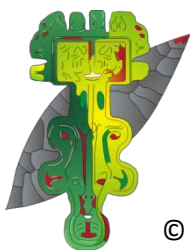


2013

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Mount Bingham (South Hill), South Hill, St Helier, Jersey




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MIFA

On behalf of Transport and
Technical Services, States of
Jersey

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In August 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by the Transport and Technical Services of the States of Jersey (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on land at Mount Bingham/South Hill, St Helier, Jersey (Figure 1), in relation to the proposal to stabilise the rock face involving the installation of metal anchors and netting over part of the Project Site.

This DBA has demonstrated that the Project Site has a long history of use although the potential for the disturbance of archaeological deposits is considered low. By the time Fort Regent was completed in 1814, the Project Site had been transformed into a formidable defensive site and elements of this, including the granite stone wall, still survive today, demarcating the outer boundary of the site. The inside of the site is likely to have been greatly affected by later activity, notably the WWII installations. Even if it has not, there is little evidence to suggest that the site was utilised as anything other than high ground surrounded by defensive walling.

No archaeological work is proposed in association with this application.

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1.	Background.....	1
1.2.	The Project Site.....	1
1.3.	The Proposed Development.....	2
2.	Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment.....	2
3.	Methodology.....	3
3.1.	Walk-Over Survey.....	3
3.2.	Data Collation.....	4
4.	Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey.....	5
4.1.	Introduction.....	5
4.2.	Results of the Walkover Survey.....	5
4.3.	Previous Archaeological activity.....	6
4.4.	Palaeoenvironmental.....	6
4.5.	Prehistory (250,000 BC – 56 BC).....	6
4.6.	Gallo-Roman (56 BC – AD 400).....	7
4.7.	Early Medieval – Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1600).....	7
4.8.	Post-Medieval (AD 1600 – AD 1900).....	8
4.8.1.	English Civil War.....	8
4.8.2.	Late 18 th century.....	9
4.8.3.	Napoleonic (1803-1815).....	9
4.8.4.	19th Century.....	10
4.9.	Modern (AD 1900 – Present).....	10
5.	Impact on the Archaeological Resource.....	12
5.1.	Suggested Mitigation.....	12
6.	Bibliography.....	14
7.	Figures.....	16
8.	Photographs.....	28
9.	Appendices.....	31

Figures

Figure 1:	Project Site Location.....	16
Figure 2:	Proposed Development.....	17
Figure 3:	Archaeological resource within the Study Area.....	18
Figure 4:	Dumaresque Map (1685).....	19
Figure 5:	Faden (1783).....	20
Figure 6:	Richmond (1795).....	21

Figure 7: Bouillon Map (1799) 22
 Figure 9: La Ville de St Helier (1800)..... 23
 Figure 10: Le Gros (1834)..... 24
 Figure 11: Godfray (1849) - area circled to show structure rather than define site outline..... 26
 Figure 12: Aerial Photo (1965)..... 27

Photos

Photo 1: The Project Site facing west 28
 Photo 2: WWII bunker on the Project Site (right mid ground) and coarse rubble wall of the 18/19th century (left mid ground) 28
 Photo 3: Part of the southern redoubt at South Hill 29
 Photo 4: Area of site most affected by anchors in an arc outside of the fence line 29

Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Gazetteer 31
 Appendix 2: Abbreviations and Terminology 32
 Appendix 3: Confidence Ratings..... 33
 Appendix 4: General chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA) 34

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In August 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by the Transport and Technical Services of the States of Jersey (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on land at Mount Bingham/South Hill, St Helier, Jersey (Figure 1), in relation to the proposal to stabilise the rock face, involving the installation of metal anchors and netting over part of the Project Site.

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any historic environment/cultural heritage resource upon the Project Site and within the Study Area (defined below under methodology) and to assess the impact the proposed rock stabilisation measures 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 AArc123/13/DBA.

1.2. The Project Site

The Project Site is located in the south of Jersey at South Hill, also called le Petit Mont de la Ville, located south of Mont de la Ville or Town Hill, the location of Fort Regent. Specifically the site is located on the west side of South Hill overlooking the port of St Helier and commanding views to the south and west including St Aubin's Bay and importantly Elizabeth Castle. It occupies one of the highest points on South Hill at c.130m aJD, although the land to the east is higher rising to c.150m aJD. The Project Site is situated on a significant igneous outcrop, comprising granophyre and some lamprophyre and the natural is exposed in places on the Project Site.

The A4 Mount Bingham road is located directly south of the Project Site, although at a considerably lower level (c.60m aJD). The Project Site is centred on UTM 564870, 5447485.

1.3. The Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises:

- Stabilisation of existing rock face via insertion of dispersed metal anchors.

The application is not a development proposal but is a health and safety issue to secure and make safe the rock face above Mount Bingham. Consultants Frederick Sherrell Ltd have undertaken a rock face stability assessment across the whole Fort Regent complex (Town Hill and South Hill) and have identified the area that forms the Project Site (Area L in their report) as being dangerous, requiring stabilisation to prevent rock from falling onto passing motorists or pedestrians.

The stabilisation will occur through the use of netting secured by metal anchors c.20cm in diameter, drilled to a depth of c.1m and then packed on either side by cement grout.

Figure 2 is copyright Frederick Sherrell Ltd, taken from their draft report and it provides details on the location of the anchors.

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).

Standard methodology for a DBA involves establishing a Study Area around the Project Site. The Study Area for this project has been arbitrarily defined to omit much of St Helier. The emergence and subsequent development of the town has had little influence on South Hill. Topographically it is distinct; being significantly higher than St Helier and historically there is little evidence for regular use until the 18th century, prior to which it was common land for hunting rabbits and grazing animals. Conversely, the stratigraphic sequence defined by archaeological investigations in St Helier has little bearing on this site and no judgments about the possible survival of archaeological deposits can be derived from this.

