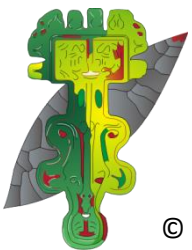


2014

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

La Collette Flats, St Helier, Jersey



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Darren Baker, BA (Hons)

On behalf of Morris Architects

Client/Agent Name: States of Jersey Housing Department/Morris Architects
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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In February 2014, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Morris Architects (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on land at La Collette, St Helier, Jersey (Figure 1 & 2), in relation to the proposal to regenerate housing on the Project Site.

This DBA has demonstrated that activity in the Post Medieval period has been shown to have significantly reduced the archaeological potential of the Project Site, with the destruction of the Chapelle de Notre Dame de Pas in the 19th century, the siting of terraced housing in the 1930's and the large scale redevelopment of the Project Site in the 1970's. Whilst the archaeological potential of the site to preserve buried remains is considered low, there is a possibility to encounter features and or burials, should they be present, however these are likely to be heavily truncated.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In February 2014, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Morris Architects (the agent) on behalf of the States of Jersey Housing Department to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) in conjunction with plans to redevelop the area known as La Collette, St Helier, Jersey, hereafter referred to as the Project Site (figs.1-3). The proposed new development will comprise the demolition of the 20th century buildings to the west of the site to make way for new low rise apartments providing 161 units. The high rise block to the north of the site will be refurbished, providing a further 56 units. The regeneration will include provision for parking and landscaping (figs. 4 & 5). This DBA will form part of an Environmental Impact Assessment.

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 of the proposed development on any known or unknown archaeological resource. A short summary of the potential impact on the setting in relation to Fort Regent has also been included, at the request of the agent.

The assessment was carried out by Darren Baker (BA, Hons) under the management of Dr Paul Driscoll (BA, MA, PhD, MIFA). Dr Driscoll has extensive knowledge of Channel Island archaeology and was awarded a PhD in Archaeology in 2012, 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.

1.2. The Project Site

The Project Site is located to the south of the town of St Helier, Jersey and is bordered by Rope Walk to the west and Green Street to the east. Fort Regent is located c. 400m to the NW of the site and the A4 coast road is located <100m to the south. The Project Site is currently defined by a high rise apartment block to the north and four low rise apartment buildings to the west of the site, along with parking, walkways and landscaped areas. The current layout was established in the second half of the 20th century.

The site lays at 10m aJD and is defined by granophyre to the west and diorite to the east. Topographically the Project Site is separated from the town of St Helier by a steep granophyre outcrop interrupting the inter visibility of the two locations.

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 for an EIA, of which this DBA forms part of. It has been undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the Project Site and the impact that 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 was set as a 500m radius, ensuring that key archaeological sites were incorporated but parts of St Helier, which would have no bearing on the character or potential survival of archaeology, were omitted.

3.1. Walk-Over Survey

A walk-over survey of the Project Site was undertaken on Wednesday 19th February 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;

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 6).

Map	Date	Observations	Fig No
Peter Meade	1737	Chapelle de Notre Dame depicted south of kink in road	7
Richmond	1791	Two buildings adjacent to road SSE of probable Chapelle de Notre Dame.	8
Le Gros	1834	Circular area of raised ground shown. Garden plots and buildings to south.	9
Ordinance Survey	1934	Terraced buildings running north south.	10
AP	1943	Terraced buildings and garden plots.	11
AP	1974	Terraced buildings replaced by three large buildings. High rise to the north of site.	12
Photo		Construction of existing buildings with terraced building in situ.	13

Table 1: Summary of Map and Photographic Observations

4.2. Results of the Walkover Survey

The walk-over survey identified that the Project Site has been significantly disturbed due to the construction of the existing flats, built in the 1970s. Significant terracing has occurred throughout much of the site and there are only small areas of potentially unaffected ground. The majority of the site to the east, south and north has been disturbed by the late 20th century development, however small patches of ground to the east of the site may preserve buried remains.

It was noted at the time of the site visit that excavation work was ongoing on the Project Site directly adjacent and to the south of the high rise block (see Photo 7). The nature of this work is unknown, but will have resulted in the further disturbance of the Project Site in this area.

4.3. Previous Archaeological activity

No intrusive archaeological investigations have occurred on the Project Site or in the immediate vicinity. Within the Study Area, evaluation trenches at La Colomberie St and

Little Green Street, c.500m NNE of the Project Site, yielded residual flint work of Bronze Age date (Project Gazetteer 12). Work has also been undertaken in the region of the former POW camp at South Hill East (Project Gazetteer: 9), c.150m ESE of the Project Site. 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.

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 only prehistoric activity likely to have existed within the Project Site may relate to a burial monument upon which the now demolished medieval Chapelle Notre Dame des Pas (Project Gazetteer: 3) was built. It is difficult to discern the exact location from existing cartographic sources, but later records suggest that it lay alongside Green Street on the northern border of the Project Site. Map regression indicates the presence of a mound in the location of the high rise La Collette flat, upon which the chapel may have been located (although this cannot be clarified due to the variable quality of the maps). The chapel was reportedly situated on a large mound littered with large stones and perhaps only second in importance to La Hogue Bie, which lies outside of the Study Area, 6.5km northeast and also features a medieval Chapel atop its summit. Chapelle Notre Dame des Pas was destroyed by explosives in AD 1814, but the discovery of a rock cut medieval grave beneath its ruins suggests that the mound itself may have survived up until this point. However, later plans indicate that the area was let by the board of ordinance and quarried. The AD 1834 Le Gross map (Figure 9) features a large ovoid area of raised ground close to the northern limit of the Project Site which may be related.

Another important prehistoric site within the Study Area is Le Mont de la Ville Dolmen (Project Gazetteer: 1), c.400m NNW of the Project Site. The monument was discovered in AD 1785 during clearance works for a parade ground at what would later become Fort Regent. Its subsequent history is somewhat unusual in that it was gifted to former Jersey governor General Conway and dismantled before transportation to Henley-on-Thames, where it was re-erected in the grounds of his home. 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.

Luckily Hawkes (1939: 240-245) gives a fairly convincing description suggesting that the monument was 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. Evaluation trenches, c.500m NNE, at La Colomberie St and Little Green Street (Project Gazetteer: 12) recovered seven pieces of struck flint of probable Bronze Age date from residual contexts.

The potential for archaeology of this period to have existed on site is considered medium, but the previous ground disturbance implies that the chance of this surviving would be *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, which lies more than 1km to the NW and outside the Study Area.

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. In criticising the works at Fort Regent of AD 1814 Nicolle (1931) makes reference to the destruction of the medieval Chapelle de Notre Dame du Pas (Project Gazetteer: 3), which he places on the east side of South Hill. Other maps place it instead on the east side of Mont de la Ville proper and somewhere in the region of the northern border of the Project Area.

The building is dated to AD 1200 and first mentioned in the will of Phillip de Carteret in AD 1471 and named Capella de Passibus. The Chapel also features in the will of Jambart in AD 1495 and again in the Cotil will of AD 1496 in which eight deniers are bequeathed to the Hospitals of Jerusalem and High Footstep. High Footstep relates to Chapelle de Notre Dame du Pas, 'Pas' derived from the latin 'passus' meaning a pace or footprint (the chapel dedicated to Our Lady of the Footprint). The name is suggested to have originated in footprint like markings, attributed to the Virgin Mary, found on the stones of the prehistoric "tomb" on which the chapel was built.

