

RESEARCH AGENDA



THE PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC IN JERSEY

Research Objective (theme)

Distribution of the Palaeolithic Record of the Channel Islands

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1: Why does Jersey have such a widespread, well understood and internationally important Palaeolithic record compared to the other Channel Islands? To what degree does this relate to reality of past human behaviour compared to limiting factors such as raw materials access, constraints on movement, site capture processes, erosion history and research history?

Action

- a) Undertake a purposive Palaeolithic survey across all of the Channel Islands. This should include landscape and low-tide survey, characterisation of head and loess deposits, prospective excavation of promising sites and examination of lithics held in archives.
- b) Undertaken a historical synthesis comparing Jersey and Guernsey's Palaeolithic research histories.

Research Objective (theme)

Pleistocene Environmental Record for the Channel Islands

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2: How can we develop a more detailed understanding of long-term environmental change in Jersey and the associated record of human presence and absence through the Pleistocene? How can we then more effectively compare both with the records of Normandy, Brittany and Southern Britain?

Action

- a) Develop a strategy to undertake scientific dating and further palaeoenvironmental characterisation of every major sedimentary horizon at La Cotte de St Brelade.
- b) Undertake paleoclimatic analysis of remaining samples of stalagmitic material from Belle Hougue Cave.

- c) Ensure dating and paleoenvironmental by suitable geoarchaeological specialist is undertaken routinely a part of development control archaeology.
- d) Undertake purposive geoarchaeological loess study working with French specialists to develop a direct comparative record of terrestrial environmental change.
- e) Ensure the recognition of exposures of high-level sea deposits in development control archaeology and undertake further investigation, management and protection of the South Hill exposure.

Research Objective (theme)

Middle Palaeolithic Cultures of the Normano-Breton Gulf

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3: How does variation in stone artefact technology for dated parts of the Jersey Middle Palaeolithic compare with other sites in the Normano-Breton Gulf? What can this tell us about the cultural affinities of these groups and how they are responding to differences in the availability of accessible flint raw material.

Action

- a) Systematic technological comparison should be undertaken to determine affinities with technologies from sites such as Rozel (Normandy) and Mont Dol (Brittany).
- b) Post-doctoral research working on comparisons with French material.

Research Objective (theme)

Palaeolithic Use of Lithic Raw Materials

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4: How does the use of different stone raw materials vary through time at different sites in the Normano-Breton Gulf and how does this relate to changes in sea level and climate?

Action

- a) Post-doctoral research building a regionwide database of geochemical signatures for Palaeolithic artefacts from dated contexts.
- b) More detailed modelling of sea level change through time.

Research Objective (theme)

Jersey's Intertidal and Submerged Palaeolithic Record

Research Question (RQ)

RQ5: How was the offshore submerged and intertidal landscape of Jersey and the wider Normano-Breton Gulf used by early human populations? How does this record change in relation to changes seen in behaviour at sites on modern coastlines?

Action

a) Multiple lines of research should continue to bring the offshore record into sharper focus. Bathymetry and side scan sonar data should be studied and obtained to map the landscape of the gulf in finer detail and establish topographic frameworks for different time periods of established settlement in order to theorise resource distribution and movements of game.

b) Identification of affordances such as submerged coastlines, caves, river valleys and flint outcrops will help to develop a fuller understanding of the context of the exceptional onshore records of the region.

Research Objective (theme)

The Palaeolithic Record of Jersey's Interior

Research Question (RQ)

RQ6: Does the interior of Jersey hold an important Palaeolithic record? The finds from Les Varines and Pigneaux farm demonstrate that head and loess deposits, which cover the vast majority of the island, has potential to preserve a Palaeolithic record. In addition, areas of the plateau around the airport in St Peter and St Brelade have mapped deposits of Pleistocene blown sand which may date to the last interglacial and preserve areas of intact MIS 5e and later land surfaces.

Action

a) Prospective survey of head deposits and loess. Detailed geoarchaeological loess study (see RQ2).

b) Full recognition of head and loess deposits in development control archaeology.

c) Cross-island sampling of fields for prehistoric potential through characterisation of surface scatters and soils and sediments.