3.1. Walk-Over Survey

A walk-over survey of the Project Site was undertaken on Friday 23rd August 2013 in order to:

- Confirm the presence/absence/condition of any previously identified archaeological features, deposits or sites within or close to the Project Site;
- Detect any surface evidence for previously unknown archaeological features, deposits or sites within or close to the Project Site;
- Assess the topography, ground conditions, land-use, areas of made ground and any previous or continuing impacts to the Project Site;
- Inspect and report on any recent groundwork and associated impact.

3.2. Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within the Study Area (defined above), in order to identify the known and potential archaeological resource and establish the character of the archaeology.

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	Building located on east side of South Hill. Probably the Chapelle de Notre Dame	4
Faden	1783	Shows the eastern perimeter of defences, but little directly on the project Site	5
Richmond	1795	Fortifications defined and the Project Site has been outlined as part of this	6
Bouillon	1799	Site appears just to the southwest of a Citadel Hospital. Possibly the barracks	Figure 7
St Helier	1800	The fortifications defined on the Richmond and Bouillon maps are not depicted on this map. A reference to Pilier de Tare is shown, perhaps representing the same structure as on the 1770 engraving.	Figure 9
Plan of Fort Regent	1806	The 1806 plan shows the Project Site to the west of the southern redoubt, flanked to the north, south and west by walls	
Le Gros	1834	19th century fortifications are clearly extant defined by walls to the north, south and west. However, the circular structure identified on other maps is not present.	Figure 10
Godfray	1849	Fortifications are not defined as they were on previous maps. However, a building of some kind is depicted on or next to the Project Site.	Figure 11
OS	1934	The WWI gun batteries are not depicted on this map, although a circular earthwork, possibly the location of one of these, is depicted.	
Aerial photo D/W/E3/1/2284	1965	Project Site fairly similar to that of today with WWI gun emplacements to the east clearly visible	Figure 12

Table 1: Summary of Map and Aerial Photo Observations

4.2. Results of the Walkover Survey

The Project Site is located on one of the highest points of South Hill, overlooking the A4 road. The heritage assets identified on site during the walk-over survey comprise two large earthen mounds (see Photos Photo 1 and 2), beneath one of which is a German WWII bunker (possibly a personal bunker). Part of this bunker is visible through the earthwork, although an adjacent earthwork on the site does not show any surviving archaeology, although more of the bunker could be beneath this.

A fenced boundary demarcates the cliff edge (protecting people from falling from it) and beyond this is a coarse rubble wall (see Photo 2), forming part of the late 18th century and Napoleonic fortification.

There is a sparse covering of grass and the geology is exposed in places with only limited soil overburden in other areas. The extent of previous ground disturbance associated with the WWII bunker is unclear, but it likely to have affected much of the Project Site in the south and west). Beyond the fenced area there is some soil overburden and an accumulation of vegetation to the west and north.

4.3. Previous Archaeological activity

No intrusive archaeological investigations have occurred on the Project Site or in the immediate vicinity, except the work in the region of the former POW camp at South Hill East (Project Gazetteer: 6). Excavations undertaken here in 2010 identified deep quarry activity and intermittent reuse of the site as the municipal rubbish tip during the 20th century. Use of the tip had been interrupted during the German Occupation where records demonstrate that the site was levelled and used as the location of a POW camp.

There is little relationship between this site and the current Project Site on the summit. Admittedly both are used during WWII, one to hold POWs and the other as a lookout post and possible artillery position for the invading German forces. The nature of the archaeological sequence at South Hill East has little bearing on the potential survival of deposits at Mount Bingham (South Hill West) and the nature of the archaeology is restricted to these areas.

4.4. Palaeoenvironmental

No Palaeoenvironmental analyses have taken place on the Project Site or within the Study Area.

4.5. Prehistory (250,000 BC – 56 BC)

The most important archaeological site within the Study Area relating to prehistory is the Le Mont de la Ville Dolmen (Project Gazetteer: 1). This monument was discovered in 1785 during the clearance works for a parade ground at what would later become Fort Regent. Its subsequent history is somewhat unusual in that it was dismantled and transported to Henley-on-Thames where it was re-erected in the grounds of home General Conway, who had served the island as Governor for 15 years and to who it was a gift.

The form of this monument is difficult to discern for despite claims that it was re-erected as it had been in Jersey this is unlikely, but Hawkes (1939: 240-245) gives a fairly

convincing description. Undoubtedly it was a prehistoric monument and Neolithic in origin.

Megalithic monuments are well known and have been fairly well studied in the Channel Islands. However, the extent of settlement and landscape activity around them, particularly with regards to occupation or human exploitation is less well known and as such judgements about the survival of archaeology related to this monument on the current Project Site cannot be made. It seems unlikely considering the distance between sites, the nature of the prevailing topography and the limited evidence for prehistoric exploitation of the Project Site that there is any connection. However, the Project Site commands an imposing position above St Helier on one of the highest locations and it is not unwarranted to think that prehistoric activity may have occurred there, only there is no proof.

The potential to encounter archaeology related to this period is considered *low*.

4.6. Gallo-Roman (56 BC – AD 400)

There is no evidence for Roman activity on the Project Site. Much of the evidence for St Helier is focussed towards the Parade area. The closest evidence comes from the corner of Queen Street and Halkett Street (Project Gazetteer: 2), where excavations uncovered unstratified Bronze Age and Roman pottery. However, this is too far from the current Project Site to have any bearing.

The potential to encounter archaeology related to this period is considered *low*.

4.7. Early Medieval – Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1600)

The Project Site falls within the medieval Fief de la Fosse, although there is no evidence to suggest a medieval presence on Le Petit Mont de la Ville. Nicolle (1931) in criticising the works at Fort Regent of 1814 makes reference to the destruction of the Medieval Chapelle de Notre Dame (Project Gazetteer: 3), which he places on the east side of South Hill. Later maps place it instead on the east side of Mont de la Ville proper and somewhere in the region of the current La Collette flats. There is no further evidence forthcoming from Nicolle to define the location and none of the historical documentation, maps, archaeology or aerial photography supports its location on or near the Project Site. The Medieval town of St Helier (Project Gazetteer: 4) 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.

