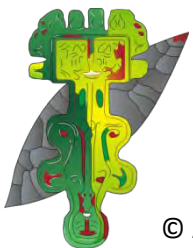


2013

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
South Hill Switching Station, St Helier, Jersey

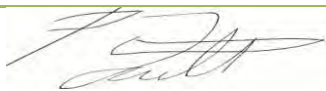


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MIFA

On behalf of Jersey Electric PLC

Client/Agent Name: Jersey Electric PLC  
 Project Site: South Hill 90kV Series Reactor, St Helier, Jersey  
 UTM: 565041, 5447510  
 Document Type: Desk-Based Assessment  
 Issue Number: 1  
 Date of Preparation: 11/03/2013  
 Local Planning Authority: States of Jersey Planning and Building Services  
 Planning Reference: Pre-app  
 Absolute Archaeology Site Code: AARC108  
 OS Licence: 100048201

Prepared By	Checked By	Signed
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## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In January 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Jersey Electricity (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on South Hill Switching Station, St Helier, Jersey. The document has been prepared in response to the requirements from the States of Jersey Planning and Building Services for a DBA on the above site, in relation to the construction of a Series Reactor to the east of the existing Switching Station.

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the heritage resource of the Project Site and its surrounding area (the Study Area - defined as 1km radius from the Project Site) and to assess the impact that the proposed development may have on the resource.

The DBA has demonstrated that whilst evidence for prehistoric through to post-medieval activity is recorded within the Study Area, there is limited evidence for these periods on the Project Site. During WWII, the Project Site was used as a POW camp for captured American and British soldiers and although aerial photographs show the location of two structures relating to the above on the Project Site, the extensive excavation of the area in 2010, in line with the development of the new Switching Station failed to find any evidence of the surviving structures. Furthermore, the results confirmed that the site had been used as a municipal rubbish dump, following the war which in turn appeared to located in a late 19<sup>th</sup>- early 20<sup>th</sup> century quarry. As a result of groundwork to establish the Switching Station excavations were carried out in the vicinity of the proposed Series Reactor and revealed no evidence of surviving archaeology.

No further work is recommended in conjunction with the proposed development.

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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1. Background**

In January 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Jersey Electricity (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on South Hill Switching Station, St Helier, Jersey (Figure 1), in relation to the proposal to erect a Series Reactor to the east of the Project Site.

The document has been prepared in response to the requirements from the States of Jersey Planning and Building Services for a DBA on the above site, which determined:

*[T]hat the site lies within the boundary of the AAP for St Helier Town which is defined by the areas of the historic town outside the Listed place (St Helier core) but shown as existing on the Duke of Richmond Map of 1795. This area also includes the original historic harbour and the area of fortifications stretching to la Collette. As this proposal will involve reinforced concrete foundations -an archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) will be required for this development.*

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment/cultural heritage resource upon the Project Site and within the Study Area (defined as 1km radius from the Project Site) and to assess the impact the proposed Series Reactor might have upon the known or unknown archaeological resource (see Figure 3).

The assessment was carried out by Paul Driscoll (BA, MA, PhD, MIFA) under the management of Sam Driscoll (BA (Hons), MA, MIFA). Dr Driscoll, the principle author, has extensive knowledge of Channel Island archaeology and was awarded a PhD in Archaeology in 2011, which focussed on the archaeology of the Channel Islands. He has published a number of articles on the archaeology of Jersey and the Channel Islands in international journals and monographs. Furthermore he has conducted numerous research and commercial archaeological projects in Jersey. The Absolute Archaeology project reference is AArc108/13/DBA.

## **1.2. The Project Site**

The Project Site is located in the south of Jersey, just outside the historic town of St Helier and within the parish of St Helier.

The Project Site is centred on UTM 565041, 5447510, at c.30.2m aJD. Geologically the site is defined by Granophyre rock formation, which appears to have been quarried to approximately 5m below the current ground level.

Due to the presence of archaeologists from Absolute Archaeology during in the excavation of footings for the construction of the new Switching Station, in 2010 no separate site visit was undertaken in conjunction with the compilation of this report.

### **1.3. The Proposed Development**

The proposed development comprises:

- Installation of a Series Reactor to the east of the recently constructed Switching Station, involving reinforced concrete foundations;
- Stabilisation of existing rock face.

## **2. Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment**

This DBA has been undertaken in response to a requirement by the States of Jersey Planning and Environment Department to assess the archaeological resource in and around the Project Site and the impact the proposed development may have upon it.

The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Identify, where possible, any health and safety concerns, such as soil contamination;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource;
- Raise the potential for, and nature of, further investigation, as required.

### 3. Methodology

Although no site specific brief was issued for this project, this DBA has been guided by the *Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Template v.3)* provided by the States of Jersey.

In addition, this DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Nov 2011), which states that a DBA '*will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area*' and that in '*development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact*' (IFA 2011: 4).

#### 3.1. Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within a 1000m radius of the Project Site, in order to identify the known and potential archaeological resource. This is the Study Area.

The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

##### Société Jersiaise Coutanche Library

- Historic maps and documents;
- Register Sites of Special Interest and Buildings of Local Interest;
- Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise;
- Books and articles on the archaeology and history of Jersey

##### Absolute Archaeology

- Database of archaeological sites in the Channel Islands (derived from Paul Driscoll's PhD thesis);



Jersey Archive

- Aerial photographs;

States of Jersey

- Department of the Environment Register of Buildings and Sites of Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Importance, and the Schedule of Areas of Archaeological Potential.

## 4. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

### 4.1. Introduction

The information presented here is derived from a range of different sources. The archaeological sites included in the discussion below can be found in the Project Gazetteer (**Appendix 1**) and graphically in the Archaeological Resource (Figure 3).

