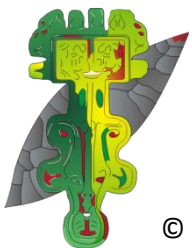


2013

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey, JE3 6DY



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Dr P Driscoll, BA (Hons), MA, PhD,
MIFA

On behalf of Mr & Mrs K Martin

Client/Agent Name: Mr and Mrs K Martin/BDK Architects
 Project Site: Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey, JE3
 6DY
 UTM: 570970, 5451470
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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In August 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by BDK Architects (the agent) on behalf of Mr and Mrs Martin (the clients) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey, JE3 6DY, in relation to the proposal to create an extension to the north of the existing property and above/adjacent to WWII defensive structures.

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any historic environment/cultural heritage resource on the Project Site and within the Study Area and to assess the impact the proposed extension will have upon this resource.

The DBA has demonstrated that there is a paucity of archaeological evidence from the Study Area and a complete absence of archaeological interventions. This small number of archaeological sites within the Study Area cannot reflect a reality, and instead probably relates to a lack of dedicated research on non-megalithic areas and the absence of planning related archaeology until fairly recently in the island.

However, the Project Site represents a well preserved German resistance point forming part of the island's defensive coastal installations during WWII. As a Widerstandsnest it is the most common of these defensive points and is undoubtedly of local/regional importance. There is no proposal to remove or alter this complex of structures and as such there is no archaeological rationale to preclude development.

Ground disturbance on site is focussed predominantly upon the augering for the piles in the general area of the underground bunker, which will support the extension. As piling may have a physical impact on the subterranean structure scaled photographic recording of the bunker should take place prior to piling and a watching brief maintained across any ground reduction on the rest of the site.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In August 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by BDK Architects (the agent) on behalf of Mr and Mrs Martin (the clients) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey, JE3 6DY (Figure 1), in relation to the proposal to create an extension to the north of the existing property and above/adjacent to WWII defensive structures (Figure 2).

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any historic environment/cultural heritage resource on the Project Site and within the Study Area (see Figure 3) and to assess the impact the proposed extension will have upon this resource.

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 AArc125/13/DBA.

1.2. The Project Site

The Project Site is located on the east coast of Jersey at Archirondel, south of St Catherine's Bay and north of Anne Port.

The site is defined by Archirondel Cottage, built in the 1820s and a series of WWII defensive installations including bunkers and a probable searchlight emplacement forming one of the German defensive coastal positions.

The Project Site is centred on UTM 570970, 5451470 at c. 50m aJD and is on Lower Archirondel Ignimbrite.

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).

A Study Area of 1200m radius was established from the site.

3.1. 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	A small building is depicted north of an inlet from St Catherine's Bay. The Dumaresque map is particularly difficult to determine position, but this structure is likely to be to the NW of the Project Site.	Figure 4
Richmond	1795	A building is located within the general vicinity of the Project Site, although it seems to be to the west somewhat. This is likely to be the Chapelle de St Agathe or the house that replaced it.	Figure 5
Bouillon	1799	Archirondel Tower is clearly shown on the islet of Roche Rondel, but neither of the structures depicted on the Richmond Map of 1795 are present.	Figure 6
Godfray	1849	Archirondel Tower, Archirondel cottage and what is likely to be the house built over the Chapelle de St Agathe are all present. No other features can be noted with the Project Site.	Figure 7
Aerial photo D/W/E3/1/2356	1965	No additional features of archaeological interest noted.	Figure 8

Table 1: Summary of Map and Aerial Photo Observations

4.2. Results of the Walkover Survey

The Project Site is located on ground slightly above the bay at Archirondel (and thus providing easy access to the bay) and is defined by a stone built cottage dating to the 1820s and a series of concrete German defensive features, which are well preserved. It is close to Archirondel Tower (which is on a pier to the east), one of Jersey's many Round Towers, but there is little to suggest that one had a bearing on the other (and certainly the tower was constructed much earlier than the cottage). The WWII features consist of a fortified gun emplacement or casement to the E, a search light emplacement to the NE and subterranean bunkers to the north of Archirondel Cottage. Whilst it is possible that further, previously unrecognised, WWII features exist within the Project Site there was nothing in the site visit to suggest this.