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

4.8. Post-Medieval (AD 1600 – AD 1900)

As early as 1550, when King Edward VI proclaimed that 'because on occasion of foreign invasion we be informed that you have no place of strength to retire unto, we require you to convey your Town unto the Hill above the same, which be informed may with charge be made strong and defensible' the defensive value of Mont de la Ville was recognised and indeed most of its history (certainly over the last 500 years) is militaristic.

The Post Medieval period on the Project Site should be divided into four parts.

4.8.1. English Civil War 1642-1651

As a territory of the crown and a key strategic location within the Channel, particularly from which to launch privateering operations, Jersey was embroiled in the English Civil War between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians. Initially aligned with the Parliamentary cause by September 1643, Elizabeth Castle had been taken by the royalist forces and the then Governor of Jersey, Major Leonard Lydot, was forced to establish a small battery on South Hill (Bull 1991: 20-21). Although the artillery could not have bombarded Elizabeth Castle directly, it could have affected sea communication to and from the Castle. Where on South Hill this battery was located is unknown, but it may have been in the location of the Project Site, as it would have offered the highest point from which to launch attacks. However, as with many Civil War sites in England this was likely to have been a temporary and impermanent structure leaving little trace, if any, in the archaeological record, particularly as it was acting primarily as an offensive position rather than defensive. If anything was constructed it would have been an earthwork structure, and was probably demolished when the subsequent 18th and 19th century fortification were developed. In November 1643, Sir Philip Carteret succeeded in expelling Lydot and from then until 1651, Jersey was a Royalist island.

In 1651, the Commonwealth government set about retaking the Channel Islands and landing in October rapidly reclaimed Jersey, except for the supposedly impregnable stronghold of Elizabeth Castle, where Carteret and his troops had retreated. In late October-early November, the Parliamentary forces established a series of batteries along the western side of Town Hill and at South Hill, where the largest of the artillery, a thirty six pound cannon, was positioned (Bull 1991: 32). Again, where this battery is located at South Hill is unknown.

Despite a protracted siege lasting a month, with provisions exhausted and morale low, Carteret surrendered, was offered generous terms and was given free passage, along with his men, to France. The Castle was surrendered on 12th December 1651.

4.8.2. Late 18th century

Despite the function of South Hill during the English Civil War, it appears the site was not utilised formally for defensive purposes until over a century later. For much of its time it appears to have been used as common land for grazing and for hunting rabbits. The earliest map evidence supporting defences on South Hill is the Faden map of 178 which shows defensive lines to the east of the current site. This is followed by the 1795 Richmond map (Figure 6), which was surveyed in 1787, and this clearly shows a defensive wall on the east of the South Hill and partial defensive outlines on the area of the Project Site.

Documentary evidence is sketchy in regards to when the fortifications were constructed, but judging the map evidence the build work for them was underway by 1783 and they were complete in part by 1787. It is difficult to say how much earlier than 1783 they were built. An engraving held by the Société Jersiaise (see Engraving 1) shows South Hill in 1770 with what appears to be a signal station at its summit. A substantial fortification is depicted to the left (north) of this station on what is probably Mont de la Ville. It is likely that the more intensive fortifications at the Project Site occurred immediately following the Battle of Jersey in 1781.

The Bouillon map of 1799 (see Figure 7) defines the Project Site as forming part of a Hospital Citadel.

4.8.3. Napoleonic (1803-1815)

Between 1806 and 1814 Fort Regent (Project Gazetteer: 5) was built and would become a dominant landmark thereafter. The wars between France and England had escalated until the defeat of the French naval fleet at Trafalgar in 1805. Despite this, the British believed that securing the Channel Islands from French retaliation was a necessary step. The year before Trafalgar, the British military had already begun negotiations with the Vingtaine de la Ville (St Helier) for the purchasing of Mont de la Ville. This results in protracted legal wrangling.

The protracted litigation between the military and the Vingtaine de la Ville over rights and compensation regarding Mont de la Ville resulted in the generation of a series of

pamphlets and letters (available in the Societe Jersiaise library). These pamphlets, some of which are against the purchasing of the land, contained the description of the area, but none of them make reference to any structures or buildings on Mont de la Ville (which included le Petit Mont de la Ville). However, as they also fail to mention the redoubts which are depicted on the 1787 map.

In 1806, South Hill was described as a conical hill with one indentation on the west side (possibly where the Project Site now is) and the intention here was to erect two towers on the site of earlier redoubts, although this plan was likely abandoned (Davies 1971). There is no reference to a hospital. A plan of 1806 of the whole Fort Regent complex shows the Project Site as being west of the southern redoubt and south of the barracks (which are below the project site to the north). Part of the southern redoubt is still extant and visible overlooking the A4 road, but a portion of this would have been destroyed during the construction of the WWI artillery platforms. Thus the site is comprised of walling to the south, north and west.

By 1814, Fort Regent was completed and this appears to have included a substantial addition of fortifications near the Project Site, although it is not possible to say that these are directly on the Project Site and are likely to be north of it.

4.8.4. 19th Century

The post-Napoleonic era saw a series of renovations to the Project Site. A plan of 1841 held in the National Archives (which regrettably cannot be reproduced for this DBA) shows a small circular structure at the western extent of the Project Site, whilst the Godfray map of 1849 (Figure 11), although not showing the defensive network in such clarity as the 1795 Richmond or 1799 Bouillon maps, does depict a building directly on the Project Site and in the same location as that defined on the 1841 plan. Quarrying activity is also referenced but this appears to be to the east and northeast of the Project Site.