The chapel was destroyed in AD1814 to clear a field of fire from the fort, by way of ten explosive mines. A rock cut grave found beneath the rubble contained a skeleton with

remnants of armour and sword. It is unclear if this burial pre-dated the chapel or was originally a contemporary interment from within its walls. The chapel is also described as having a hospice attached to it. Although the term hospital or hospice can encompass a range of uses and does not necessarily infer an associated cemetery. However a cemetery is alluded to in a document of AD 1660.

For clarity, there are no known representations of the chapel itself on any of the maps that provide enough detail to define its precise location. Documentary evidence suggests that it existed atop a mound and a mound is clearly shown on the 1834 map, although by that point the chapel would have been destroyed. It is reasonable to suppose that this is the mound upon which the chapel was located and therefore this mound was located where the high rise La Collette flat is currently positioned.

Away from the Chapel, the only site of note is the town of St Helier. The core medieval settlement of the town is focussed around the parish church, but there is no suggestion that further medieval activity extended to the site.

The potential for the survival of medieval archaeology on the Project Site is considered *low*.

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

As early as AD 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 (c.400m NNW of the Project Site) was recognised and indeed most of its history (certainly over the last 500 years) is militaristic.

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 Parliamentarian cause by September AD 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 (gazetteer: 5), c.260m ESE of the Project Site. Where on South Hill this battery was located is unknown but it is likely to be close to Mount Bingham as it would have offered the highest point from which to launch attacks. In November AD 1643, Sir Philip Carteret succeeded in expelling Lydot and from then until AD 1651, Jersey was a Royalist island.

In AD 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 Parliamentarian 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. Again, where this battery is located at South Hill is unknown. 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. An engraving held by the Société Jersiaise shows South Hill in 1770 with what appears to be a signal station at its summit with a substantial fortification depicted to the north on what is probably Mont de la Ville.

Between AD 1806 and AD 1814 Fort Regent (Project Gazetteer: 4) (c.400m NNW of the Project Site) 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.

Despite a protracted period of militarisation and construction within the immediate area, the area of the Project Site is largely unaffected. Cartographic sources dating to AD 1700 and AD 1737 (Figure 7) indicate that the Project Area lay within open pasture and with the exception of Chapelle du Pas, no other structures are evident. Richmond's map of AD 1791 (Figure 8) indicates the existence of two buildings on the line of Green Street. In AD 1834 (Figure 9) a small range of buildings and garden plots are depicted to the south.

Although the Project Site is not far from Mont de la Ville and Fort Regent, there is no physical or historic connection between the two. Certainly there is no evidence for previously unrecognised military structures on the Project Site.

4.9. Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

The South Hill area continued to be utilised by the military throughout the 20th century. Gun emplacements were installed during WWI and these were further enhanced and utilised

during the German occupation in WWII. A prisoner of war camp was also established in this area during this period.

The Ordinance Survey map of 1934 (Figure 10) illustrates a line of buildings located to the east and SE of the Project Site. The construction of housing in the early part of the 20th century will have resulted in the disturbance of this area of the Project Site. A photograph dated from the 1970s (Figure 13) shows the construction of the multi storey buildings with the now demolished terraced houses in the foreground.

5. Setting

Fort Regent is the most significant surviving heritage asset within view of the Project Site. Built in the 19th century, although never seeing military action, it retains a considerable amount of its historic fabric and is among one of the most important heritage sites in the Channel Islands.

That the Chapel de Notre Dame was deliberately destroyed to ensure that a field of fire could be maintained from the fort demonstrates that the Project Site was historically visible from the defensive structure. However, the current views to and from the fort are impeded by piecemeal modern development, the most imposing structure being a leisure centre building (see Photo 3), the location of which interrupts the inter-visibility between the Project Site and Fort Regent. Furthermore, the proposed redevelopment will maintain the high rise apartment block, which is the most defining feature of the Project Site, and low rise blocks will replace the existing structures, resulting in minor alterations to the setting as is it experienced today.

The impact to the setting of Fort Regent should be considered neutral.

6. Impact Assessment

Documentary and cartographic evidence has shown that the medieval chapel of Notre Dame did once exist on, or nearby the Project Site. The map evidence from the 1834 Le Gros map (Figure 9 and Figure 15) shows a large mound, and although by that point there is no sign of the chapel, the documentary evidence implies that it was located on a mound. Among the documentary evidence there are also suggestions for the existence of a hospital and a cemetery, and a burial appears to have been found shortly after the destruction of the chapel. The chapel and its associated elements, would have been significant in a

local/regional context had it survived. Furthermore the fact that the chapel sat atop a mound is suggestive of a prehistoric Hogue, which is of considerable regional significance.

The existence of Mont de la Ville and the likely existence of the Neolithic tomb which lay beneath Chapelle de Notre Dame de Pas, demonstrate that the area was a focus of Prehistoric and later activity.

However, according to map evidence (particularly the Le Gros map of 1834) the mound was located where the high rise flat is currently situated, and if this was the mound upon which the chapel was located and the potential location of the rock cut burial and possible prehistoric hogue then these will have been destroyed during the construction of the tower block.

Therefore, activity in the Post Medieval period has been shown to have significantly reduced the archaeological potential of the Project Site, with the destruction of the Chapelle de Notre Dame de Pas in the 19th century, the siting of terraced housing in the 1930's and the large scale redevelopment of the Project Site in the 1970's (see Figure 15).

Whilst the archaeological potential of the site to preserve buried remains is considered low, there is a possibility to encounter features and or burials, should they be present. However these are likely to be heavily truncated. The areas that potentially exhibit the least disturbance and the highest archaeological potential are highlighted in Figure 14.