No other features of archaeological interest were noted during the site visit.

4.3. Previous Archaeological activity

No previous archaeological interventions have been recorded on the Project Site and none are recorded from within the Study Area, creating a paucity of records from which to determine the character and potential of the Project Site.

4.4. Palaeoenvironmental

No Palaeoenvironmental activity has occurred to date on site, but at Beuvelande (Project Gazetteer: 3) c.1000m to the west, sampling determined the presence of intercalated, mainly inorganic clays, silts and sands along with some thin peats overlying clayey peat down to bedrock and a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery (Jones *et al.* 1990: 102). Evidence from the clays, albeit limited due to time constraints, can be paralleled elsewhere and suggests a sequence testifying to a high level of cultivation and to a significant amount of soil and sediment erosion during later prehistory and into the early historic period.

The combined palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that this area of the island was favoured by prehistoric farming communities and later prehistoric and early historic occupants (Jones *et al.* 1990: 104).

Whilst the superficial deposit sequence is unlikely to be the same on the Project Site, the outcome of the work at Beuvelande determined the east of the Jersey was utilised by prehistoric people.

4.5. Prehistory (250,000 BC – 56 BC)

No evidence for prehistoric activity can be attributed to the Project Site. A probable megalithic structure (Project Gazetteer: 1) once existed c.530m NNW of the Project Site (Hawkes 1939: 284) whilst the dolmen of Faldouet (Project Gazetteer: 2) is located on high ground c.1000m SSW of the Project Site. This latter monument is one of the best preserved Jersey passage graves. Constructed in the Middle Neolithic, it was clearly a ritual monument, but the extent of its periphery is unclear. Little work has gone on around megalithic structures in the Channel Islands, with research invariably focussed on the monuments themselves. As such, occupation or other prehistoric activity within the hinterland of such structures is poorly understood. However, Faldouet is on very different topography at a considerable distance from site.

A mound is recorded c.800m WSW of the Project Site (Project Gazetteer: 4), but its date is not known.

Therefore the potential for prehistoric activity on site must be considered *low*.

4.6. Gallo-Roman (56 BC – AD 400)

There is no evidence for Roman activity on the Project Site or within the Study Area. Whilst this is likely due to an absence of investigation, nonetheless on current evidence the potential for Gallo-Roman activity on site must be considered *low*.

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

There is no evidence for an Early Medieval presence on the Project Site.

By the Medieval period, the Project Site fell within the Vingtaine de Faldouet, one of the five vingtaines of St Martin. The term refers to a sub-division of the parish and originated from the medieval description for the grouping of 20 homesteads (Steven *et al.* 1986: 547). The only probable Medieval assets within the Study Area are the two chapels of St Agathe and St Catherine (Project Gazetteer: 6-7), located c.80m W and 450m NW of the Project Site respectively. How these relate to the Project Site is unclear, but it appears that from AD 1309 monks of the Abbey of Val Richer on the Ecrehous were spending a large part of their time at a manse at Archirondel (Blackstone and Le Quesne 1999: 116). Whether this was in anyway associated with either of the two chapels is unclear, but there is no evidence for the Project Site being used in the Medieval period or associated with this activity.

The potential for Medieval activity on the site should be considered *low*.

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

In 1794, Archirondel Tower (Project Gazetteer: 8) was completed and was unique in the Jersey landscape by virtue of its significantly enlarged, three machicoulis (normally there are four). It was constructed on a small tidal island and until the building of the breakwater, would have been a partially isolated defensive structure. There is no suggestion that the Project Site was used during this time.

Archirondel Cottage (Project Gazetteer: 9) was constructed in the 1820s on land acquired from Elie Gaudin by Edouard Noel in 1817 (States of Jersey Land Registry: Livre 1263/page 702). There is no suggestion in the property history documentation of anything existing on site prior to Noel's cottage construction.

