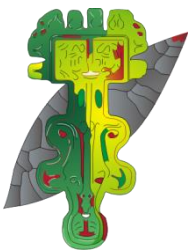


2014


Desk-Based Assessment
South Prospect, Park Estate, St Brelade, Jersey



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

On behalf of Mr A Colwill

Client/Agent Name: Mr S Nixon/Mr A Colwill
 Project Site: South Prospect, Park Estate, La Route des Genets, St Brelade,
 Jersey
 UTM: 558330, 5448635
 Document Type: Desk-Based Assessment
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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In March 2014, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Mr A Colwill (the agent) on behalf of Mr S Nixon (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on South Prospect, Park Estate, La Route des Genets, St Brelade, Jersey (Figure 1).

The document has been prepared in response to the requirements by the States of Jersey Planning and Building Services for a DBA on the above site, following proposals demolish the existing dwelling and construct one five bedroom dwelling with garage and outdoor swimming pool.

Although the objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment/cultural heritage resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to understand how these heritage assets may be affected by the development, specifically this DBA sought to address the issue of the La Marquanderie Iron Age coin hoard and its potential location.

This DBA has shown that the location of La Marquanderie Hoard has been wrongly identified as the Project Site and whilst there is evidence for the prehistoric exploitation of this area of St Brelade from the Palaeolithic to the Late Iron Age/Gallo-Roman period and a growing amount of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity around St Brelade's Bay, there are no recorded heritage assets within the development area. Furthermore, there is evidence of extensive landscaping having been carried out across the Project Site, with significant disturbance to upper stratigraphy noted in the main areas of development.

As such the significance of the Project Site should be considered *low* (see Appendix 3 for descriptions) and no further archaeological work is recommended in conjunction with the continuation of the development.

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to Robert Waterhouse FSA, Archaeologist for the Société Jersiaise, who provided the additional information on the potential location of the Marquanderie hoard through an assessment of the Rybot notes. This assessment has helped to identify that it is unlikely that the coin hoard came from the Project Site.

We would like to thank Mourant Ozannes legal firm, for their assistance in consulting the Public Registry to attain the legal documents relating to the site and its neighbouring property.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In March 2014, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Mr A Colwill (the agent) on behalf of Mr S Nixon (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on South Prospect, Park Estate, La Route des Genets, St Brelade, Jersey (Figure 1).

The document has been prepared in response to the requirements by the States of Jersey Planning and Building Services for a DBA on the above site, following proposals demolish the existing dwelling and construct one five bedroom dwelling with garage and outdoor swimming pool.

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment/cultural heritage resource upon the Project Site and within the Study Area (defined as 1km radius from the Project Site) and to assess the impact the proposed development might have upon the known or unknown archaeological resource. However, a specific focus was to also discuss the location of the Marquanderie coin hoard.

This DBA has been undertaken by Paul Driscoll (BA, MA, PhD, MIfA) and managed by Sam Driscoll (BA, MA, MIfA). The Absolute Archaeology project reference is AArc153/14/DBA.

1.2. The Project Site

The Project Site is located in the SW of Jersey within the parish of St Brelade. The site is within Park Estate and is accessed by a road leading from La Route des Genets in the north and passed the Project Site. The La Marquanderie Road is located to the west and is orientated roughly NE-SW.

The Project Site is defined as a Listed Place (formerly an Area of Archaeological Potential) based on the proximity of the Project Site to a hoard deposition site (the La Marquanderie Hoard), where 12,000 Late Iron Age Armorican coins were found in 1935. This includes the properties White Doves and the current site South Prospect.

The site is designated as an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) which covers the gardens of South Prospect and White Doves, based upon the presumed location of the Marquanderie Hoard.

There are no further designated sites within the immediate vicinity which will be affected by the development.

The house is mostly a two-storey building with a pitched hip-ended tiled roof, although there is a single storey element to the NW corner (Figure 3). The walls are thought to be of block masonry construction with painted render externally. A terrace with a gardener's store and a central sun room with a balcony above, are located to the south. To the north of the house is a detached single storey L-shaped building incorporating two garages and a flat. This has a flat roof and is also of rendered masonry construction (Ross Gower Associates).

The Project Site is centred on UTM 558330, 5448635, at c.210m aJD and is situated upon coarse grained granite of Corbière type.

2. Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment

The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- 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;
- Define the scope and nature of the proposed development and any impact on the archaeological resource;
- Identify, where possible, any health and safety concerns, such as soil contamination;

3. Methodology

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, produced by the States of Jersey and Oxford Archaeology, which states (para 1.2) that the object of [the] DBA is to establish the likely archaeological significance of [the] site and the development impact upon it. However, there is a slight variation to the requirements set out in the brief in regards to the walk-over survey (see 3.1 for explanation).

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Nov 2011), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development

context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact' (IFA 2011: 4).

3.1. Walk-Over Survey

No walk over survey of the site has been undertaken by a professional archaeologist due to time constraints. We recognise that as such this represents an incomplete document. However, for the present time, it is envisaged that the current document will provide enough information to address the aims specified above and to broadly conform to and address the requirements of the *Brief for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, so that a decision can be reached.

3.2. Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within a 1500m radius of the Project Site, in order to identify the known and potential archaeological resource. This is the Study Area.

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

The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

Société Jersiaise Coutanche Library

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

Absolute Archaeology

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

Jersey Archive

- Aerial photographs;

States of Jersey

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

4. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

4.1. Introduction

The information presented here is derived from a range of different sources. The archaeological sites included in the discussion below can be found in the Project Gazetteer (Appendix 1) and graphically in the Cultural Heritage Resource (Figure 2).