4.9. Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

During the 20th century South Hill continued to be exploited for military use. To the east of the Project Site on slightly higher ground are two large circular gun emplacements (Photo 5), which were actually originally large 6" WWI weapons and not WWII as normally supposed (Howard Barker pers. comm). However, it is clear that the Germans did enhance and utilise these positions. During WWII, the Germans established the South Hill Oben resistance point comprising 7.5cm temporary emplacements (where the WWI guns were positioned) and a possible observation/machine gun position with sliding

hatches. This is observation/machine gun position is directly on the Project Site (Photo 2) and its creation is likely to have resulted in quite significant disturbance of earlier archaeological deposits.

5. Impact on the Archaeological Resource

This DBA has demonstrated that the Project Site has a long history of use although the potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by the proposed scheme is considered low. By the time Fort Regent is completed in 1814, the Project Site has been transformed into a formidable defensive site and elements of this, including the granite stone wall, still survive today, demarcating the outer boundary of the site. The inside of the site is, however, likely to have been greatly affected by later activity, notably the WWII installations.

The Project Site was defined by a defensive wall to the south, north and west with a circular structure potentially occurring at the western end of the site. However, this structure is within the fenced boundary and away from the area of the anchors, which will be outside the fenced boundary.

There is a low potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the Project Site, partly due to the extent of previous ground disturbance caused by the German WWII bunkers. However, this is partly due to the fact that although forming part of the defensive network, the Project Site was probably little more than a lookout area surrounded by defensive walls and is unlikely to preserve activity relating to the Napoleonic era.

The proposal aims to stabilise the rock face using netting secured by metal anchors c.20cm in diameter, drilled to a depth of c.1m and then packed on either side by cement grout. As the method employed to establish the anchoring system will utilise a technique similar to piling, the effect on any extant archaeological deposits is considered to be minimal.

5.1. Suggested Mitigation

The health and safety issues as defined in the specialist report from Frederick Sherrell Ltd, which has determined the instability of the rock face, must take precedence over matters relating to the Historic Environment. It is unclear if archaeological deposits exist so close to the cliff face, but if they do then the proposed method of installing anchors will have the least intrusive impact.

It would not be prudent to suggest archaeological excavation beyond the safety fence line for two reasons. Firstly, it would prove to be an extremely unsafe working area, not just for archaeologists but also for pedestrians and car users below. Also, any excavation

along this area would result in the destabilisation of the sub strata, the integrity of which is needed to ensure the successful insertion of anchors.

No further archaeological work is proposed in relation to this application.

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http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Early_proposals_for_fortifying_the_Town_Hill

