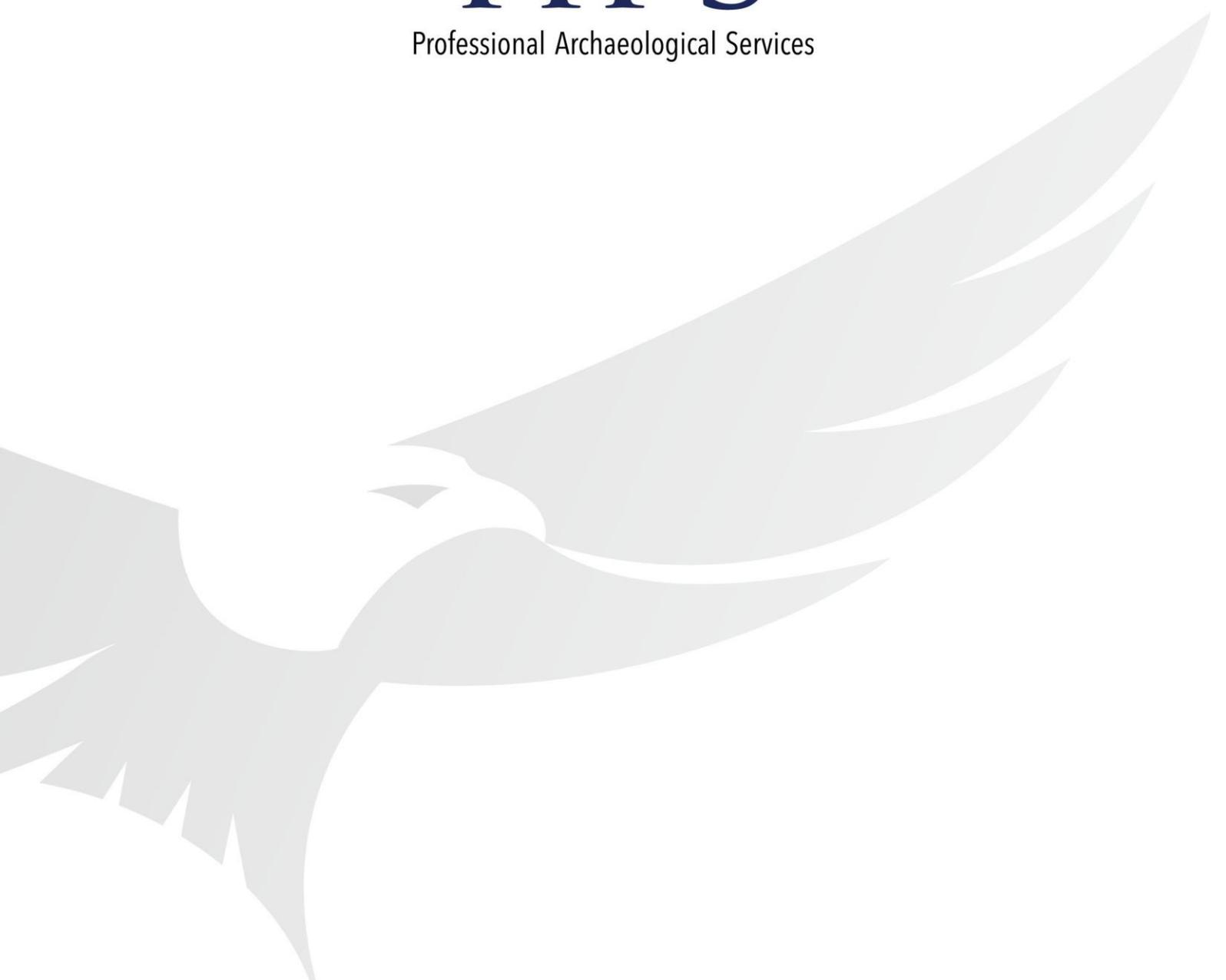




# HPS

Professional Archaeological Services



Jersey Future Hospital Project, Jersey General Hospital, Gloucester Street, St Helier, Jersey

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**Client:** Gleeds Management Services Ltd

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# 1. Introduction

## Background

- 1.1. In January 2017, Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Gleeds Management Services Ltd (the agent) on behalf of the States of Jersey (the client) to prepare a heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) for the Jersey Future Hospital Project, Jersey General Hospital, Gloucester Street, St Helier, Jersey (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. This document has been prepared to inform the scoping opinion for the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment. It has been informed by the documents listed on the [Future Hospital](#) website and relate to Option F: Redevelopment of the existing Hospital site and acquisition of buildings in Kensington Place. It has been subsequently revised following consultation meetings and clarity on the proposed development.
- 1.3. The DBA provides an outline view of the significance of existing heritage assets and potential heritage assets in the form of below ground archaeology that may be affected by the development. It does not provide the detail of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) chapter, but acts as the baseline study for that chapter.
- 1.4. This document has been compiled by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS-160/17.

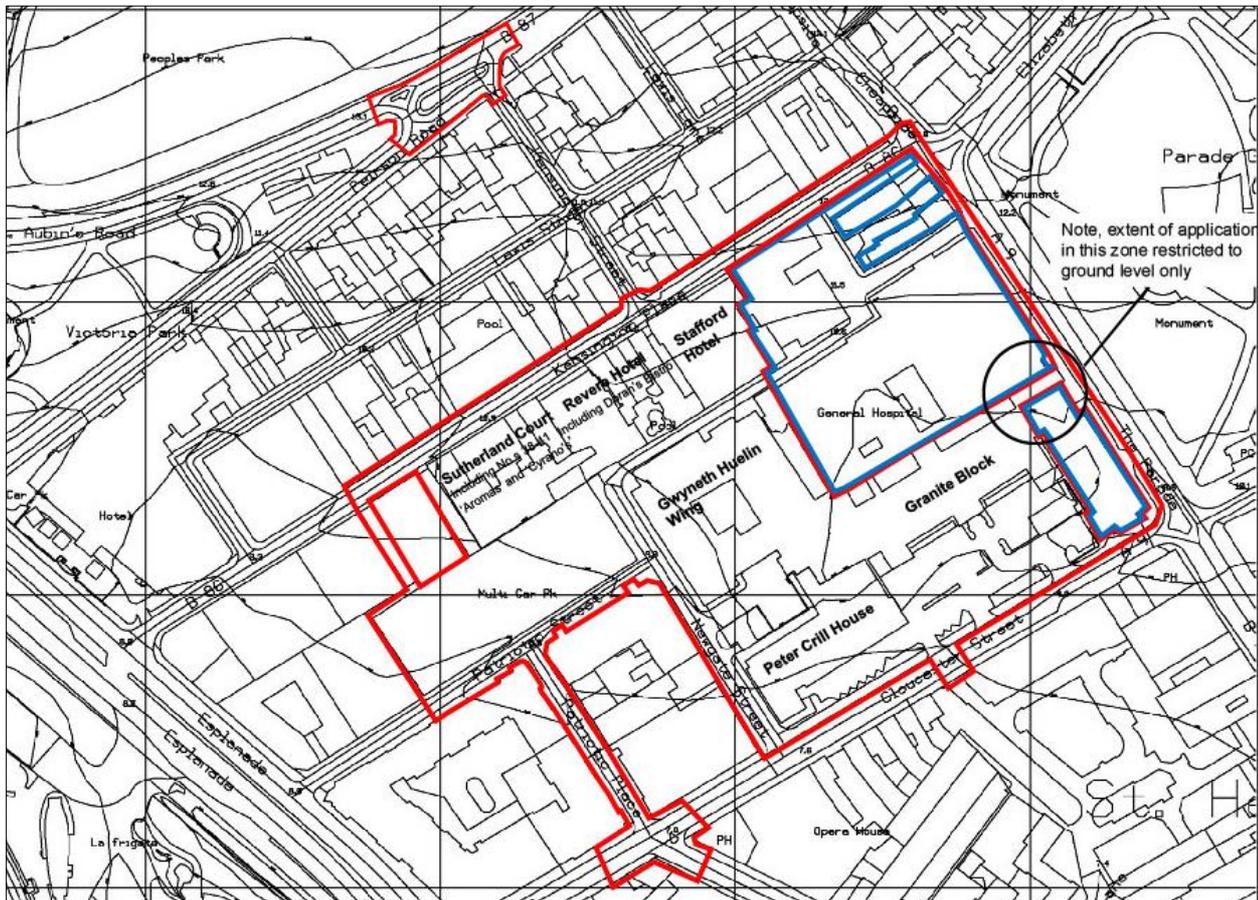


Figure 1: Future Jersey Hospital Red Line Boundary © Hassell Limited

## The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.5. The Project Site (hereafter referred to as the Red Line Boundary) is located to the west of the town of St Helier, Jersey. The site is defined by the 1863 Grade 1 listed General Hospital, with the 20<sup>th</sup> century Peter Crill House and Gwyneth Huelin Wings to the southwest. The hospital is accessed via The Parade, with Parade Gardens to the east, and the 19<sup>th</sup> century entrance located on Gloucester Street. The proposed development area is defined by the west / southwest region of the General Hospital complex and surrounding properties, including Stafford Hotel, Revere Hotel, Sutherland Court and Patriotic Street Multi-storey Car-park, plus access via Patriotic Place. The Study area is defined by a mix of retail, restaurant, hotel and residential premises.
- 1.6. Geologically the site is defined by Jersey Shale Formation, with Brioverian Mudstone, Siltstone, Sandstone and grit sealed by present day blown sand deposits.



## Site Visit

- 1.7. A site visit was carried out on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2017. Access was granted to the Grade 1 listed general hospital building and General Hospital complex. The Grade 1 listed hospital is a three-storey building with semi basement (access denied due to asbestos risk) and attic, housing the reconditioned 1860s clock mechanism. The façade retains the original 1860s design with built in coursed granite, dressed granite opening surrounds and quoins. A granite parapet conceals a pitched roof. Arched windows with keystones are linked with blockwork string coursing. The central bay houses the original entrance and is topped with a pediment and cloak face. The rear displays similar materials and design, with dressed granite surrounds and quoins, arched windows and Venetian style windows to the central stairwell. Modern buildings prohibit a comprehensive view of the rear elevation.



*Photo 1 Northeast facing view of Jersey Hospital (Granite Block)*



*Photo 2 Restricted view of hospital rear elevation.*



*Photo 3 West facing view of Gloucester Street with restricted view of hospital. Taken from northeast corner of Gloucester Street.*



1.8. Internally historic features of note that survive comprise the central granite staircase flanking the original lift shaft (now enclosed) and secondary staircases at either end of the building, originally allowing access to separate male and female wings. The original balustrade is preserved, displaying arcaded baluster. Interior monumental masonry is revealed in the stairwells. Features include the tripartite archways and columns defining the central stairwell and lift shaft.



*Photo 4 Monumental masonry revealed in stairwell flanking central lift.*



*Photo 5 Arcaded Baluster*

- 1.9. At attic level, the brick vaulted ceiling is evident. The walls comprise roughly dressed granite with brick opening surrounds. The brick arched openings between the bays have been remodelled to house fire doors.



*Photo 6 Arched doorway with fire door inserted.*

## 2. Aims

### 2.1. The aim of this study is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Red Line Boundary 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 potential development impact to the archaeological resource.



### 3. Methodology

- 3.1. This document has been prepared in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), 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'* (CIfA 2014: 4).
- 3.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
  - The Management of Archaeological Projects-2. English Heritage, 1991;
  - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128. Communities and Local Government 2012.
- 3.3. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains within the Red Line Boundary, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.
- 3.4. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:
- Heritage Planning Services Historic Environment Record for Jersey;
  - States of Jersey listed Places Database;
  - Geological Maps;
  - Historical maps and documents held in the Jersey Archives, Société Jersiaise and Jersey Library;
  - Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- 3.5. As part of this review the scope of heritage assets was defined as:
- All Grade 1 Listed Buildings and Places within St Helier and the broader environs of the site;
  - All Grade 2 Listed Buildings and Places within 500m;
  - All Grade 3 Listed Buildings and Places within 250m;
  - All Grade 4 Listed Buildings and Places in the streets immediately adjacent to the development;



- All non-designated assets (e.g. archaeological sites) within 500m.

## 4. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

### Introduction

4.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Heritage Planning Services Historic Environment Record (HER) for Jersey, a spatial database built from years of commercial and research work in the island and originally based on a database compiled for a PhD on the Channel Islands. It has been supplemented by the States of Jersey listed places database, whose data has been incorporated into the HER, along with historic maps and documents found in local sources. A gazetteer of Monuments, Events and Designated Assets can be found in the appendices.

### Events

- 4.2. Numerous archaeological events have taken place in St Helier, predominantly undertaken by the Société Jersiaise and latterly (post 2008) by commercial companies. Where events have produced archaeology, these are noted in the period descriptions below.
- 4.3. It is notable that preservation of Medieval and earlier archaeology often occurs at depths greater than 1m. At Old Street (HPS Ev ID: 3), c.250m ESE of the Red Line Boundary, a pre-Norman settlement was found at a depth of 2-2.5m on a stable land surface.
- 4.4. At Eagle Tavern c. 250m to the east of the Red Line Boundary (HPS EV ID: 2). Excavations revealed blown sand deposits sealing humic layers, probably relating to 18<sup>th</sup> century garden material at 700mm below current ground level. The sand and humic layers were seen to seal a potential worn pebble surface at 1.5m below ground level. Although this was not dated as a result of the excavation a Medieval date cannot be ruled out (Martin & Driscoll; 11).



## Monuments

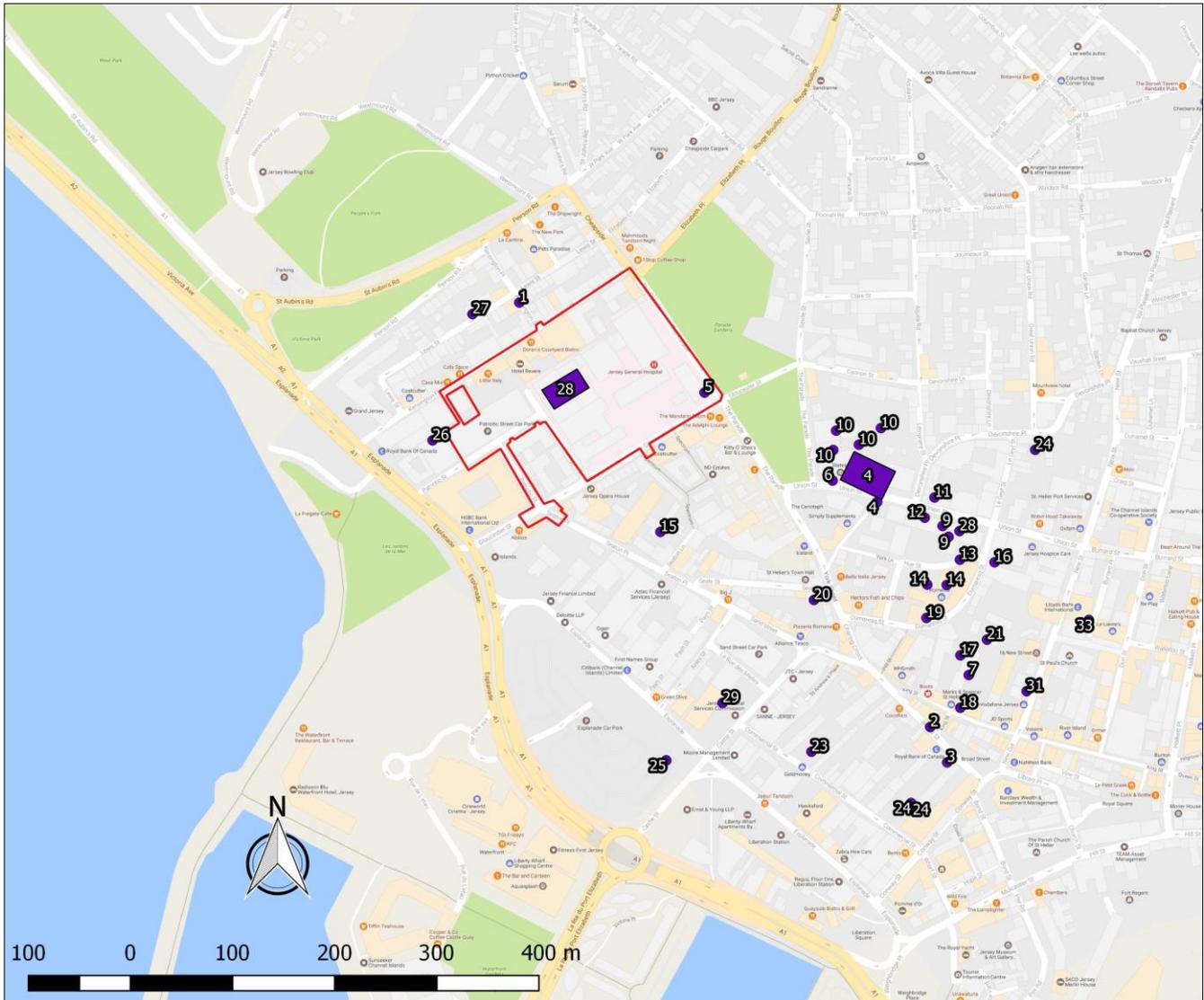


Figure 2: Monument Location Plan (HPS MON ID)

### Prehistoric (500,000-56BC)

- 4.5. Evidence for early Prehistoric activity is absent from the Red Line Boundary and the Study Area. Whilst there is the potential for survival of Paleoenvironmental deposits of this period, there is no implication that the area was utilised at this time.
- 4.6. Although Neolithic activity is well represented on Jersey (e.g. La Hougue Bie) and to some extent in St Helier (Gas Works dolmen) no Neolithic monuments are known in the Study Area and the likelihood of their existence is considered low.



- 4.7. There is greater evidence for a later Prehistoric presence in the vicinity of the Red Line Boundary and within the Study Area.
- 4.8. The most notable artefact from the Study Area is the St Helier Gold Torc (HPS Mon ID: 1), found by workmen in Lewis Street, c.150m to the NW, whilst they were digging the foundations to a house (Hawkes 1939: 110; Patton 1987: 126; Sebire 2005: 95). The torc is a flange-twisted type made from a single bar of gold, worked into a cruciform section. It weighs 746g making it one of the largest known torcs of this type.
- 4.9. It is quintessentially Late Bronze Age (LBA), although torcs of this kind are difficult to precisely date as they are rarely found with associated material (pottery, tools etc). They are also rarely found in settlement contexts and sometimes occur as deliberate deposits in liminal locations (such as on the edge of water or in bogs etc) and it is possible that the St Helier Gold Torc represents such a deposit.
- 4.10. Iron Age activity is most clearly defined, representing a more persistent presence within the Study Area. The Iron Age settlement site at Broad Street (HPS Mon ID: 2), c.435m SE of the Red Line Boundary was dated to 757-206 cal BC at 95.4% probability, and is the first evidence for at least semi-permanent occupation within the St Helier area. The settlement was established on the shoreline with the small settlement built against a storm beach.
- 4.11. It is unclear whether the Red Line Boundary was accessible land east of the shoreline at this time, but further Iron Age material was recovered from the Parade/Old Street, c250m ESE of the development area (HPS Mon ID: 4). That the LBA Gold Torc was probably found to the west of the Red Line Boundary implies that the area was on accessible land, even if there is no evidence that it was managed.