4.2. Results of the Walkover Survey

No walk-over of the site has taken place by professional archaeologists and therefore any previously unrecognised archaeology is not included. However, as this area has been subject to scrutiny in the past, one would assume that previously unidentified above ground archaeology would have already been recorded.

4.3. Previous Archaeological activity

No previous archaeological activity has occurred directly on the Project Site, although a DBA was undertaken on the neighbouring property of White Doves (Absolute Archaeology 2012). Discussion on the Le Marquanderie Coin Hoard and its potential location is undertaken below (see 4.6)

Further afield, excavations have taken place south of the mound at Le Foin-Bas (AOC 2007), which revealed 19th century activity, but nothing directly associated with the mound and at Les Cinq Pierres (Martin and Driscoll 2010), which identified a previously unrecorded potential tumulus and associated finds (see 4.5 below). However, it is unlikely that any such activity survives on the current Project Site.

4.4. Palaeoenvironmental

No Palaeoenvironmental activity is recorded directly on site, but St Brelade's Bay has received attention. Whilst various ideas have been put forward for a submerged forest in St Brelade's Bay, the Palaeoenvironmental evidence undertaken by Jones *et al.* (1990: 109) suggested that only 23% of the pollen spores reviewed belonged to trees, indicating that there was only minimal arboreal cover by the Bronze Age.

4.5. Prehistory (250,000 BC – 56 BC)

La Cotte de St Brelade (Project Gazetteer: 1), c.1500m SE of the Project Site is the most significant prehistoric site in the Study Area and a site of considerable importance when examining the Middle Palaeolithic of Europe. Although this area of Jersey demonstrates

evidence for Neanderthal exploitation, the specific nature of La Cotte de St Brelade means it is unlikely that Palaeolithic deposits of this nature would occur on the Project Site.

The area around Beauport, c.1200m SW of the Project Site is important for the apparent density of archaeological remains. A flint scatter, probably Mesolithic or Neolithic, was identified on the headland (Project Gazetteer: 2), whilst Beauport Dolmen (Project Gazetteer: 3) is believed to be a Neolithic megalithic, although the interpretation of this monument has varied between passage grave and barrow.

Les Cinq Pierres (Project Gazetteer: 4) is notable for the collection of Neolithic-Bronze Age tumuli existing on the headland, c1100m ESE of the Project Site. Originally identified and excavated in the 19th century, recent excavations (Martin and Driscoll 2010) revealed a potential further barrow.

That St Brelade was a focus of later prehistoric activity is also recognised by the potential barrow of La Hougue de Forêt, c.1300m SW of the Project Site and again in the area of Beauport. Although destroyed, La Hougue de Forêt is amongst a growing number of probable barrows that existed and suggests that St Brelade and its high ground were a foci of funerary activity.

4.6. Gallo-Roman (56 BC – AD 400)

The most significant find dating to this period is the La Marquanderie coin hoard (Project Gazetteer: 6). Although a Late Iron Age hoard of over 12,000 Armorican tribal coins it was supposedly deposited at a time Caesar's invasion of Gaul. The importance of coin hoards of this type has been emphasised by the recent discovery of another Iron Age coin hoard on Jersey (Current Archaeology 2012). Furthermore, the consideration of hoards as isolated deposits cannot be taken with certainty, particularly as some have been found on the very edges of settlement (Driscoll 2013) and on Jersey they have been found in associated with settlement evidence (such as the coin hoards from Câtel Rozel and the recent discovery).

The coin hoard was discovered on April 22nd 1935 by Mr W Aufrey, one of the workmen building the foundations for a house at La Marquanderie field. The only fully published account of this hoard and its discovery is by Rybot (1936), despite hints of a forthcoming further publication by Dr H L Stapleton in the Rybot report. The only other sources of information are from Rybot's notes and a note in the 1935 Société Archaeological Section report, although this only informs the reader of the discovery at La Marquanderie.

Unfortunately, the exact location of the deposit is unclear. Hawkes (1939: 126) commented (based on Rybot) that the coin hoard was discovered during the excavation of foundations ahead of the construction of a property on La Marquanderie Hill, whilst Rybot (1936) describes the location of the hoard as being situated beneath two birds in flight on an illustration of the landscape, rather than giving any meaningful location. He does, though, declare that he was not responsible for recording the location and that Dr H L Stapleton, who accompanied him to site upon notification of the discovery, *commenced to make some measurements to fix the spot accurately* (Rybot notes). Unfortunately, it has not been possible to track down any notes from Stapleton in the Société Library or in the Jersey Archives, but it is possible that they do still exist. Discovery of these may help to provide a more accurate location for the coin hoard.

There is no mention, either in the finished report by Rybot or in his notes, of the actual name of the property whose construction led to the discovery of the hoard. The only reference is to a Villa Wilwyn, but the notes do not make clear if this was building was already standing and used as a reference to measure to, or the property under construction (see Figure 4). Examination of legal documents in the Jersey Public Registry has not traced the property named Wilwyn and any connection with South Prospect or White Doves can be disregarded, as they clearly have defined names and were not constructed at the time of the discovery. Furthermore, examination of Jersey Place Names has also not found the name Wilwyn.

However, Robert Waterhouse of the Société Jersiaise has recently undertaken an assessment of Rybot's unpublished notes and suggests, quite plausibly, that the coin hoard is likely to have come from a location to the northeast of the Project Site, rather than directly from it. He has identified that Rybot's report in type states that the hoard was found four hundred yards south of Route de Tabor (now known as Route des Genets) and "not far" from the Rouges Maisons (Red Houses), but the four hundred has been crossed out in pencil and replaced by one hundred.