Map	Date	Observations	Fig No
Dumaresque	1685	Shows approximate area of St Helier, but lacks clarity from which to draw any conclusions about the Project Site.	4
St Helier	1691	Map does not extend far enough to encompass the Project Site, which is clearly beyond the historic core.	
Peter Meadow	1737	Project site is located on the outskirts of the historic core and may bound fields, although there is no evidence for any structural evidence	5
Richmond	1795	Project Site is located outside of the historic core of St Helier and within marginal land. The historic harbour is depicted to the west, but no structures or features are represented directly on the Project Site.	
St Helier	1800	Although no historic features are recorded directly on the Project Site, there is growing evidence for militarisation of the landscape around, as to the SW is a fortification called Fort Conway (probably the initial building works undertaken by Conway prior to focussing on Mont de la Ville)	6
Le Gros	1834	One of the most informative maps. Shows the fortifications of Conway to the SW.	7
Godfray	1849	No clearer depiction of the site than that recorded on the Le Gros map	
OS	1934	Depicted as probable common ground	8
Aerial photo	1943	Possible Nissan huts visible	9
Aerial photo	1965	Car reversing bays are visible. No features of archaeological interest	11
Aerial photo	1974	Car reversing bays are visible. No features of archaeological interest	12

**Table 1: Summary of Map and Aerial Photo Observations**

### 4.2. Previous Archaeological activity

An archaeological watching brief took place on the Project Site in 2010, to monitor extensive groundwork in association with the establishment of the new Switching Station. The results revealed that the area had previously been in use as a refuse tip with deposits dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century to the 1960's, when it was landscaped. The upper 2-3 metres of fill represented demolition material along with caches of late 20<sup>th</sup> century glass bottles and drinks cans, giving a clear indication of the date of the deposits. Evidence of a thin tarmac surface was preserved below the debris, which may represent the hard landscaping used as the building platform for the POW camp. A series of dark humic layers were sealed by the surface. Each of the layers contained an abundance of artefacts including glass jars and bottles, rusting metalwork, slag, broken porcelain etc and as such the deposits were interpreted as night soil (domestic waste). The dating for these layers ranged between 1910 and 1930, and averaged from 1-2 metres in depth. A series of investigative trenches were excavated to determine the depth of the earliest

layers and to examine any underlying stratigraphy. It was evident from the investigation that the refuse sat directly on top of a layer of loose angular Granite / Granophyre, reminiscent of quarrying activity. Certainly all traces of topsoil/subsoil had been removed by an event predating the landfill.

It was therefore concluded that the site had been put into use as the municipal rubbish tip until the 1940's, when the tip was levelled and surfaced. Following the use of the site the structures appear to have been demolished and the area put back to use for the disposal of domestic waste and building materials.

### **4.3. Palaeoenvironmental**

No palaeoenvironmental studies have taken place directly on site. At the former Lloyds TSB Trust site, in New Street c.970m NNW of the Project Site, palaeoenvironmental deposits demonstrated a general but not dramatic decline in woodland during the Early Bronze Age, followed by an increase in freshwater wetland (Jones *et al.* 1990).

### **4.4. Prehistory (250,000 BC – 56 BC)**

No prehistoric activity has been identified on the Project Site, although it is recorded within the Study Area. The most significant of these is Le Mont de la Ville (Project Gazetteer: 1), a Neolithic stone monument which once existed on what would ultimately become the location of Fort Regent, c.500m due north of the Project Site. The structure was found in 1785, but dismantled and taken to Henley-on-Thames in 1788, as a gift to the former Lieutenant-Governor, Marshall Conway. The extent of Neolithic activity on Le Mont de la Ville (the north hill) and the Petit Mont (South Hill) beyond this monument is unclear. Although further Neolithic monuments are likely to have been constructed on the summit where Fort Regent now stands (Syvret and Stevens 1998) it is unlikely that extensive or intensive Neolithic activity extended to the Project Site.

At 1-5 Little Green Street (Project Gazetteer: 2), c.740m NE of the Project Site, seven pieces of struck flint of probable Bronze Age date were found (MOLA 2007). Although unstratified, prehistoric occupation in the vicinity is implied. Further Bronze Age activity has also been at La Motte Street (Project Gazetteer: 3), c.870m NE of the Project Site and at the corner of Queen Street and Halkett Street (Project Gazetteer: 5), c.840m NNE.

Another significant site was excavated at Broad Street, where an Iron Age settlement was built on the edge of storm beach (Project Gazetteer: 4). Clay floors, post holes and a

hearth were uncovered and radio-carbon dates returned a calibrated range of 670-348 cal. BC (at 69.9%) placing it in the Early to Middle Iron Age.

The potential for prehistoric evidence to exist on the Project Site is considered *low-medium*.

#### **4.5. Gallo-Roman (56 BC – AD 400)**

There is no evidence for Gallo-Roman activity on the Project Site, although unstratified Gallo-Roman pottery has been identified from the excavations at the corner of Queen Street and Halkett Place (Project Gazetteer: 5), c.840m to NNE, raising the potential for Gallo Roman activity within this area of St Helier.

The potential for Gallo-Roman evidence to exist on the Project Site is considered *low* based on evidence recovered to date.

#### **4.6. Early Medieval – Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1600)**

The Project Site falls within the medieval Fief de la Fosse, although there is no evidence for direct medieval activity on the Project Site. The Medieval town of St Helier (Project Gazetteer: 7) contains a range of medieval activity, although the historic core is restricted in relation to the Project Site and there is no suggestion that Medieval activity extended to the site.

La Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas, first mentioned in 1471 (Project Gazetteer: 6), once existed c.210m NE of the Project Site. There is little to suggest that the chapel had any bearing on the Project Site.

The potential for medieval evidence to exist on the Project Site is considered *low-medium*.

#### **4.7. Post-Medieval (AD 1600 – AD 1900)**

There is no post-medieval activity recorded on the Project Site directly, although the site is bounded by 18-19<sup>th</sup> century fortifications. The most significant of these is Fort Regent, c.500m due north (Project Gazetteer: 13), construction for which commenced in 1804, following two decades of debate.

However, other Napoleonic fortifications were also constructed c.130m SW of the Project Site. No physical remains of these survive but various cartographic resources (e.g. La Ville de St Helier 1800; Le Gros 1834) depict structures referred to as Fort Conway.