Research Objective (theme)

The Late Middle Palaeolithic and Initial Upper Palaeolithic in Jersey

Research Question (RQ)

RQ7: When was the last neanderthal population in Jersey? What interactions did they have with modern humans? How does this relate to the wider record of 'replacement' in the La Manche region?

Action

a) Detailed scientific research addressing the La Cotte de St Brelade archive from the last cold stage. Renewed excavation of La Cotte de St Brelade last cold stage sediments. Attempt to recover aDNA from the La Cotte teeth, to confirm their ancestry and to date and study lithic and faunal material found alongside them.

b) Dating and contextualising on Middle Palaeolithic sites in Jersey. Targeting of head and loess deposits dating to 60 – 30 kya.

Research Objective (theme)

The Early Upper Palaeolithic in Jersey

Research Question (RQ)

RQ8: Where is the Early Upper Palaeolithic record of Jersey and the other Channel Islands?

Action

a) Targeting of head and loess deposits dated between 40 and 20 kya. More active consideration of both in commercial archaeology.

b) Doctoral or post doctoral synthesis of the evidence for the Early Upper Palaeolithic of northern West France and the wider La Manche region.

Research Objective (theme)

The Late Upper Palaeolithic in Jersey

Research Question (RQ)

RQ9: Is there a wider record for Magdalenian activity in the Channel Islands beyond Les Varines and Crevichon? What do these sites represent and how do they relate to wider Late Glacial occupation patterns in the Normano-Breton Gulf?

Action

- a) Targeting of head and loess deposits dated between 20 and 10 kya. More active consideration of both in commercial archaeology.
- b) Doctoral or post doctoral synthesis of the evidence for the Late Upper Palaeolithic of northern West France and the wider La Manche region.

Research Objective (theme)

Protecting Jersey's Palaeolithic

Research Question (RQ)

RQ10: How can we work towards an approach to the archaeological record in Jersey that best utilises appropriate expertise, foregrounds environmental and geoarchaeological approaches and implements proven, effective and meaningful sampling methodologies.

Action

- a) Undertake research which reviews planning approaches to archaeology in Jersey to establish why key contexts for early prehistoric archaeology are ignored in the planning process or not adequately sampled.
- b) Research ways in which an understanding of deposits by geoarchaeologists can be used to drive planning decisions regarding the evaluation of development sites. These same criteria can be applied where the record is threatened by natural processes such as coastal erosion or other non-archaeological impacts.

Mesolithic

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1: To what extent does erosion from human, animal and tidal activity have on areas of Mesolithic activity and covered organic deposits?

Action

- a) A programme of monitoring areas of erosion on land and in the intertidal zone.

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2: Location of *in situ* Mesolithic sites with organic preservation.

Action

- a) Targeted investigation of potential waterlogged sites for organic remains for dating purposes.

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3: What is the earliest evidence of Mesolithic occupation and what does the transition from the Palaeolithic look like? What happens at the Mesolithic Neolithic transition?

Action

- a) A programme of scientific dating as and when suitable material becomes available
- b) A review of lithic material held by collectors, the Société Jersiaise and in the Jersey Museum collection possibly including raw material source location

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4: Were there shell middens on the Channel Islands – how could these be looked for.

Action

- a) Targeted field walking and test pitting of areas of potential

THE NEOLITHIC IN JERSEY

Research Objective (theme)

Mesolithic-Neolithic transition and to the Early Neolithic

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1: To what extent, if at all, were the indigenous Mesolithic inhabitants of the Channel Islands involved in the process of Neolithisation?

RQ2: If the prime movers of this change were colonising farming groups then what happened to the indigenous hunter-fisher-forager groups? Did they acculturate to the new way of life? For how long did a subsistence strategy based solely on the exploitation of wild resources continue after agro-pastoralism became established in the archipelago?

RQ3: If we are indeed dealing with colonisation, then can we narrow down the geographical range of departure points from Normandy and Brittany, and did at least some of these colonists rely on the navigational skills of hunter-fisher-foragers (or learn them from them) on these parts of mainland north-west France?

RQ4: What was the nature and scale of farming activities during the Early Neolithic in Jersey and across the Channel Islands more generally? Can we obtain radiocarbon dates for the cattle bones found north of L'Ouzière? Lipid analysis of more of the BVSG pottery and much more palaeoenvironmental investigation are required in order to obtain a sense of whether we are dealing with agro-pastoral activity comparable with that seen on contemporary sites on the adjacent mainland.