In addition, Rybot's sketch plan (see Figure 4) of the discovery claims that it was found 130 paces directly south of Route des Genets and south east of Rouge Maisons Crossroads. This would place it to the north of the current proposed site at South Prospect by 100-150m.

Of course, without the corroborating evidence from Stapleton, it is not possible to confirm this, but it seems that the published transcript of the discovery is in error rather than the original notes as these appear to correlate.

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

There is no evidence for a Medieval presence on the Project Site. However, the wider area was focus of Medieval activity, attested by the presence of St Brelade's Church (Project Gazetteer: 7). The Church of St Brelade is a Medieval structure, probably created after the Fisherman's Chapel, which itself is potentially pre-Norman (Rodwell 1990: 134-137). The relationship between the church and the chapel is difficult to ascertain, but Rodwell's interpretation suggests that the 11th century church building would probably have been created as a new church rather than by expanding an existing chapel.

Although not directly associated with the Project Site, it does highlight activity within the Study Area.

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

Post-Medieval activity within the Study Area is represented by a contraction of agricultural land and the growth of domestic and other structures. The Richmond map of 1795 (Figure 5) shows the site as being neither agricultural nor settled land, instead represented as heathland. This is continued in the Godfray map of 1849 (Figure 6), showing that little of archaeological interest occurred during this time.

4.9. Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

South Prospect and White Doves were not constructed until after October 1937, two years after the discovery of the coin hoard. Whilst both might be examples of 1930s architecture they have no earlier heritage.

According to the legal documents held in the Jersey Public Registry (Book 432B: 40; Book 432B: 201), South Prospect and White Doves were not constructed until after October 1937. In October 1937 a piece of land was sold to Maude Mary Robson (nee Graham) upon which a house called Braxholme was built. This property name was later changed to South Prospect. Mrs Robson appears to have purchased the land where White Doves was also built as part of the same deal and a contract dated 26th January 1938 documents the sale of a house called Trees (later Bona Vista and ultimately White Doves) to Arthur Victor Maddock.

To support this, there are no houses depicted on the 1936 OS map (Figure 7), although admittedly this may have been surveyed earlier than 1936. A property is extant by 1943 as visible on the aerial photos (see Figure 8). Also, Rybot's sketch shows that there was an

existing garage on site from which measurements were taken. Again this cannot be either South Prospect or White Doves as they hadn't been constructed and there would be no need for a garage.

Finally, neither the map evidence, the legal documents nor the Jersey Place Names book refer at all to a property called Villa Wilwyn and certainly the legal documents do not pick up any association between that name and either South Prospect or White Doves.

5. Impact Assessment and Statement of Significance

The current proposal is to demolish the existing dwelling, the flat and garages to the north and the outbuilding to the northwest, and to construct a replacement dwelling with garage to the northeast and sun terrace and swimming pool to the south. The existing boundary wall is to be retained although most of the existing trees will be removed.

The replacement dwelling (see Figure 9) largely occupies the existing footprint of the 20th century building. The construction of the building will have caused significant damage to any previously surviving archaeology, due to a shallow basement beneath the existing house, excavated to a depth of 1.3m. Furthermore, the consulting engineer working on the current project has observed that granite is exposed beneath the house, confirming the removal of upper stratigraphy in this area (Pers. Comm. Ross-Gower Associates).

Visible outcrops of granite throughout the gardens suggest a shallow depth of upper stratigraphy, supporting the hypothesis that landscaping to establish a level building platform and associated works in conjunction with the 20th century development of the Project Site has resulted in the significant truncation of the original topsoil/ subsoil layer.

A terrace and swimming pool are to be built to the south, with access from the lower ground floor level. The completed level of the terrace will be 300mm higher than the current recorded ground level. The pool, which will be located on already terraced ground will be established at the depth of the geological horizon. This is already exposed beneath the current building and will form the starting level for any further excavation to establish the new lower ground floor.

The DBA has shown that the location of La Marquanderie Hoard has been wrongly identified as the Project Site and whilst there is evidence for the prehistoric exploitation of this area of St Brelade from the Palaeolithic to the Late Iron Age/Gallo-Roman period and a growing amount of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity around St Brelade's Bay, there are no recorded heritage assets within the development area. Furthermore, there is evidence of extensive landscaping having been carried out across the Project Site, with significant disturbance to upper stratigraphy noted in the main areas of development.

As such the significance of the Project Site should be considered *low* (see Appendix 3 for descriptions) and no further archaeological work is recommended in conjunction with the continuation of the development.