#### **Gallo-Roman (56 BC-AD 410)**

- 4.12. There is evidence for Gallo-Roman activity and it is possible that the Parade area was the main focus of Roman activity in the St Helier area.
- 4.13. A coin hoard of some 12 Roman coins was found directly within the Red Line Boundary (HPS Mon ID: 5), when the hospital was expanded on the Parade in the 1980s (current private wing). The coins included those of the Emperors Theodosius I, Constans and Constantius II. One of the coins was minted at Artes (France) and another at Constantinople (Istanbul) and a third at Alexandria (Egypt).



4.14. Further Roman activity is noted at 31 The Parade/Old Street (HPS Mon ID: 4), c.250m ESE of the Red Line Boundary, where 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD occupation was identified, associated with finds including bowls and amphora sherds.

4.15. In a report prepared for the Archaeological sub-committee of the Planning and Environment department in 1996, Charlotte Hotton wrote: *The discovery of Gallo-Roman deposits, including pottery of more than one Roman period and a coin hoard has prompted the marking of the Parade area as a priority. It is likely that a Roman trading centre existed here based on evidence from the discovery of amphora sherds and mid-Gaulish pottery. The Roman material in Old street was found to lay at a depth of at least 3m below the level of the water table. In addition a pre-Norman settlement site was uncovered also in Old street at a depth of 2-2.5m on a stable land surface. It is thought to be a homestead and as these are usually found in groups of at least 2 or 3 it would be important to see if there is anymore evidence in the parade from this period.*

#### Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 976)

4.16. It is likely that the Red Line Boundary and its immediate environs were beyond the periphery of the nucleus of Early Medieval activity in St Helier. However, a 7<sup>th</sup> century inhabited enclosure was found at 31 The Parade/Old Street (HPS Mon ID: 4). Here two sequential buildings, probably of turf with wattle and daub were revealed along with boundary walls, revetments, a large Midden and a domestic animal assemblage. Radiocarbon dating placed the enclosure within the Early Medieval period.

#### Medieval (AD 976 – AD 1539)

4.17. Medieval activity is far more prominent within the Study Area, representing the growth of St Helier.

4.18. Medieval occupation or activity is recorded from various locations and takes a variety of form and date, including a 13<sup>th</sup> century aisled hall at 31 The Parade/Old Street (HPS Mon ID: 4), a house of 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century date found underlying premises at 27 and 31 Union Street (HPS Mon ID: 8), c.330m to the ESE, a possible Medieval watermill at Dumaresq Street (HPS Mon ID: 16), c.395m to the SE, a 14<sup>th</sup> century building again in Dumaresq Street (HPS Mon ID: 13), c.370m to the SE, another 14<sup>th</sup> century building at 58 King Street (HPS Mon ID: 7), c.445m to the SE, and another 15<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> century building at 22 and 24 Hue Street (HPS Mon ID: 14), c.345m to the ESE.

4.19. The most notable site of Medieval origin, although greatly expanded in later periods is Elizabeth Castle. Elizabeth Castle is one of the most significant and indeed spectacular heritage assets, not just in Jersey or the Channel Islands, but in western Europe.



- 4.20. The earliest evidence on the islet on which Elizabeth Castle (HPS LB ID: 4) now sits was the Hermitage attributed to Helibert (or Helier, whose name is given to the capital of Jersey). At the base of the rock, a tri-apsidal chapel was built dating to the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> centuries and is Jersey's oldest ecclesiastical structure. Above this is the later 12<sup>th</sup> century chapel.
- 4.21. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century (probably around AD 1150, but may have been AD 1155), an Augustine Abbey was founded by Guillaume Fitzhamon (Syvret and Stevens 1986).
- 4.22. During the Medieval period this site underwent several alterations, but it was not until the later part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century when works on what would become Elizabeth Castle began in earnest. The fortification was finally completed around AD 1600.
- 4.23. The Castle represents a magnificent architectural example of a multi-phase site. Historically important, the site has transitioned through major periods of British and European upheaval and change, and has consequently become a key heritage asset of extraordinary significance to Jersey.
- 4.24. Further evidence for Medieval activity close to the Red Line Boundary is represented by the proposed limit of the Medieval town, the extent of which appears to terminate c.150m to the west of the proposed development area. If correct, the Red Line Boundary lies beyond the core of Medieval settlement, although outlying settlement or more likely agricultural activity may have occurred on the site.

#### **Post-Medieval (AD 1539-1901)**

- 4.25. The 18<sup>th</sup> century expansion of St Helier is clearly noted on historic maps and is preserved by the variety of built heritage within the Study Area. The most notable building is the hospital itself (see below), but other buildings survive which are both architecturally important and contribute to the street scene.
- 4.26. Assets with a clear relationship, primarily due to proximity, are considered below. However, there is one asset that needs mention at this point.
- 4.27. Fort Regent is the only substantial and well preserved late Georgian fort in the Channel Islands. It is a key part of the history of fortifications in Jersey and the development of defensive theory and design in the context of a changing military environment, particularly the threat of French invasion.
- 4.28. It occupies a prominent position on Le Ville de St Helier and provides a visual link to the General Hospital (1860), whose upper storey and roof can be seen from Fort Regent.



## Palaeoenvironmental Potential

4.29. The Red Line Boundary is located in a liminal area. It was common land when it was developed, but the archaeology implies various periods of dryland and wetland. That the Bronze Age torc and Roman coin hoard occur nearby implies that it may have been dryland, or a transition zone between the two. The land most likely was located on the boundary of a changing environment defined by alluvial deposits from the encroaching and retreating sea, probably associated with intermittent periods of reclamation. This process is likely to have trapped environmental data. Whilst this data will not be of such significance to preclude development, the information it contains could add considerably to the corpus of knowledge of Jersey's past environments.

## 5. Historic Development of the Red Line Boundary and its Environs

### Land use until 1765

- 5.1. Historically, the Red Line Boundary would have been located on marshland to the west of St Helier until it was reclaimed for the building of the hospital in 1765. Until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Hue Street, Old Street and the Parade (to the east of the Red Line Boundary and the most westerly extension of St Helier) lay on the interface between the marsh and the sand dunes of St Aubin's Bay. Evidence suggests the presence of a stable land surface prior to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, indicating that the area was most likely enclosed. By the 14<sup>th</sup> century shifting dunes built up by the prevailing westerly winds indicate that occupation had moved inland to the area of Dumaresque Street (Molyneux & Clarke 2003). As such, it is extremely unlikely that the site of the later hospital was used for settlement and there is even doubt over whether it was used for agriculture, although grazing is a possibility. Map evidence would appear to support this, with various depictions of the site as marsh or common land.
- 5.2. By the middle 18<sup>th</sup> century, buildings had been established along what would become the Parade. The 1737 Peter Meade Map shows a section of road and buildings forming an elongated L-shape in a roughly triangular parcel of land. The Red Line Boundary (just cut off by the edge of the map) is shown as marshland, although a trackway/thoroughfare appears to head both northwest and southwest around the site.

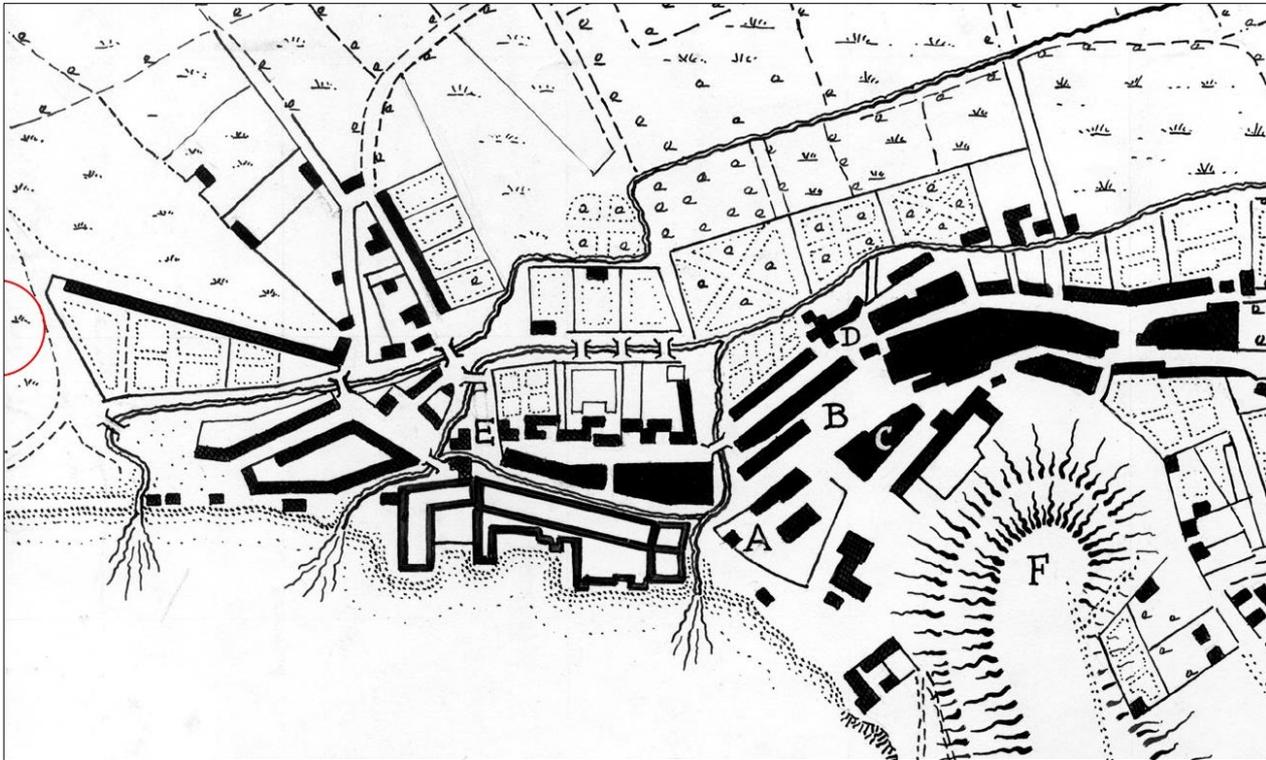


Figure 3: 1737 Meade Map, with rough location of the Red Line Boundary (red circle) cut off by edge of map

5.3. The 1737 Meadow map shows a similar layout with gardens/burgage plots to the south of buildings along the Parade, but with the Red Line Boundary depicted as marshland. A watercourse is present bordering the land.

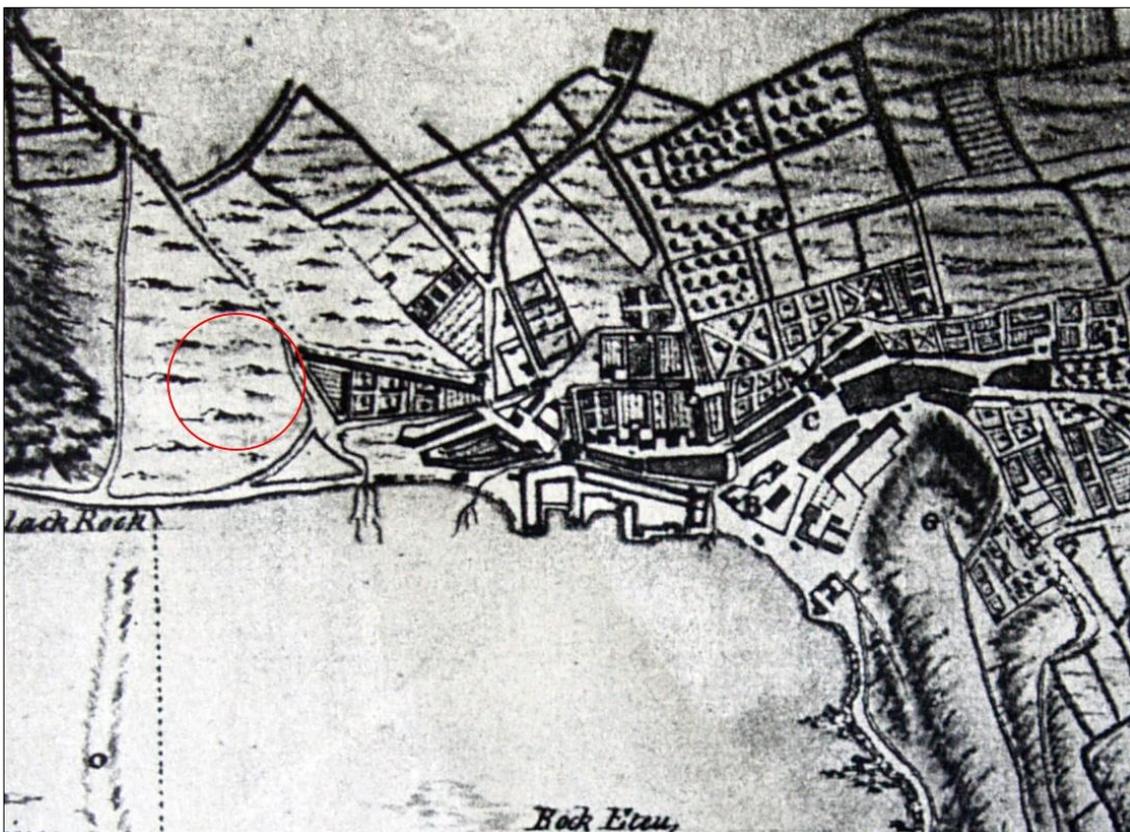


Figure 4: 1737 Meadow Map with rough location of Red Line Boundary shown by red circle



5.4. Similarly, the 1756 Bramham map shows buildings along the Parade, with the Red Line Boundary on marshland.

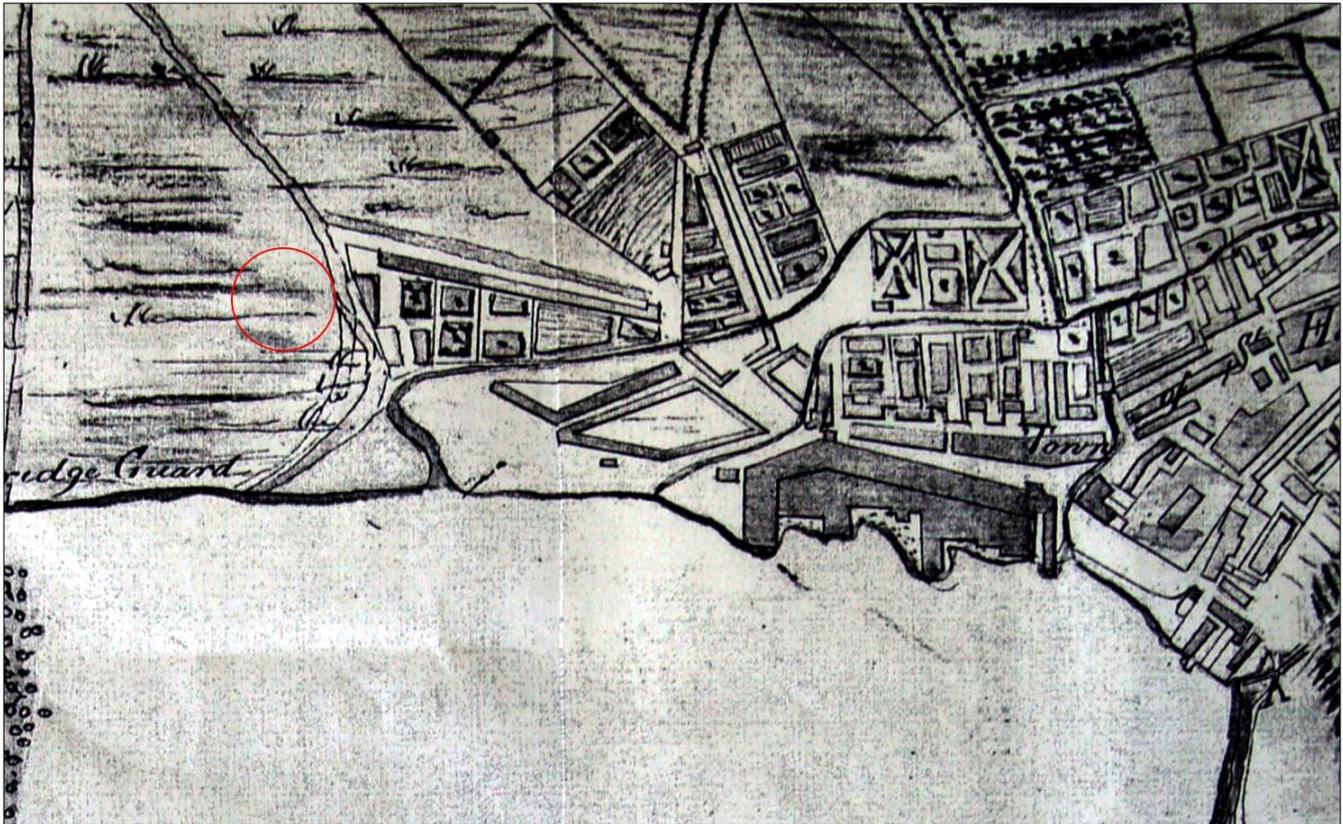


Figure 5: 1756 Bramham Map

5.5. The 1785 La Ville de St Helier map however, clearly depicts the Hospital. The field system and street layout of the Parade has changed and the origins of Gloucester Street are beginning to appear, as buildings turn south from the Parade to form the upper parts of Gloucester Street. The Douet de St Mare watercourse can clearly be seen to the south of the hospital, running along the route of Gloucester Street.