7. Figures

Figure 1: Project Site Location

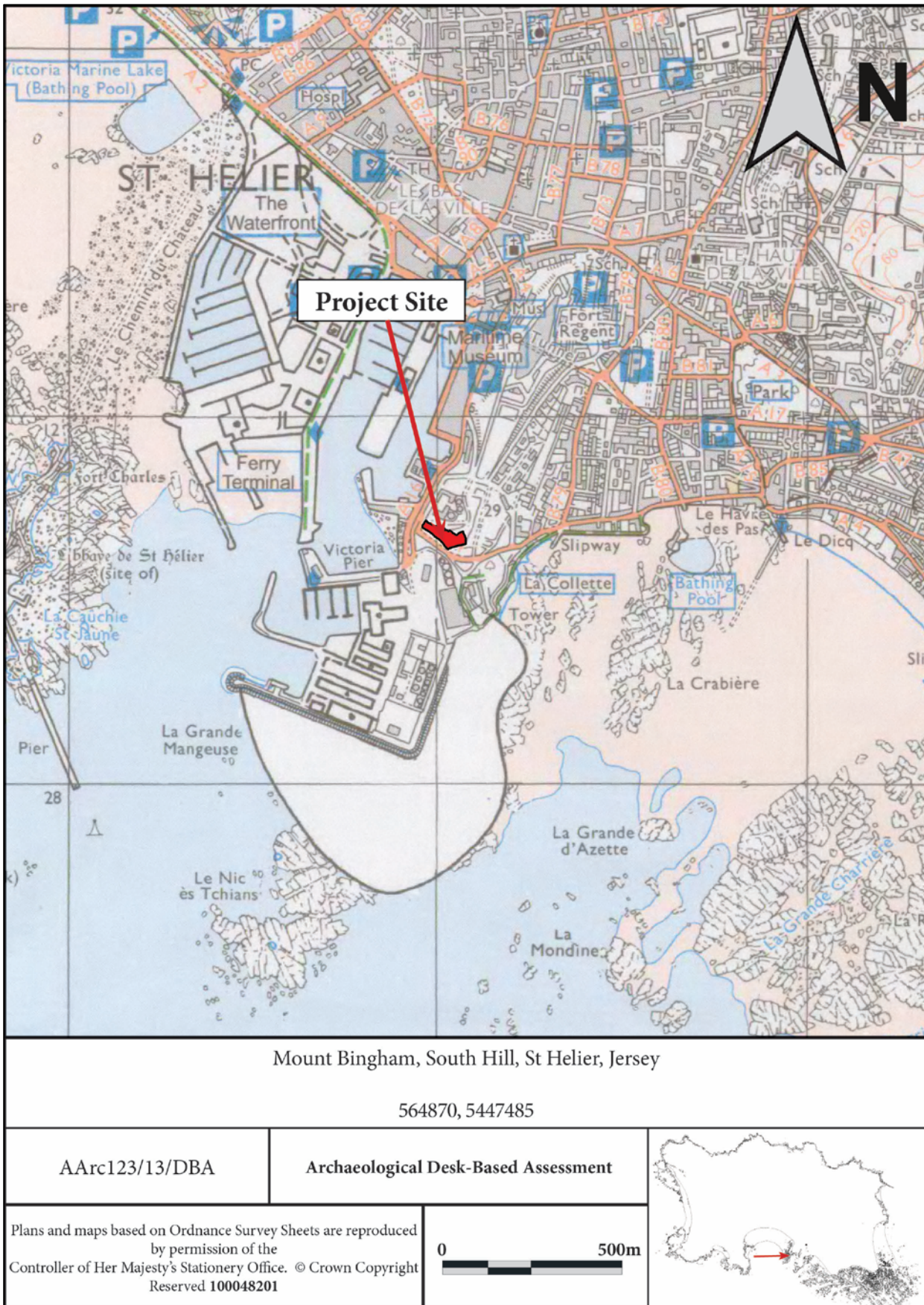
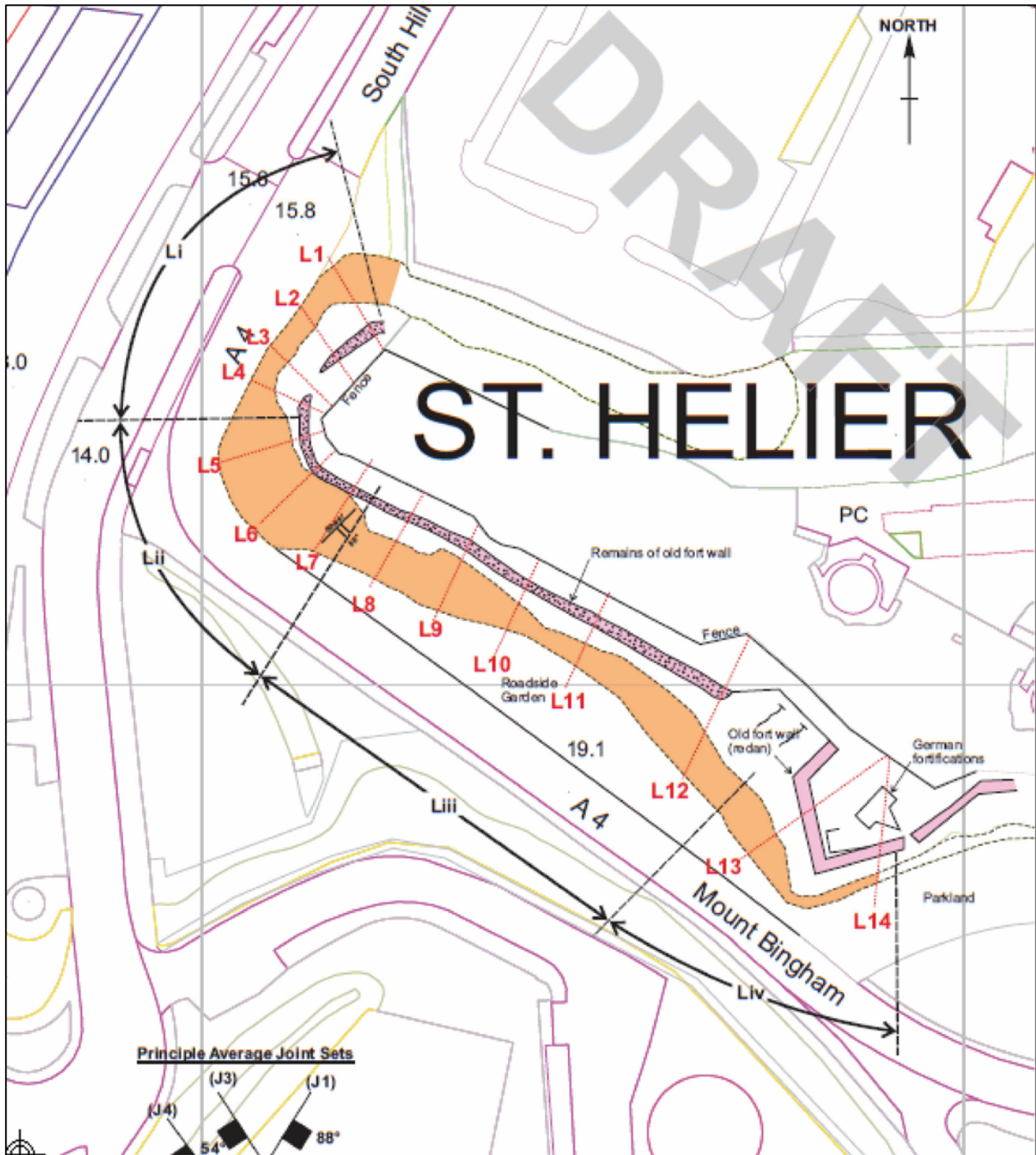


Figure 2: Proposed Development



Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey 564870, 5447485		Anchor placements around headland (© Frederick Sherrell Ltd)	
AArc123/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 3: Archaeological resource within the Study Area



Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey		Archaeological Resource	
564870, 5447485			
AArc123/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 4: Dumaresque Map (1685)



Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey 564870, 5447485		1685 Dumaresque Map	
AArc123/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 5: Faden (1783)




Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey		1783 Map	
564870, 5447485			
AArc123/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 6: Richmond (1795)




Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey		1795 Richmond Map	
564870, 5447485			
AArc123/13/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 7: Bouillon Map (1799)