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7. Figures

Figure 1: Project Site Location

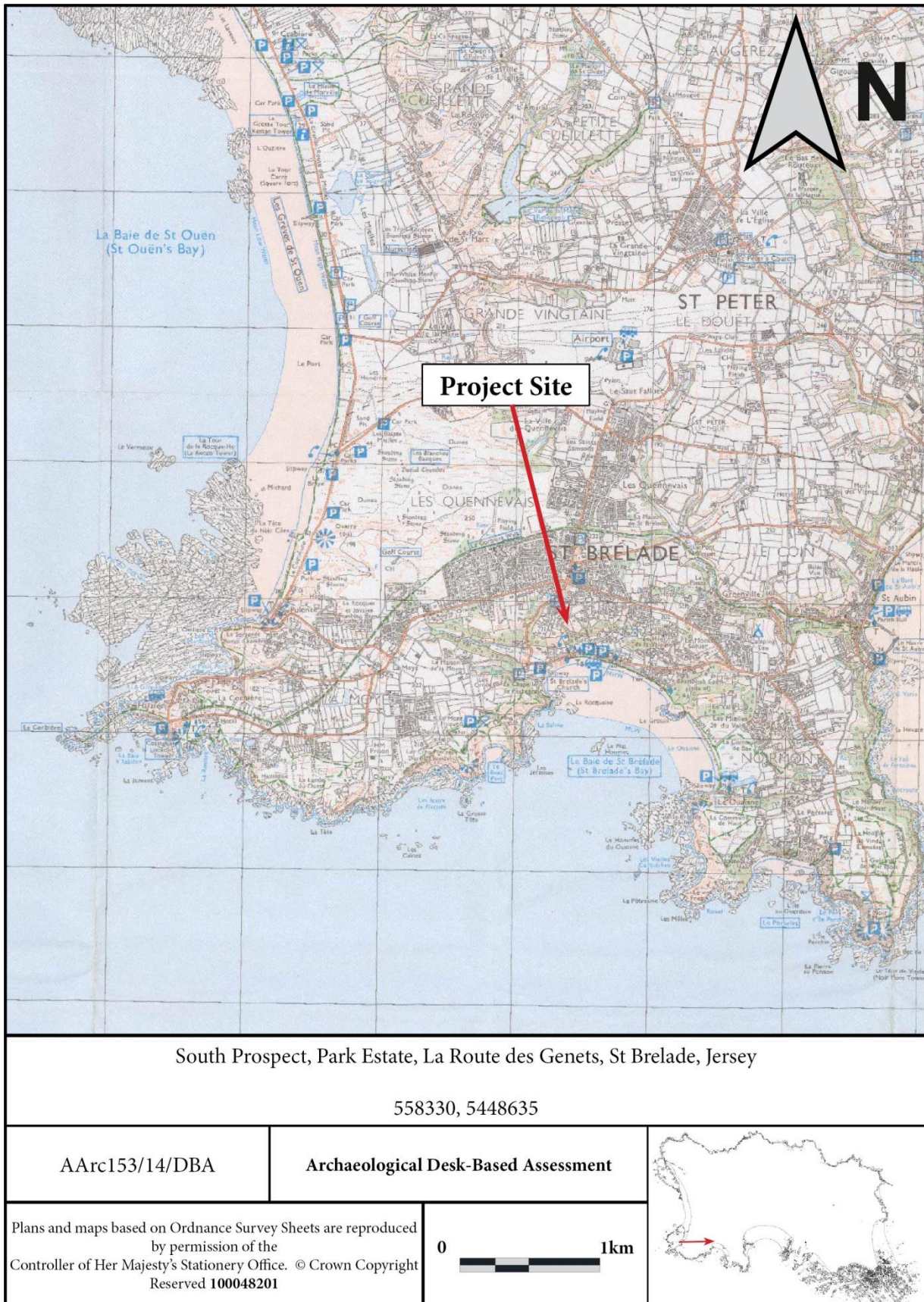


Figure 2: Cultural Heritage Resource within the Study Area

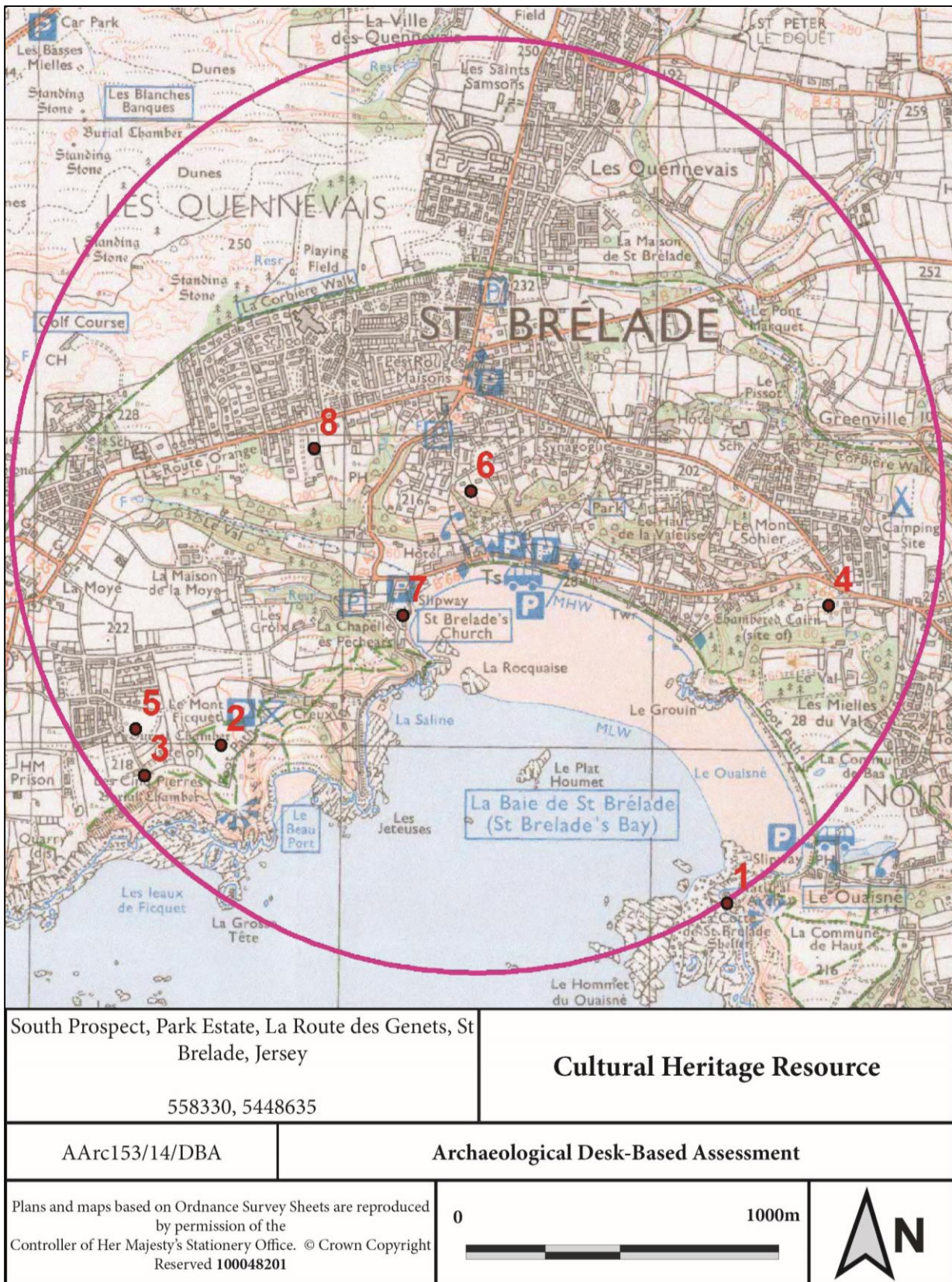
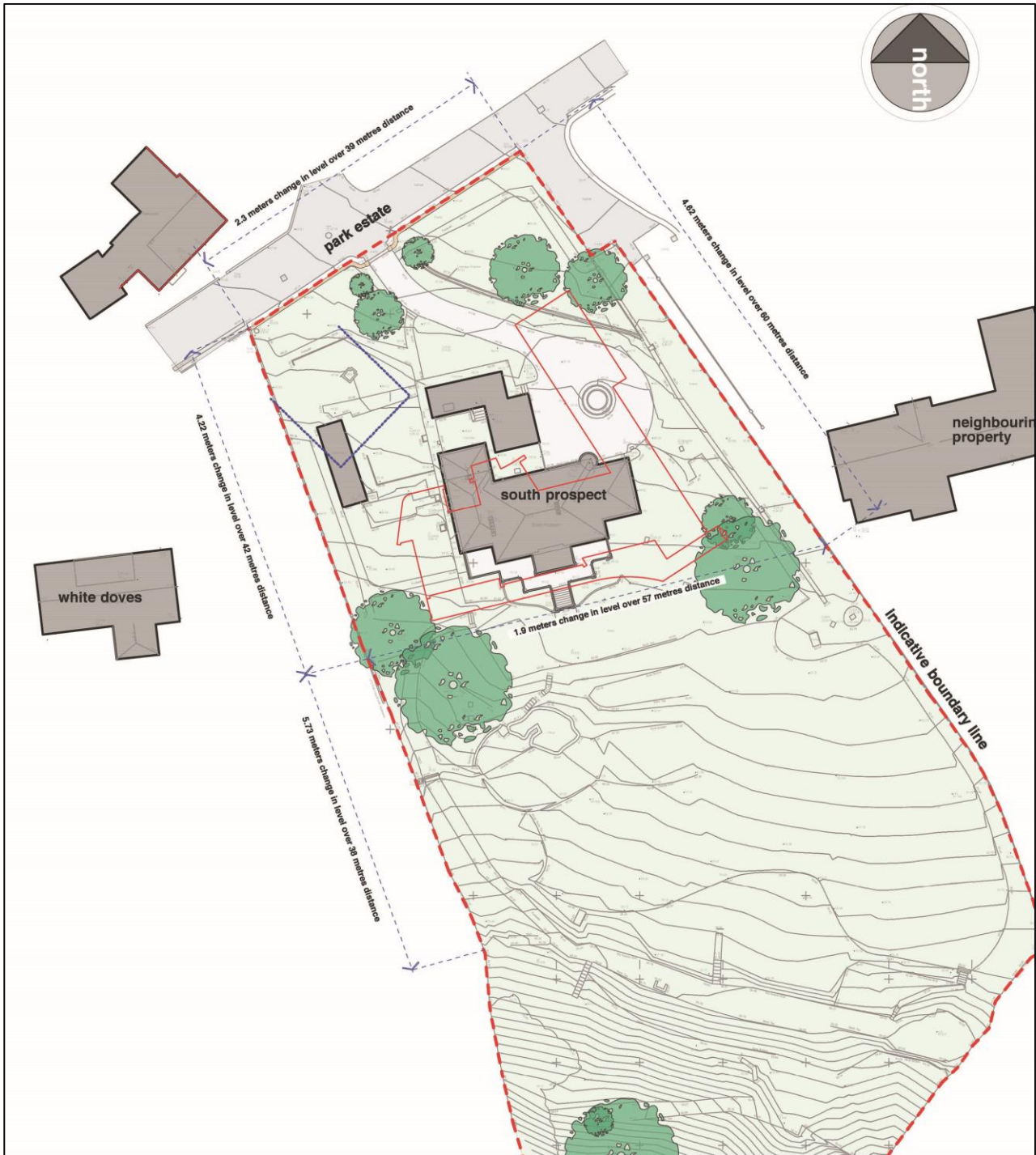


Figure 3: Current Site plan with proposed development hashed in red © Page Architects



South Prospect, Park Estate, La Route des Genets, St Brelade, Jersey 558330, 5448635	Current site plan (© Page Architects)
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Figure 4: Rybot's sketch of the hoard location showing distance to Route des Genets