It appears that in 1847, much of the land around the cottage was wooded for there are newspaper accounts in the Jersey and Guernsey News of the 28th June 1847 claiming that "*fifty men were pulling down trees near Archirondel Tower. One hundred additional*

men are expected next week" (Blackstone and Le Quesne 1999: 200). This relates to the proposed construction of a harbour from Archirondel to St Catherine's which was begun but never completed.

Evidence for Post-Medieval activity on site (cottage not withstanding) should be considered *low*.

4.9. Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

The most significant impact to the Project Site during the 20th century has come in the form of the WWII defence post established there by the Germans (Project Gazetteer: 10). One of the most important documentary resources for Channel Islands in relation to the occupation phase are the "Green Books", so called because of their green covers. The *Taktische Übersichten der Festungsbereich Jersey 1944* (or *Tactical Review of Fortress Area Jersey 1944*) is a German military account of the occupation defensive structures. On liberation they were given to the Lieutenant-Governor and copies are now held in the Société Jersiaise library.

The Green Books provide important evidence relating to the German fortification of La Platte Rocque. They describe the type of artillery and defensive structures that existed and their position within a network of defences around the island. Furthermore sketch plans of the fortifications are also extant, but they are not detailed plans and have been difficult to match up with the aerial photos.

The Channel Islands were occupied for five years from July 1940 until their liberation in May 1945. Between 1941 and 1943 the Germans embarked on a programme intensive fortification building. Over 20% of the material that was to be part of Hitler's Atlantic Wall, came to the Channel Islands to create the impressive WWII legacy still extant today (www.ciosjersey.org.uk/Intro1.htm).

German defensive structures in Jersey were comprised of three principle types: the strongpoint or base (Stutzpunkt – STP), which was the largest of the defensive structures, the Widerstandsnest (WN), or resistance nest which was the most numerous, and the Einsatzstellung (EIN) or operational position, which was an unmanned point used only during times of increased threat.

Archirondel was one of a series of WN's (Widerstandsnest) on the east coast. These resistance points formed part of a communicating network of defence on the southeast of the island that offered formidable protection to the interior of the island. Operational

positions (EINs) occurred to the south of Archironde! at Gorey Castle and to the north at Rozel. Each position was linked to its neighbour and they were expected to support one another in the event of attack.

The Widerstandsne!t at Archironde! consisted of a 680 type casement bunker, a searchlight emplacement and personal shelters, whilst Archironde! Cottage was billeted as day quarters for the guards. A significant gun casement was added along the coastal wall and Archironde! Tower was adapted to contain additional firepower.

It is unclear if further military installations occurred at the Project Site, but if they did they were not seen in the site visit. The potential for WWII archaeology on site should be considered *moderate*.

4.10. Summary of the archaeological resource

There is a paucity of archaeological evidence from the Study Area and a complete absence of archaeological interventions. This small number of archaeological sites within the Study Area cannot reflect a reality, and instead probably relates to a lack of dedicated research on non-megalithic areas and the absence of planning related archaeology until fairly recently in the island.

Prehistoric activity within the wider landscape was clearly occurring, but the results from Beuvelande are too far to extrapolate information directly to the Project Site. However, Beuvelande, does suggest prehistoric activity broadly throughout and as such it can be claimed that this area of Jersey, although not necessarily the Project Site, was used during prehistory for cultivation and such activity may also be associated with settlement.

There is nothing to suggest a Roman or Medieval presence on the Project Site and although Archironde! Tower is built in the 18th century this would have had little impact on the Project Site.

WWII activity has been fairly well identified and it is unlikely, but not impossible, that further evidence for military occupation may occur on site.

5. Heritage Asset and Impact Assessment

5.1. Heritage Asset Assessment

The Project Site represents a well preserved German resistance point forming part of the island's defensive coastal installations during WWII. As a Widerstandsnest it is the most common of these defensive points and is undoubtedly of local/regional importance. There is no proposal to remove or alter this complex of structures. As such there is no archaeological rationale to preclude development.