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

8. Figures

Figure 1: Project Site Location

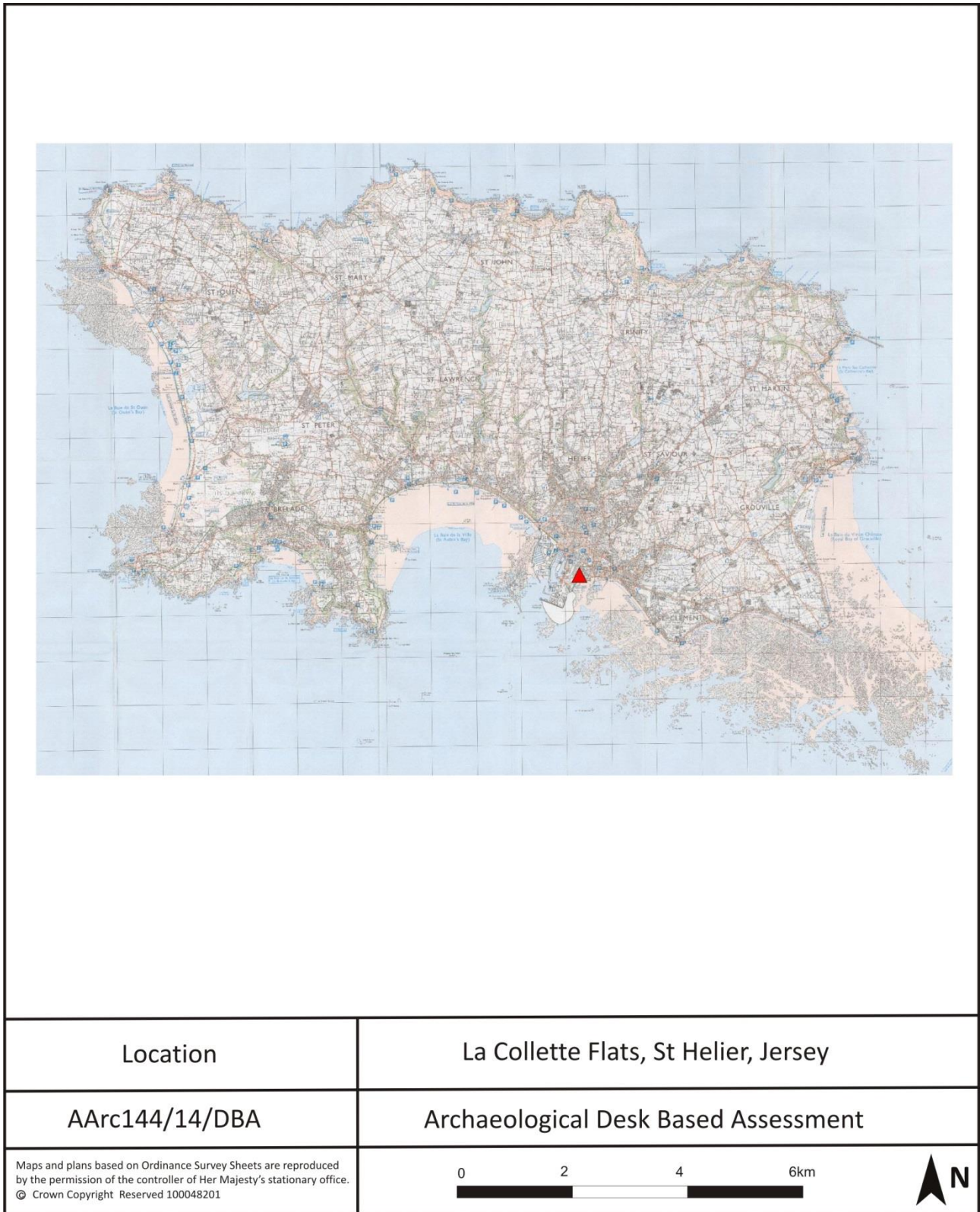


Figure 2: Project Area in its local context

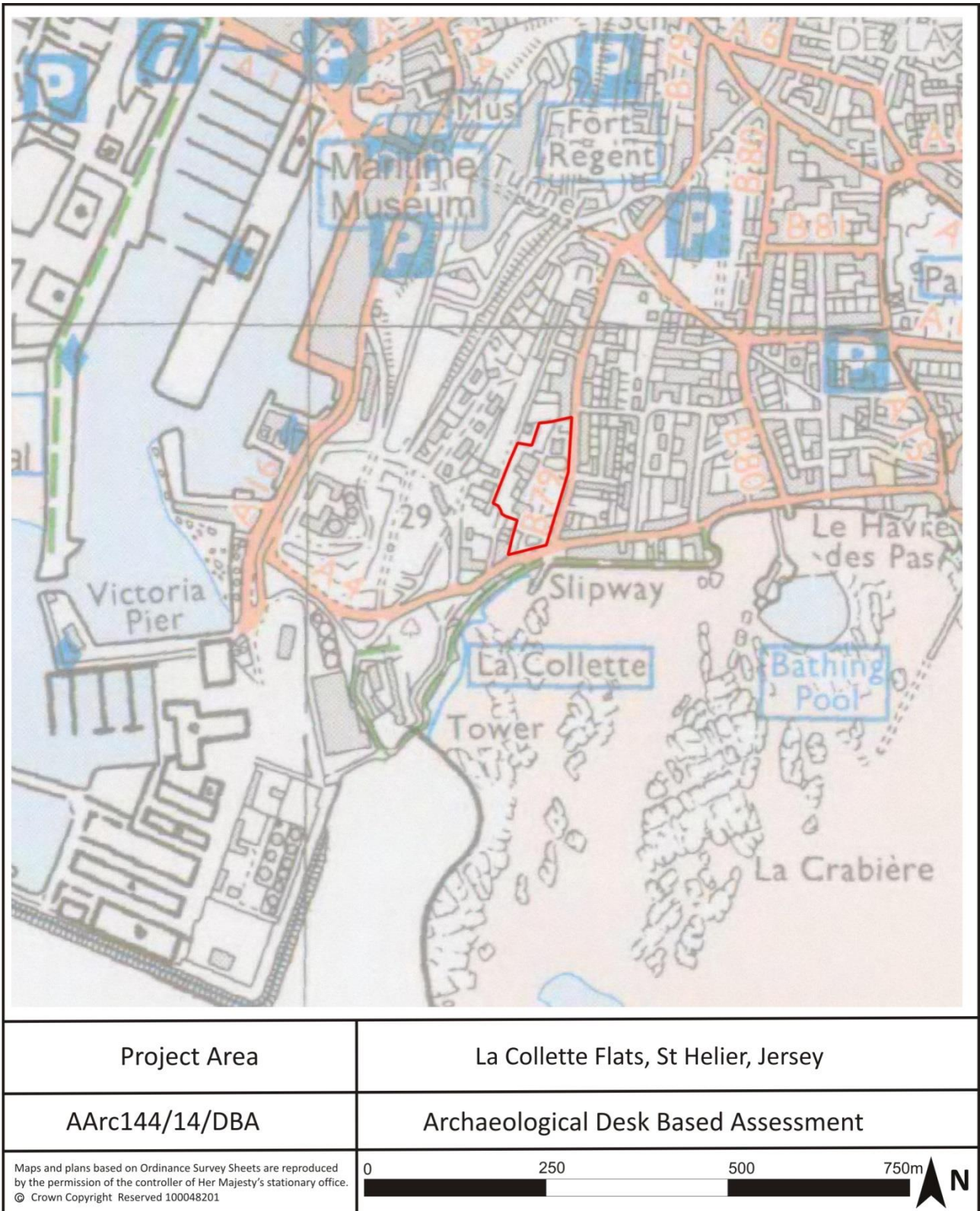