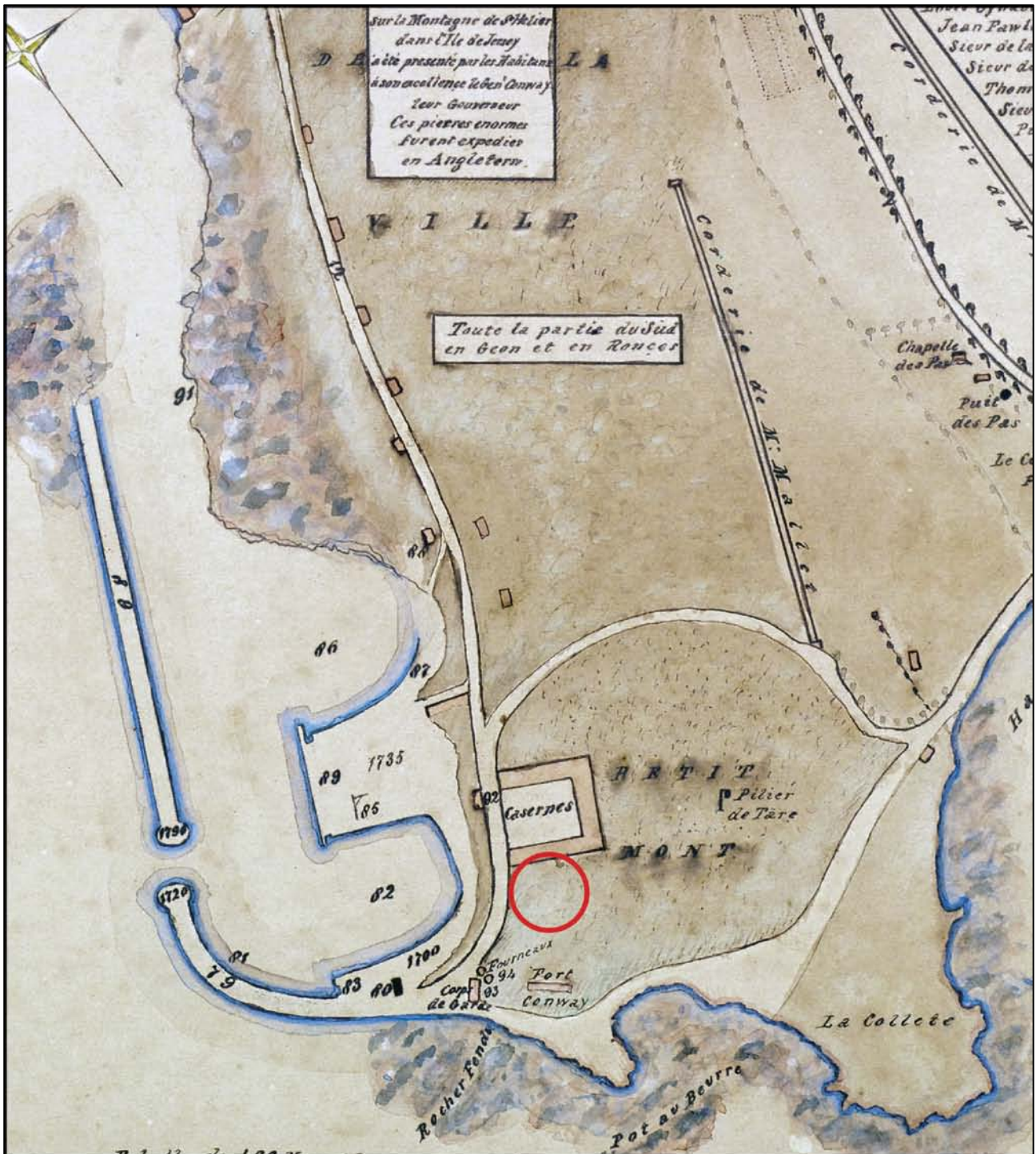
Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey		1799 Bouillon Map	
564870, 5447485			
AArc123/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201	No scale and site outline for identification purposes only		

Figure 8: La Ville de St Helier (1800)




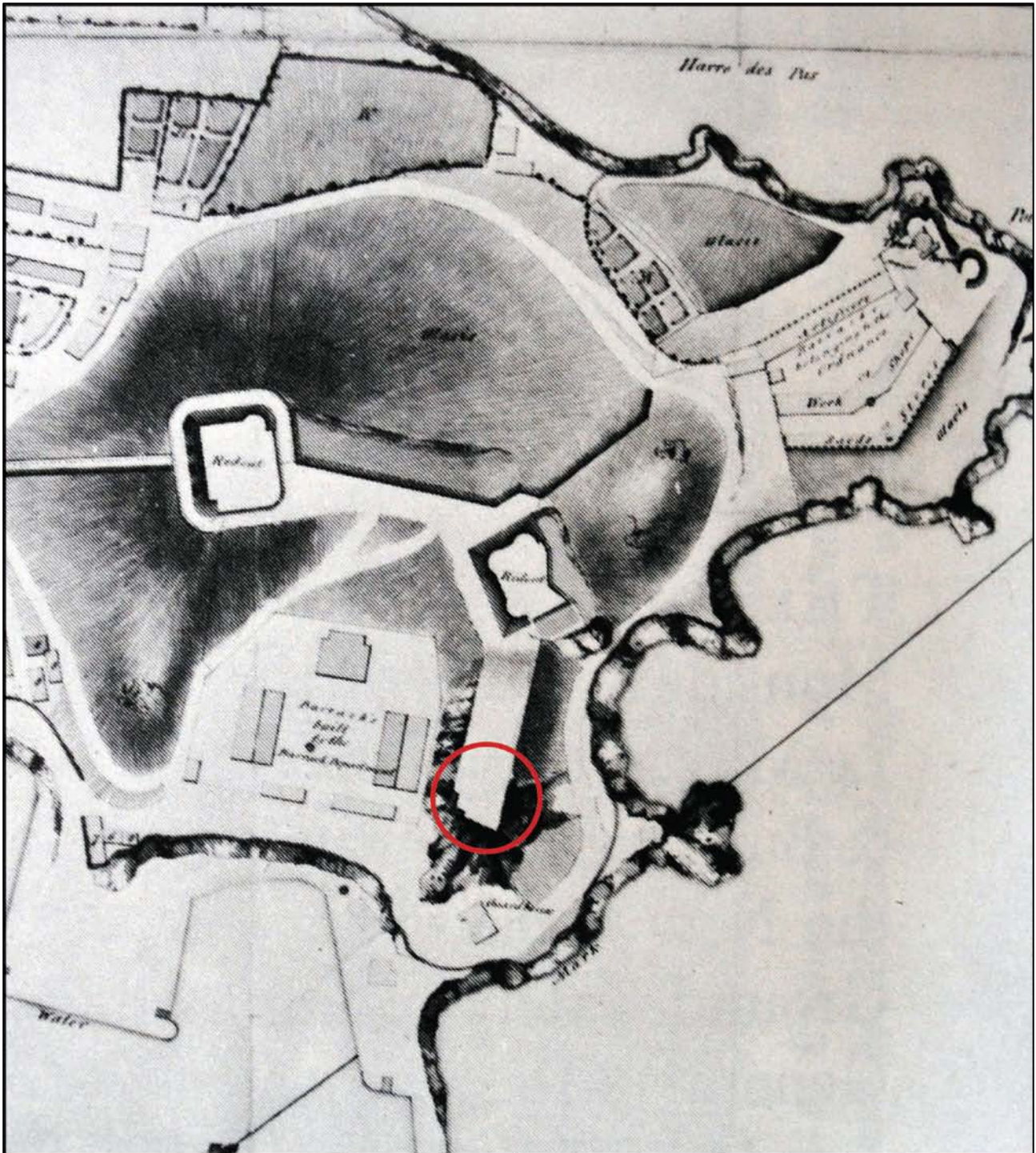
Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey		1800 Ville de St Helier	
564870, 5447485			
AArc123/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 9: 1806 Plan of the Fort Regent including South Hill © Davies 1971



Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey		1806 Plan	
564870, 5447485			
AArc123/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 10: Le Gros (1834)



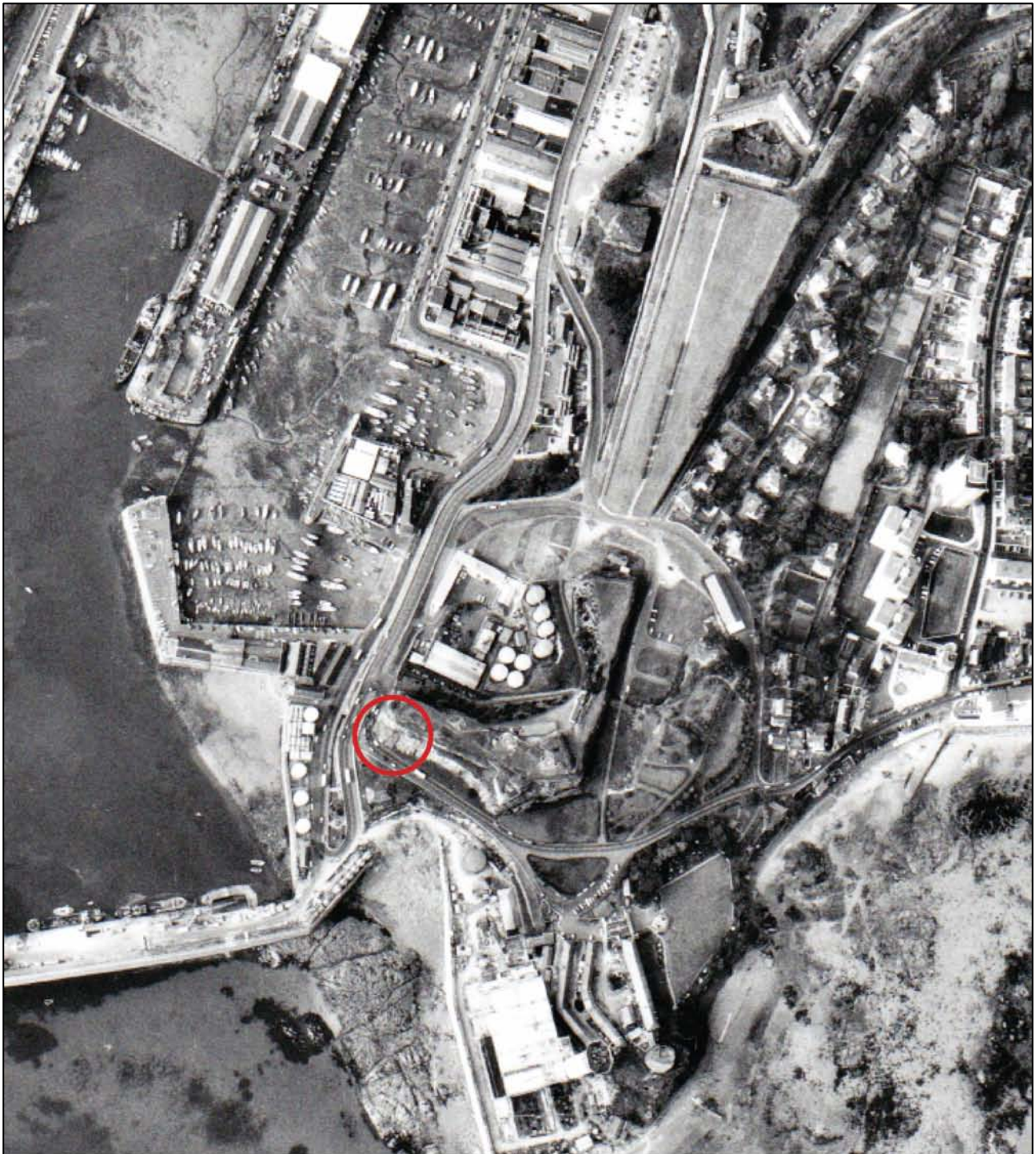
Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey		1834 Le Gros	
564870, 5447485			
AArc123/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 11: Godfray (1849) - area circled to show structure rather than define site outline



Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey		1849 Godfray	
564870, 5447485			
AArc123/13/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 12: Aerial Photo (1965)



Mount Bingham, South Hill, St Helier, Jersey 564870, 5447485		1965 Aerial Photo (D_W_E3_1_2284)	
AArc123/13/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		

8. Photographs

Photo 1: The Project Site facing west



Photo 2: WWII observation/machine gun post on the Project Site (right mid ground) and coarse rubble wall of the 18/19th century (left mid ground)