These must surely be the initial fortification building programme at South Hill initiated by General Conway before the Board of Ordnance decided to focus attention on the northern summit of the hill (theislandwiki). The map evidence clearly defines the area of these fortifications and there is no evidence to suggest that they extended to the current Project Site. Also, they appear superficial in the sense that they were not completed or seemingly strong fortifications.

There is clear urban expansion of the town of St Helier in the Post-Medieval period, represented at numerous sites (e.g. Project Gazetteer: 8-12), but there is no surviving archaeological or cartographic evidence to suggest that this expansion in anyway impacted on the Project Site.

The potential for Post-Medieval evidence to exist on the Project Site is considered *low*.

#### **4.8. Modern (AD 1900 – Present)**

During World War Two, the Project Site area was used as a Prisoner of War camp for American and British soldiers and some potential Nissan huts are visible on the 1943 aerial photo to the north of the proposed series reactor. However, contemporary aerial photographs show that development on the site was focussed to the north and north-west of the Project Site, in the area which had already been excavated for the construction of the new Switching Station.

The potential for Post-Medieval evidence to exist on the Project Site is considered *low*.

## **5. Impact on the Archaeological Resource**

Although it is understood that the Project Site is the known location of the WWII POW camp, it is not considered that the proposed development poses a significant threat to the archaeological resource. Aerial photographic evidence confirms the location of the POW buildings to the north and north-west of the project site, in the vicinity of the already established Switching Station. Furthermore, extensive excavation in the proposed development area, in order to establish the foundation for the above, confirmed that the area has been significantly disturbed in the period following the 1940's during which island domestic waste and demolition materials have been continually tipped at the site. No traces of any surviving structures were located as a result of the 10 day watching brief and the results of the watching brief leave little potential for the survival of any additional structures (Driscoll, S. & Martin, P. 2010)

### **5.1. Suggested Mitigation**

No further work is suggested in conjunction with the proposed development.

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[http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Early\\_proposals\\_for\\_fortifying\\_the\\_Town\\_Hill](http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Early_proposals_for_fortifying_the_Town_Hill)

# 7. Figures

Figure 1: Project Site Location

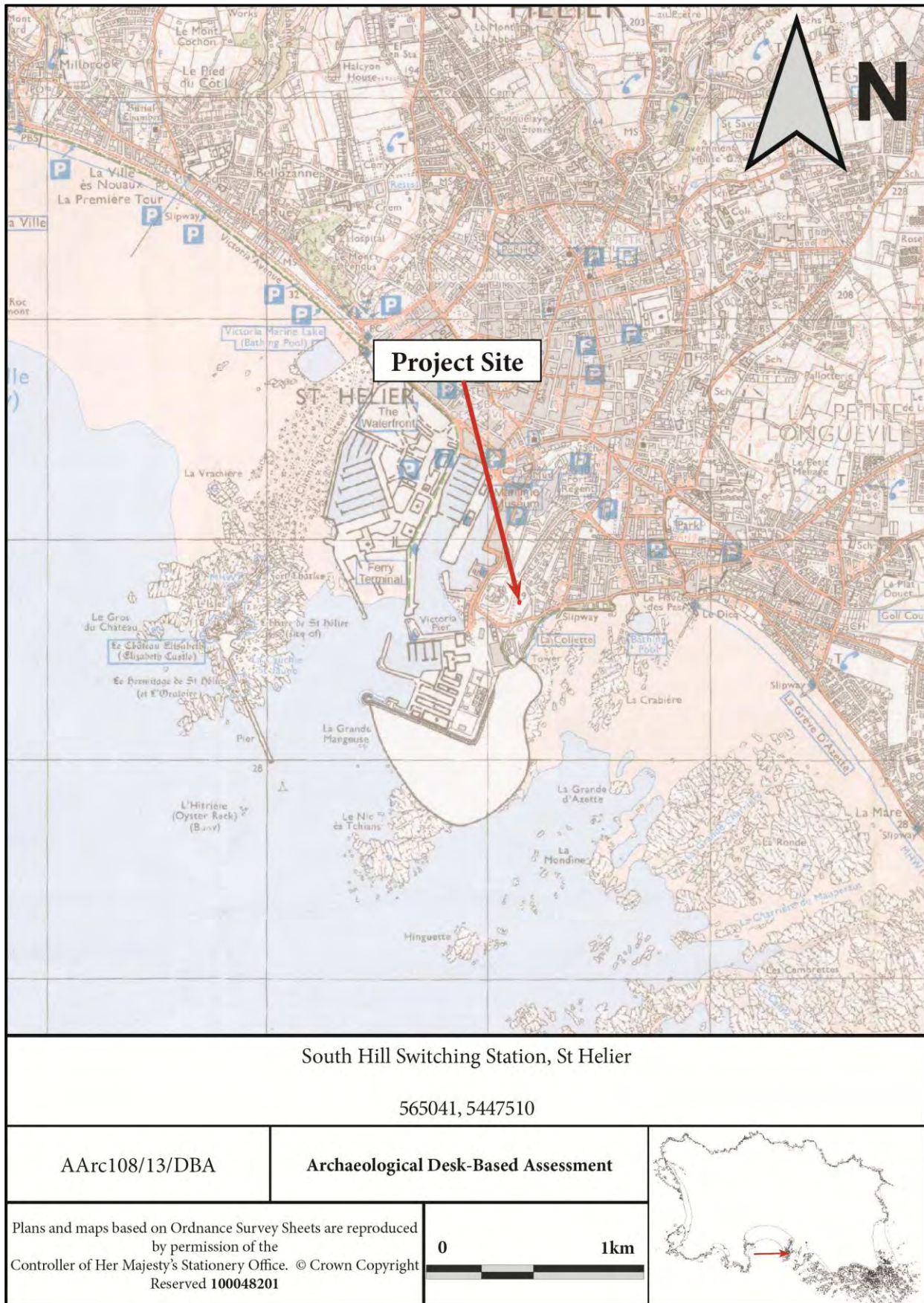
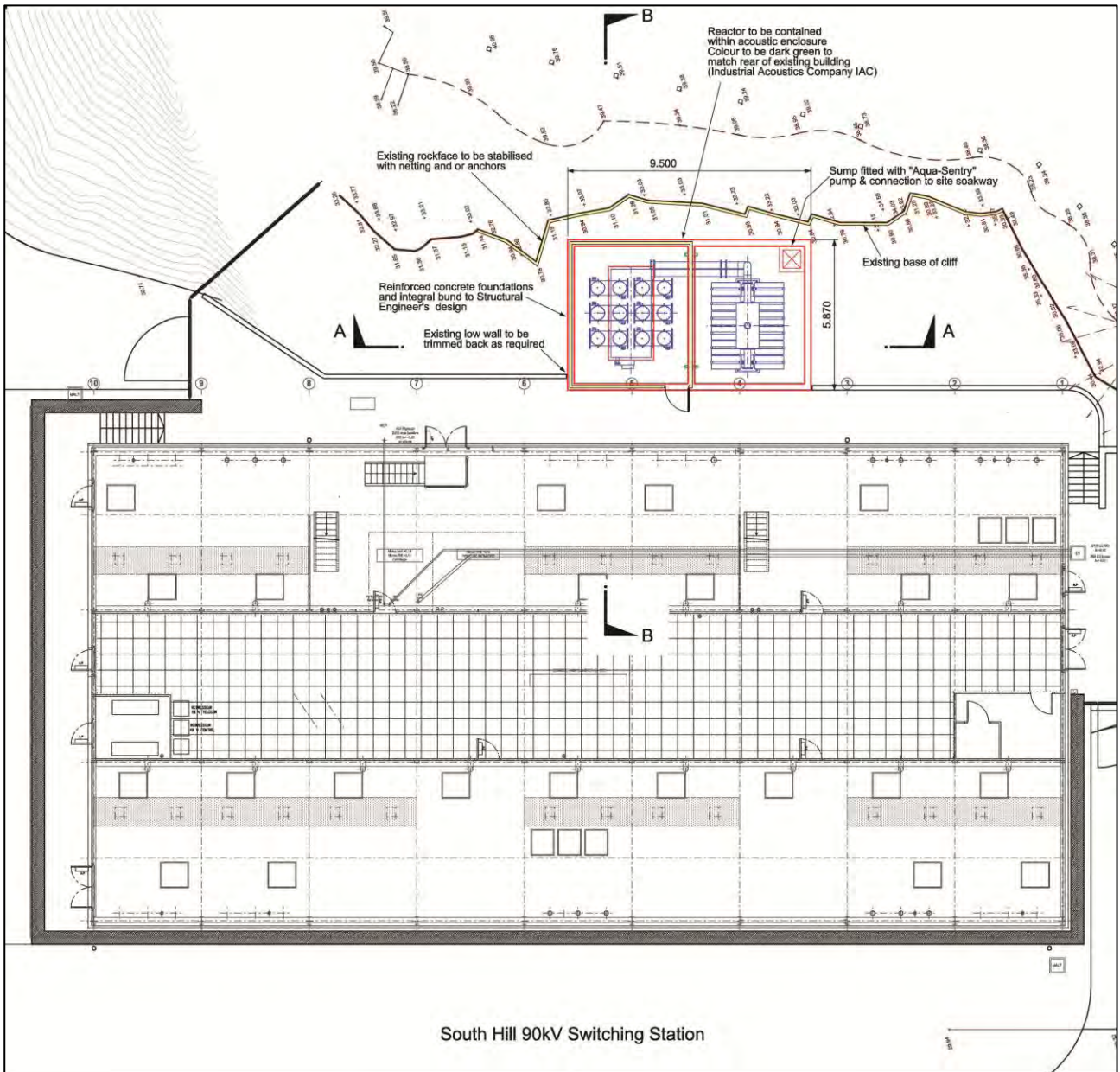


