	24/02/2012
39	Structure- Brick Culvert	>840mm	>550mm	>1.5m	-	-	24/02/2012
40	Construction Cut for [39]	-	>550mm	>1.5m	-	-	24/02/2012
41	Surface- Small Stone Flags	50mm	>1.5m	>500mm	-	-	24/02/2012
42	Structure- Granite Wall	900mm	-	>750mm	-	-	24/02/2012
43	Construction Cut for [42]	-	-	>750mm	-	-	24/02/2012

## 11.2. Appendix 2: Table of Sample Finds Retained

<b>Trench 2: Ceramic Finds (Sample Only Retained)</b>				
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Number of Objects Retained</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Excavation Date</b>
11	Ceramic Sherds	3 sherds	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century	22/02/2012
11	English/ Continental Porcelain	1 sherd	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century	22/02/2012
11	Lead Glazed Earthenware Lid/Stopper	1	17 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
11	Continental Stoneware (?) Dark Brown outer with mid brown core	1 sherd	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
11	Continental Stoneware Jug	1 x Base Sherd 2 x Strap Handles 5 x Body Sherds 3 x Rim Sherds	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
17	Continental Stoneware Jug	1 Strap Handle	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
17	English China with Banded Decoration-Mocha	1 sherd	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
17	Yellow Ware	1 sherd	19 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
17	English/Continental Stoneware Jar	1 Body Sherd	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
17	Delft Tile	1 Fragment	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
17	Transfer Print Plate in Green	1 Sherd	19 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
17	Willow Pattern Transferware	2 sherds	19 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012
17	Blue and white sherd decorative ceramic with brown glaze on opposite site	1 sherd	18 <sup>th</sup> century (?)	23/02/2012

<b>Trench 2: Other Finds (Sample Only Retained)</b>				
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Number of Objects Retained</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Excavation Date</b>
11	Cu Bracelet Heavily Corroded	1	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	23/02/2012

<b>Trench 3: Ceramic Finds (Sample Only Retained)</b>				
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Number of Objects Retained</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Excavation Date</b>
28	Cream Ware	1 sherd	18 <sup>th</sup> century	24/02/2012

### 11.3. Appendix 3: General chronological table (guide only)

Period	Date	Information
Prehistoric	800000 – 43 AD	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in Britain (Happisburgh) to the conquest of Britain by Claudius.
Palaeolithic	800000 - 10000 BC	Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology. Material evidence found predominantly in caves. Earliest evidence for hominins in Britain is at Happisburgh and Pakefield in Norfolk dating to the Pleistocene c.800,000 BP.
Mesolithic	10000 – 4000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement, particularly along the east coast of England and in Ireland.
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC	Emergence of monumental architecture, such as long barrows and causewayed enclosures. Movement towards more complex society and sedentary lifestyles.
Bronze Age	2200 – 800 BC	Introduction of Bronze, construction of barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition.
Iron Age	800 BC– 43 AD	Introduction of Iron and the return of monumental architecture in the form of hillforts, tribal boundaries and the introduction of coinage.
Romano-British	43-410 AD	Romano-British period including the emergence of villas and Roman infrastructure.
Early Medieval	410 –1066 AD	Post-Roman period including Saxon invasions and the arrival of Christianity.
Medieval	1066 – 1650 AD	Medieval period in Britain including Tudor activity, with arbitrary cut off point of 1650 AD.
Post-Medieval	1650 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid industrial development and changes to the English landscape.



Modern	1900 – 1950 AD	Including WWI, WWII and Cold War archaeology.
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**For the purpose of this report some phases have been grouped together (e.g. Early Medieval and Medieval to make one Medieval category).**