RQ5: How did the earliest farmers in the Channel Islands deal with their dead? Are there unmarked individual graves of Early Neolithic date waiting to be discovered?

RQ6: Given that analysis by Projet JADE has revealed that one stone disc-ring that had previously been assumed to be of local schist (found at Les Fouaillages) is actually of jadeitite, are there other examples of disc-rings of Alpine rock among the Early Neolithic 'schist' disc-rings in the Channel Islands? All of the disc-rings from Jersey and elsewhere in the Channel Islands whose material has not yet been identified analytically need to be subjected to non-destructive analysis to clarify the nature and source of the material.

Research Objective (theme)

Middle Neolithic I

Research Question (RQ)

RQ7: What was the nature, size and distribution of settlements in Jersey (and throughout the Channel Islands) during this period? Can we assume that the population was rising and that settlements were increasing in number? Were any substantial houses built during this period? And what was the nature of social organisation, given the hints of social differentiation offered by the exotic imports of precious artefacts?

RQ8: What was the subsistence and land use strategy of these farming communities? Was there clearance of woodland for agricultural purposes during this period, as seems to be the case in Guernsey?

RQ9: What was the scale and duration of axehead (and other stone tool) production at Le Pinnacle? How was it organised? Did any of the products travel beyond the Channel Islands? More generally, were other sources of dolerite in Jersey and elsewhere in the Channel Islands exploited to make axeheads during this period, and can products from these different sources of dolerite be distinguished?

RQ10: When was the megalithic cist under a large mound at La Hougue Boëte built and used? At least one of the surviving horse teeth needs to be radiocarbon-dated to resolve the question of when it was used.

RQ11: Can any further information about the date of construction and use of the Grosnez Hougue monument, and of the use of the artefacts found beside the stone blocks under the mound, be obtained (e.g. through dating of any lipids that may survive within the pottery)?

RQ12: Did the inhabitants of Jersey undertake the erection of any large standing stones at this time, or was the ‘warrior stele’ of Le Déhus in Guernsey unique in the archipelago, as it currently seems to be? Is it possible to locate the socket for where this massive standing stone had originally been erected? (This is a question for Guernsey’s Neolithic.)

Research Objective (theme)

Middle Neolithic II

Research Question (RQ)

RQ13: Can a more refined chronology of megalithic (and other – part-drystone, in the case of La Sergenté) funerary monuments in Jersey (and across the Channel Islands) be achieved? Is it correct to argue that all the passage tombs were built between 4300 BC and 3900 BC? It is recommended that all possibilities for obtaining radiocarbon dates be pursued: the dating of the remains of birch-bark tar on (and in) the coupes-à-socle from La Hougue Bie; dating of lipids that may have been absorbed into other pottery from Jersey

passage tombs; dating of the surviving human remains. The direct dating of pottery would also help to clarify ceramic typochronology.

RQ14: Can more be found out about the individuals buried in the passage tombs through a programme of osteological examination and (if feasible) isotopic and aDNA analysis of the surviving human remains?

RQ15: Were other funerary practices, in addition to deposition in passage tombs, practised in Jersey during this period?

RQ16: Is the suggestion that society was inequalitarian at this time (based on the huge disparity in scale between La Hougue Bie and other Channel Islands passage tombs) the most plausible interpretation of the evidence? What other hypotheses can be proposed to account for this huge disparity?

RQ17: Is there scope for finding out more about the original location of Mont de la Ville, through geophysical survey or excavation? In other words, might any trace of the original stone-holes survive? Similarly, is there scope for obtaining further information from monuments that have been destroyed (e.g. by excavation of the area where the monument had stood)?

RQ18: Is the greenstone bead from La Hougue Bie of sericite, as suspected? And are there any other exotic items of jewellery among the finds from Jersey's passage tombs? Analysis of all the jewellery that is not obviously of local materials needs to be undertaken, preferably at the laboratory in Rennes where so much analysis of sericite and variscite has already been undertaken.

RQ19: What is the nature of the monument under the cairn at La Motte? Was it a megalithic passage tomb? And is there any other evidence for occupation at La Motte, other than the midden material? Investigatory excavation is recommended.