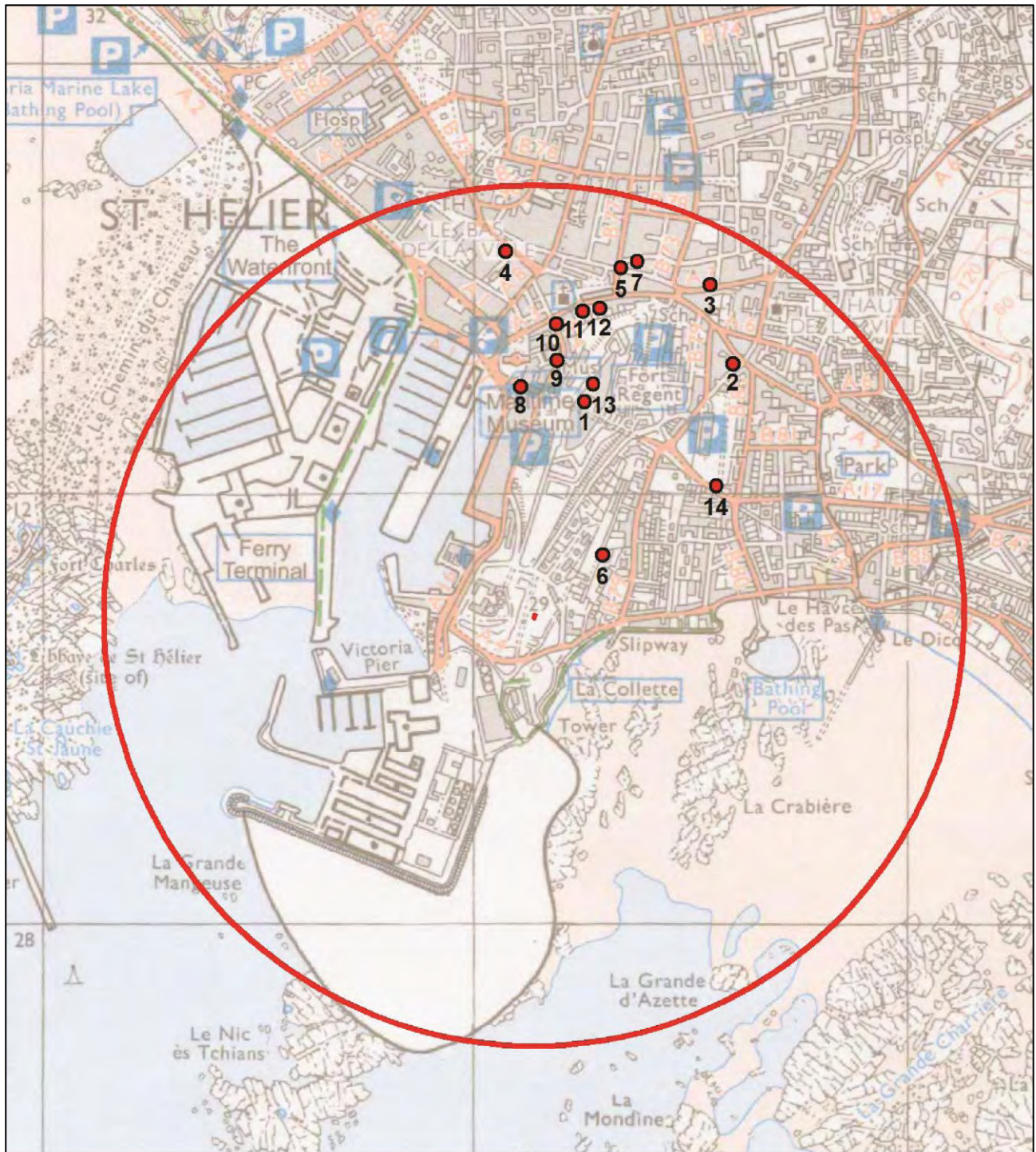


Figure 2: Proposed Development



South Hill Switching Station, St Helier 565041, 5447510		Proposed Development (© Jersey Electricity)	
AArc108/13/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		Refer to original drawing for scale - used for descriptive purposes only	

Figure 3: Archaeological resource within the Study Area



South Hill Switching Station, St Helier		<b>Archaeological Resource</b>	
565041, 5447510			
AArc108/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201	0		750m

Figure 4: Dumaresque Map (1685)




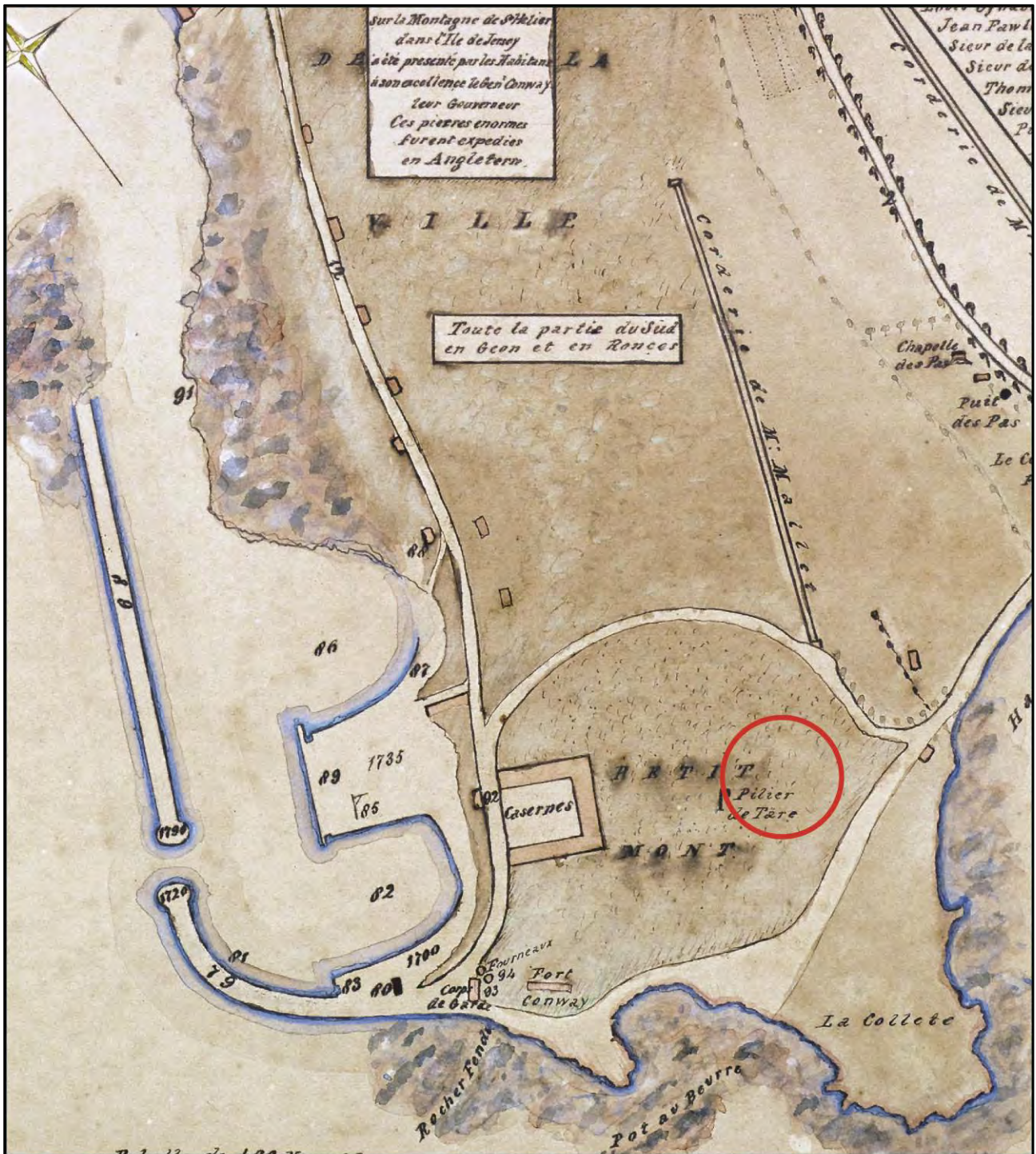
South Hill Switching Station, St Helier 565041, 5447510		1685 Dumaresque Map	
AArc108/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201	No scale and site outline for identification purposes only		