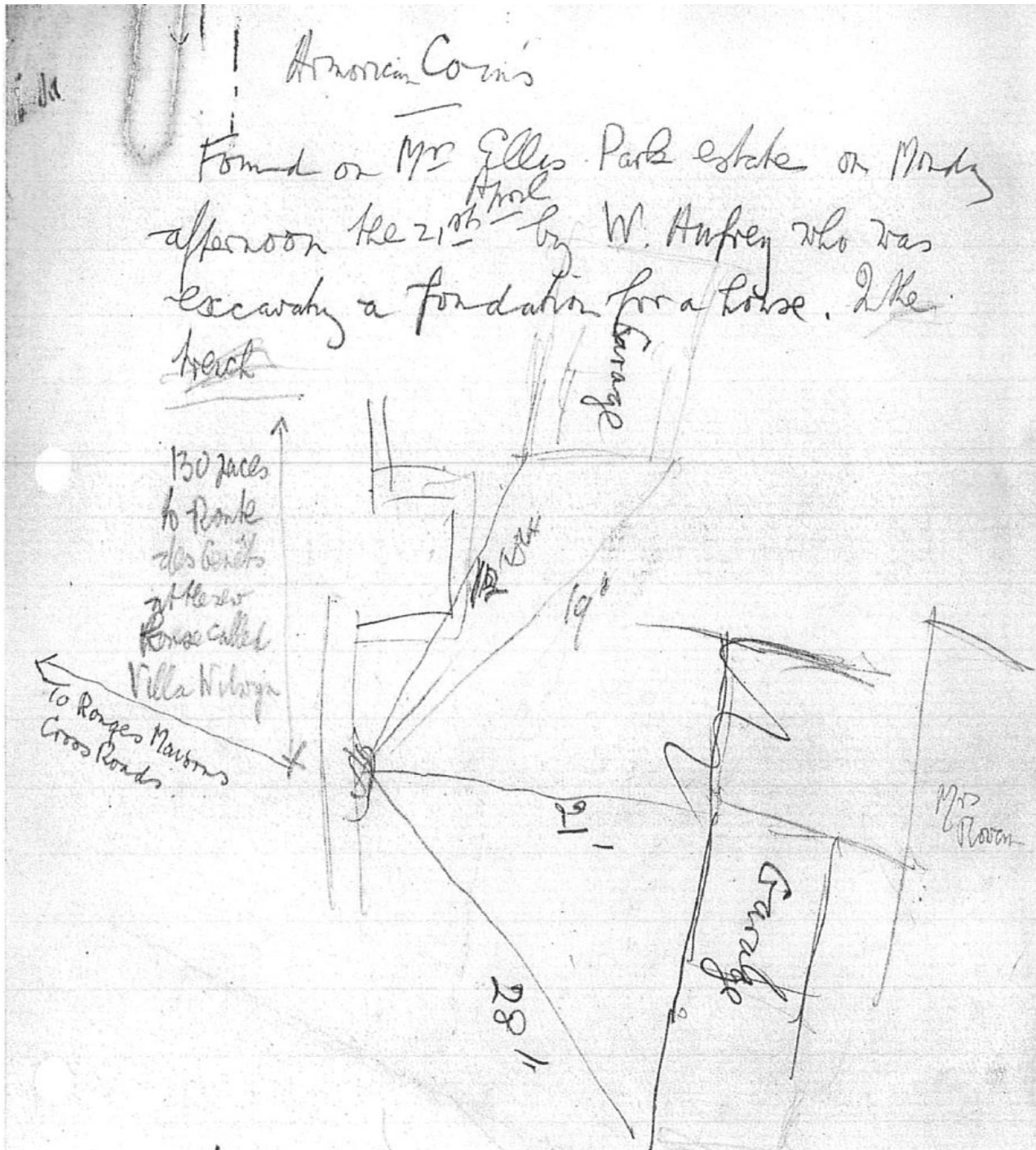


Figure 5: Richmond (1795)