Figure 3: The Project Site © Morris Architects

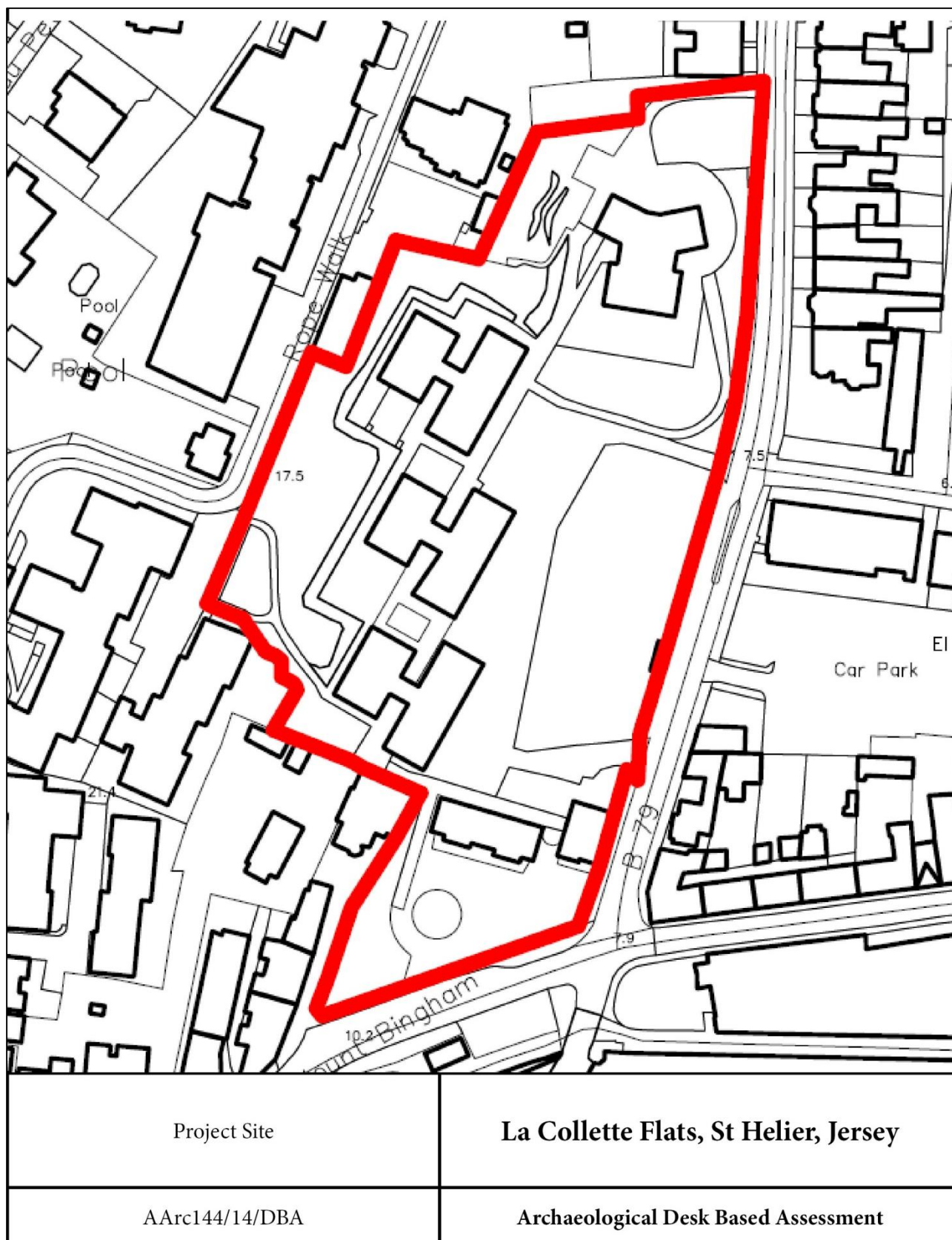


Figure 4: Plan of Proposed Redevelopment © Morris Architects

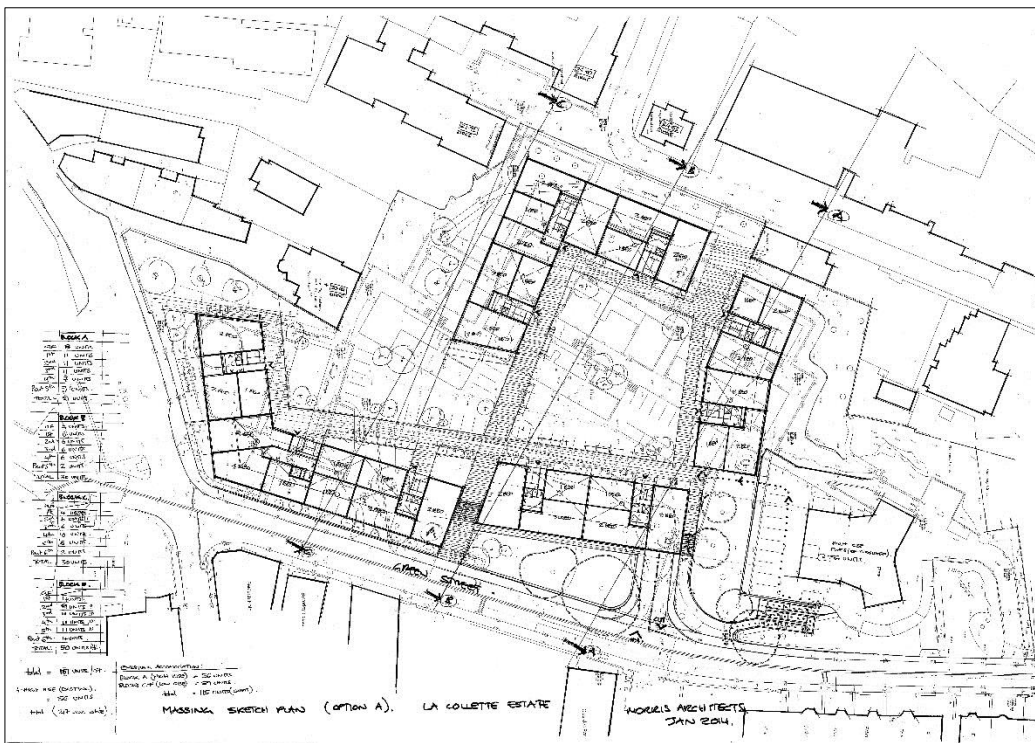