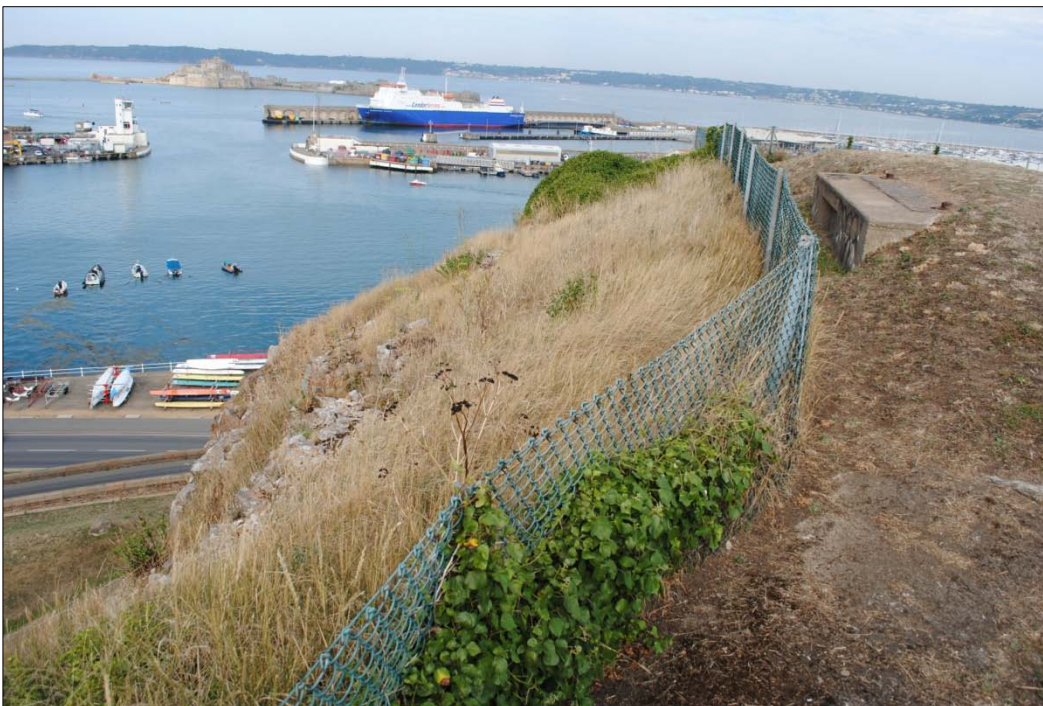


Photo 3: Part of the southern redoubt at South Hill



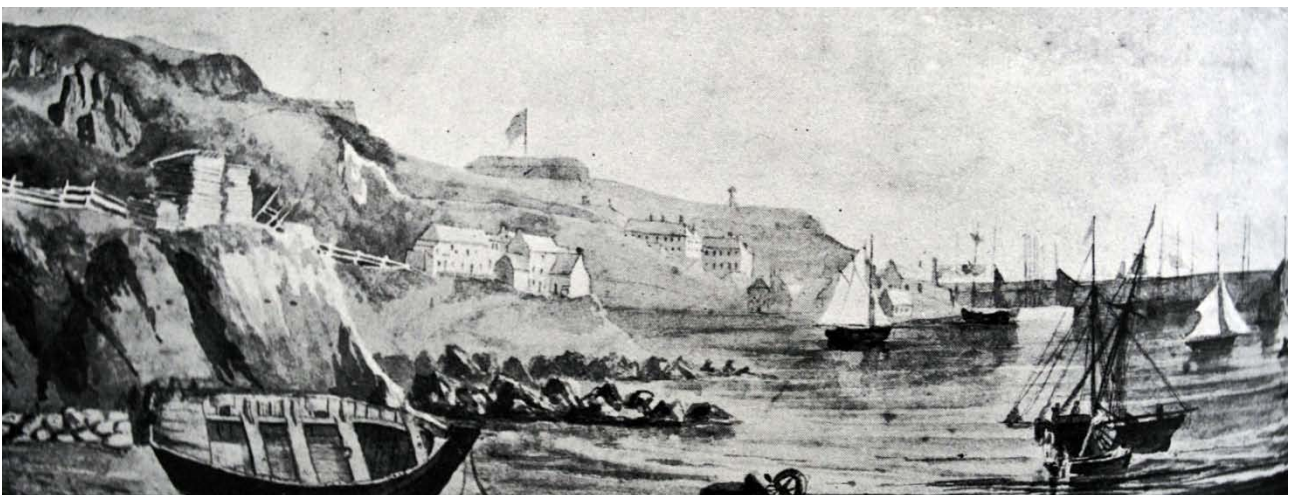
Photo 4: Area of site most affected by anchors in an arc outside of the fence line



Photo 5: Circular gun emplacements (in foreground and background) facing west



Engraving 1: 1770 engraving showing South Hill (far ground left) with signal station © Nicolle 1931



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	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.
3	La Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas	Medieval	Medieval Chapel (now destroyed) to the east of Rope Walk 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.	Stevens <i>et al.</i> 1986: 139
4	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 th century activity in the form of stratified pottery from a clay spread and a Medieval house at Queensway House and 13 th to 16 th century domestic activity at Hilgrove Street.	Various
5	Fort Regent	Post-Medieval	Significant Napoleonic era fortification, built in 1806.	The Island Wiki
6	POW Camp, South Hill	WWII	A WWII POW camp was located here.	Driscoll & Martin 2010
7	South Hill Fortification	18th century-20th century	Napoleonic outer fortifications situated here, building upon earlier defensive lines. Formalised defences occur as part of the 1806-1814 creation of Fort Regent, but defences may extent back to the 1780s. The Project Site itself is defined by defensive walling but a redoubt existed to the east and barracks and a further redoubt to the north. In WWI two large guns were placed on the summit to the east of the Project Site followed in WWII by the German enhancement of these positions and the establishment of a observation/machine gun post directly on the Project Site.	Various

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.