RQ20: Where and how were people living during this period? Were the settlements any different from those of preceding generations?

RQ21: Were there any changes in the environment or in subsistence practices during this period? Fine-grained palaeoenvironmental (including palaeoclimatic) research needs to be undertaken.

RQ22: What was going on in the 'near-blank' centuries between c. 3900 BC and c. 3400 BC? In particular, what kind of pottery and other material culture was being used? Might any of the hard-to-classify, or badly damaged, megalithic monuments erected at this time? Were any standing stones erected during this period? Excavation of badly-damaged monuments might just reveal information on when they were constructed and used. Is it possible to refine the typochronology of axehead production at Plussulien and in the Norman flint mines to shed light on which axeheads from these sources may have been travelling to

Jersey at this time? (Here, an illustrated corpus of all the Plussulien metadolerite and Neolithic flint axeheads would be helpful.) Were local sources of dolerite on Jersey being exploited at this time?

Research Objective (theme)

Late Neolithic

Research Question (RQ)

RQ23: If there was an influx of new settlers in the Channel Islands during the late 4th millennium BC, as the aDNA evidence from Le Déhus suggests, what was the impact on the existing population?

RQ24: What was the nature of settlement and subsistence practices at this time?

RQ25: Can the dating of the Seine-Oise-Marne style pottery be improved?

RQ26: Were the menhirs of Jersey erected during this period? And were any cist-in-circle monuments erected during this period?

RQ27: Is this the period when the haches à bouton of Plussulien metadolerite were in use? (This requires a broader dating initiative relating to this artefact type throughout its area of distribution.)

Research Objective (theme)

Final Neolithic and Chalcolithic

Research Question (RQ)

RQ28: Can we clarify the dating of the funerary monuments that have been attributed to this period? In particular, can the human remains in 'The Ossuary' be radiocarbon-dated? (Other work on these human remains, and any others that may survive from the monuments mentioned above, would also be beneficial in informing about the people buried there.)

RQ29: What was the nature and distribution of settlements, and what was the nature of subsistence activities, in Jersey at this time? Is it that people were being forced to exploit marginal landscapes and to rely more on pastoral farming than hitherto, as a result of submergence of some good agricultural land through sea-level rise?

RQ30: When did Beaker pottery and associated artefacts – copper daggers, flat copper axeheads, a stone 'wristguard' – start to be used in Jersey (and elsewhere in the Channel

Islands)? When did 'Jersey bowls' start to be used, and over how long were both these pottery types in use?

RQ31: What is the significance of the 'Guernsey pick-axeheads', and when were they made?

THE CHALCOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE IN JERSEY

Research Objective (theme)

A1. Establishing an island-specific chronology

A programme of research needs to target existing material in collections in order to rapidly create a first framework for an independent chronology of the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age in Jersey. The following are examples of potential samples for radiocarbon dating, subject to the material being located and found suitable for assay.

Action

- i) The Ossuary – human bones: to obtain the first independent date for Jersey Bowls and date a simple cist structure; also to provide a further chronological marker for the buried land surface under Les Mielles sand dunes
- ii) La Hougue des Platons – human bones (burnt?): to obtain the first independent date for ‘Flowerpot’ pottery and the first for a cist-in-circle site, a distinctive monument type of the Channel Islands
- iii) Icho Islet – human bones: to establish the date of the burial and its likely relationship to surrounding occupation material
- iv) Icho Islet – animal bones (in preference to marine shells): to date use of site and its associated artefacts
- v) Beauport entrance grave – burnt matter attached to a pot: to obtain a date for the pot and also for one phase of use of the chamber
- vi) Ville-ès-Nouaux ‘urnfield’ – human bones (burnt) if any exist: to provide a date for a 1st millennium BC ‘urnfield’
- vii) Câtél de Rozel, rampart talus – charred plant remains: to confirm date of associated ceramics and provide a dated horizon for the promontory fort rampart
- viii) Câtél de Rozel, interior (trenches 5 and 8) – charred plant remains: to confirm date of associated ceramics and provide a date for one phase of activity in the interior
- ix) Mont Orgueil, trench 1 – charred wheat: to establish whether this cache of plant remains are post-prehistoric (as argued by the excavators) or instead date to the period of the xv) associated artefacts; if the latter, this would give the first absolute date for prehistoric activity on the site including perhaps its enclosure