Figure 5: Proposed Elevations © Morris Architects

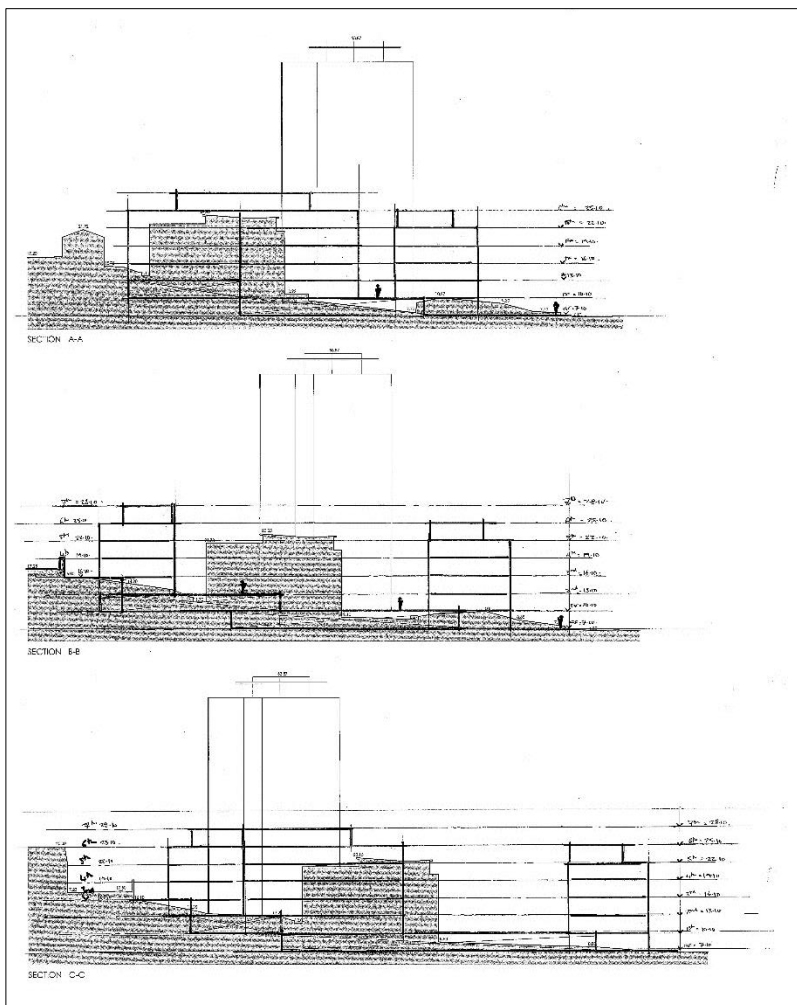


Figure 6: Archaeological resource within the Study Area

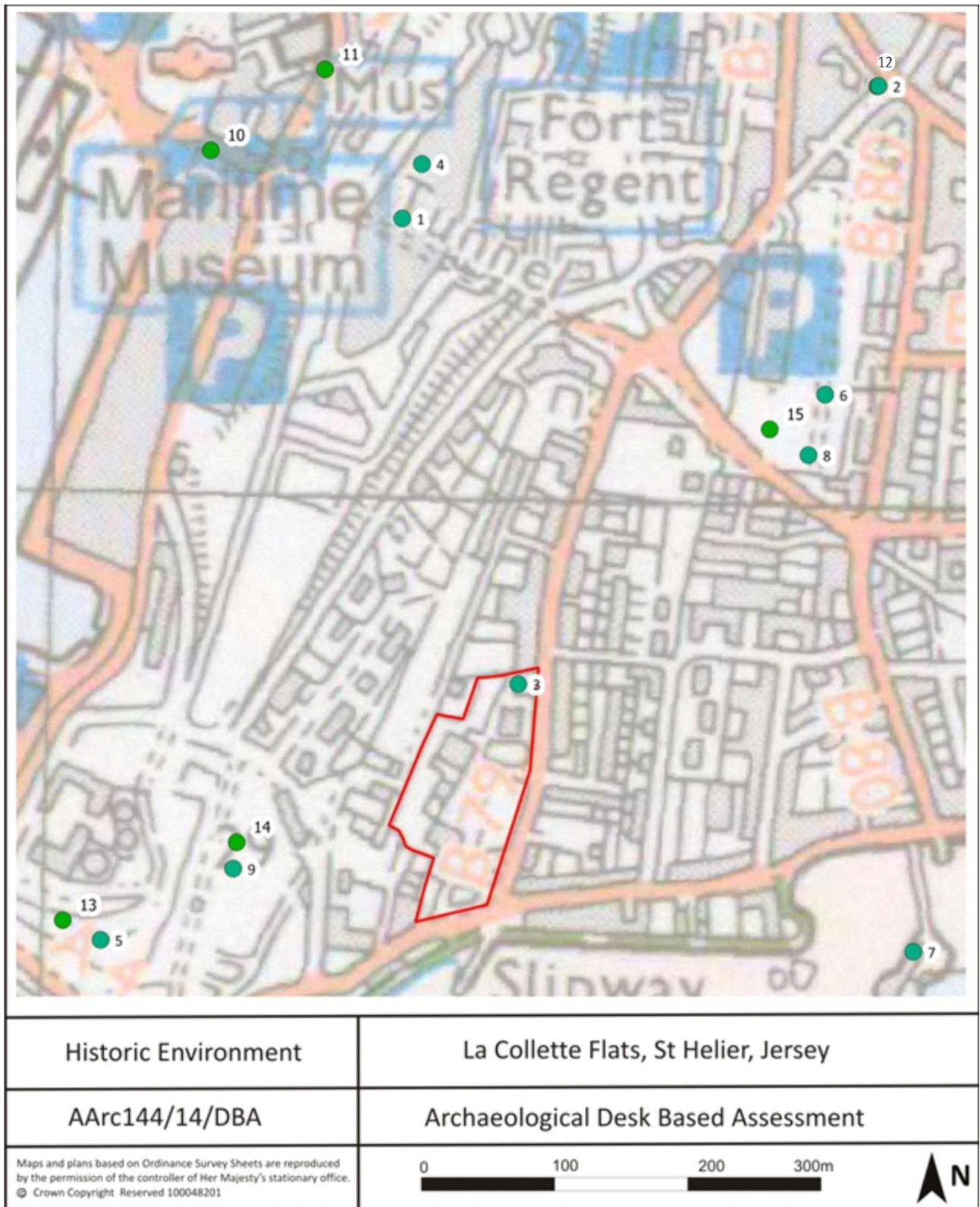


Figure 7: Peter Meade (1737)