Figure 5: Meade (1737)



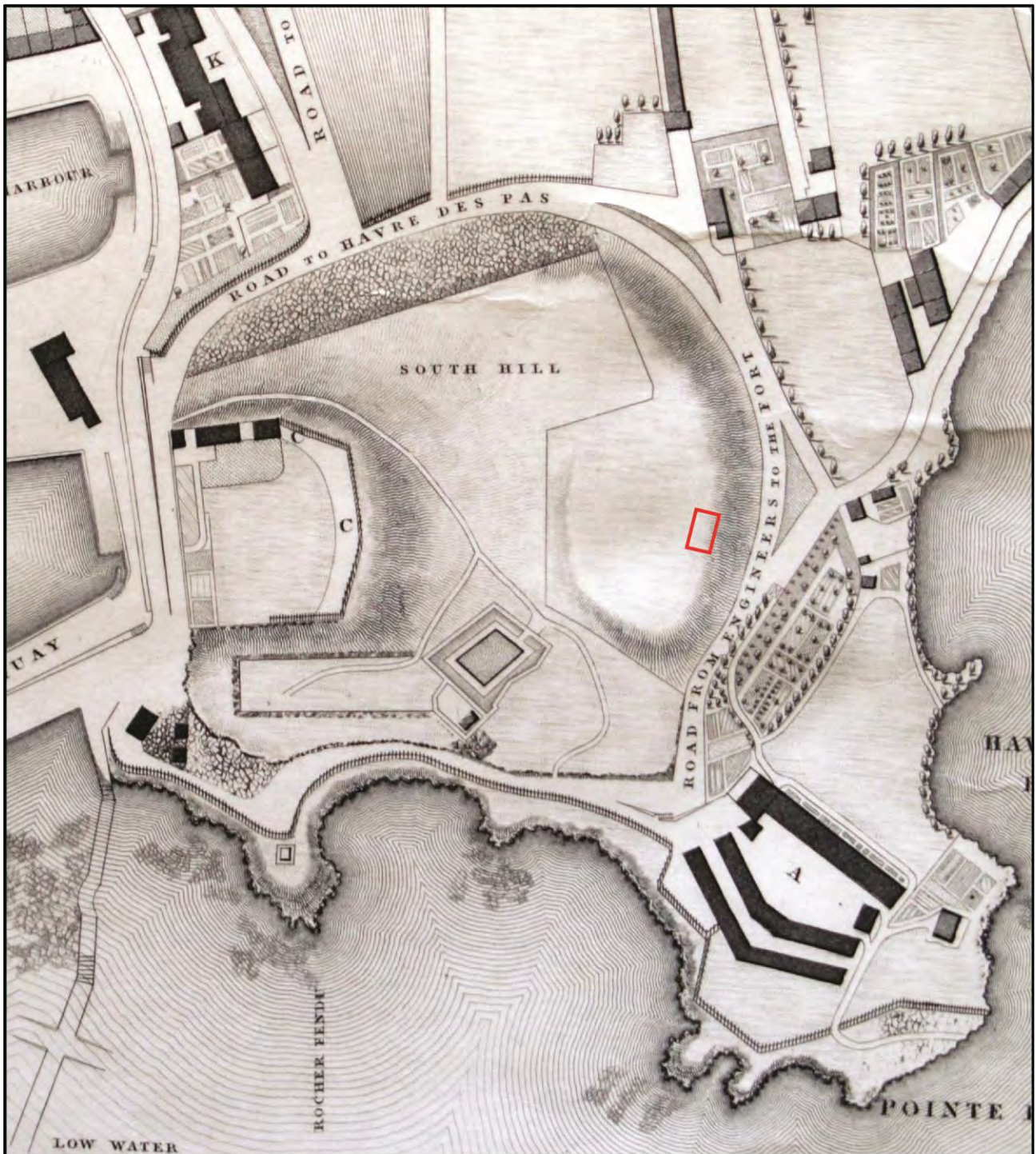
South Hill Switching Station, St Helier		1737 Peter Meade	
565041, 5447510			
AArc108/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201	No scale and site outline for identification purposes only		

Figure 6: La Ville de St Helier (1800)