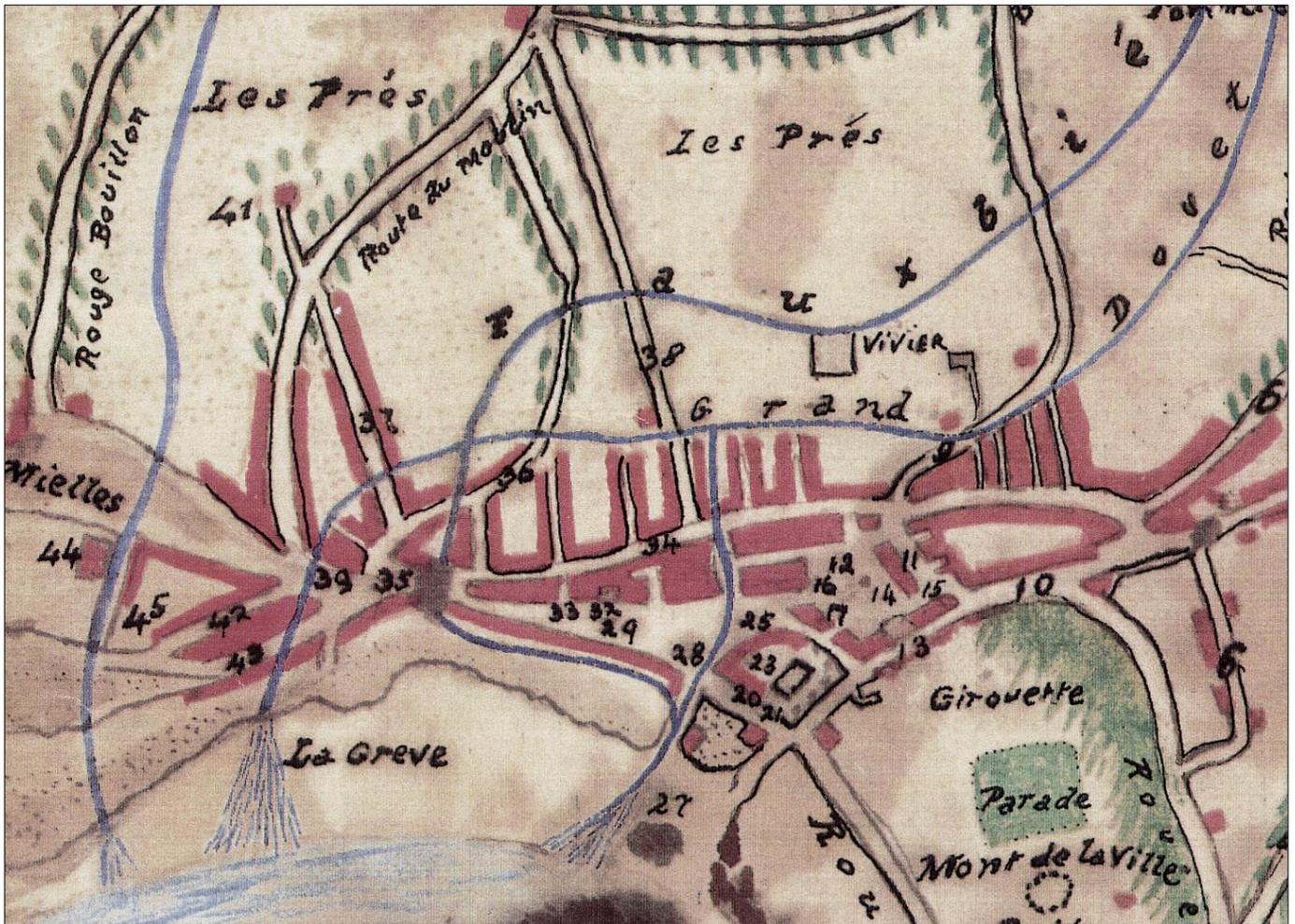


Figure 6: 1785 La Ville de St Helier map (General Hospital Site = no 44)

### Land Use Post-1765

- 5.6. Map regression clearly shows the westward expansion of St Helier in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and the firm establishment of the streets surrounding the Red Line Boundary.
- 5.7. Gloucester Street is referred to as Rue de l'Hopital on the 1800 La Ville de St Helier map and Seale Street and properties flanking this are extant on the same map. In 1800, the Hospital is clearly isolated from the emerging town and is at its most westerly edge, with undeveloped land to its west. The Fauxbie watercourse is now shown running down the southwestern limit of Gloucester Street. The river running to the south of the hospital would appear to have been culverted or diverted by this time.



Figure 7: La Ville de St Helier map of 1800 showing westward expansion of St Helier The hospital, clearly shown with its fore and rear gardens is still isolated from this expansion and forms the very west of the town (number 72).

5.8. By 1810, buildings have been established to the west of the hospital and George Street, later called Kensington place. Between George Street and the rear of the hospital are a line of what can only be interpreted as buildings. These occur again on the Le Gros Map of 1834, forming the rear of the Prison and the Hospital grounds. This arrangement of buildings had been broken up by 1934 and by the 1980s had all but been lost. What these buildings represented is unclear, but they may still survive beneath the existing development.



Figure 8 Detail from 1810 (October) Jersey Magazine. Approximate limit of Red Line Boundary indicated.

5.9. There is considerable expansion in the years between 1810 and 1834, shown most clearly on the Le Gros Map of 1834 (figure 13). The hospital, grounds and Newgate Prison and grounds are clearly shown, but so too is the southward extension of Gloucester Street (whose name has changed from Rue l'Hopital). Patriotic Street, Patriotic Place, George Street, Parade Place and Sand Street are all very well defined. Buildings are extant on the eastern and western side of Gloucester Street, some of which survive as Listed Buildings.

5.10. There are five grade 4 listed buildings on Gloucester Street, opposite the Hospital:

- 19 Gloucester Street (HPS Desig ID: 10)
- 15 (Taunton House) Gloucester Street (HPS Desig ID: 11)
- 17 (Telford) Gloucester Street (HPS Desig ID: 9)
- 13 (Everton House) Gloucester Street ((HPS Desig ID: 12)
- 25 (Haddon House) Gloucester Street

5.11. As grade 4 buildings they are of the lowest significance value, but as the listing description for each states, they do make a contribution to the street scene (see Appendix 3).

5.12. There are also three Grade 4 listed buildings on Kensington Place:

- 31 Kensington Place (Desig ID: 26)
- 35 Kensington Place (Desig ID: 28)



- 37 Kensington Place (Desig ID: 27)

5.13. These will be impacted on by the new development which will be constructed opposite them. Like those on Gloucester Street they are of the low significance value, but do contribute to the street scene.

5.14. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century St Helier had expanded considerably and as part of this public amenities, notably parks and public gardens also developed. There are four gardens close to the Red Line Boundary – Parade Gardens at Grade 2 (HPS Desig ID: 32), Peoples Park at Grade 3 (HPS Desig ID: 33), Westmount Gardens and Lower Park at Grade 3 (HPS Desig ID: 34) and Victoria Park at Grade 3 (HPS Desig ID: 35).

5.15. The new hospital development will be visible from most aspects of these parks, albeit to a lesser extent from Victoria Park due to the proximity of the existing buildings (e.g. the Grand Hotel).

5.16. Views across to St Helier are however not considered as significant as the views to and from the coast and to and from Elizabeth Castle.

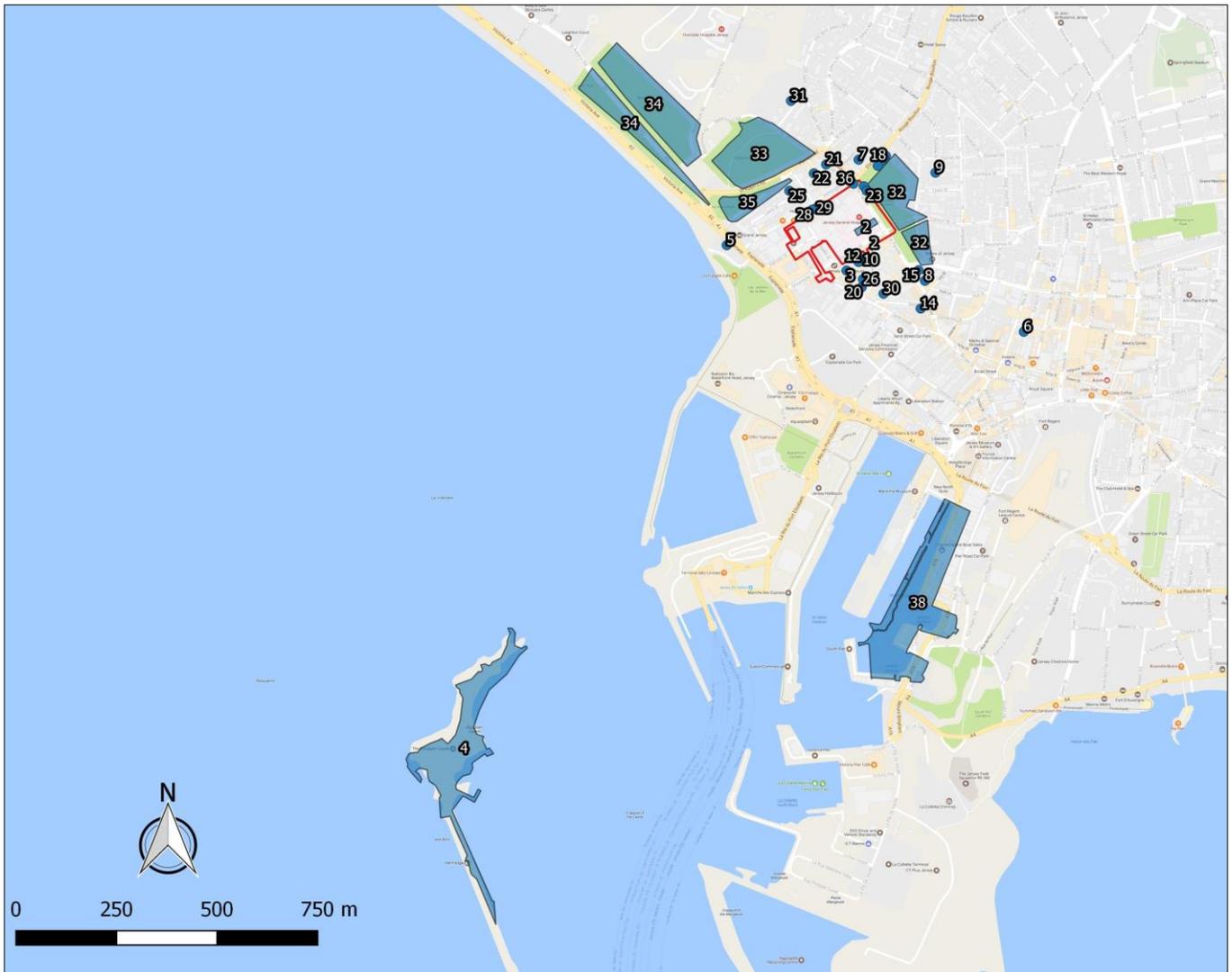


Figure 9: Designated Assets within the Study Area.

## Opera House

5.17. Aside from the General Hospital, the most significant building in close proximity to the Red Line Boundary is the Grade 2 Listed Opera House (HPS Desig ID: 3). It was built in 1899, following the destruction of the original Victorian theatre and burnt down again in May 1921, before being restored in 1922. The original Victorian theatre was named Cornwall's Royal Amphitheatre and Circus, built in 1865 ([jerseyoperahouse.co.uk](http://jerseyoperahouse.co.uk)).

5.18. The Opera House makes a positive contribution to the modern day street scene. However, when it was constructed the venue would have faced what became Newgate Street and therefore the prison. There is little in the architecture to suggest that views from the theatre were important, and early images of the building do not show balconies or viewing platforms.



5.19. Gloucester Street would have been the main thoroughfare affording access to the theatre and in regards to setting it is this vista that adds to the significance of the Opera House. Development in Newgate Street is not considered to have an affect the significance Opera House.



*Figure 10: Early depiction of the theatre before the 1899 renovations*



*Photo 7 Southwest view of 20<sup>th</sup> century Opera House.*



*Photo 8 Modern Street scene facing southwest along Gloucester Street. Opera House visible in the background. View from hospital lodge.*



## Jersey General Hospital – Origin and Development

5.20. The Grade 1 listed historic granite hospital is the third iteration of a building on the site (HPS Desig ID: 2).

5.21. The first hospital was built in 1765. In 1741 Marie Bartlett bequeathed the sum of 50,000 francs (10,000 for the building and 40,000 for maintenance) for the construction of a Poor House (Public Health Committee 1963) in her will:

*I bequathe to the Poore of Jersey on Honder livers Franche money to lche Parish to be distributed after my burial: I give morear to the Poore of the lland Fifteay thousand to beay a Reivenu to mantaigne the Poore that shall be Poiute in the House, wiche shall be Poore widows and Fatherlaise Childrane and Enchant Piple of the Illande, and shale alwise be quipe Foule; and shale the saide House be built in St. Tobins and everything be ordered as my Excrs hear after named and the Staites of the lland shall judge Fitting*

5.22. The delay between the issue of the will in 1741 and the building of the hospital in 1765 was partly due to legal wrangling, with the will contested on many counts 'by reason of the wrong spelling thereof and the many disputes among her relations' (Syvret and Stevens 1998: 187-188).

5.23. In her will, Marie Bartlett had insisted that the hospital be built at St Aubin, then the commercial capital of Jersey, but the States of Jersey, to whom the money had been bequeathed felt that the St Aubin site was unsuitable and that the hospital should be built in St Helier, which was growing in importance. Following protracted discussions with the executors of the Marie Bartlett's will, and the eventual referral to His Majesty in Council, a site was acquired from the Seigneur of Melèches, Philippe Bandinel on common land, or "sand hills" to the west of St Helier (Public Health Committee 1963; islandwiki: General Hospital; Syvret and Stevens 1998: 188).

5.24. The foundation stone for the new hospital was laid in 1765 and the building finished in 1768. It is likely that the original building differed slightly in design from subsequent hospitals on the site. An image from the La Ville de St Helier map 1785<sup>1</sup>, shows a two-storey building with two storey central porch. Although the construction is not easy to discern from the sketch; the depiction of possible string courses and parapet would suggest a stone building. A row of windows is depicted at roof level indicating a serviceable attic space.

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<sup>1</sup> Although the map is dated 1785 it almost certainly shows the original hospital prior to its destruction.  
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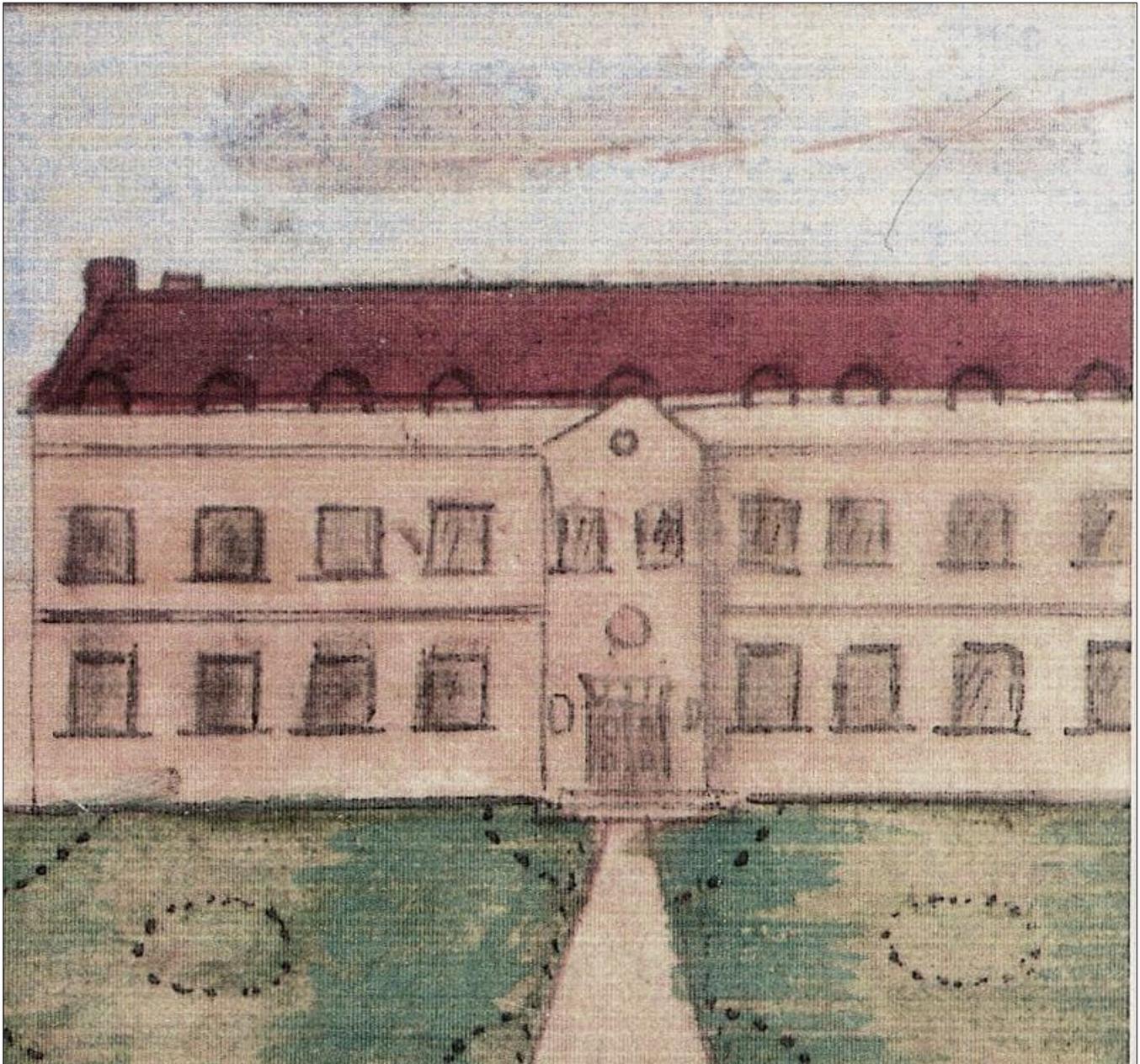


Figure 11: Drawing on the 1785 La Ville de St Helier map, showing the original hospital before it burnt down

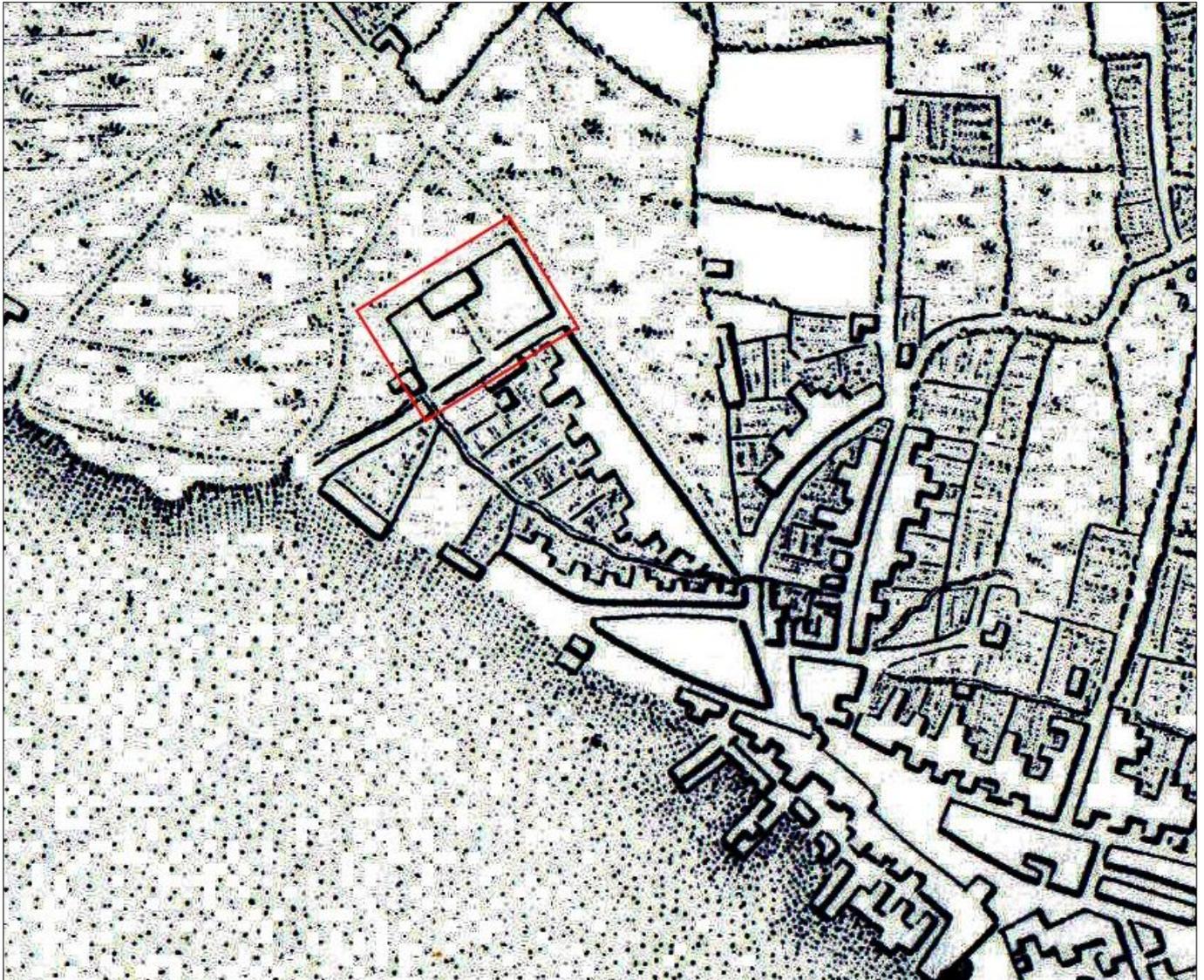
5.25. Coveted by the military, the hospital was requisitioned by General Conway in 1779 to accommodate garrison troops, but in 1783 two-thirds of the building was demolished when gunpowder exploded (Public Health Committee 1963; islandwiki: General Hospital). It took five years before the British Government paid the £2000 sum to rebuild it and it was not until 1793 that the island poor were able to make use of the new hospital (islandwiki: General Hospital). A series of other buildings associated with the hospital can be seen in the image and these are likely to have existed on the proposed new development location.