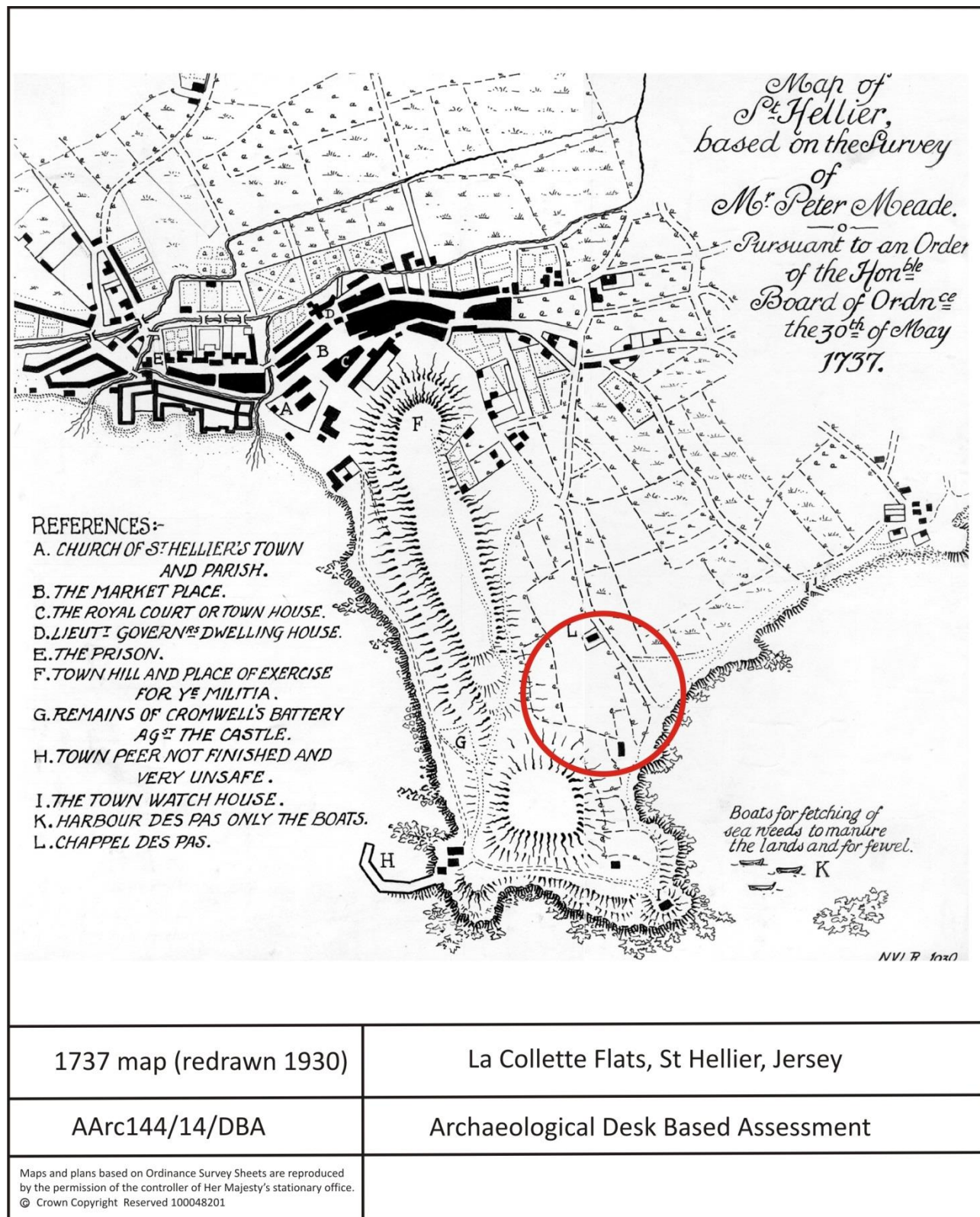


Figure 8: Richmond (1791)



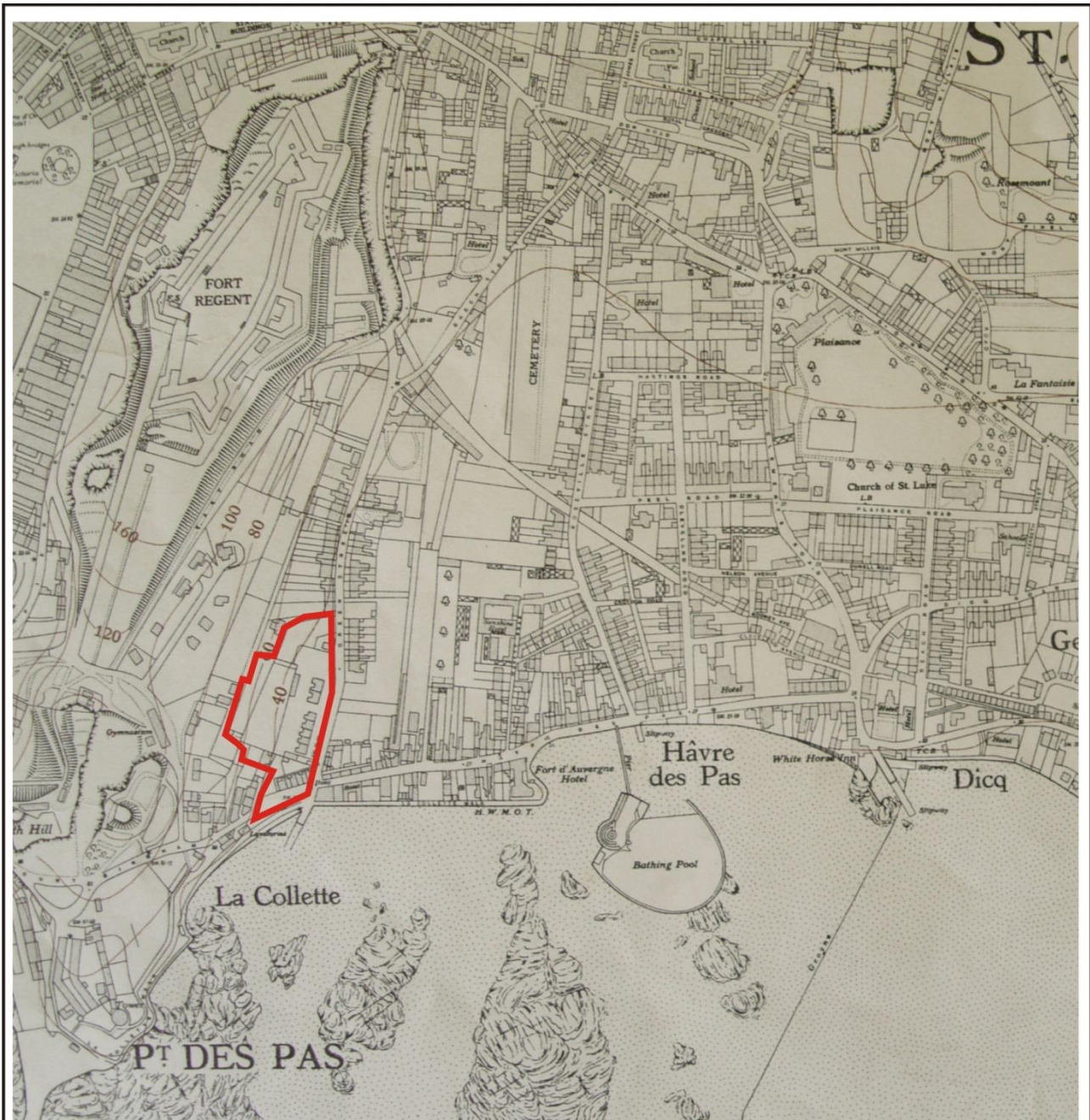
1791 map	La Collette Flats, St Helier, Jersey
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Figure 9: Le Gros (1834)



1834 map	La Collette Flats, St Helier, Jersey
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Figure 10: Ordnance Survey (1934)




1934 OS map	La Collette Flats, St Helier, Jersey
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Figure 11: Aerial photograph 1943