5.2. The Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises:

- Erection of a rear storey extension to the north of Archironde Cottage;
- Creation of car port and associated landscaping.

The application (see Figure 2) seeks to create a raised rear extension to Archironde Cottage, using eight evenly distributed piles to support the superstructure and thereby minimising widespread ground disturbance. The eastern part of this extension will be located above the western portion of the WWII shelters. The piles for the extension will be augered (screw driven by turning).

The car port will be located in the NW of the Project Site, away from known heritage assets.

5.3. Impact Assessment

There will be no adverse impact to heritage assets within the surrounding landscape during the construction stage (i.e. there is no requirement for access roads or other facilities to cross known heritage assets).

The most significant impact to the Project Site itself will be during groundworks when the piles will be augered. These have been positioned to avoid the known extent of the underground bunker on site, but it must be conceded that the true extent of reinforced concrete of this bunker is unknown.

However establishing a foundation using piles will reduce the potential for widespread disturbance and should result in a fairly minimal zone of destruction. That said some residual damage may occur through vibration and the uncertainty of the full extent of the underground bunker.

5.4. Mitigation Strategy

At present it is understood that there will be no significant ground reduction in the vicinity of the extension, due to the location of the subterranean WWII bunker. The main issue here is the piling.

The most up to date and reliable guidance on dealing with piling and archaeology is the English Heritage guidance note on Piling and Archaeology (English Heritage 2007) and it is clear from the guidance (English Heritage 2007: 15) that the most suitable way to deal with piling and its impact to the archaeological resource is avoidance, situating the piles away from known heritage assets. This is what is being proposed in the current design.

However, damage to the subterranean structure may still occur through vibration or because the extent of the bunker is unclear. As such it is recommended that scaled photographic recording of the bunker take place prior to piling to ensure that if the bunker is damaged then there is preservation by record.

Elsewhere across the site any ground reduction could be dealt with by way of a watching brief.

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Taktische Übersichten der Festungsbereich Jersey 1944 (or Tactical Review of Fortress Area Jersey 1944) – German Green Books