5.26. The new building retained the central porch and a south range was added, as shown on the 1800 La Ville de St Helier map (see Figure 7). The hospital was set back from the road within a walled



enclosure with what appear to be formally laid out gardens to its front (southeast) and rear (northwest).

5.27. Like its predecessor, the second hospital was set within grounds. The 1795 Richmond map<sup>2</sup> clearly shows the hospital building with a central path leading to the entrance and walled boundary enclosures. A series of buildings can be seen on the opposite side of Gloucester Street directly in front of the main access.



*Figure 12: Richmond Map of 1795 showing the hospital and its immediate setting*

5.28. The 1834 Le Gros map is particularly revealing for it places a chapel in the north range of the second hospital (a cross is clearly present).

<sup>2</sup> Surveyed 1790  
Heritage Planning Services Ltd

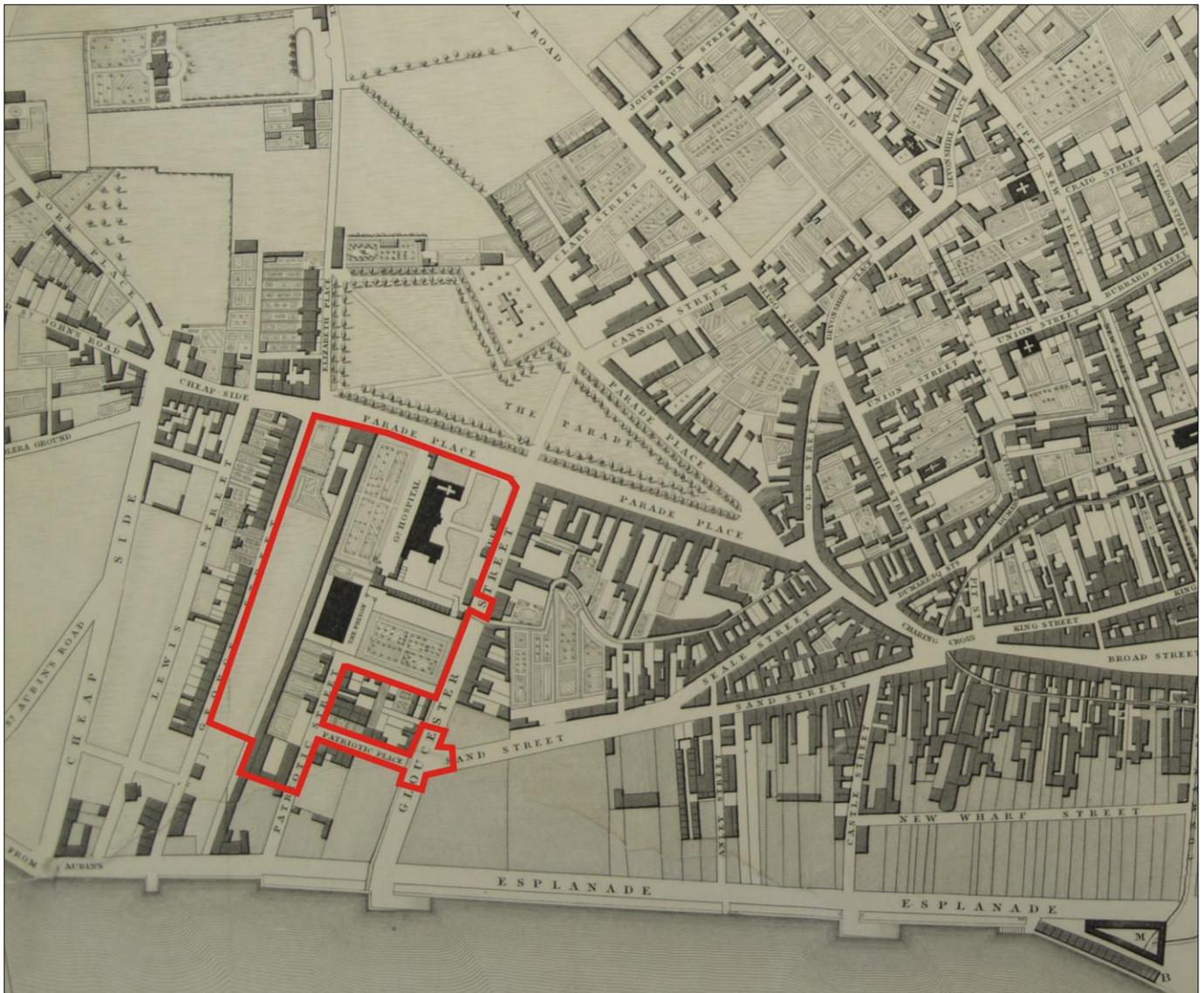


Figure 13: Le Gros map of 1834 showing hospital and chapel (Approximate location of red line boundary indicated).

5.29. In 1859 disaster struck again, as the rebuilt hospital burnt down for a second time. A newspaper article from the Illustrated London News reported:

*"On the night of Monday, the 18th ult, the General Hospital, Gloucester Street, Jersey, was almost totally destroyed by fire. At about half-past eleven smoke was perceived issuing from the roof, followed shortly after by flames. The inmates and servants of the establishment had all retired to rest, and it was with difficulty that they could be aroused. The first thought of Mr. Arthur, the governor, was to provide for the safety of the three hundred inmates who occupied the building; and, with the help of the servants and of several persons brought to the spot by the cries raised in town, the whole of the invalids were removed in safety. The "worst cases" were conveyed to the outhouses, but the greater part congregated in the garden, where they were supplied with blankets and other articles of covering.*

*"A large portion of furniture, bedding, and other effects were saved, as were likewise the portrait of the founder of the establishment, the record, and other valuable documents. Meanwhile the fire had made rapid progress, and had spread along the entire length of the roof, descending into the upper story. Several fire-engines were*



*shortly brought on the spot, but the fire spread with great rapidity in its downward course. From the first moment it was evident that the main building was doomed, and, consequently, the efforts of those employed were directed to protect the two wings, which had still remained intact. The communications were thereupon cut off, and the engines worked manfully. In a short time it was perceptible that the great body of water poured in at the gables had made an impression on the fire. At about five the fire was mastered, and all further apprehension had ceased. Happily, no lives were lost, nor did any accident of a serious nature occur."*



Figure 14: Scene of the burning hospital in 1859 (source: islandwiki: general hospital)

5.30. Work began on rebuilding the hospital on the same site in 1860 and it was formally opened on the 10<sup>th</sup> March 1863 (Public Health Committee 1963). The new hospital was designed by Thomas Gallichan and built by Messrs Le Gros & Le Cras. An entrance lodge was designed by Le Sueur and Bree and added in 1877.



*Photo 9 West facing view of 19<sup>th</sup> century lodge*

5.31. Although the second Hospital building had a chapel incorporated into the physical structure, the third building had the chapel to the northeast. The Grellier map of 1904 shows the location of this chapel to the west of the Parade. This chapel was still extant in the early 1980s, but was demolished when the Parade wing of the hospital was constructed. The granite bell tower from the 19<sup>th</sup> century chapel was relocated alongside the lodge in 1984.



*Photo 10 Relocated Bell Tower*

5.32. Although later rebuilding works may have impacted on below ground archaeology, it is possible that remnants of the two earlier hospital buildings still survive on site. They are likely to be truncated and therefore not worthy of in situ preservation, but should be recorded archaeologically.

### **Jersey General Hospital – Burials**

5.33. Whilst none of the maps indicate a burial ground associated with the poor house / hospital and chapel, it is possible that part of the site may have been used for this purpose and the survival of unmarked graves or charnel pits should not be ruled out.



### Jersey General Hospital and the Occupation

5.34. During the occupation of Jersey, the general hospital was billeted for the German armed forces. The occupying forces moved into the hospital on the same day as their occupation – 1<sup>st</sup> July 1940. By early 1941 German staff and patients had increased to a level where they took over the entire first floor of the hospital and from that time contact between German medical staff and their opposites on the civilian side ceased (Public Health Committee 1963). There is little to show radical changes being made to the hospital during this time and certainly the exterior remained relatively unaltered from the pre-war days.

### Jersey General Hospital - Mid to Late 20<sup>th</sup> century

5.35. In 1950, work began on a dedicated nurse accommodation and training block to the south of the main hospital building and to the east of Newgate Prison. This building later became known as Peter Crill House. Photographs of the building of this wing are enlightening for they show that the building did not involve deep foundations and as such there is the potential for survival of archaeological deposits.



Figure 15 northeast facing view of Grade 1 listed hospital during the construction of the Nurses home (source [www.theislandwiki.org](http://www.theislandwiki.org))

5.36. In the late 1970s, work commenced on a new Out-Patients department, short stay unit, health centre, psychiatric unit and extension to the School of Nursing on the site of the former Newgate Prison to the northwest of the original hospital building. This would later become the Gwyneth Huelin Wing.

5.37. By the 1980s a Private Patients Wing had been built to the east of the original hospital building and in the 1980s work began on the new wing on the Parade, the construction of which removed the chapel which had stood on the site since the rebuild of 1860.

### Setting of the General Hospital (1860)

5.38. The original building, due to its size and slightly elevated position, would have been a dramatic and poignant feature when looking west from St Helier. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the expansion of St Helier would have partly curtailed this relationship and by the time the third iteration of the hospital was built in 1860, much of Gloucester Street and the surrounding areas had been developed.



5.39. This mid-19<sup>th</sup> century setting is broadly retained in the existing street layout and would have been defined by an open aspect towards Gloucester Street and northeast towards the Parade. It is unlikely that the prison expansion had reached Gloucester Street at this time, and therefore views from the Hospital southeast towards the southern part of Gloucester Street would have been permissible.

5.40. The 19<sup>th</sup> century development added considerably to the street scene and visual relationship of the hospital. This includes the 1899 Opera House and the early 19<sup>th</sup> century town houses, numbers 13, 15, 17 & 19 Gloucester Street, along with the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century road layout which is still preserved in the Modern design.

### Newgate Prison

5.41. Throughout the Medieval period and until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, criminals had either been held at Mont Orgueil castle or occasionally in properties which owed *service de prisonniers*, where the accused were held until taken to court on a Saturday (Syvret and Stevens 1998: 166; islandwiki: prisons).

5.42. Following petition to the King, work began in 1688 on a dedicated prison at Charing Cross in St Helier (Syvret and Stevens 1998: 166), where it served as an unofficial entrance gate into the town, creating a gloomy tunnel below the gaol through which people would pass. The prison took its first inmates in 1693 and was finally finished in 1699.

5.43. However, by 1749 its condition was recorded as parlous with almost every door and window faulty and it was eventually demolished in 1811 (ibid).

5.44. A new prison was built at Newgate Street in 1812 (HPS Mon ID: 28), with prisoners kept at either the General Hospital or Elizabeth Castle in the intervening year (islandwiki: prisons).



Figure 16: Newgate Prison in 1825 (source: [www.theislandwiki.com/prisons](http://www.theislandwiki.com/prisons))



Figure 17: NNW facing view of Newgate Street Prison in 1964 © Jersey Evening Post



Figure 18: Newgate Prison (source: islandwiki: prisons)



Figure 19: Newgate Prison in the 1970s © JEP



5.45. Newgate Prison was orientated northwest – southeast and was accessed from Gloucester Street. The back of the plot was level with the terminal of Newgate Street. Plans of the 1886 site show three main blocks comprising the female house of correction with weaving area and adjacent male house of correction, with tread wheel, to the centre of the complex. The two were separated by the Matrons quarters and kitchen. To the northwest, a single block housed a punishment cell and debtors cells along with a chapel and infirmary cell. The Gaoler's House, stores and working cells were located to the northeast and a garden was located to the southeast.



*Figure 20: Demolition of Newgate Prison in 1975 with hospital chapel bell tower and Governor's house in the background © JEP.*

5.46. The Prison was partially demolished in the 1950's to make way for Peter Crill House, providing Nurses accommodation. This required the removal of the Male and Female correction houses and would have necessitated the alteration of the main entrance from Gloucester Street.



## 6. Conclusion

- 6.1. The study has shown that the Red Line Boundary is located within an area of significant archaeological activity dating from the Prehistoric Period to the Post Medieval. Sites within a 500m radius have revealed evidence of Late Bronze Age Activity and Iron Age settlement. Activity in this area appears to have continued into the Gallo-Roman period, with a coin hoard being recovered directly from within the Red Line Boundary. Occupation dating to this period has been discovered 250m from the Red Line Boundary. Evidence of settlement continues into the 7<sup>th</sup> century with the discovery of two Early Medieval buildings. The Study Area became increasingly developed into the Medieval period, with the northwest expansion of the town of St Helier, placing the Red Line Boundary within an area of urban development. This development has continued into the Post Medieval period with significant 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings sited on the proposed development area, including a chapel and early hospital / poor house, raising the potential for the location of burials or charnel pits within the Red Line Boundary.
- 6.2. With regards to the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the Red Line Boundary, it is considered that whilst remnants of the earlier phases of Post Medieval development have most likely been severely truncated by subsequent redevelopment in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, it is possible that Prehistoric to Medieval deposits will be encountered at depths exceeding 1m and therefore may be preserved. The potential to encounter archaeology dating from the Prehistoric to Medieval periods is therefore considered medium.

### Significance

- 6.3. Land within the Red Line Boundary retains its historical value, preserving important examples of work by influential architects whose buildings were prevalent in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century St Helier.
- 6.4. Culturally the hospital and gatehouse are representative of early medical treatment of the poor through a generous benefactor and the fact that the hospital is still servicing the town adds more weight to the significance of the heritage asset.
- 6.5. It is clear that the topographical setting of the heritage assets has been negatively impacted by the unsympathetic design of the high rise 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings that now occupy the southwest region of the Red Line Boundary and the northeast portion of the modern hospital site. This has had a significant impact on the scale of the surrounding streetscape. However, the relationship between



the gatehouse and the hospital has not been significantly compromised, as the intervisibility is maintained.

- 6.6. Despite the modern development of the site, the formal design and preservation of historic materials belonging to the hospital and gatehouse preserve the original character of Red Line Boundary.
- 6.7. Visually the Red Line Boundary façade is viewed from Gloucester Street, as in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This aspect is considered significant to the setting. There are no longer any significant views between the hospital and the Parade (including the Gardens) as these have been curtailed by late 20<sup>th</sup> century development, leaving only fleeting glances that do not add to the significance of the assets.
- 6.8. As a result, the hospital is no longer dominant within the streetscape, being dwarfed by 20<sup>th</sup> century design.



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<https://www.theislandwiki.org/>



## 8. Appendix 1: Gazetteer of archaeological events/investigations

HPS EV ID	Name	Description	HPS PRN
1	28-30 The Parade (site of Iron Stores), St Helier	15th century ridge and furrow plow soil recorded on what was marginal and common land at that time. Bears out difficulties recorded in the island towards the end of the 100 years' war.	156
2	Eagle tavern, Lempriere Street, St Helier	Excavations revealed blown sand deposits sealing humic layers, probably relating to 18th century garden material at 700mm below current ground level. The sand and humic layers were seen to seal a potential worn pebble surface at 1.5m below ground level. Although this was not dated as a result of the excavation a Medieval date cannot be ruled out	157



3	Old Street/31 The Parade, St Helier	<p>Excavated four times between 1973-1986. This site was trenched and later shut and reopened for excavation three times because it was required for use as a car park. Summary:</p> <p>(1) 18th century gardens of cottages on road, no's 13 and 13a, excavated.</p> <p>(2) Mid 13th century small domestic aisled hall found.</p> <p>(3) 7th century inhabited enclosure found, including edges of fields around. Followed by two sequential buildings, probably of turf, with wattle and daub lining enclosed within sand and turf ' boundary walls revetted with sea worn pebbles. Small wattle enclosures, cultivation, domestic animals and large Midden. A carbon 14 test was obtained from the animal bone.</p> <p>(4) In 1986 the 7th century land surface was again uncovered and pottery and environmental samples retrieved.</p> <p>(5) Late Iron age and Gallo-Roman Occupation evidence, (1st-3rd centuries AD) ,including Gallo-Roman bowl and amphora sherds.</p> <p>Environment - at first stable land surface in sand over marine sand, later blown dune sand. On edge of marsh.</p> <p>Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1976; p477. 1978; p135. 1980; p374. 1981; p22 &amp; 23. 1986: The Archaeology of the Channel Islands (ed.; Peter Johnston), 'A 13th century Aisled-Hall from St.Helier'. p148.</p>	159
4	The Parade, St Helier	<p>Excavated 1977; 1 trench.</p> <p>Section of a 14th century building found, probably a longhouse with a cobbled byre and a drain.</p>	160
5	29 Hue Street, St Helier	<p>Excavated 1974; 1 trench.</p> <p>A boundary wall built of dune turf and sand and revetted with sea worn pebbles uncovered together with medieval pottery.</p>	161
6	3 Old Street, St Helier	<p>excavated 1984; 2 trenches. No habitation before 18th century. Environment - beach sand. Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1985; p22.</p>	163