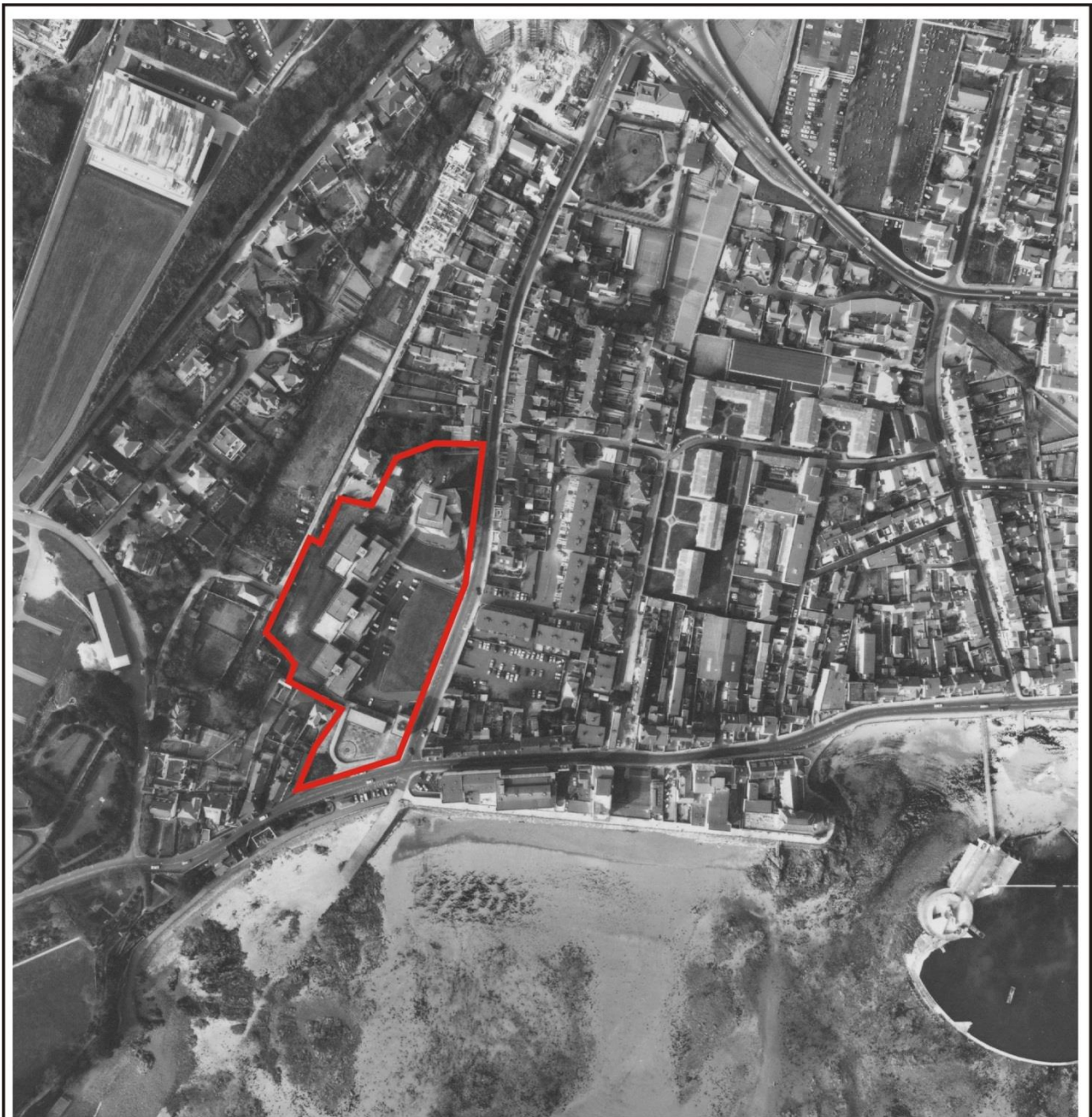
Aerial photograph 1943	La Collette Flats, St Helier, Jersey
AArc144/14/DBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
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Figure 12: Aerial photograph 1970




Aerial photograph 1970	La Collette Flats, St Helier, Jersey
AArc144/14/DBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
<p>Maps and plans based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's stationary office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201</p>	

Figure 13: Photograph existing high rise buildings during construction.




Construction of existing buildings	La Collette Flats, St Helier, Jersey
AArc144/14/DBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
<p>Maps and plans based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's stationary office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201</p>	

Figure 14: Areas of Archaeological Potential (Green = highest potential for preserved archaeology; Blue = other areas not as affected by development but having been subject to landscaping or other changes) basemap © Morris Architects

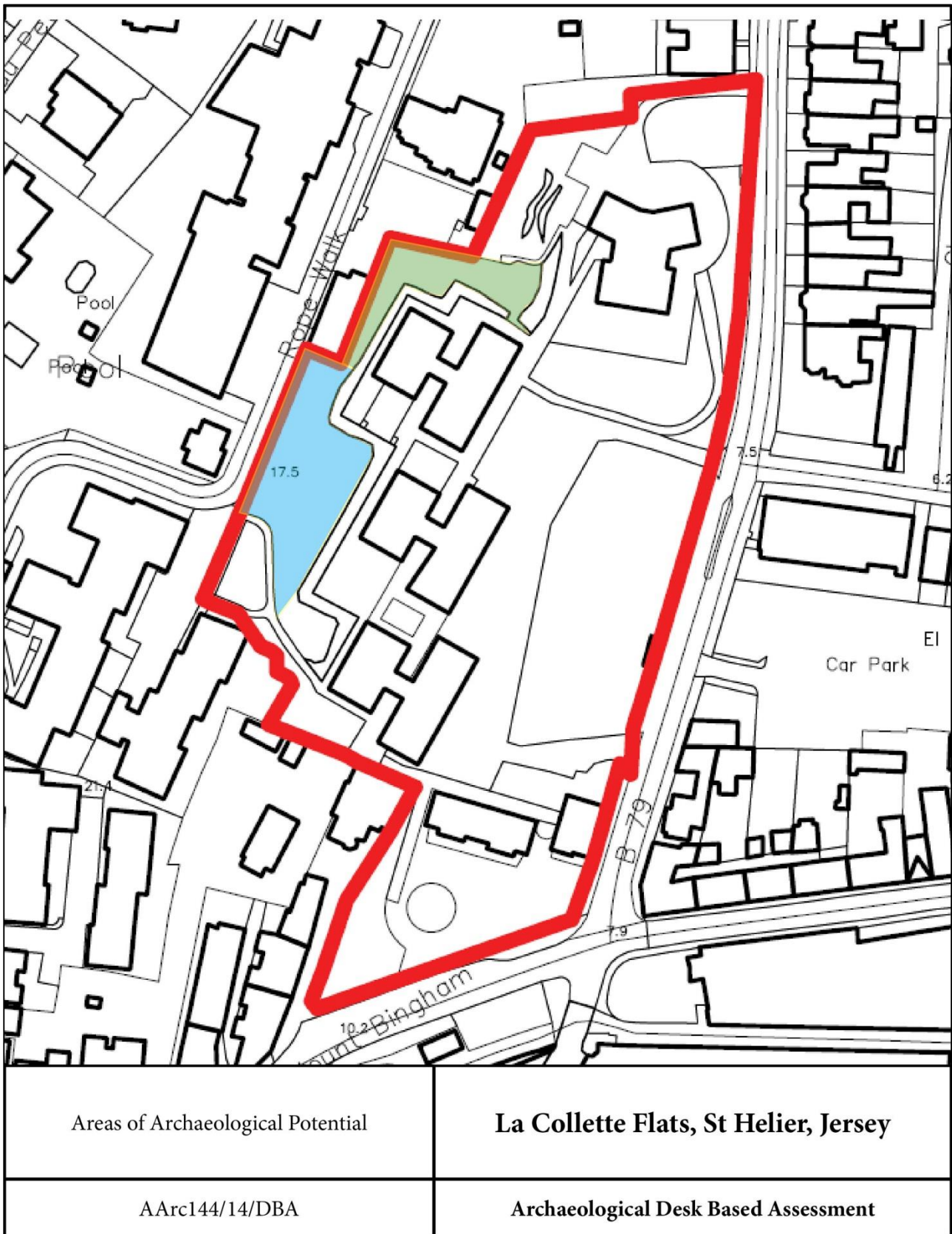
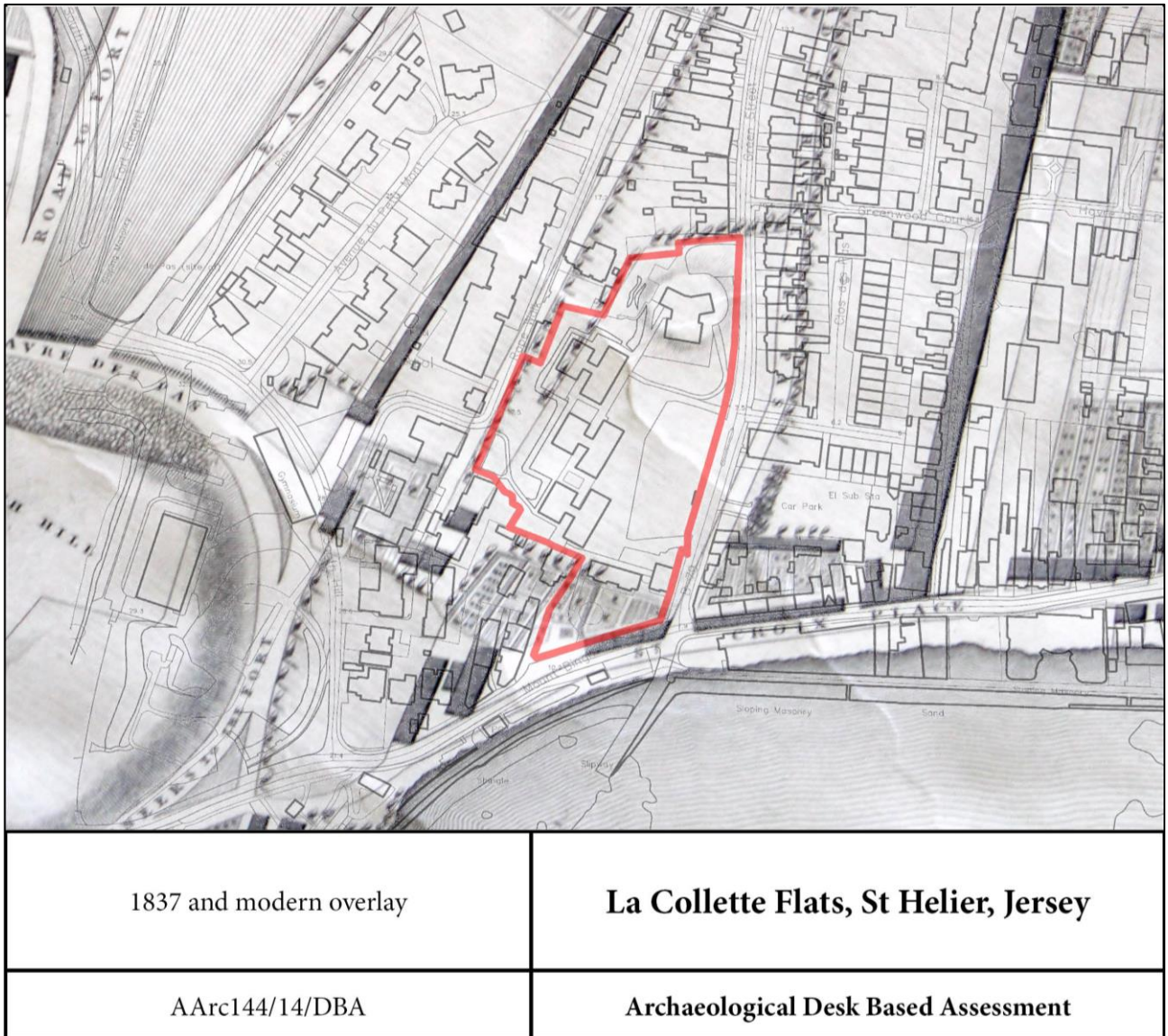