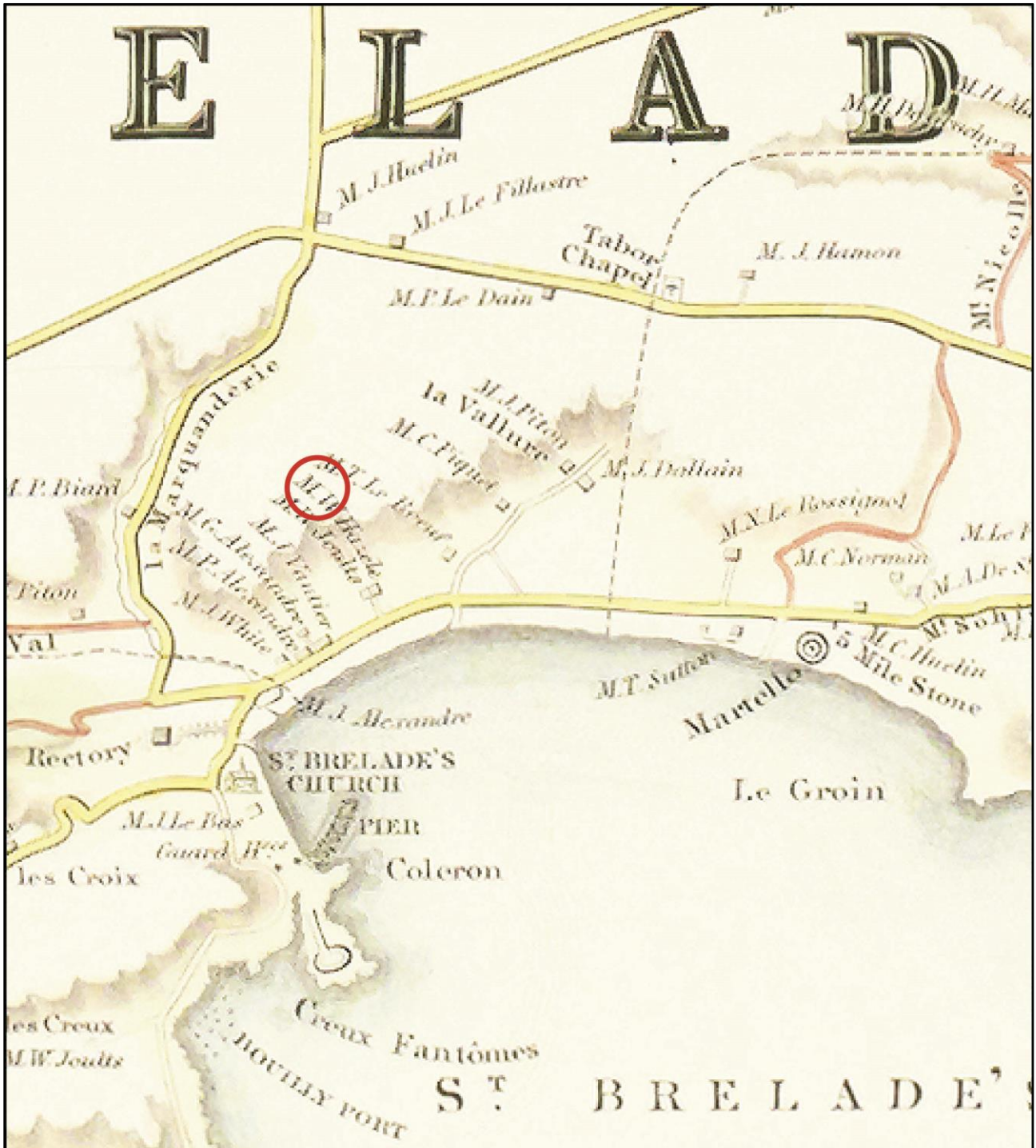
South Prospect, Park Estate, La Route des Genets, St Brelade, Jersey 558330, 5448635	1795 Richmond Map	
AArc153/14/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
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Figure 6: Godfray Map (1849)




<p>South Prospect, Park Estate, La Route des Genets, St Brelade, Jersey</p> <p>558330, 5448635</p>	<p>1849 Godfray Map</p>	
<p>AArc153/14/DBA</p>	<p>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</p>	
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Figure 7: OS Map (1936)



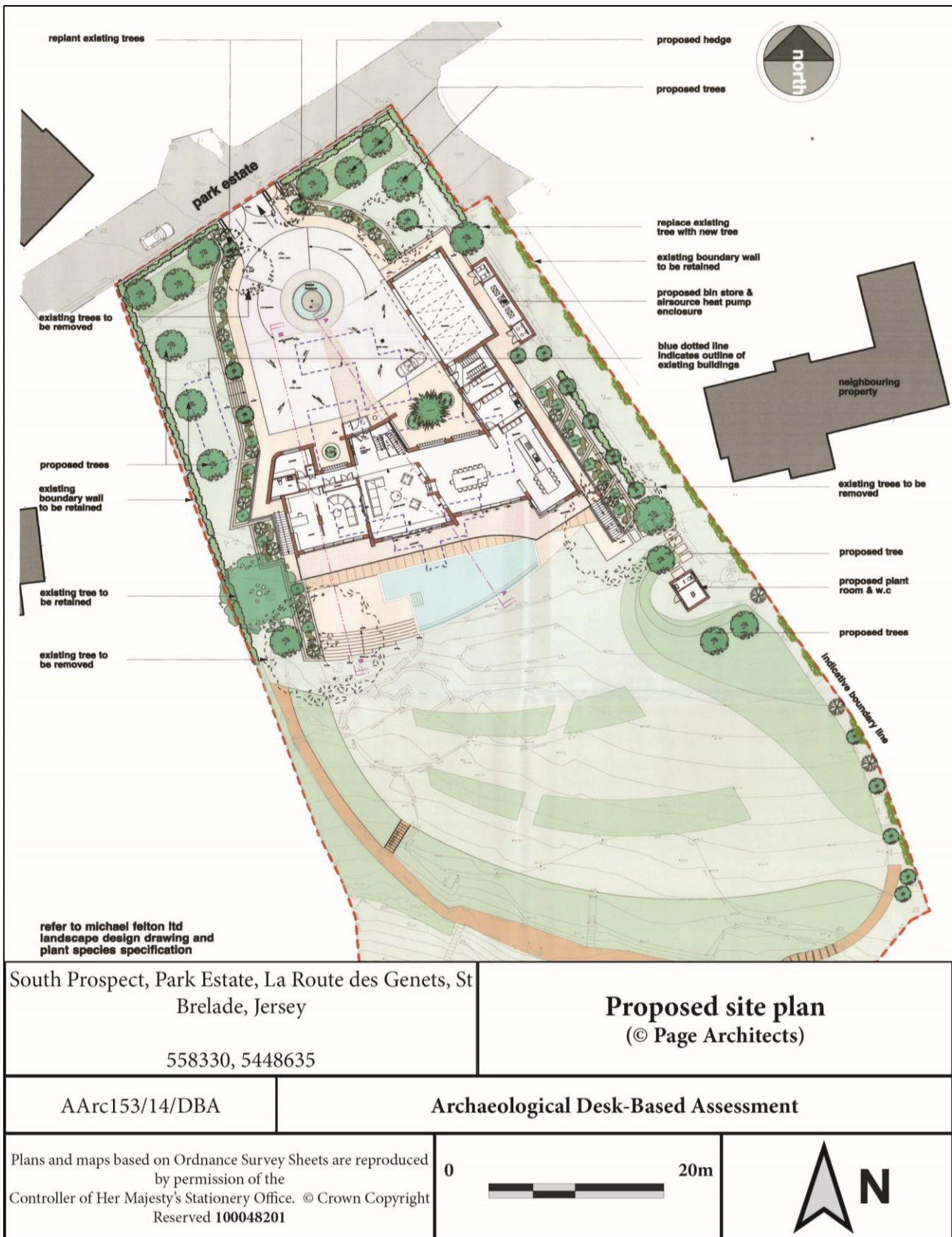
South Prospect, Park Estate, La Route des Genets, St Brelade, Jersey 558330, 5448635		1936 OS Map (1:5000)	
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Figure 8: Aerial Photo (1943)