7	25 Hue Street	Trenches dug for samples of old land surface relating to the 13th century aisled hall found at Old street/the Parade  Palaeoenvironmental study. Environment - dune sand over peat.	164
8	Union street/Le Geyt street.	excavated 1974; 2 trenches in the marsh. No evidence. Water table at 1.8m.  Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1975; p320.	166
9	Dumaresq street	Large spread of cobbles sloping towards Dumaresq street.  Conditions wet at lower end. Depth 1.5m below road.  This is almost certainly the site of the Medieval water mill belonging to the abbey known to be somewhere close called La Moulin De L'Hermitage.  Environment - sand over peat.  Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1975; p319.	168
10	27 Union Street, St Helier	No 27: abandoned due to diseased animal carcass coated in lime taking up trench.  Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 19751 p321.	169
11	31 Union Street, St Helier	No 31: Contained material of the 15th and 16th century and which was later found to relate to the house of that date lying under no's 22 and 24 Hue street.  Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 19751 p321	170
12	22 and 24 Hue Street	Under a small petrol station converted from a 19th century cottage lay:  (1) 18th century cottage and cobbled yard built between 1710 and 1730 (date from clay pipes in wall and marked on map of 1737). (2) A building of 15th and 16th century date lying half under the road	171
13	Dumaresq street/ Hue street/ Union street.	In the centre of this area deep mechanical excavations were taking place for Hue court flats. A medieval building was seen in section. It was recorded and as much material as possible was retrieved from hearth and floor. Pottery indicated that it was 14th century  Environment - sand over peat.	173



14	Hue Cottages, Hue street	Traces of 14th, 15th and 16th century occupation found here which are likely to relate to the buildings discovered close by.  The land may have been cultivated until the 17th-early 18th century, it was built up in the later 18th century Water table at 1.5m. Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1972; p330-333.	174
15	Seaton Place	A little medieval pottery and 18th century material lying directly on sand. Environment - sand.	176
16	11 Seale Street	18th century material only lying directly on sand. Environment - sand. Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1973; p125.	177
17	Dumaresq street, De Gruchy's yard.	An agrarian level containing early 18th century finds was overlaid by mixed 18th/19th century household rubbish and rubble.  Water table at 2.8m.  Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1975; p320.	183
18	Rear of 58 King Street, St Helier	Demolition of a building dating to between 1700-1750 overlaying sand containing 16th century Beauvais pottery on traces of a clay spread. Sand below contained medieval pottery, bone, shell and charcoal.  Only limited space was available on this site due to the fact that the investigation was carried out whilst the building work was being done.  Environment - Sand.	184
19	Centre of 58 King Street, St Helier	14th century building found in centre of site, 15th-16th century building found nearby and 18th century building found on the road.  Environment - sand.  Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1978; p135.	185
20	Road edge at 58 King Street, St Helier	Under the marble slabs set in concrete of the shop entrance was a mixture of granite rubble and clay containing pots and glass (dates from 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries) together with ash and coal. This represented the demolition of an earlier building fronting the road. Underneath this lay the remains of the footing of this building and a clay spread or forecourt sloping downwards towards the edge of the road. Sand below contained medieval pottery.	186



21	Hilgrove Street/11 Bath Street Corner	During contractors work a 17th-18th century clay floor was identified at 3.0m depth. Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1973; p125	194
22	27-29 Broad Street	This work uncovered the Iron Age shoreline and a small structure built against a storm beach. Clay was used for a series of floors and to bond the walls. From the stone set hearth and pot-hole came early La Tene pottery and grains of carbonised '5 row' barley. The habitation had been partly washed out by the sea and rebuilt more than once making it likely that it was seasonally occupied.  There are 2 carbon 14 dates, both of 400 - 300 BC.  Environment - beach sand. Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1977; p20	209
23	19-21 Broad street	A search was made here for a continuation of the Iron age material found at 27-29 Broad street. At the same stratigraphic level a small quantity of the same pottery and some charcoal was found but no structures.  Environment - beach sand.  Societe Jersiaise Annual Bulletin: 1973; p125.	212
24	33-31 Commercial street	The 19th century seawall found at these points is still standing at no 33 and lies 3m below ground at nos. 11-9. A line drawn between these is certain to be the course of the wall, still intact below ground level.  The building of this sea defence enabled continuous rather than random house building to take place on the south side of Broad street. The wall is constructed from a 3m wide foundation base and is faced on both sides with dressed stone, the core is of granite rubble. Its distinctive shell mortar bonding can be followed in the wall as it runs inland at no.33.  No other vestiges of earlier walls have been found. The maps from 1691 to 1800 show open strand or individual walls and houses. Only a 1700 map names 'La muraille de la ville' as a wall running along the south side of Broad street but any early walls probably disappeared as the 19th century buildings went up.	213
25	11-9 Commercial street	The 19th century seawall found at these points is still standing at no 33 and lies 3m below ground at nos. 11-9. A line drawn between these is certain to be the course of the wall, still intact below ground level.  The building of this sea defence enabled continuous rather than random house building to take place on the south side of Broad street. The wall is constructed from a 3m wide foundation base and is faced on both sides with dressed stone, the core is of granite rubble. Its distinctive shell mortar bonding can be followed in the wall as it runs inland at no.33.  No other vestiges of earlier walls have been found. The maps from 1691 to 1800 show open strand or individual walls and houses. Only a 1700 map names 'La muraille de la ville' as a wall running along the south side of Broad street but any early walls probably disappeared as the 19th century buildings went up.	214
26	Devonshire Place,	18th and 19th century material only	229



	Axminster House		
27	The Former Sea Wall, Esplanade Car Park, St Helier	Two phase watching brief at the Esplanade Car Park revealed that the sea defence structure consisted of a mound or core of shale quarry rubbish upon which a sloping skin of granite blocks had been raised up on the seaward side.  No direct dating evidence was retrieved but the structure closely matches a plan dated to 1858.	234
28	66-72 The Espanade, St Helier	Watching brief on the Esplanade frontage and properties at 60 Kensington place and 14 Patriotic Street. Deposits of sand, thought to have formed naturally as dunes at 14 Patriotic Street, were overlain by varying types of modern levelling material.  Industrial activity of possible and probable 19th century date was found at 14 Patriotic Street, whilst a late 19th century well was found at Kensington Place, along with other features of a similar date.	235
29	The former Sea Wall, Esplanade Car Park (phase 2), St Helier	Two phase watching brief at the Esplanade Car Park revealed that the sea defence structure consisted of a mound or core of shale quarry rubbish upon which a sloping skin of granite blocks had been raised up on the seaward side.  No direct dating evidence was retrieved but the structure closely matches a plan dated to 1858.	236
30	27-28 The Esplanade and 3 La Rue des Mielles, St Helier, St Helier	A watching brief following the demolition and dismantling of standing buildings occurred and entailed observation of slab and obstruction removal.  The earliest structure seen was a substantial granite footing that supported a wall with a double doorway with lintel thresholds, along with other structural elements.  It has been conjectured that the remains date to 1829, but this has not been proved.  Other activity related to the 19th century development including land raising.	237
31	24 Lewis Street, St Helier	A watching brief took place on the initial groundworks of an intended building development on the site of a car park. An accumulation of sands, assumed to represent former dunes were overlain by 19th century features.  ABSJ 2016 (MOLA in Jersey): 732	238
32	De Gruchy's Department Store	A small evaluation trench and subsequent watching brief occurred at this site. Evaluation revealed a number of cut features including pits and a gully cut into underlying sand.  The watching brief revealed a surviving structure from which 4m of curved arched brickwork was removed	239



Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HPS Mon ID	Name	Description	Monument/Find Type	Period	From	To	HPS PRN
1	St Helier Gold Torque	The torc is a flange-twisted type made from a single bar of gold worked into a cruciform section and then twisted. It weighs 746g (Patton, 1987, 126) making it one of the largest torcs of this kind in existence.	Torc	Late Bronze Age	-1200	-700	6
2	Broad Street Iron Age settlement	A settlement site of the EIA (previously MIA), including a clay floor, postholes and a hearth. The pottery recovered from the site was closely similar to Breton examples and to graphite coated pottery from the Iron Age contexts at Mont Orgueil. The site was originally given a date range of 400-300 BC on the basis of the pottery. Radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal fragments from the hearth gave dates of 670-348 cal. BC (at 69.9%) and 544-354 cal.BC	Settlement	Early Iron Age	-670	-348	10
3	Iron Age pottery, 19-21 Broad Street, St Helier	A search was made here for a continuation of the Iron age material found at 27-29 Broad street. At the same stratigraphic level a small quantity of the same pottery and some charcoal was found but no structures.	Settlement	Early Iron Age	-670	-348	281
4	Multi-phase settlement, Old Street/31 The Parade, St Helier	(1) 18th century gardens of cottages on road, no's 13 and 13a, excavated.  (2) Mid 13th century small domestic aisled hall found.  (3) 7th century inhabited enclosure found, including edges of fields around. Followed by two sequential buildings, probably of turf, with wattle and daub lining enclosed within sand and turf ' boundary walls revetted with sea worn pebbles. Small wattle enclosures, cultivation, domestic animals and large Midden. A carbon 14 test was obtained from the animal bone.  (4) In 1986 the 7th century land surface was again uncovered and pottery and environmental samples retrieved.  (5) Late Iron age and Gallo-Roman Occupation evidence, (1st-3rd centuries AD) ,including Gallo-Roman bowl and amphora sherds.  Environment - at first stable land surface in sand over marine sand, later blown dune sand. On edge of marsh.	Settlement	Iron Age - Post Medieval	-56	1799	167
5	Coin Hoard, Jersey Hospital, The Parade	Hoard of 12 Roman coins found. Hoard includes coins of the Emperors Theodosius I, Constans and Constantius II. One of the coins was minted at Artes (France) and another at Constantinople (Istanbul) and a third at Alexandria (Egypt). The hoard was buried around AD 400	Coin Hoard	Roman	-56	410	215
6	14th century building, The Parade, St Helier	Section of a 14th century building found, probably a longhouse, with a cobbled byre and a drain.	Building	Medieval	1300	1399	172
7	14th century building, Centre of 58 King Street, St Helier	14th century building found	Building	Medieval	1301	1399	277



8	15/16th century material, 31 Union Street, St Helier	A house of 15th or 16th century date found underlying premises at 27 and 31 Union Street	House	Tudor	1400	1599	269
9	15/16th century and later 18th century buildings, 22 and 24 Hue Street	Under a small petrol station converted from a 19th century cottage lay: (1) 18th century cottage and cobbled yard built between 1710 and 1730 (date from clay pipes in wall and marked on map of 1737). (2) A building of 15th and 16th century date lying half under the road	House	Medieval-Georgian	1400	1800	270
10	Ridge and Furrow, 28-30 The Parade	15th century ridge and furrow	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	1401	1499	162
11	Boundary Wall, 29 Hue Street, St Helier	A boundary wall built of dune turf and sand and revelled with sea worn pebbles uncovered together with medieval pottery.	Wall	Medieval	1066	1540	175
12	Medieval land surface, 25 Hue Street	Old land surface relating to the 13th century aisled hall found at Old street/the Parade	Buried Land Surface	Medieval	1066	1540	211
13	Medieval building, Dumaresq street/ Hue street/ Union street.	A medieval building of probably 14th century date was identified along with a floor and hearth	Building	Medieval	1066	1540	271
14	Medieval occupation, Hue Cottages, Hue street	Traces of 14th, 15th and 16th century occupation found here which are likely to relate to the buildings discovered close by. The land may have been cultivated until the 17th-early 18th century, it was built up in the later 18th century.	Occupation Site	Medieval	1066	1540	272
15	Medieval pottery and 18th century material, Seaton Place	A little medieval pottery and 18th century material lying directly on sand.	Unstratified Material	Medieval	1066	1540	273
16	Medieval Water Mill, Dumaresq street	Large spread of cobbles sloping towards Dumaresq street. This is almost certainly the site of the Medieval water mill belonging to the abbey known to be somewhere close called La Moulin De L'Hermitage.	Mill	Medieval	1066	1540	292
17	16th century pottery beneath 18th century building, Rear of 58 King Street, St Helier	Demolition of a building dating to between 1700-1750 overlaying sand containing 16th century Beauvais pottery on traces of a clay spread. Sand below contained medieval pottery, bone, shell and charcoal.	Buried Land Surface	Georgian	1501	1750	276
18	16-19th century building, Road edge at 58 King Street, St Helier	Under the marble slabs set in concrete of the shop entrance was a mixture of granite rubble and clay containing pots and glass (dates from 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries) together with ash and coal. This represented the demolition of an earlier building fronting the road. Underneath this lay the remains of the footing of this building and a clay spread or forecourt sloping downwards towards the edge of the road. Sand below contained medieval pottery.	Building	Post Medieval	1540	1901	278
19	17th-18th century clay floor, Hilgrove Street/11 Bath Street Corner	17th-18th century clay floor identified during contractors' work.	Settlement	Georgian	1601	1799	279
20	18th century material, 11 Seale Street	18th century material only lying directly on sand.	Unstratified Material	Georgian	1700	1799	274



21	18th century Agrarian layer, Dumaresq street, De Gruchy's yard.	An agrarian level containing early 18th century finds was overlaid by mixed 18th/19th century household rubbish and rubble.	Buried Land Surface	Georgian	1701	1799	275
22	18th and 19th century material, Devonshire Place, Axminster House	18th and 19th century material only	Unstratified Material	Victorian	1701	1900	284
23	19th century Sea Wall, 33-31 Commercial street	The 19th century seawall found at these points is still standing at no 33 and lies 3m below ground at nos. 11-9. The building of this sea defence enabled continuous rather than random house building to take place on the south side of Broad street. The wall is constructed from a 3m wide foundation base and is faced on both sides with dressed stone, the core is of granite rubble. Its distinctive shell mortar bonding can be followed in the wall as it runs inland at no.33.	Wall	Victorian	1801	1900	282
24	19th century Sea Wall, 11-9 Commercial street	The 19th century seawall found at these points is still standing at no 33 and lies 3m below ground at nos. 11-9. The building of this sea defence enabled continuous rather than random house building to take place on the south side of Broad street. The wall is constructed from a 3m wide foundation base and is faced on both sides with dressed stone, the core is of granite rubble. Its distinctive shell mortar bonding can be followed in the wall as it runs inland at no.33.	Wall	Victorian	1801	1900	283
25	The Former Sea Wall, Esplanade Car Park, St Helier	Sea defence structure consisted of a mound or core of shale quarry rubbish upon which a sloping skin of granite blocks had been raised up on the seaward side.	Wall	Victorian	1801	1901	286
26	Industrial activity, 66-72 The Espanade, St Helier	Deposits of sand, thought to have formed naturally as dunes at 14 Patriotic Street, were overlain by varying types of modern levelling material. Industrial activity of possible and probable 19th century date was found at 14 Patriotic Street, whilst a late 19th century well was found at Kensington Place, along with other features of a similar date.	Industrial Activity	Victorian	1801	1900	287
27	19th century features overlying sand, 24 Lewis Street, St Helier	An accumulation of sands, assumed to represent former dunes were overlain by 19th century features.	Outbuilding	Victorian	1801	1900	290
28	Newgate Prison	Site of Newgate Prison, built in 1810	Prison	Georgian	1811	1975	268
29	Granite wall footing, 27-28 The Esplanade and 3 La Rue des Mielles, St Helier, St Helier	Substantial granite footing that supported a wall with a double doorway with lintel thresholds, along with other structural elements. It has been conjectured that the remains date to 1829, but this has not been proved.	Structure	Georgian	1829	1829	289
30	The former Sea Wall, Esplanade Car Park (phase 2), St Helier	Sea defence structure consisted of a mound or core of shale quarry rubbish upon which a sloping skin of granite blocks had been raised up on the seaward side. No direct dating evidence was retrieved but the structure closely matches a plan dated to 1858.	Wall	Victorian	1858	1858	288



31	Undated pits and a gully and a brick structure later repaired with cement, De Gruchy's Department Store, St Helier	Undated pits and a gully and a brick structure later repaired with cement.	Pit	Uncertain	- 999999999	2100	291
32	Trustee Savings Bank	Biozone TSB-1 shows a general but not dramatic decline in woodland during the initial stages of the sequence, followed by a rapid reduction in woodland by the middle of the sequence, which would correspond with a roughly Early Bronze Age date, c.1800BC or a little after.	Palaeoenvironmental Deposit	Early Bronze Age	-2600	- 1600	86
33	Trustee Savings Bank	Evidence for a rise in freshwater levels effecting the area. Biozone TSB-2 characterised by high frequencies of [aquatic] pollen and spores and occurred at a time when sea level was falling and freshwater wetland began to form at Le Marias de St Pierre.	Palaeoenvironmental Deposit	Uncertain	- 999999999	2100	87



Appendix 3: Gazetteer of Designated Heritage Assets

HPS Desig ID	Name	Description	Monument/Find Type	Period	From	To	Designations	Grade
1	St Helier	<p>The AS core of town has been defined through reference to fieldwork carried 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.</p> <p>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</p>	TOWN	MEDIEVAL	1066	1540	Area of Archaeological Potential	n/a
2	General Hospital (1860)	<p>Statement of Significance: An important example of a substantial mid 19th century general hospital typical of the period, retaining most historic features, with outstanding masonry work. The entrance lodge is an unusual building of high quality, retaining fine features in a muscular hybrid classical/neo-Norman style. Together a fine ensemble.</p> <p>Historic interest: Site of earlier C18 hospital, completed in 1768, which was destroyed by fire on 18th /19th July 1859. The foundation stone of the new hospital was laid on 16th October 1860, the official opening ceremony taking place on 10th March 1863. The original purposes of the building were as a Union and Hospital for the poor. The hospital was designed by architect Thomas Gallichan - the builders Messrs Le Gros &amp; Le Cras. The Entrance Lodge was added in 1877 to designs by Le Sueur &amp; Bree. The granite bell tower from the original (demolished) hospital chapel was relocated alongside the lodge in 1984.</p> <p>External Description: A dignified principal front to Gloucester St.: 3 storey, semi-basement; 2:6:3:6:2 bays, outer pair of bays and central 3 bays projecting. Roof behind granite parapet and moulded granite cornice. Front/south elevation: small granite rock-faced blocks above massive dressed blocks to semi-basement; dressed granite surrounds to openings and quoins: long and shortwork blocks in Gibbsian style; blockwork string courses linking tops of keystones to each storey. Central bay pedimented with a clock; central round-arched doorway at piano nobile level up granite steps, recessed, double timber doors, each 3 panel, fanlight, large keystone holding armorial shield with 3 lions; inscription over portico: 'Hopital General, Fonde 1765, Reonstruit 1860'. Arched windows, imposts at 1st floor linked by moulded string course. Rear/north elevation: 3 storey, 1:3:5:1:5:3:1 bays; granite block string course to parapet. Coursed granite</p>	GENERAL HOSPITAL	VICTORIAN	1860	1900	Listed Building	1