Figure 15: Modern map overlain on the 1834 Le Gros map showing the mound and La Collette high rise flat directly on top of it



9. Photographs

Photo 1: Southern part of the Project Site looking NNW



Photo 2: View (looking north) of the main carpark, with low rise flats to the left (west) and high rise flat to the north with raised grass area to the east, flanking Green Street



Photo 3: View of the western part of the Project Site, looking NW. Raised grassed area including children's playground can be seen, as can Fort Regent in the distance.



Photo 4: View from the western part of the site, adjacent to Rope Walk and looking ENE. Sequence of low rise and high rise flats can be seen and extensive terracing to facilitate their construction is evident.



Photo 5: View looking north towards raised grass area. Photo shows terracing to the east (right) to facilitate low rise flats.



Photo 6: Raised grass area on the central NW part of the site, around the potential location of the Chapel de Notre Dame, including evidence for slight earthworks



Photo 7: View looking east (and standing atop the raised grass area) of ground works associated with the high rise flat which were underway during site visit. A pile of rubble visible in the right of the picture included granite blocks.



Photo 8: View looking NW showing groundworks associated with high rise and raised grassed area in the background



Photo 9: View looking north of high rise flats. Raised grass area clearly visible adjacent to Green Street



10. 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	Prehistoric	An 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.	MOLA 2008
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. Reportedly constructed on top of a prehistoric tomb. 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
	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. The AS core of town has been defined through reference to fieldwork carried	Various

			out by Margaret Finlaison and others and drawn together in the report listed below. The area includes more than 30 sites where C13/C14 evidence has been found, as well as some Gallo-Roman and pre-Norman evidence. The southern boundary is defined by the medieval shoreline. The AAP is defined by areas of the historic town outside of the AS but shown as existing on the Richmond map of 1795. Also included within this area is the original historic harbour and area of fortifications stretching to La Collette.	
4	Fort Regent	Post-Medieval	Significant Napoleonic era fortification, built in 1806.	The Island Wiki
5	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
6	Green Street Cemetery	19 th century	Cemetery established in 1827.	Stevens <i>et al.</i> 1986: 158
7	Havre des Pas Fort	19 th century	Early 18 th century fortification, recognising the bay as being a potential military landing point.	Jersey Heritage Trust
8	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
9	POW Camp, South Hill	WWII	A WWII POW camp was located here.	Driscoll & Martin 2010
events				
No	Site Name	Description	Positive/Negative	Source
10	Commercial buildings	Single trench excavated in tunnel road. Nothing found from before the 18 th century		Hotton 1996
11	13-15 Pier Road	Small excavation as an exercise for children.	Paving found, but nothing earlier than the 18 th century.	Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1987; p305
12	42-50 La Colomberie & 1-5 Little Green Street	Three evaluation trenches were dug between 10 th and 14 th December 2007 at a site bounded by La	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	MOLA 2008

		Colomberie to the west and Green Street to the south.	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 th century date.	
13	Mount Bingham DBA	DBA demonstrated the long history of use of the site. By the time Fort Regent was completed in 1814, the area on which the DBA was focussed 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.		AArch 123
14	South Hill Switching Station DBA and Watching Brief	Site used as a POW camp for captured American and British soldiers and although aerial photographs show the location of two structures on the 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 th - early 20 th 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.		AArch 108

15	Green Street Carpark DBA	A DBA was undertaken at this location in 2011		AArch 57
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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��tel 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.