South Prospect, Park Estate, La Route des Genets, St Brelade, Jersey 558330, 5448635		1943 Aerial Photo (L/C/14/B/8/1/8)	
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Figure 9: Proposed site plan showing existing buildings (hashed in blue) © Page Architects



8. 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	Source	Site/Find Name	Period	Description
1	Hawkes 1939; QAEJ	La Cotte de St Brelade	Palaeolithic	Prominent Neanderthal exploitation site. Excavations since the 19 th century have produced copious quantities of faunal and lithic material spanning 250,000 years and it still represents a significant Middle Palaeolithic site.
2	AS 22	Beauport Flint Scatter	Prehistoric	The distribution of flint scatters over the landscape indicates areas of prehistoric activity and might represent areas of prehistoric settlement.
3	AS 47	Beauport Dolmen	Neolithic	Megalithic monument dating to the Neolithic c.3500-1800BC. Identification uncertain. Originally a circular mound that has been excavated twice, once in 1877 and more recently in 1970. Differing interpretations claim it to be a destroyed cist or a passage chamber that uses the natural bedrock as walls. Fragments of pottery and sea pebbles have been found.
4	Martin and Driscoll 2010; Driscoll 2011	Les Cinq Pierres	Bronze Age	Potential Early Bronze Age barrow. The site consisted of a low mound (hougue) of rubble and earth, sealing six stones, four of which were visible above ground level prior to excavations. One block, referred to as the 'prop' was found still standing and in situ, indicating that the structure originally stood in excess of 1.2m in height. The remaining stones, although fallen, appear to have been set on a northwest-southeast alignment. A paved surface comprising water worn granite and blocks of quartz was identified sloping to the southeast. Excavations revealed the floor surface to be level with the contemporary ground level of Pre de L'Oie (the field in which it is located). The structure was surrounded by a band of rubble measuring 1.8m-2.4m in width, 0.6m in height, with a diameter of over 18m, but was mainly destroyed through quarrying and excavation. The second phase of excavation revealed disturbed material consisting of two large stones representing a part of a capstone and a side prop and flooring slabs along with prehistoric pottery sherds and flint fragments. Evidence of quarrying was identified at the base of the trench, confirming that the site had previously been robbed out to provide building material. Due to the disturbed nature of the site, the monument type is still debated. Patton terms La Hougue de Cinq Pierres 'a ruined dolmen' of Neolithic date, Hawkes relates the site to Les Platons, and La Hougue Mauger, a large Tumulus, suggesting an early Bronze Age date, whilst D Johnston (1981, 33) places the site in the early to mid Bronze Age along with Hougue de Vinde. Recent excavation by Absolute Archaeology identified a further probable Bronze Age barrow and further earthworks that could be identified as more tumuli.
5	Driscoll 2011	La Hougue de Forêt	Bronze Age	A damaged tumulus excavated in 1877 when four uprights, a possible displaced capstone and paving slabs were found. The structure of the chamber could not be ascertained. Scattered flints were recovered. Diameter of the tumulus was not obtained from the excavations but is comprised the usual rubble and earth among which many flat slabs, apparently paving stones, were scattered. "At one point, 12 feet in from the SSW edge of the

				mound, a paved floor was still in position. Flint chippings were plentiful but no other finds.
6	Driscoll 2011; AS 6; Rybot 1935; Hawkes 1937	La Marquanderie Hoard	Iron Age	Late Iron Age coin hoard containing a staggering 12000 coins, making it one of the largest in Europe. Dating to c.56BC it is considered to be a deposition as a result of unrest. Found in 1935 by workmen. "Shovelled out of the trench" they were examined by Rybot shortly after they were unearthed.
7	Rodwell 1990	St Brelade's Church and Fisherman's Chapel	Early Medieval - Medieval	The Church of St Brelade is a Medieval structure, probably created after the Fisherman's Chapel, which itself is probably pre-Norman. The relationship between the church and the chapel is difficult to ascertain, but Rodwell's interpretation suggests that 11 th century church building would probably have created a new church rather than expanding an existing chapel.
8	AS 85; AOC Archaeology 2007	Le Foin-Bas	Uncertain	Mound depicted on Richmond map of 1795

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: Significance/heritage values

This table provides a guide to the significance of heritage assets. For the purpose of this DBA it has been intentionally reduced to cover archaeology specifically, and buildings have been excluded.

Level of Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage sites; Assets of acknowledged international importance; Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives; Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not; extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives; Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives; Designated special historic landscapes; Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value;
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance; Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives; Robust undesignated historic landscapes; Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained;

Appendix 4: Survival Ratings

Value	Description
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 5: 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.