- x) Dame Blanche menhir – marine shells: to give an approximate date for the shell-filled pit close to the menhir and thought to be associated with it
- xi) Prisoner of War Camp site (Blanches Banques) – animal bones; to date the associated midden, pottery and flintwork; also to provide a further chronological marker for the buried land surface under Les Mielles sand dunes
- xii) Green Island (La Motte) cist cemetery – human bones: to resolve the much debated date of the cist cemetery, also to provide a fixed chronological point within the deep sedimentary sequence on the site
- xiii) Écréhous – human bones in pit below hall floor: to confirm the medieval dating of the burial indicated by a previous radiocarbon determination; the unexpectedly late date was attributed to possible treatment but this hypothesis needs to be checked
- xiv) Le Pinacle – charred horse/celtic beans: date one or more further beans to establish whether they are likely to belong to a single horizon and at the same time refine the existing imprecise date (which suggests somewhere within the middle of the Bronze Age)
- xv) Le Hurel Slip – cattle teeth: to date fill of one of the ditches and give a terminus post quem for intertidal submersion
- xvi) Maîtresse Île – animal bones (terrestrial rather than marine if possible): to date important specialised site and its associated artefacts (note the marine effect)

Research Objective (theme)

A2. Ceramic characterisation

Several attributes of extant ceramic assemblages need to be studied comprehensively to produce a holistic characterisation. There needs to be expert re-evaluation of the material at first hand; relying on published sources will not be adequate. These studies would sensibly be rolled out to the other islands to make it a pan-Channel Islands resource. Comparisons will also need to be made with contemporary material in neighbouring parts of France and Britain.

Action

- i) catalogue of full pot profiles
- ii) catalogue of rim/mouth, shoulder/carination and base forms
- iii) catalogue of decoration forms and techniques

iv) characterisation of fabric variations in terms of inclusions, including petrographic analysis

v) characterisation of surface finishes vi) characterisation of firing conditions

Research Objective (theme)

A3. Lithics research

Both flintwork and stonework merit thorough study. The great majority of flintwork on the island is conditioned by the size and quality of the indigenous beach-pebble flint. This is likely to affect the character of flintworking traditions when compared to contemporary material from regions with better flint sources. It is currently difficult sometimes to distinguish material of this period from others. Primary study needs to take in all stratified assemblages of the Chalcolithic to Bronze Age and also all scatters where datable artefacts (diagnostic types of flint or other materials) are present to suggest that at least some of the assemblage is Chalcolithic or Bronze Age. Stone artefacts of varied forms are clearly a major part of the tool-kit in Chalcolithic / Bronze Age Jersey. Comprehensive study of those in close association with datable artefacts or sites is recommended. Rock type, morphology and use-wear evidence should all be combined to address questions regarding function. Flint and stone assemblages should be considered in relation to overall site function.

Research Objective (theme)

A4. Food economy

The evidence for both plant and animal resources available is currently extremely limited. Assemblages of charred plant remains have generally been well studied in recent times (e.g. Le Pinnacle, C  tel de Rozel, Mont Orgueil). A review of all extant faunal assemblages would be valuable; this could perhaps be part of a broader (spatially and/or temporally) project on such remains. Evidence for butchery practices would need to be a component of this research. Isotopic analysis of human remains can shed light on dietary balance. Although such remains are scarce at present, even occasional analyses can offer valuable insights into relative dependence on marine and terrestrial foodstuffs. For example, were marine resources a major food source for the islanders, especially given the evidence of Ma  tresse   le, the specialised seal-hunting site. Pollen sequences, both extant and newly commissioned, should be interrogated to seek evidence for pastoral and/or arable use of the land after woodland clearance. Suitable sampling locations should be sought close to sites known or suspected to have been occupied in this period.

Research Objective (theme)

A5. Human ancestry

Little by way of aDNA analysis is possible at present given how few human bones are documented. Nevertheless, remains such as those with Jersey Bowls at The Ossuary could

be pivotal in making comparison with pre-Beaker results. Any other human remains being sampled for dating or isotope analysis (A1 and A4) should also be considered for aDNA analyses.