		<p>rubble, openings dressed with granite blocks in long and short work, also as quoins to projecting bays 2 and 18. Small doorway to bay 4 from east. Round-arched windows, some timber sashes 8 pane (4/4), no horns, most pvc; 2 Venetian stair windows to centre bay at 1st &amp; 2nd floor levels with tripartite doorway at ground floor, elongated round-arched windows to end bays and lighting stairs in bays 4 &amp; 15 from east. Apparent extension, in similar style, to northeast corner of building. On the roadside is an Entrance Lodge, which originally fronted formal gardens providing a setting to the main hospital building. The lodge is single storey, 1:3:1. Pitched slate roofs, granite copings and chimneys to either end of central block. Front/south elevation: to central block coursed small rock-faced grey granite, larger dressed pink granite blocks as quoins in long and short work; to wings blank uncoursed orange granite rubble curving down to outer corners as screen, part of former high boundary wall flanked by gateways, now reduced to low wall. Central full height entrance arch, timber 6 panel pair of doors, carved as a piece as a single arch with Italianate arches in relief; subsidiary arches, timber door to each in similar but simpler style as entrance arch; all 3 arches topped by rather surprising billet mouldings with projecting keystone in neo-Norman style; machicolation with quatrefoil motif below stepped parapet of 3 narrow granite courses. Rear/west elevation: similar materials as central front block across elevation including lower recessed wings, rusticated voussoirs to central full height arch and flanking louvred subsidiary openings; timber sashes to wings: round-arched, 4 pane (2/2), horns. Side/north and south elevations: central doorways to wings, rusticated voussoirs, each a timber plank door, that to south has round quadripartite glazed panel to top of door. Granite freestanding bellcote and bell to south. Low granite rubble boundary wall to street.</p> <p>Internal Description: Principal features of historic interior and layout survive. Central entrance hall with pilasters and coffered ceiling, leading through to principal granite staircase, which rises either side of original lift shaft (now enclosed). A spine corridor runs the length of the building, with internal masonry walls rising to attic level. There is brick vaulting to each floor level. At either end of the building is a secondary staircase (originally for the separate male and female wings of the hospital) with granite steps to basement level, and metal steps to the upper floors; continuous handrail and solid balustrade with arcaded design. High quality interior masonry work particularly evident in the stair halls, including tripartite archways. Granite steps lead down to a semi-basement level, with store rooms off to front side of the building. Attic level retains original 1860s clock mechanisms; principal roof trusses with metal strapping. Roof re-slatted in 1990s.</p>						
3	Jersey Opera House	Statement of significance: A building of the best period of theatre and opera house design, which is comparable with good examples of the 1980s elsewhere in the British Isles. The only theatre of this period on the island, and a fine example of its type.	OPERA HOUSE	EARLY 20TH CENTURY	1900	1922	Listed Building	2



		<p>Historic interest: Original Victorian theatre destroyed by fire on the 28 March 1899. Adolphus Curry designed the new theatre The Opera House which opened on the 9th July 1900. The grand re opening performance was Sydney Grundys The Degenerates starring Lillie Langtry who had curtailed her holidays to have the honour of being the first performer to tread the new boards. Fire struck again in May 1921 when the auditorium was severely damaged. Reconstruction to designs by Jesty &amp; Baker in 1922. In January 1997 the theatre closed for a major restoration project. The new theatre opened its door on the 9th July 2000.</p> <p>External Description: 4 storey, 2:3:2 bays. Lead attic roof, pitched, gable to street. Front/north elevation: render with raised hoods, applied ornament, moulded string courses to each floor, raised architrave to central doorways. Main timber double doors (replacement) to 3 central bays, upper panels glazed, over lights; side doorways to outer bays, east with similar door and 1 over light, opposite to west blank, framed by moulded string course; canopy on very heavy consoles as balcony, name on 2 ribbons applied to front saying Opera House. 1st floor: French window openings to balcony enclosed by late C20 glazed canopy, flanked to outer bays by elliptical oculi with applied ornament; above the French window openings to balcony enclosed by late C20 glazed canopy, flanked to outer bays by elliptical oculi with applied ornament; above the French window openings to 2nd floor: radial recesses pierced by five circular oculi with applied ornament, foliate and scrolled keystone supporting central array of applied petals; outer bays divided by pilasters rising to subsidiary open pediments above coulee; central attic with semi-circular windows rising to balustrade, datestone '1900' and topped by a triangular pediment.</p>						
4	Elizabeth Castle & Hermitage	<p>Statement of significance: The significance of Elizabeth Castle is in its long associations with the history of the States of Jersey and the conflicts between England, France and, latterly, Germany, which are reflected in its fabric, as well as its landscape contribution to St Aubin's Bay and the south coast of the island. The castle is a major monument, combining a great many unique archaeological and architectural features with its special historical significance.</p> <p>Historic interest: The castle is the site of the Abbey (later Priory) of St Helier (1155) and a major example of Tudor (1551) and later fortification.</p> <p>External Description: Originally founded as an Abbey in 1155, the castle site has undergone numerous and extensive alterations and incorporates examples of military architecture and associated structures from the Tudor period to the Second</p>	CASTLE	ELIZABETHAN	1558	1603	Listed Building	1



		World War. The site now comprises an Upper Ward (containing upper and lower Keeps and associated buildings, including 2 examples of surviving 16th century houses), a Lower Ward (principally C18 barracks, magazines and storehouses set around a parade ground) and an Outer Ward - all connected by a series of gates. The whole is contained within defensive walls that incorporate various batteries, bastions and gun casemates. The Hermitage chapel is situated on a separate rocky outcrop reached via a breakwater. It is believed to have been occupied in the sixth century by the hermit Helibert - who later became St Helier - and a small chapel was built here in the twelfth century. At the base of the rock are the remains of a tri-apsidal chapel dating to the ninth or tenth century AD - the oldest ecclesiastical remains in Jersey and the Channel Islands.						
5	German Occupation Site: Casemate, R.N. Grand Hotel, Esplanade	<p>Statement of significance Part of an integrated network of German defensive structures constructed in Jersey during the Second World War, more widely part of the Atlantic Wall. Part of St Aubin's bay defences.</p> <p>Historic interest Part of an integrated network of German defensive structures constructed in Jersey during the Second World War, more widely part of the Atlantic Wall. Part of R.N. Grand Hotel</p> <p>External Description Casemate for 4.7cm Czech anti-tank gun with Tobruk used for tank turret. Use of granite to face casemate</p> <p>Internal Description Partially converted to public toilet. Remainder used as storeroom.</p>	ANTI TANK GUN EMPLACEMENT	SECOND WORLD WAR	1939	1945	Listed Building	2
6	16 New Street, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance An important example in Jersey of a restored early Georgian town house, which retains its character and many historic features of interest from various periods of its historical development.</p> <p>Historic interest NTFJ research shows that the house was built c.1730 by Philippe Patriarche. Designed in the English manner, reflecting a move away from French fashion towards simple straight-topped windows and doorways, laid out symmetrically. House acquired by the Journeaux family in 1787. Eventually acquired by A. De Gruchy shopkeepers in 1864. Used as the Liberty Gentlemen's Club 1870-1909, then rented to YMCA until 1964. Building used as shop store and increasingly neglected until the Merchant Retail Group gifted the house to The National Trust for Jersey in 2003.</p> <p>External Description 2-storey (with attic), 5-bay. Welsh slate roof, set back behind parapets to</p>	TOWN HOUSE	GEORGIAN	1730	1830	Listed Building	2



		<p>front and rear. 3 gabled dormers to the west and east slopes. Tall six-flue chimney stacks to north and south gables, rendered brick with cornice. Main facade (east) rendered and lime washed, scored in imitation of ashlar masonry, with raised quoins and window voussoirs over roughly coursed granite rubble, granite ashlar dressings with some brick around minor surrounds. Portland limestone sills. Double hung timber sashes (6/6). Doric plastered door case with over light and narrow flanking lights. Restored front garden (2000s) with ironwork railings and gate.</p> <p><b>Internal Description</b> Restored interior retains historic plan and many original features. Mahogany dog-leg staircase with decorated risers and square newel posts; flat moulded caps, heavy hand rail, mahogany string with bold bun-moulding, Elm treads. Six-panel doors with moulded architraves. Hallway has dividing wooden screen made from a Georgian pediment and Victorian flanking panels (originally door over lights). Early C19 timber chimney piece in the family dining room (now shop) with convex reeded pilasters and bullseye roundels. Front study includes a fine classical C18 Georgian chimney piece with fluted pilasters, step-moulded capitals and bun-moulded lintel. Early C19 fireplace in the dining room, with bold barley-twist pilasters and lintel, lions head medallions and finely moulded mantelshelf. The right-hand window in this room is the only original sash to survive from 1730. First floor drawing room has mid-C18 chimney piece in the south wall with pedimented overmantle, bun-moulded frieze and fluted twin-pilasters flanking a central panel. Walls fully panelled with moulded plaster cornice. The French marble fire surround and more slender sash windows date from the Regency period. The northern chimney piece is flanked by tall, fluted pilasters standing on classical bases, large panel above with bun-mould frieze. On this floor is a broad, elliptical, roll-moulded arch springing from roll-moulded responds with carved impostes and circular bases (Edwardian baroque detailing of early 1900s). in the rear rooms are further features including an early C19 fireplace with bun-moulded pilasters and lintel, bullseye roundels and cast-iron grate; and a panelled overmantle and mid-C19 grate.</p>						
7	Glenrest, Elizabeth Lane, St Helier	<p><b>Statement of significance</b> Significant as one of the earliest surviving properties in town, with circa 17th century origins, maintaining some original features and historic character.</p> <p><b>Historic interest</b> Circa C17 origins, with C19 phase.</p> <p><b>External Description</b> A cluster of adjoining buildings of various phases from circa C17 to C19, including a house aligned NE-SW with prominent dressed granite gable chimney with thatch stones, and dressed stone openings; a 3-bay, 2 storey</p>	TOWN HOUSE	GEORGIAN	1603	1801	Listed Building	3



		rubble granite cottage facing NE at right angles to the road; and a 3-bay, 2-storey rendered building with hipped pantile roof facing Elizabeth Lane.						
8	8 The Parade, St Helier	<p><b>Statement of significance</b> A shop with associated warehouse and lane of early C19 origins, which are a surviving example of the town tradition of lanes and outbuildings behind street frontages.</p> <p><b>Context Group</b> Part of domestic-scaled group fronting The Parade which gives a distinct character to this area. The warehouse is glimpsed through the archway.</p> <p><b>Historic interest</b> A shop with associated warehouse and lane of early C19 origins. The 1834 Le Gros map shows the buildings and the throughway - which was then the original entrance to Somerset Place (the current entrance now located to the south). An example of the town tradition of lanes and outbuildings behind street frontages. Part of a domestic scaled group facing The Parade which gives a distinct early C19 character to this approach to town.</p> <p><b>External Description</b> 2 storey, 3 bay shop with integral throughway, leading to 7 bay, 2 storey warehouse at rear. The principal (east) elevation of the shop fronts The Parade. Pitched pantile roof with two modern dormers. Upper floor rendered with 2 pane (1/1) timber frame flat arched sash windows with horns. A modern shop front replaces the original central doorway and ground floor window. Throughway to right, with boxed-in archway, and stone cobbled lane (covered with rough concrete). To rear (at right angle to shop) is warehouse building, constructed of a mix of random granite and squared stone with long irregular quoins (possibly re-cycled). Window and door dressings in red brick (lower windows partially blocked with modern brickwork). The 2 westernmost bays appear to be a later addition, constructed of darker rubble stone.</p>	SHOP	VICTORIAN	1800	1834	Listed Building	3
9	Swiss Cottage	<p><b>Statement of significance</b> One of a row of rare early 19th century cottages, with some external features surviving.</p> <p><b>Context Group</b> One of a terrace of 4 early C19 cottages.</p> <p><b>Historic interest</b> One of a row of rare early C19 cottages. Part of a row of cottages shown on the 1834 Le Gros map. Originally faced a rear lane (known as Covent Garden Lane).</p> <p><b>External Description</b></p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1800	1834	Listed Building	3



		Mid-terrace, end of row of 4 similar cottages, 2 storey, 3 bay. Shallow pitched slate roof, large rendered chimney stack offset from centre above front elevation. Front/west elevation: render in ashlar effect, timber plank door offset from centre, boot scraper inset to south. Replacement windows, timber plank shutters. Rear (east) elevation (formerly front elevation) reached via lane off Poonah St.						
10	17 (Telford) Gloucester Street	<p>Statement of significance: Early 19th century town house, one of a mirrored pair with no 19, within longer group of 7, some external features surviving, of significance as part of the terrace for the streetscape contribution.</p> <p>Historic interest: Part of a row of 7 similar houses which are shown as partially completed on Jersey magazine map of 1810 - shown as completed on 1834 Le Gros map. 3rd storey added circa late C19.</p> <p>External Description: 3 storey, 3 bay. Pitched slate roof, raised to rear. Front/north elevation: render in ashlar effect, raised rusticated vermiculated lintels to ground and 1st floor. 2nd floor later addition, with windows out of alignment. Replacement door to west, elaborate console bracket, grape motif, hipped hood. Replacement windows, pairs of leaf pattern brackets below sills except 2nd floor. Scrolled iron brackets project from 1st floor windows.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1800	1834	Listed Building	4
11	19 Gloucester Street	<p>Statement of significance: Early 19th century town house, one of a mirrored pair with no 17, within longer group of 7, some external features surviving, of significance as part of the terrace for the streetscape contribution.</p> <p>Historic interest: Part of a row of 7 similar houses which are shown as partially completed on Jersey magazine map of 1810 - shown as completed on 1834 Le Gros map. 3rd storey added circa late C19.</p> <p>External Description: 3 storey, 3 bay. Pitched slate roof, large dormer to rear. 2nd floor later addition. Front/north elevation: render in ashlar effect with raised rusticated vermiculated lintels to ground and 1st floor. Replacement door to east, elaborate console bracket, grape motif, hipped hood, vermiculated panel below. Timber round-headed sash windows to ground and 1st floor, 2 pane (1/1), pairs of leaf pattern brackets below sills; 2nd floor replacement windows.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1810	1834	Listed Building	4
12	15 (Taunton House) Gloucester Street	<p>Statement of significance: Early 19th century house, with a very good coupled pair of open pedimented door cases, fluted pilasters incorporating rare scallop shell and ball ornaments. Streetscape value.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1810	1834	Listed Building	4



		<p>Historic interest: Part of a row of 7 similar houses which are shown as partially completed on Jersey magazine map of 1810 - shown as completed on 1834 Le Gros map. 3rd storey added circa late C19.</p> <p>External Description: 3 storey, 3 bay. Pitched slate roof, small rendered chimney to south. 2nd floor later addition. Front/north elevation: re-rendered. Doorway to east, timber door, 4 panel, upper 2 glazed, side light, over light, timber door case, 1 of a joined pair with no. 13 to east: fluted squared pilasters, projecting hood: open pediment overhanging unusual delicate carved shell motifs below triplets of brackets flanked by balls, also at tops of pilasters supporting hood. Timber sashes, 2 pane (1/1), no horns, shutter hinges.</p>						
13	13 (Everton House_ Gloucester Street	<p>Statement of significance Early 19th century house, with a very good coupled pair of open pedimented door cases, fluted pilasters incorporating rare scallop shell and ball ornaments. Streetscape value.</p> <p>Historic interest Part of a row of 7 similar houses which are shown as partially completed on Jersey magazine map of 1810 - shown as completed on 1834 Le Gros map.</p> <p>External Description 2 storey, 3 bay. Pitched slate roof, 2, C20 small dormers. Front/north elevation: render in ashlar effect, timber all replaced in sensitive manner. Doorway to west, timber door, 4 panel, upper 2 glazed, side light, tripartite over light; timber door case, 1 of a joined pair with no. 15 to west: fluted squared pilasters, projecting hood: open pediment overhanging triplets of brackets flanked by balls, also at tops of pilasters supporting hood; lacks unusual delicate carved shell motifs below seen on original hood surviving to no. 15. Timber sashes, 2 pane (1/1), no horns. Rear/East elevation: Slate roof with large box dormer. Painted plain render finish. Windows pvc.</p> <p>Internal Description The interior of the property is not of interest. Side entrance passage, double pile, rear extension, rear yard. The only original early C19 interior feature visible is the staircase. The wide painted doglegged staircase has a round handrail, turned balusters, and bat-shaped newel posts c1850 to first floor level only, this has been grafted onto the c1820's original staircase with flat topped handrail, stick balusters, and both bat and baton turned newels posts.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1810	1834	Listed Building	4
14	13 Seale Street, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance Early 19th century cottage retaining simple low proportions and detailing, of</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	GEORGIAN	1820	1830	Listed Building	3



		<p>group value with no.15.</p> <p>Context Group Part of group with no.15.</p> <p>Historic interest Early C19 - circa 1820s.</p> <p>External Description Mid terrace cottage. 2 storeys, 2 bays. C20 roof light. Slate roof, rendered copings and rendered in ashlar effect walls, rendered end stack on east gable. Entrance to right W, has C20 door and over light. C20 window to left of door and 2 similar first floor windows. Render with stepped voussoir effect.</p> <p>Internal Description Previous assessment (2000) records a staircase with plain, square stick balusters and an elegant, turned, urn shaped newel post, of about 1820.</p>						
15	11 The Parade	<p>Statement of significance Circa 1830 building with surviving example of the town tradition of lanes and outbuildings behind street frontages.</p> <p>Context Group Contributes to The Parade's historic character of traditional pantiled roofs and domestic scale buildings.</p> <p>Historic interest The two plots of Nos.11 and 12 are shown on the Le Gros map of 1834. The houses perhaps date from around 1830.</p> <p>External Description One of a pair with No.12. 2 storey plus attic, 3 bay. Front (east) elevation: pitched pantile roof with full width modern box dormer. Wall rendered to ashlar effect. 3 no. 4 pane (2/2) timber frame sash windows with horns. Timber shopfront (possibly older woodwork boxed in). To the side is a wide doorway with two panelled door with vertical central beading, additional vertical fixed side panel to left, panelled door case and a squat multi pane over light. A door leads through to a granite paved yard beyond. At right angles to, and adjoining the main house is an eight bay, two storey, lean-to, pantiled wing which forms two cottages.</p>	TOWN HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1830	1834	Listed Building	3
16	8 Elizabeth Place, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance Part of circa 1830 terrace of houses, with original features and character remaining.</p> <p>Historic interest</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1834	1834	Listed Building	3



		<p>Early C19. Row of houses shown on Le Gros Map 1834.</p> <p><b>External Description</b>  Mid terrace, 2 storey with attic and half basement, 3 bay. Slate pitched roof, rendered facade in ashlar effect. Front (east) elevation: Two box roof dormers, C20 pvc windows. 1st and ground floor 2 pane (1/1) sashes with horns. Half basement C20 pvc windows. All windows with exaggerated vermiculated keystones and stepped lintels. Steps with railings up to arched doorway, with fanlight. 4 panelled door with glazed upper panels. C20 door under stairs at basement level. Property fronted by low rendered wall with simple iron railings and gate.</p>						
17	4-5 Elizabeth Place, St Helier	<p><b>Statement of significance</b>  One of a pair of early C19 terraced houses, part of a larger terrace, which retain some original exterior features. The few remaining internal features are of high quality and date from about 1830.</p> <p><b>Historic interest</b>  Early C19. Row of houses shown on Le Gros Map 1834.</p> <p><b>External Description</b>  Mid terrace, 2 storey with attic and half basement, 6 bay. Slate pitched roof, rendered facade. Front (east) elevation: Box roof dormers, C20 windows. 1st and ground floor 2 pane (1/1) sashes with horns. Half basement C20 windows. Steps with railings up to 2 central arched doorways with glazed over lights. Property fronted by low rendered wall with simple iron railings. Rear (west) elevation: No 5: Rendered with pitched slate roof, first bay has 12 pane ( 6/6) sash windows on ground and first floors. Dormer window with single sash window. Service wing: 12 pane, (6/6) sash windows on north side, adjoining later lean-to extension. No 4 has restricted view. Rendered. Service wing has pitched roof with chimney stack and one single sash window</p> <p><b>Internal Description</b>  Former guest house, now mainly unoccupied lodging house. Both properties are double pile with side passage. No 5: Fire doors throughout whole property. Front Reception Room: much-later tiled fireplace. Blocked doorway into this room, reed moulded architrave intact. Pair of 6-panelled dining dividers within reed moulded architrave which matches the door frames of ground and first floor rooms. Panelled window shutters on both windows. Very few features survive in first floor rooms except for picture rails. Pair of cupboard recesses in rear bedroom. Under eaves cupboard doors in attic bedroom. No 4: Decorative ceiling plasterwork and rounded arch with C20 added glazed door in hallway. Mahogany staircase with turned newel post mainly covered with panels. Very few original features observed in whole of property</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1834	1901	Listed Building	3