7. Figures

Figure 1: Project Site Location

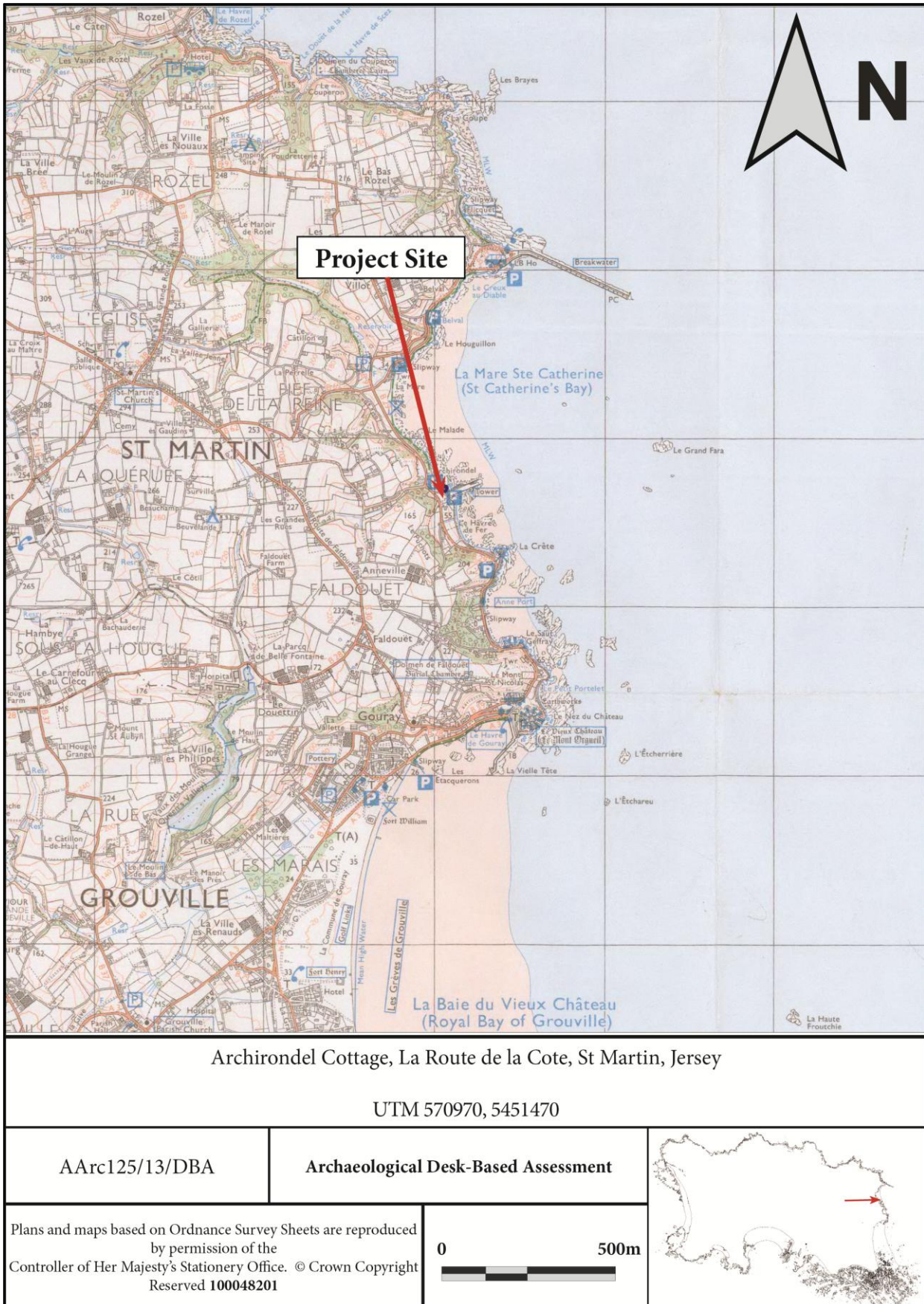
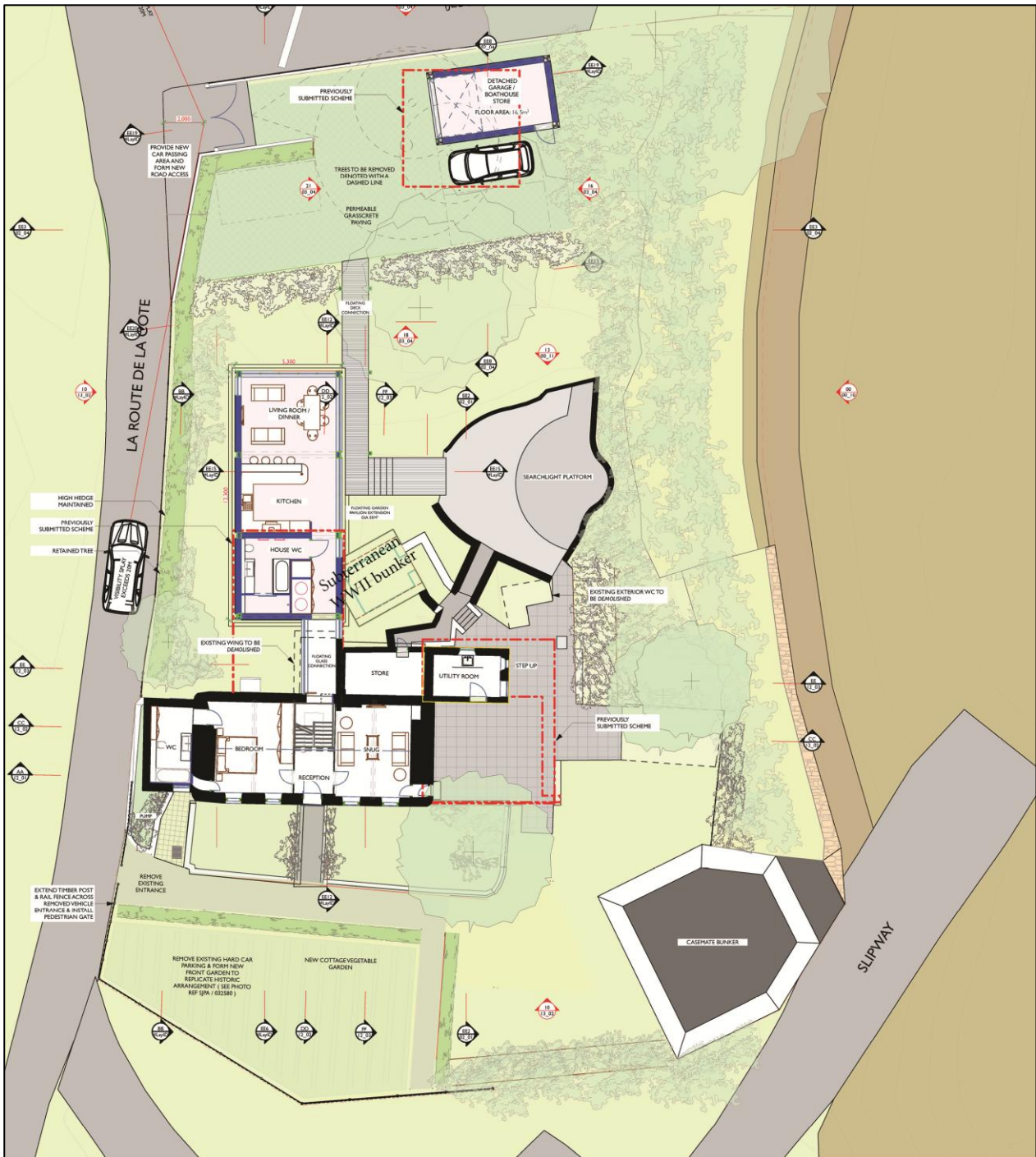