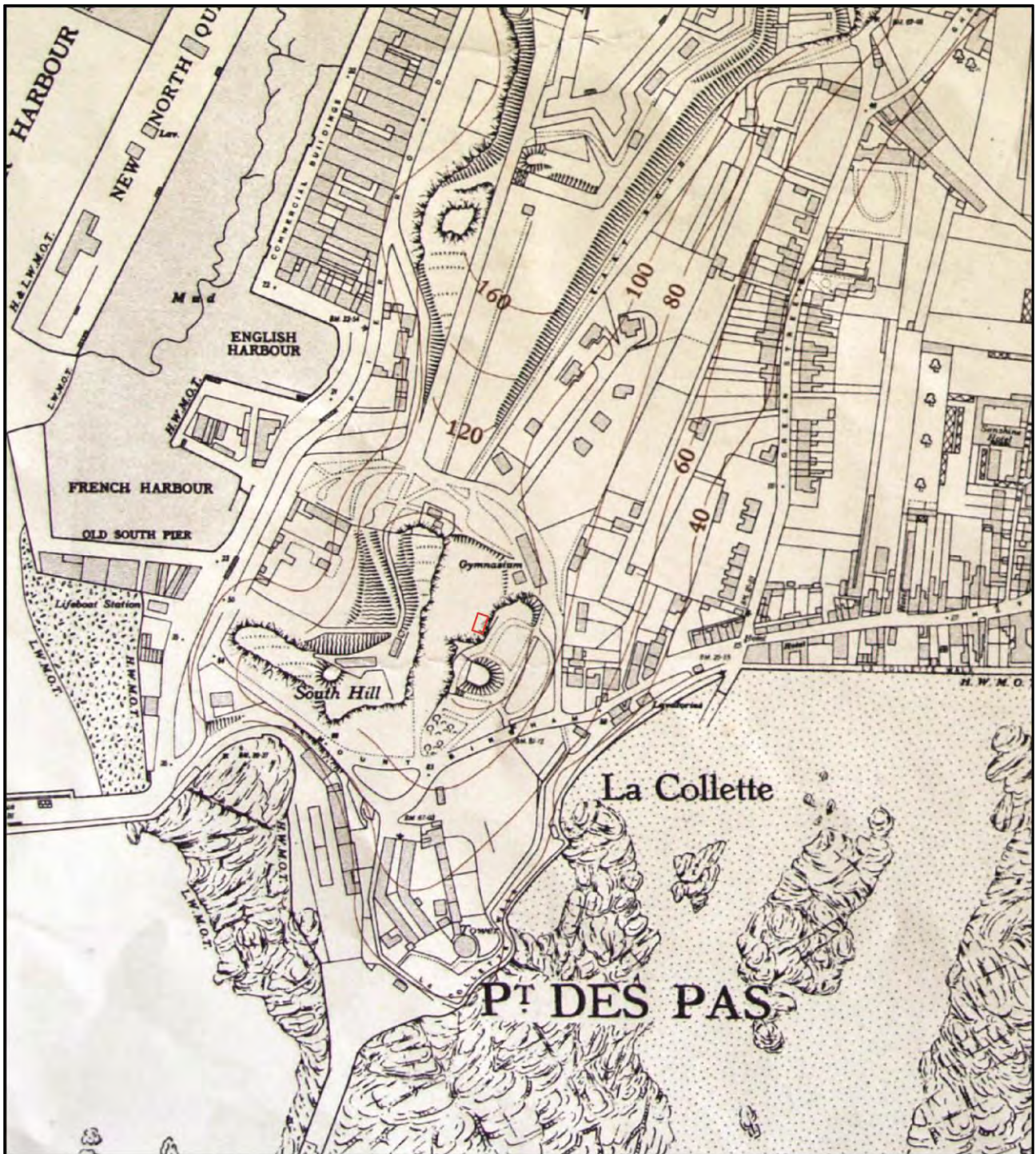
South Hill Switching Station, St Helier		1800 Ville de St Helier	
565041, 5447510			
AArc108/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 7: Le Gros Map (1834)



South Hill Switching Station, St Helier		1834 Le Gros	
565041, 5447510			
AArc108/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 8: OS (1934)



South Hill Switching Station, St Helier		1934 OS	
565041, 5447510			
AArc108/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 9: Aerial Photo (1943)



South Hill Switching Station, St Helier 565041, 5447510	<b>1943 Aerial Photo (L_C_14_B_8_1_14)</b>
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Figure 10: 1943 AP overlaid by existing modern layout (including Switching Station)



Figure 11: Aerial Photo (1965)



South Hill Switching Station, St Helier 565041, 5447510		1965 Aerial Photo (D_W_E3_1_2284)	
AArc108/13/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		0 120m 	

Figure 12: Aerial Photo (1974)



South Hill Switching Station, St Helier		1974 Aerial Photo (D_AL_B_21_T33)	
565041, 5447510			
AArc108/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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## 8. Photographs

Photo 1: SE Facing Section Showing Tipped Layers of Demolition and Domestic Waste (Scales 1 x 2m, 2 x 1m)



Photo 2: SW Facing Section Showing Loose Fills (Scale 1 x 2m)



**Photo 3: SE Facing View of Excavation Against Rock Face in Area of Proposed Development**



**Photo 4: ESE Facing View of Excavation Against Rock Face in Area of Proposed Development**



## 9. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Project Gazetteer

This gazetteer has been compiled from a range of sources including the Department of the Environment Register of Buildings and Sites of Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Importance, and the Schedule of Areas of Archaeological Potential, articles from the Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise and a database of archaeological sites in the Channel Islands (held by Absolute Archaeology).

No	Site/Find Name	Period	Description	Source
1	Mont de la Ville	Neolithic	Megalithic monument, discovered in 1785 and located where Fort Regent now stands. Both Patton (1995) and Bukach (2005) considered this monument a passage grave, but it differs from other Neolithic monuments of this type by virtue of it being exposed to the air, or possibly having a wooden roof. The monument was dismantled in 1788 and taken to Henley-on-Thames as a gift to Lieutenant Governor, Marshall Conway. Importantly, field name analysis suggests that more than one monument existed on Mont de la Ville.	Patton 1995; Bukach 2005; Hawkes 1939: 240
2	42-50 La Colomberie/1-5 Little Green Street	Bronze Age; 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Three evaluation trenches were dug between 10 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2007 at a site bounded by La Colomberie to the west and Green Street to the south. The evaluation recovered seven pieces of struck flint, of possible Bronze Age date, although from residually later contexts. Despite this they are considered evidence of prehistoric occupation in the local environment. Post-Medieval activity had significantly truncated the site, but archaeological deposits were much better preserved on elevated ground to the west and northwest. Garden and domestic features including refuse pits, animal burials and bedding features were recovered along with a number of impressive small finds. Beneath this were 2 pits of 18 <sup>th</sup> century date.	MOLA 2008
3	19-23 La Motte Street	Bronze Age; 18 <sup>th</sup> century 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Single trench uncovered late Bronze Age and 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century material	Hotton 1996
4	Iron Age Settlement – Broad Street	Iron Age	A settlement site of the Early-Middle Iron Age, including a clay floor, postholes and a hearth. The pottery recovered from the site was closely similar to Breton examples and to graphite coated pottery from the Iron Age contexts at Mont Orgueil. 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%) and 544-354 cal. BC.  Small stone structure built against a storm beach. Clay used for a series of floors and to bond the walls. From the stone set hearth and post-hole came early La Tene pottery and grains of carbonised '5 row' barley. The habitation had been partly washed out by the sea and rebuilt more than once making it likely to be a seasonally occupied site.	Finlaison 1976; Patton 1987; Sebire 2005
5	Corner of Queen Street and Halkett Place	Bronze Age; Gallo-Roman	Unstratified Bronze Age and Gallo-Roman pottery found	Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1976; p452.
6	La Chapelle de	Medieval	Medieval Chapel (now destroyed) to the east of Rope Walk	Stevens <i>et al.</i> 1986:

	Notre Dame des Pas		and to the west of Green Street. First mentioned as Capella de Passibus in the will of Philip de Carteret in 1471. Although the landscape around this chapel has been significantly altered, map evidence suggests that Green Street was once called La Rue de Chapelle.	139
7	St Helier	Medieval	Core of the Medieval town well defined by map evidence and supported by excavations, which include evidence from 13-15 Hilgrove Street, 13 <sup>th</sup> century activity in the form of stratified pottery from a clay spread and a Medieval house at Queensway House and 13 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> century domestic activity at Hilgrove Street.	Various
8	Commercial buildings	Post-Medieval	Single trench excavated in tunnel road	Hotton 1996
9	13-15 Pier Road	Post-Medieval	Small excavation as an exercise for children. Paving found, but nothing earlier than the 18 <sup>th</sup> century.	Société Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1987; p305
10	6 Mulcaster street (Royal Bank of Scotland)	Post-Medieval	An 18th century building, courtyard and well were uncovered	Société Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1972
11	Hill Street	Post-Medieval	One of three trenches excavated. 18 <sup>th</sup> century houses with yards at rear	Société Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1988; p502
12	Hill Street	Post-Medieval	One of three trenches excavated. 18 <sup>th</sup> century houses with yards at rear	Société Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1988; p502
13	Fort Regent	Post-Medieval	Significant Napoleonic era fortification, built in 1806.	theislandwiki
14	Le Cronier Monument	Post-Medieval	The Le Cronier monument is listed as a BLI and was built in dedication to Centenier George Le Cronier, who in February 1846, was called to arrest Marie Le Gendre and her husband for keeping a house of ill-repute in Patriotic Street. Marie stabbed him and he died the next day.	Jersey Family History Society

## **Appendix 2: Abbreviations and Terminology**

### **ARCHAEOLOGY**

Taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. It is also used in this report as a means of describing physical remains (e.g. there is likely to be preservation of archaeology).

### **DBA**

Desk Based Assessment.

### **aJD**

Above Jersey Datum; used to express a given height above mean sea level.

### **PROJECT SITE**

The area of the proposed development site. This may include heritage assets and boundaries that will not be directly affected by development, but which by virtue of their proximity to the actual ground disturbance are important elements of the historic environment and which must be included in any assessment.

### **SEA LEVEL**

Heights are to the nearest metre above sea level.

### **STUDY AREA**

Area around the Project Site whose Historic Environment is assessed to understand the nature of the site. The Study Area for this DBA is 1000m from the centre of the Project Site.



## **Appendix 3: Confidence Ratings**

### **Low**

Archaeological activity is considered unlikely based on available information, but cannot be entirely discounted.

### **Medium**

Likely survival of archaeological remains based on proximity to archaeological sites, associated finds and or literary and cartographic evidence.

### **High**

Confirmed presence of archaeological features, preserved to a high level from which vital and important evidence could be obtained.

## Appendix 4: General chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA)

Period	Date	Information
Prehistoric	250000 – 100/56 BC	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in the island to the official conquest of Gaul by the Romans.
Palaeolithic	250000 - 10000 BC	Defined by a number of key sites showing Neanderthal and Early Human activity, for example La Cote de St Brelade. Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology.
Mesolithic	10000 – 5000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age and the beginning of the Holocene. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement with evidence for the exploitation of the coastal zones of the islands. Example at Lihou Priory on Guernsey.
Neolithic	5000 – 2400 BC	The Channel Islands saw an earlier transition to the Neolithic than in Britain. Emergence of monumental architecture, first (potentially) with menhirs later by chambered tombs and subsequently gallery graves. Development of complex society, more sedentary lifestyles and more clearly defined symbolic behaviour.
Chalcolithic/Beaker phase	2400 – 1800 BC	Earliest introduction of copper to western Europe. Expansion of the pan-European Beaker phenomenon, including prestigious material culture and individual burials. Bell Beakers found throughout the archipelago including local emulations called Jersey Bowls. Cist-in-Circle monuments.
Bronze Age	1800 – 800 BC	The Introduction of Bronze as a material, used by the elite at first and later available to the populace more widely. Barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition. Large quantities of bronze metalwork found throughout the islands and in Jersey in particular.
Iron Age	800 – 100/56 BC	Little change to domestic life in the islands. Return of monumental architecture in the form of promontory forts (at C�atel Rozel, Fremont etc) in the earlier periods, followed by warrior and horse burials in the Middle to Later stages (Guernsey only).
Gallo-Roman	100/56 BC – 400 AD	Used to describe a fusion of indigenous late Iron Age traditions in France and the Channel Islands with Roman culture. Represented by the identification of Gallo-Roman ceramics and roofing material recently excavated at Grouville Parish Church, confirming the first evidence of Gallo-Roman occupation in Jersey.
Early Medieval	400 – 973 AD	Represents the time from the end of the Roman period c.400 AD to the annexation of the Channel Islands as a region of Normandy under William Longsword in 973.
Medieval	973 – 1600 AD	Norman and post-Norman phases of Channel Island life. The islands remained loyal to the English crown despite the loss of territories in NW France under King John. Period of fortification building throughout the archipelago and in Jersey at Mont Orgueil and later at Elizabeth Castle. 1600 AD is an arbitrary date, but enables the separation of periods with more intensive industries.
Post-Medieval	1600 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid change in Jersey including the growing urbanisation of St Helier, the involvement of the island in the English Civil War and the Napoleonic Wars. Industrial activity did not impact the island as it did Britain and the rest of Europe.
Modern	1900 – 1950 AD	Radical alterations to the landscape during WWI and particularly WWII. Extensive defensive fortifications across the Channel Islands and forming part of Hitler's Atlantic wall.