18	7 Elizabeth Place	<p>Statement of significance A good example of an early C19 terraced town house, which has group value and retains some original features.</p> <p>Context Group one of a terrace</p> <p>Historic interest Early C19. Row of houses shown on Le Gros Map 1834.</p> <p>External Description Mid terrace, 2 storey with attic and half basement, 3 bay. Slate pitched roof, rendered facade in ashlar effect. Front (east) elevation: Two box roof dormers, C20 pvc windows. 1st and ground floor 2 pane (1/1) sashes with horns. Half basement C20 pvc windows. All windows with exaggerated vermiculated keystones and stepped lintels. 1st and ground floor shutters. Steps with railings up to arched doorway, with fanlight. Moulded door case, exaggerated vermiculated keystone, voussoirs. Door not visible, behind curtain across doorway. Property fronted by low rendered wall in ashlar effect with simple iron railings and gate.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1834	1834	Listed Building	3
19	9 Elizabeth Place, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance Part of circa 1830 terrace of houses, with original features and character remaining.</p> <p>Historic interest Early C19. Row of houses shown on Le Gros Map 1834.</p> <p>External Description Mid terrace, 2 storey with attic and half basement, 3 bay. Slate pitched roof, rendered facade. Front (east) elevation: Two box roof dormers, C20 pvc windows. 1st and ground floor 2 pane (1/1) sashes with horns. Half basement C20 pvc windows. All windows with exaggerated keystones. Steps with railings up to arched doorway, fanlight. 4 panelled door with glazed upper panels. C20 door under stairs at basement level. Property fronted by low rendered wall with simple iron railings and gate.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1834	1834	Listed Building	3
20	26 Seaton place	<p>Statement of significance A good example of a town house which just post dates the 1834 Le Gros map and which retains its essential form and character, with some renewed features.</p> <p>Historic interest Number 26 was not yet built when Le Gros produced his 1834 map. But neighbouring buildings numbers 20-24 (since demolished) are marked. These were of very similar design and help date the building to the mid-late 1830's.</p>	TOWN HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1834	1840	Listed Building	3



		<p>External Description Town house, now offices. End of terrace. 2 storeys plus attic, 3 bays. Slate roof, render in ashlar effect walls, render coping, rendered end stack on W. Entrance on east has C 20 door with geometrical over light and moulded cornice hood on decorated console brackets. 2 sashes to left W 12 pane (6/6) with horns. 3 similar windows to first floor. All windows have render effect vermiculated keystones with stepped voussoirs. 2 boarded up dormers. 2 ground floor windows have broken glass panes. East gable has ends of 4 stone beams projecting about a foot.</p>						
21	The New Park, Pierson Road, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance A good example of a late C19 mansard roof style property, on a prominent corner plot which retains many original features</p> <p>Historic interest Late C19 public house</p> <p>External Description Corner plot, 2 storey plus attic, 3 bay. Front(west) elevation: slate mansard roof, gabled dormers with moulded festoon on gables, 2 pane (1/1) sash. Lined rendered facade, rusticated quoins. 1st floor 2 pane (1/1) sashes with exaggerated keystones. Ground floor: central 4 panelled door, glazed upper panels, over light with C20 vent. Two 2 pane (1/1) sash windows with shutters. South elevation: gable end with 2 pane(1/1) sash windows with exaggerated keystones on 1st and 2nd floor. Ground floor: 3 unsympathetic C20 windows, 4 panelled door with console brackets, granite steps. Mansard slate roof, 2 roof dormers with 2 pane (1/1) sashes, rendered facade, rusticated quoins, 1st floor windows with 2 pane (1/1) sashes with exaggerated keystones and horns, ground floor: 3 pane window with exaggerated keystones, 2 pane (1/1) sash with horns and shutters, 2 leaved door with over light and console brackets.</p> <p>Internal Description Mahogany staircase with turned balusters and newel post at rear of ground floor</p>	PUBLIC HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	3
22	13 (Park Lodge), Pierson Road, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance Mid C19 villa which retains its historic character with some original features and an interesting interior plan.</p> <p>Historic interest Mid C19 villa</p> <p>External Description 2 storey, 3 bays (canted) extending to rear. Front(west) elevation: slate hipped roof, rendered facade. First floor: tripartite window with arched</p>	VILLA	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	3



		<p>central pane; flanking arched head windows. Cast iron balcony running along whole of 1st floor. Ground floor: 4 panelled door, glazed upper panels; French window. Replacement window fittings. Side bay with garage door. Property fronted by rendered wall, granite copings, iron railings and gate. North elevation includes water pump set within wall recess.</p> <p>Internal Description Side entrance passage, double pile, rear service area. The open mahogany staircase has a round handrail returning in a horizontal spiral and (unusual) segmental balusters c. 1855. A number of mid-late C19 chimney pieces exist, their grates are boarded over. There is an under-stair door of 3 fielded panels c. 1800 (a likely reuse). The upper rooms are divided with tongue/groove partitioning, the ceiling is hipped, with (interestingly) exposed rafters resting on cleats, a large late C19 rosette resides centre ceiling.</p>						
23	2 Edward Place	<p>Statement of significance One of a terrace of 3 substantial mid 19th century houses, which retain original features and contribute to the streetscape.</p> <p>Context Group One of 3 remaining from a terrace of good quality on the perimeter of the Parade Gardens. Provides important visual closure when approached from Elizabeth Place.</p> <p>Historic interest Part of mid C19 terrace of houses</p> <p>External Description 3 storey plus attic, 3 bay. Front (east) elevation: pitched slate roof with brick chimney and small box dormer. Wall rendered to ashlar and keystone effect with vermiculated keystones. Replacement window to dormer. 3 no. 6 pane (3/3) timber frame sash windows with horns to second floor and 3 no. 12 pane (6/6) to first floor. Modern ground floor window and door with cornice bracket. Rear (west) elevation: not all visible. Small box dormer with modern window. 4 no. 2 pane (1/1) timber frame sash windows with horns. 1 flat roofed and 1 hipped roofed extension.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	3
24	4 Edward Place, The Parade, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance One of a terrace of 3 substantial mid 19th century houses, which retain some original features and contribute to the streetscape.</p> <p>Context Group One of 3 remaining from a terrace of good quality on the perimeter of the Parade Gardens. Provides important visual closure when approached from Elizabeth Place.</p> <p>Historic interest</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	3



		<p>Part of mid C19 terrace of houses</p> <p>External Description 3 storey plus attic, 3 bay. Front (east) elevation: pitched slate roof with rendered chimney and 2 small box dormers with glazed cheeks and replacement windows. Wall rendered to ashlar and keystone effect. 3 no. 6 pane (3/3) timber frame sash windows to second floor and 3 no. 12 pane (6/6) to first floor. Modern shop front. Separate 6 panel timber door to (north) side. Rear (west) elevation: not all visible. Small box dormer with modern window. Rendered to ashlar effect. 6 windows, 1 no. 6 pane (3/3) timber frame sash, the others all replacements.</p>						
25	22 Pierson Road, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance Fine example of a little altered ornate late C19 terraced house, which has scenic value and is part of a group.</p> <p>Context Part of a valuable terrace of properties along the south side of Peoples Park</p> <p>Historic interest Late C19</p> <p>External Description Set back, mid terrace. 2 storey plus attic, 2 bay. Front (west) elevation: Slate mansard roof, decorative ridge tiles, some hanging tiles, brick chimney stacks. One C19 gabled dormer with moulded rusticated voussoir, exaggerated keystone, round finial, cast iron balcony, 2 pane (1/1) round headed sash and one simple C19 dormer with 1 pane window. Rendered facade, decorative cornice. One full height canted bay window, rusticated window case, rusticated lintels and keystone. 1st floor: 5 pane sash (4/1) with horns, moulded lintel, exaggerated keystone, floral roundels. Front bay window 2 pane French window, divided over light, side windows 5 pane (4/1) sashes with horns. Cast iron balcony runs along full width of 1st floor. Ground floor: front and side bay windows 2 pane (1/1) sashes with horns. Recessed doorway, door case with rusticated pilasters, exaggerated keystone, 3 panelled door, glazed upper panel, decorative pediment, margin lights, 3 pane over light, granite step, tiled floor. Property fronted and separated from no 23 by rendered low wall, cast iron railings and gate with floral design</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	3
26	28 Seaton Place, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance Mid-late C19 warehouse retaining important scale, form construction and materials. Contributes to interest of streetscape. Important survival of increasingly rare building type.</p> <p>Historic interest</p>	WAREHOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	3



		<p>Mid-late C19 warehouse.</p> <p><b>External Description</b> Warehouse, 3-bay, 2-storey plus attic, with very long plan. Gable end fronting onto Seaton Place. Rock faced random granite facade with brick quoins and window / door dressings. Ground floor frontage altered. 3 cambered head first floor windows. Blocked round window in gable. Retains essential mid-late C19 warehouse form and massing. Side walls are large expanses of rubble granite with brick quoins.</p> <p><b>Internal Description</b> Warehouse interior has 4 floors of storage, with square reinforced wooden beams and central wooden supports.</p>						
27	31 Kensington Place, St Helier	<p><b>Statement of significance:</b> A mid-late C19 terraced house, which retains some original external features and contributes to the streetscape as part of a terrace.</p> <p><b>External Description:</b> End of terrace, 3 bay, 2 storey plus attic. Front (south) elevation: Lined rendered facade, slate mansard roof, 2 C19 dormers with C20 sashes. 1st floor: C20 sash windows with stepped lintels, exaggerated keystone with floral detailing. Ground floor: C20 sashes with stepped lintels, exaggerated keystones with floral detailing. Carriage arch with exaggerated keystone lintel and timber doors.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	4
28	37 Kensington Place, St Helier	<p><b>Statement of significance:</b> A mid-late C19 terraced house, which retains some original external features and contributes to the streetscape.</p> <p><b>External Description:</b> Mid terrace, 3 bay, 2 storey plus attic. Front(south) elevation: Lined rendered facade, slate mansard roof, 3 C19 dormers with 4 pane (2/2) sashes with rounded upper panes and horns, 1st floor: 2 pane (1/1) sash windows with margin lights and rounded upper panes and horns, ground floor: 2 pane (1/1) sashes with margin lights, rounded upper panes and horns. Steps up to raised doorway, console brackets, over light with lettering 'Aztec house' . Timber 4 panelled door with glazed upper panels.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	4
29	35 Kensington Place, St Helier	<p><b>Statement of significance:</b> A mid-late C19 terraced house, which retains some original external features and contributes to the streetscape.</p> <p><b>External Description:</b> Mid terrace, 3 bay, 2 storey plus attic. Front(south) elevation: Rendered facade (cctv cameras and street light attached) Slate mansard roof. 3 C19 dormers with 4 pane (2/2) sashes with rounded upper panes and horns, 1st floor: 4 pane (2/2) sash windows with rounded upper panes and horns,</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	4



		ground floor: 2 pane (1/1) sashes with rounded upper panes and horns. Steps up to raised doorway, large over light and margin light, timber door with 3 bottom panels and glazed upper panel.						
30	Seaton Youth Centre	<p>Statement of significance A good example of a mid- Victorian Methodist chapel.</p> <p>Historic interest A Methodist mission chapel opened by the English speaking Circuit in November 1868. Designed by Le Sueur and Brae in Gothic Decorated style. The chapel closed during the Occupation and became a Methodist youth centre after the war. Methodism was brought to Jersey in 1774, by two Jersey traders returning from work in the Newfoundland cod fishing trade. Early societies met in a variety of buildings and it was not until 1809 that the Island's first Methodist chapel was built, on land donated to the St Ouen society. There were chapels in all of the Island's twelve parishes by 1838, and by the time of the Religious Census of 1851 it had become a major element of the Island's social and religious life. Jersey Methodism was very strong by British standards, and culturally distinctive on account of its strength in the Jersey-French community as well as amongst predominantly English immigrants. Jersey's landscape and dispersed settlement provided fertile ground for Methodism to prosper amongst its independently-minded farming and fishing population and in the nineteenth century settlements that expanded as a result of oyster fishing, shipbuilding and commerce. Jersey's Methodist chapels cover an enormous span of architectural types, which in turn represent a broad range of community wealth and aspiration. The chapels and their associated infrastructure of Sunday Schools and walled settings (including burial grounds) make an important contribution to the Island's cultural distinctiveness.</p> <p>External Description A rather tall narrow chapel in grey granite with pink granite dressings and a slate roof. Only the three-bay gabled south front is visible - the central bay with tall triple lancet window, above which is a louvered trefoil opening, framed by unusual pinnacled buttresses ending in square finials. Canted outer bays with single lancets (all windows with drip mouldings). Entrance to right bay with door set in Tudor arch with drip mouldings. A small porch projects to the left with matching detailing. Front area railings.</p>	METHODIST CHAPEL	VICTORIAN	1868	1868	Listed Building	3
31	Jewish Cemetery, Westmount Road, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance A rare, early non-Anglican burial ground and the earliest Jewish burial ground in Jersey. It is of a simple design which survives in fair condition but the high boundary walls are damaged in places and perhaps in danger of collapse on the west side against the quarry. The notable collection of C19 sandstone monuments are losing their inscriptions to weathering and some are damaged. In Jersey it is of high significance for its early date and for serving a single, specific non-Anglican denomination.</p>	JEWISH CEMETERY	VICTORIAN	1834	1834	Listed Place	2



		<p>Context Group Formerly contiguous with the Strangers Cemetery to the north, opened in 1832.</p> <p>Historic interest An early non-Anglican burial ground, 1834, the earliest Jewish burial ground in Jersey, adjacent to the slightly earlier, but now lost Strangers' Burial Ground. The site for a new Strangers'™ Cemetery was purchased by the States for use by the whole island, also to serve as a Garrison Cemetery. It replaced the former strangers'™ cemetery on The Parade (used for the All Saint's™ Anglican chapel opened in 1835) and was dedicated on 28th August 1832. The Jews bought a small piece of ground adjacent to the north of this new cemetery in February 1834 (Cox in Soc Jers Bull, 1992). Both cemeteries were walled. The Jewish site was extended to the south in 1870 (Westmount Quarry Environmental Statement, 2008). The site is of a very simple layout with little ornamentation apart from that of the memorials, and these are mostly fairly simple. Of most note are the sandstone or limestone C19 memorials, with later memorials scattered between.</p> <p>External Description An early C19 denominational cemetery at the edge of St Helier. The Jewish cemetery is a small rectangular enclosure at the edge of a large quarry in the environs of the former Parish Yard, and contiguous with site of the former 1830s Strangers' Cemetery to the east. It lies adjacent to the west of the Westmount Park housing estate. The site is surrounded by high granite rubble walls, these in places having lost the coping and parts of the upper courses. The rear wall has a structural crack at the east corner. The walls have apparently been rebuilt in various places and also reflect the extension southwards in 1870 to the present south boundary. The enclosure is entered via a central gateway in the south wall, with brick voussoirs and an arch, and a simple iron gate, presumably of c.1870. A central path runs north through the enclosure flanked by a row of graves on either side. The graves lie adjacent to each other with no gaps between and the plots are all used. The monuments are of a variety of ages. The earliest monuments are from the C19, c.18 no. in total, several of the earliest of whose inscriptions can still be read dating from the early 1850s (in the north half). These early monuments are mostly upright sandstone or limestone slab headstones, some with Classical motifs, many with kerbs, which are scattered throughout the area in no particular date order. These are deteriorating with the inscriptions being weathered away on many. Of particular note are a tall slab stone against the north wall with a footstone and low chest, and a monument against the west wall which is a simple chest tomb with a rounded top slab. The C20 monuments are mostly of polished granite. There is no planting except for a holly tree at the south-east corner, but a</p>					
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		large stump (probably yew) in the path towards the south end may indicate an earlier planting scheme. The cemetery plots have all been used and it is closed to new burials except for those plots where there is space for additional burials.						
32	Parade Gardens	<p>Statement of significance Mid-C19 urban public gardens at heart of St Helier, laid out on an earlier parade ground. The site has many associations with public events. The focal sculpture of General Don is of particularly fine quality. The site survives largely intact although recent features have caused some damage to the historic character including large raised planters at the west end and a children's play area, and the path system has altered in the west half. Although of relatively simple design, it is of considerable significance in Jersey as an early public park, with an interesting earlier military history, and contains good examples of Victorian public art reflecting the fascination of that period with history and the cult of civic honour for leading figures from the past.</p> <p>Historic interest Important urban public gardens at heart of St Helier, laid out on a late 18th century military parade ground with a statue of General Don as the centrepiece. Mr CB Saunders who was responsible for laying out the Almorah Cemetery, was also responsible for tree-planting along the Parade and along the Triangle and Peoples' Park (JC, 1 April 1857). By December 1857 improvements in the Parade were proceeding apace (JC, 16 Dec. 1857). The wall around All Saints Chapel had been demolished and the land levelled to that of the Parade. The entry pillars had been prepared. By February 1858 (JC, 3 Feb. 1858) the glacis around All Saints' had been laid out with turf, which improved the 'bad effect' produced by the effect of the building spoiling this part of the Parade. The Don Memorial is of considerable historic interest and is one of Jersey's finest works of public art. It is by sculptor Pierre Robinet and was cast in Paris by A Durenne, being unveiled on 29th October 1885. The cast iron commemorative statue was erected to celebrate the work of General Sir George Don, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey from 1806 to 1814, and is remembered for many improvements to the Island's defence, including its road network. The monument reflects the Victorian fascination with history and the cult of civic honour for leading figures from the past, combined with the rise of public parks and the desire to beautify fast-developing towns. The Baudains Monument was unveiled in 1897. The monument is a bronze bust of Philippe Baudains by Glasgow sculptor Archibald Shannan. Philippe Baudains was Constable for St Helier for 15 years (1881-1896), and the bust looks towards the Town Hall. It was paid for by public subscription.</p> <p>External Description An urban park at the heart of St Helier developed during the C19 from a</p>	LANDSCAPE PARK	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Place	2