Figure 2: Proposed Development (the columns supporting the extension are marked in green and are not currently positioned over the bunker, ensuring its integrity) – please refer to formal drawing submitted with the application by BDK Architects for detail.





Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey		Proposed Development (© BDK Architects)	
UTM 570970, 5451470			
AArc125/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 3: Archaeological resource within the Study Area



Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey		Archaeological Resource	
UTM 570970, 5451470			
AArc125/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 4: Dumaresque Map (1685)




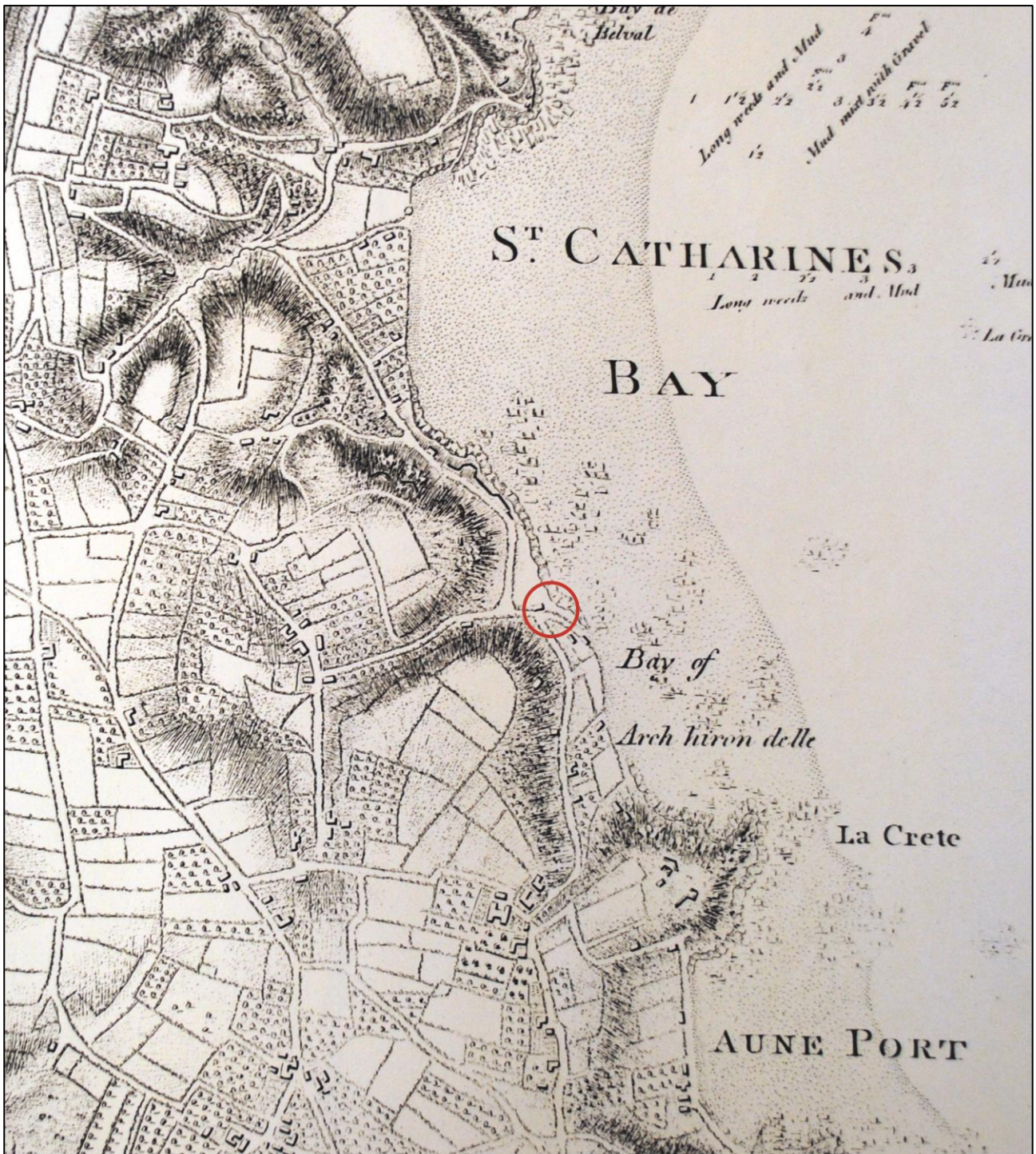
Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey UTM 570970, 5451470	1685 Dumaresque Map	
AArc125/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
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Figure 5: Richmond (1795)




<p>Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey</p> <p>UTM 570970, 5451470</p>	<p>1795 Richmond Map</p>		
<p>AArc125/13/DBA</p>	<p>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</p>		
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Figure 6: Bouillon Map (1799)




<p>Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey</p> <p>UTM 570970, 5451470</p>	<p>1799 Bouillon Map</p>		
<p>AArc125/13/DBA</p>	<p>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</p>		
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Figure 7: Godfray (1849)



Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey		1849 Godfray	
UTM 570970, 5451470			
AArc125/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 8: Aerial Photo (1965)



Archirondel Cottage, La Route de la Cote, St Martin, Jersey		1965 Aerial Photo (D_W_E3_1_2356)	
UTM 570970, 5451470			
AArc125/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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8. Photographs

Photo 1: E facing entrance of Archirondel Cottage a grade III listed property



Photo 2: 680 type casement bunker to NE of Archirondel Cottage



Photo 3: Rear of property (facing NE) showing area of proposed extension (attached to existing cream extension) with part of searchlight emplacement visible on left of image



Photo 4: W Facing view across the area of the proposed extension. Bunker is visible at bottom of picture and extends under the grass cover



Photo 5: Internal view of subterranean bunker



Figure 9: SW facing view across to proposed area of extension with searchlight emplacement in foreground