Research Objective (theme)

A6. Metalwork characterisation

It is vital that copper, bronze and gold metalwork of the period is systematically catalogued and identified to type wherever possible; this is in essence a continuation and enhancement of work already taking place. Ultimately, all previous identifications should be checked by a relevant expert. Assessment of object condition/completeness is a vital first stage as this governs the scope for specific identification. The extent to which fragmentary metal objects were reworked for secondary use could cast light on such questions as how readily available bronze was on the island or what were the attitudes towards defunct objects. For example, were the 'oval scraper- knives' reworked from weapon blades put to use or were they tokens in memory of the former object. The composition and metallographic structure of metalwork can yield valuable additional information on the linkages and life-cycles of metal objects; however, this is not a Jersey-specific issue as the island's finds are merely components of much broader inter-regional patterns of metal circulation and recycling. In other words, analysis may sit better within a wider-framed project.

Research Objective (theme)

B1. Change in the environment

This is the obvious backdrop to occupation and land use. The Bronze Age appears on current evidence to be a period of major vegetation change. Key questions are:

Action

- i) to refine the chronology of the opening up of the woodland, if possible for different environment types within the island
- ii) to investigate whether changes in tree/shrub composition reflect on subsequent land use – for example, the presence of hedgerows, or the reversion of areas to secondary woodland
- iii) to assess the balance between pastoral and arable within the opened land
- iv) to chart occurrences of sand blow through time and space and see how they relate to clearances and arable versus pastoral land use
- v) to clarify the extent of coastal loss due to sea- level rise, for example through the identification of dated archaeology on the foreshore (as at Le Hurel Slip)

vi) to give chronology to colluvial/alluvial accumulations, which may have implications inter alia for the relative amount of cultivation

vii) to chart the development of wetland areas as an indirect consequence of sea-level rise and/ or colluvial processes.

Research Objective (theme)

B2. The character and development of occupation

The number of proven Chalcolithic or Bronze Age ‘occupation’ sites is small and in some cases investigation has been so limited that little is understood of the nature of the site. The structure at La Moye I may not be typical, while that at Le Câtel de Rozel is not readily interpretable. It will take time to build on this small foundation to a point where the overall pattern of settlement can be meaningfully considered. While non-invasive techniques will have the capacity to contribute some useful ancillary information, the main thrust will have to come from new excavations, whether targeted ones or chance discoveries made during the investigation of other period sites or developer-funded work. Whenever possible, research work should focus on high-potential landscapes such as: well-sealed land surfaces (long protected by blown sand, colluvium, alluvium or peat), well-stratified sequences known to have multiple horizons (such as Le Pinnacle, Jersey, and L’Érée, Guernsey), or sites already known to have earthworks, structural evidence, rich artefact assemblages and ecofactual evidence. Much will depend on as-yet unknown sites, but known site targets could be:

Action

i) the unexamined promontory sites to see if they date to one or multiple horizons; in addition, it could be established whether there was commonality or dissimilarity in modes of construction

ii) the possible round-house site found at La Ferrière by Waterhouse; his excavation clipped only one side of it and the Late Neolithic OSL dating of it may only be approximate

iii) wider excavations (after further geophysical prospection) within Câtel de Rozel, where post-hole structures have been shown to exist

iv) return to sites known to have yielded quantities of Chalcolithic to Bronze Age remains, such as the coastal sites of La Pulente and Petit Port (assuming they survive), or the inland sites trenched by Waterhouse at Le Câtelet and Mont Ubé

Research Objective (theme)

B3. The character and development of funerary and related practices

New opportunities in this field will probably be limited. Much of the documented activity took place within earlier chambered tombs and many of these have either been totally

destroyed or their contents fully removed by earlier investigations. Nevertheless, Johnston's re-excavation of Beauport showed how much could still be learnt of the structure where previous methods left much ambiguous. The foundation studies on chronology and ceramics may give scope for furthering the current poor understanding of the funerary-ritual sequence on Jersey, but again it must be hoped that more primary data can be amassed over time. The recorded but unexcavated cist beneath the old St Helier Gasworks site will doubtless be fully explored when that land is redeveloped. This and its associated stone avenue may turn out to be of this period rather than, say, Neolithic. The potential for rich environmental data is obvious, thus contributing to B1 at the same time. Round barrows do not appear to have been a major feature of the Jersey landscape but they did exist and some potential examples still survive. Some mounds were clearly small in size (e.g. La Tête des Quennavais; Les Platons). Lidar research should be undertaken to seek further potential examples for checking on the ground. One or more of the upstanding sites should be selected for thorough investigation following the usual progression of investigative techniques, and potential plough-levelled sites (ring-ditches) would repay investigation to clarify their identification.