		<p>military parade ground. The triangular site is enclosed on all sides by roads, and bisected by a road east of centre. It is overlooked to the north by a row of late C19 villas of Hampton Place. A broad promenade runs alongside the west and south boundaries, through an avenue of mature trees including oak, sycamore and plane. The promenade formerly extended around the north side of the east half of the site but it has latterly been narrowed for car parking. The tree-lined promenade enclosing the open space has been present since the 1830s, as shown on the 1834 map of St Helier, and is a key part of the design of the site. The focal building is All Saints Church, consecrated in 1835, which stands adjacent to the north of the western half of the site but did not form part of the ornamental layout. It is a rendered C19 Classical-style building whose pedimented entrance front overlooks, and forms a feature from, the eastern half of the site. The larger, west half of the site is dominated by a broad promenade which crosses from the south-west corner to the north-east. The centre point is marked by a large circle of modern granite-walled raised planters. These enclose a granite plinth supporting a fine bronze bust of Philippe Baudains, Constable from the 1880s to the 1900s. The pedestal on which the bust stands was designed by Adolphus Curry. It is tapered, with the base decorated in relief by leaf pattern scrollwork, and sits on a paved platform with concave sides - all carved locally by F.T. Carter in diorite taken from Philippe Baudains' own quarry at Ronez. Decorative cast iron railings, made by Mr H Webber of Aquila Road, enclose the monument - echoing the outline of the platform base and incorporating Baudains' monogram PB at each corner. A modern playground lies enclosed by a shrubbery to the north. A further path curves around the north side of this half and encircles a panel of lawn planted with a central magnolia. Two large, long modern raised seasonal bedding planters run alongside the west boundary path. An early-mid C20 cafe and W.C. block stands on the east boundary of this half (not of interest). The eastern half of the site narrows to a point at the east end and is largely laid to lawn. It is surrounded by paths and mature trees, notably beech on the north side and a large plane on the south. The east half is dominated by the statue of General Don which faces east, raised on a high plinth, and his two supporters on plinths below him to the north and south. The monument is of impressive size and design. There is a group of three statues of cast iron on a platform of Mont Mado granite approached by steps, flanked by old cannon. Don stands centre on a raised plinth in the style of a Regency Beau, flanked by the seated figures of Ceres (the Roman goddess of agriculture) and Mercury (the Roman god of trade, profit and commerce). Victorian cannon have been placed around the memorial and surrounding gardens since at least 1903 (including a piece believed to be from HMS Warrior). The gravel area around the statue is enclosed by modern granite-walled raised planters with seasonal bedding.</p>						
33	Peoples Park, La Route de St Aubin	<p>Statement of significance A mid-late C19 naturalistic seaside public park and recreational space. It</p>	PUBLIC PARK	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Place	3



		<p>survives largely intact apart from the loss of the focal bandstand, although the site remains, and the southern corner of the park. A relatively simple design of the main period of public park construction, but of considerable significance in Jersey as an early public park forming part of an extensive ensemble of C19 public parks with Westmount Gardens and Victoria Park.</p> <p><b>Context Group</b> Contiguous with Westmount Park and Victoria Park.</p> <p><b>Historic interest</b> Large open space including steep hillside and levelled area below, between Westmount Gardens and Victoria Park with St Aubin's Road to S and Westmount to N. The le Gros map (1849) shows the whole area, including the sites of Westmount Park and Victoria Park as undeveloped open land. The land was purchased in 1865 from the Seigneur de Meleches, with contributions by the Parish of St Helier, Lt-Governor, Bailiff and Jurats. Mr CB Saunders who was responsible for laying out the Almorah Cemetery, was also responsible for tree-planting along the Parade and along the Triangle and Peoples Parks.</p> <p><b>External Description</b> A mid-C19 seaside park and recreation ground. The park combines a steep hillside with a large open levelled area below, adjacent to Westmount Gardens and Victoria Park, with St Aubin's Road to the south and Westmount to the north. A row of mature trees including London Plane trees and sycamore runs along the boundary with St Aubin's Road marking the edge of a broad promenade, part of which is now a parking area. The promenade returns alongside Westmount Road. The layout has a similar combination of open lawn below and sylvan cliff above to Westmount Gardens which is laid out contiguous to Peoples Park. The large lawn is divided from the steep slope above by a low, granite retaining wall. This lower area is enclosed by an approximately oval circuit path, including the promenade for much of its length. On the north side of the large oval lawn is a terrace set into the slope above a flight of steps, formerly the site of a bandstand (1907 map). From the east and west ends of the lawn paths following the contours zig-zag through trees up the cliff side to Westmount Road. Some of the paths have steps. One emerges at the north-west corner of the park, close to two entrances to Westmount Gardens. Part of the top of the park is now a bowls club with a bowling green and small clubhouse. The south corner of the park with various paths has apparently been lost to the new Westmount apartment block. The planting on the upper level is of recently planted deciduous woodland trees, with some shrub underplanting. A recent timber pergola frames the path from Westmount Road up to the Bowls Club. The lower level enjoys views south-east over Victoria Park towards the sea and a dramatic view of Elizabeth Castle. It also overlooks</p>					
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		the houses on the far side of Pierson Road, partly screened by the promenade trees. The paths on the upper levels enjoy views of St Helier to the east, and from the southern path views over St Aubins Bay and of the castle.						
34	Westmount Gardens & Lower Park	<p>Statement of significance</p> <p>A naturalistic cliffside seaside park of mid-late 19th century origins, with later alterations, which expertly exploits the topography to provide easy walks and marine views. Of major significance in Jersey as an early and complex public park on the island representing part of the history of the island as a tourist resort and part of an ensemble with the contiguous Peoples and Victoria Parks. Includes a good example of a 1930s seaside shelter, and one of the island's finest works of Victorian public art.</p> <p>Context Group</p> <p>Contiguous with People's Park to the east.</p> <p>Historic interest</p> <p>Steep hill on west side of the town, 250ft high laid out as public recreation ground with long views from summit, originated as Gallows Hill. The Le Gros map (1849) shows the whole area as undeveloped open land. In 1865 the Parish of St Helier bought the common and hill for £4k for a public park. In 1883 the old name Gallows Hill was discarded and it was officially renamed Westmount. The 1907 Sewerage Map of St Helier shows the east end of the park with the central feature set into a former quarry. Its form is difficult to interpret but from this and early photos it seems that there was a bridge running from the south up to the northern section. The Pavilion divided this park from Peoples Park to the east. The 1935 OS shows the park layout including the pavilion which formerly stood at the east end. It was planted with numerous conifers on the upper slopes surrounding a focal figure of 8 feature. The paths led up to an open plateau with a glasshouse and nearby small buildings. The lower levels between the two roads were open lawn, possibly with seasonal bedding displays. This map does not show the present shelter, which was likely built in late 1930s. The Jubilee Monument was unveiled in 1898 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and the naming of Victoria Avenue.</p> <p>External Description</p> <p>A seaside public park with long views, of mid-late 19th century origins with later alterations, divided into two by St Aubin's Road, with cliffside walks to the north and open lawns to the south. The north section of the park largely occupies a south-facing cliff and is retained against St Aubin's Road by a granite rubble wall. The main entrance to the upper, cliff-side levels is off St Aubin's Road, towards the east end of the site, with a path which immediately divides into two arms which snake their way up the cliff via a sequence of viewpoints to the top. The network of paths largely follow the</p>	PUBLIC PARK	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Place	3



		<p>contours and are focussed on a central feature of looped paths around a semi-circular platform. Although the paths and open platform of this focal feature survive their surrounds are in poor condition and partly overgrown. It is likely that this was a horticultural feature of some complexity but this is now unclear. The steep paths include many flights of steps and are retained by low granite rubble walls. The slopes are planted with many pines, holm oak and other trees of varying ages including mature specimens. Formerly an entertainment pavilion terminated the east end of the cliff, but this has been replaced by a recent apartment block. The south section of the park beyond St Aubin's Road comprises an open lawn enclosed by a path, leading south to Victoria Avenue. Towards the east end of the lawn alongside Victoria Avenue, set into the bank linking the lawn with St Aubin's road immediately above, stands West Park Shelter - a two-storey Modernist seaside shelter of late 1930s origin. The shelter retains its design and features which are typical of the period and architectural style. It is rendered with a curved front to the south, a flat roof and overhanging eaves with stepped central pediment; 4 columns (2 engaged), with Ionic capitals, at both levels supporting the roof and upper viewing stage; blind port-hole windows; and flanking staircases. The interior of the shelter is not of interest. It overlooks the broad lawn in front. A steep planted bank runs parallel above the lawn with several flights of steps up to St Aubin's Road. The grandest steps are at the west end, a right-angled flight. The steps lead to a broad promenade on the south side of St Aubin's Road overlooking the lower level of the park and the sea beyond. This also forms the pavement linking First Tower and St Helier. The modern granite boundary walls forming the north and south boundaries of the Lower Park are not of interest. In the southeast corner of Lower Park is the Jubilee Monument, a particularly detailed example of stone carving in the form of a granite pedestal surmounted by an intricately carved crown on a cushion; the south side of pedestal inscribed: "Victoria Avenue 22nd June 1897". The whole park enjoys panoramic views south to St Aubin's Bay and the surrounding hills. The upper, wooded half of the park is prominent in views from Noirmont, Belcroute Bay and St Aubin's, in which it forms a significant dark green break in the development pattern along the coast between Millbrook and St Helier. The listing does not include the site of the electricity sub-station (shaded in blue on the attached plan).</p>						
35	Victoria Park, Pierson Road, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance  A compact mid-C19 formal public park. Although its layout has been altered, particularly the replacement of the focal bandstand with the statue of Queen Victoria, and the loss of much of the original path network, the historic character as the contrasting element of a group of 3 contiguous public parks survives, and includes one of the few examples of Victorian public sculpture and a good quality public facility. It forms the formal pivot point between the two adjacent larger and naturalistic public parks, People's and Westmount Parks. It is of significance in Jersey as part of an extensive ensemble of C19</p>	PUBLIC PARK	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Place	3



		<p>public parks.</p> <p><b>Historic interest</b> Formerly known as Triangle Park, a small, formal mid-C19 seaside gardens linked with People's Park and Westmount Park, with 1920s public WC building. The Le Gros map (1849) shows the whole area, including the sites of Westmount Park and People's Park as undeveloped open land. Mr CB Saunders who was responsible for laying out Almorah Cemetery, was also responsible for tree-planting along the Parade and along the Triangle and People's Park (JC, 1 April 1857). The original focal point was an octagonal bandstand (1907 map) at the heart of a network of serpentine paths (O.S.), since lost. The statue of Queen Victoria was originally unveiled in 1890 at the Weighbridge, and moved to its present location in 1976 - Triangle Park officially renamed Victoria Park in its honour. The statue is a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, made by French sculptor Georges Walle and cast in Paris - set on a tall plinth of La Moye granite designed by Adolphus Curry, which is carved with the Queen's monogram surrounded by a crown.</p> <p><b>External Description</b> A compact mid-C19 seaside public park which forms the pivot point with People's Park to the north and Westmount Park to the west. The urban site is enclosed by Pierson Road to the south-east, and St Aubin's Road to the north and west. It is open to the north-west towards People's Park and to the south towards the promenade and sea. Formerly West Park railway station stood on the opposite side of the road to the south. The triangular site is divided into two sections: a triangular lawn to the south, enclosed by a low rendered wall, and to the north a narrow triangle laid to gravel. At the centre of the southern half stands a statue of Queen Victoria moved here in the later C20. It is surrounded by a circle of raised late C20 granite rubble seasonal bedding planters and reached via paths from several entrances In the northern corner is a modern granite memorial cross backed by raised planters and surrounded by a boundary path. The south boundary is dominated by an ornamented 1920s granite W.C. block with a 1950s addition in similar style. It is of a single storey, built in rock-faced pink granite with contrasting brown quoins and window dressings with the entrances to the sides (west/east). There are 2 pairs of long windows with a central stone mullion to the front elevation, and high level single windows to the rear. At both ends of the building are open granite porches shielding views to the inside. There is a gambrel roof of slate with a pair of small barge-boarded gables with finials, and a pair of triangular ventilation dormers to the front and rear slopes. The 1935 OS shows a complex pattern of paths, most of which does not apparently survive. This pattern was focussed on a central octagonal bandstand (also shown on the 1907 map of St Helier) approximately in the position now occupied by Queen Victoria. The northern half of the site beyond the low wall is enclosed by paths and</p>					
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		planted around the edge with various mature trees including walnut, beech and holm oak. This has always been separated from the southern section of the park. The whole park enjoys panoramic views south-west across the sweep of St Aubin's Bay, focussed on Noirmont cliff and woodland, terminating at Noirmont Tower.						
36	5 Kensington Place, St Helier	<p>Statement of significance: A good example of a late C19 terraced house, which has many original features including fine windows.</p> <p>External Description: Mid terrace, 2 storey plus attic, 2 bay. Front (south) elevation: slate pitched roof, decorative ridge tiles, 2 large C19 glazed roof dormers with decorative ridge tiles and bargeboards, finials, 2 pane (1/1) sashes with horns. Render in ashlar effect facade. 1st floor: 2 bay windows with front 10 pane (5/5) sashes including wide 'margin lights' and 4/4 side panes. Ground floor: 10 pane (5/5) sashes including wide 'margin lights.' Round headed doorway with fanlight, 6 panelled door, margin lights.</p>	TERRACED HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Potential Listed Building	4
37	Noirmont Point	<p>Statement of significance: Part of an integrated network of German defensive structures constructed in Jersey during the Second World War, more widely part of the Atlantic Wall. Unspoilt field strength defence position with well preserved field quality operating platform and associated positions for a 7.5cm field gun.</p> <p>Historic interest: Part of an integrated network of German defensive structures constructed in Jersey during the Second World War, more widely part of the Atlantic Wall. Part of R.N Noirmont Manor.</p> <p>External Description: Tobruk position for Machine gun; inclined concrete passage with apertures for riflemen; Reinforced field type shelter for 7.5cm field gun; and operating platform for 7.5cm gun</p> <p>Internal Description: Standard gun shelter (locked) and associated Ammo shelters. MG position at bottom of a concrete lined trench with "skylights"</p>	ANTI INVASION DEFENCE SITE	SECOND WORLD WAR	1939	1945	Listed Building	Varied
38	Fort Regent	<p>Statement of significance: Fort Regent is the only substantial, and best-preserved, late Georgian fort in the Channel Islands. It is a key part of the history of fortifications in Jersey and the development of defensive theory and design in the context of a changing military environment, particularly the threat of French invasion. The listing includes the area of the fort from the Glacis Field to the North-East Outworks and Signal Station, and the area of the South Hill Battery. The scarp area around the fort is included, as is the east ditch. The listing does not include post-1945 structures and features within the site. The 1974</p>	FORT	GEORGIAN	1714	1830	Listed Building	1



	<p>Parade Ground roof is listed separately.</p> <p>Historic interest: Fort, 1806-1814, with C18 Signal Station and South Hill Battery. The town hill was a centre for ritual in prehistory and site of a Neolithic monument (moved to Henley-on-Thames in 1787). Fortifications were first constructed on the hill in the mid-18th century. The Signal Station pre-dates the fort and has been operational since 1792 - one of the oldest in the British Isles. The French attacks of 1779 and 1781 led to the establishing of a series of Signal Stations to relay information about shipping movements around the Island. The battery on South Hill developed from the late C18 and was later integral to the C19 fort complex and its defensive strategy. Construction of the fort itself was completed in 1814 - named after the Prince Regent. A fresh water well (235ft deep) for the garrison was completed in 1808. The pump house is located under the parade - the original beam engine survives in part. The military importance of Fort Regent declined steadily during the first half of the 20th century and it seems that it was used primarily as a barracks. A battery was fully manned during the First World War. The last duty of the Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey was to garrison the fort from September 2nd 1939 to June 1940. The German occupying forces used Fort Regent during World War II. South Hill was armed with machine gun and mortar positions, and Conway's 18th century works were augmented with new concrete structures. Post-war the fort was used for temporary storage of derelict vehicles and accommodated a variety of companies storing coal, potatoes and wine. Converted to large leisure complex in 1970s.</p> <p>External Description: A large integrated fort complex including two bastions and four redans giving complete firing cover to the outer wall; an 18ft thick curtain wall constructed on the edge of the natural cliff along the western flank (further steepened by blasting); defensive ditches around the north, east and south sides of the fort; Northern outworks; a deep gorge blasted between Regent Road and the hill to the east (further widened in 1897 to allow for the Jersey Eastern Railway Company terminus at Snow Hill), with East outworks erected on a small granite spur above the gorge; and Parade Ground (roofed in 1974). Also an essential component of the defensive arrangements for Fort Regent is the Glacis field to the south, designed to prevent cannon fire directly at the outer wall and expose advancing infantry. The approach road includes stone copings with original iron spikes that mark the position of a rolling bridge opposite the Counterguard ditch. The Rue de L'Est offers fine views of the magnificent masonry of the fort's east wall. South Hill was also an integral part of the original fort complex. The southern redoubt, built initially by Conway, remains, although substantially remodelled before the First World War to take British 6" guns - the concrete walls below the upper battery date from this period. On the seaward side of</p>						
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		South Hill, masonry walls surmount the cliff face of Mount Bingham, including late 18th century work.						
39	4 Cheapside	<p>Statement of significance: An early C19 townhouse, which has retained some original features and character.</p> <p>Historic interest: Early C19 - shown on 1834 Le Gros Map</p> <p>External Description: Mid terrace, 2 storey with attic, 3 bay. Pantile roof, rendered facade in ashlar effect. Front (south) elevation: box dormer, C20 windows. 2 pane (1/1) sash windows with horns on first and ground floor. Round headed recessed doorway, 6 paneled timber door with semicircular glazed over light.</p>	TOWN HOUSE	GEORGIAN	1714	1830	Potential Listed Building	n/a
40	10 (The Old England) Cheapside	<p>Statement of significance: Victorian public house with some remaining external features and character, of streetscape value.</p> <p>Historic interest: Early-mid C19 origins - the buildings are shown on 1834 Le Gros Map. Later C19 alterations.</p> <p>External Description: Corner plot, 2 storey, 5 bay, with yard and further house to rear. Slate pitched roof, brick and rendered chimney stacks, rendered facade. Front (south) elevation: C20 pvc windows, central doorway with wide hood and console brackets, 4 paneled timber door. Pair of lamps at 1st floor level. Rear (north) elevation: rendered facade in ashlar effect, upper floor C20 windows, ground floor one 9 pane window, one 4 pane (2/2) sash with horns, 3 doorways. Door to east: planked door; central: 4 paneled door; door to west: C20 door.</p>	PUBLIC HOUSE	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Potential Listed Building	n/a
41	21-23 Cheapside	<p>Statement of significance: A good example of a late C19 set piece corner shop which has been altered but retains some original external features.</p> <p>Historic interest: Late C19 shop.</p> <p>External Description: Corner plot, 2 storey with attic, 5 bay. Slate mansard roof, brick chimney stack, decorative ridge tiles, rendered facade in ashlar effect. Curved facade, 3 roof dormers, decorative bargeboards and finials, 2 pane (1/1) sash windows. First floor: 2 pane (1/1) sashes with horns and one window with 4 pane (2/2) sash and 2 pane (1/1) sashes with horns to each side.</p>	SHOP	VICTORIAN	1837	1901	Listed Building	4



		Ground floor: curved projecting cornice. Shop front altered with large C20 shop windows and door. To north of facade two doorways with stepped lintels, C20 doors.							
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## Methodology

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), 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 (CIfA 2014: 4).

## Distances

Radii and distances from site are from the approximate centre of the total development, not from the edges.

## Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Red Line Boundary, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.



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