Figure 10: Archirondel Tower



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	Archirondel Megalithic		<p>A bramble-covered block of conglomerate stone on a narrow ledge of land overhanging the beach at St Catherine's Bay, almost certainly once formed part of a megalithic structure. This monument was the victim of loyalist fervour at the time of Queen Victoria's visit to Jersey in 1846, when a slab was cut from one of the stones at Archirondel and polished to make a handsome table for the Queen. A similar slab from the same site suffered only a slightly less exalted fate when it was sunk, flush with the ground, in the centre of St Helier Parade.</p> <p>The one stone now remaining <i>in situ</i> is a cylindrical upright, some 3 or 4 feet in height. The underlying rock is rhyolite but the conglomerate of which this stone consists crops out a short distance away. No finds have been recorded from Archirondel, nor is it known to have been excavated.</p>	Hawkes 1939: 284
2	Faldouet Dolmen		<p>Neolithic passage grave.</p> <p>"A 5m long passage leading in to a large circular chamber beyond which is a large capstoned end chamber. This capstone weighs approximately 24 tonnes and comes from a rhyolite outcrop 0.5km north of the site. Three small side chambers and two internal cists form the edges of the main chamber. The cists had capstones but it is unlikely that the passage and central area were ever roofed. The monument is surrounded by at least two drystone revetments and a ring of upright stones. When it was no longer in use the site was covered by a rubble mound leaving only the capstone exposed.</p> <p>Human bones from at least three adults and two children, one of which was a complete skeleton in a seated position in one of the side chambers were found [from the excavations] as well as a three complete plain bowls, a small 'pigment cup', two vase supports (on which sat two of the bowls), flint tools, stone axes, rubbers, hammers, greenstone and dolerite pendants.</p>	Hawkes 1939; Patton 1987
3	Beuvelande		<p>Intercalated, mainly inorganic clays, silts and sands, and thin peat were recorded, underlain in the deepest sequences (around 4.0m) by up to 0.60m of clayey peat. A core was taken when the basal peat was thickest. Just above the junction of this peat with the overlying, mainly inorganic sediments, a sherd of pottery of Bronze Age type was encountered.</p> <p>Although there is no supporting palaeobotanical evidence, the greater thickness of alluvium and colluvium (and a considerable inorganic component in the underlying peat) at Beuvelande compared to Les Ruettes, would seem to testify to a high level of cultivation, and to a substantial amount of soil and sediment erosion during later prehistoric and historic time in the former area, with only one or two</p>	Jones <i>et al</i> 1990: 102-104

			minor phases when allochthonous deposition slackened. The combined environmental and archaeological evidence suggests that this area was favoured both by farmers belonging to Neolithic and subsequent prehistoric and historic cultures.	
4	Mound		A mound is shown on this location. Its age and function is unknown but it may be prehistoric.	Stevens <i>et al.</i> 1986: Map 4C
5	Chapelle de St Agathe		A house named St Agatha, possibly the former Chapelle de Ste Agathe, was derelict by 1531-32.	Stevens 1977; Stevens <i>et al.</i> 1986: 139
6	St Catherine's Chapel		Site of St Catherine's Chapel. By 1889 a cottage called La Vieille Chapelle had replaced the chapel	Stevens <i>et al.</i> 1986: 139
7	Site of Fortifications		18 th century fortifications depicted on the 1795 Richmond Map	Richmond Map 1795; Stevens <i>et al.</i> 1986: Map 4C
8	Archirondel Tower		Archirondel Tower was built on La Roche Rondel, a small tidal islet joined to the mainland by a causeway which was to be part of the breakwater. It was the last one to be built while General Conway was still alive and it was his idea to construct a masonry gun platform around its base. Archirondel Tower differs from other towers by virtue of it having only three, but much larger machicoulis. The tower was completed in 1794 and could hold four 13-pounder guns.	Blackstone and Le Quesne 1999
9	Archirondel Cottage		Cottage built in the 1820s on previously unused land. Between WWI and WWII the cottage was used as Perrier's Tea Rooms by Miss Le Couteur, but in WWII became day quarters for German soldiers as part of the defensive post. Grade III listed.	Blackstone and Le Quesne 1999
10	WWII defensive installation at Archirondel Cottage		Archirondel formed one of the numerous defence posts around the coast of Jersey. The defensive post included the casement on the sea front, Archirondel Tower, the 680 casement bunker, shelters and searchlight platform at Archirondel Cottage.	German Green Books

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.