Research Objective (theme)

B4. The character and development of (non-funerary) ritual practices

The main forms of evidence currently apparent in Jersey are the relatively abundant metalwork deposits and the concentrations of specialised flintwork (mainly arrowheads) at Le Pinnacle and perhaps Mont Orgueil. It is of note that early deposits at Jerbourg (Guernsey) also produced several arrowheads. At Le Pinnacle there is also the question of whether a deposit of charred horse beans was ritual in intent, while deposits of marine shells from other sites may come into the frame if shown to be of this period (e.g. La Blanche Dame). The Chalcolithic / Bronze Age pot deposits that occur on funerary sites but lack evidence for an accompanying burial could equally come under consideration here. Large-scale excavation of occupation and activity sites is almost bound to produce other kinds of ritual or structured deposition.

Research Objective (theme)

B5. Chalcolithic and Bronze Age lifeways and living on the land

This is a broad heading intended to combine all aspects of settlement pattern, economic base and social structure, an ambitious objective in the current state of knowledge. In addition to drawing on above-listed studies, especially A4 and B2, comprehensive scrutiny of aerial photographs and Lidar images would be essential to assess sites both within their immediate environs and in landscape relationship to one another. Such scrutiny could throw up questions as to the potential survival of contemporary evidence, such as field boundaries or connecting routeways – questions that could be addressed by targeted fieldwork. Issues such as routeways through and around the island would be one aspect. The existence of land divisions is highly pertinent since this would not only govern the way the immediate land was utilised but would at the same time channel movement through that landscape in particular ways. Follow-up research should be directed at tracing Bronze

Age boundary systems; in part this could expand out from sites where Waterhouse got firm evidence for early boundaries.

Research Objective (theme)

B6. Chalcolithic and Bronze Age relationships with the sea and overseas communities

This theme takes us beyond the island itself, taking stock of the wider world around it. This is about expanding rings of relationship: the island's interface with the sea (and thus landing places and associated sites such as promontories), negotiating the seaways themselves (e.g. boat capabilities and sea currents), and interacting with communities on the other side. There is a wide range of potential questions. How did Chalcolithic and Bronze Age communities on Jersey situate themselves within their particular maritime environment? What opportunities did they take advantage of and which might they have shunned or been left out of? How wholehearted was their participation in inter-island and interregional interactions? What specific part did Jersey play – was it different in any way from the other islands? How did the interaction system change through the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age and at the transitions at beginning and end. These are demanding questions but, nevertheless, the kind we should aspire ultimately to address. They are currently held back by the poverty of Jersey-specific data, but may benefit to some degree from external evidence providing this is not simply transferred to Jersey on the assumption of sameness.

THE IRON AGE AND GALLO-ROMAN PERIOD IN JERSEY

Research Objective (theme)

Review the existing evidence

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1: In the course of assembling the gazetteer of sites and finds in Jersey, and in drawing out some of the themes discussed above, it has become apparent that the existing corpus of material still has much to offer. It is frustrating to note that several of the important excavations that took place in St Helier in the 1970s – notably 27-29 Broad Street (B10), which yielded one of the very few confirmed Iron Age settlements on the island, and included significant imported pottery – have never been fully published. It is difficult to build on the foundations of earlier work when that work itself is not complete. To take just one more example, at the other end of the period in question, what is the context of the hoard of late Roman coins found on the General Hospital site (B12)? The first of our action points must be publication.

As part of this process it would be worth re-examining museum collections of older material, from excavations, fieldwalking and casual finds, to assess whether there are (for example) sherds of Gallo-Roman pottery which have previously been overlooked. This exercise was carried out with considerable success in Guernsey, as part of the research towards the compilation of the Roman Guernsey volume (Sebire *et al.*, 2018). What is required to make the exercise worthwhile, however, is specialist knowledge of the particular subject area: it needs a dedicated Roman (and/or Iron Age) pot specialist to check through finds and identify pieces of interest. It would almost certainly turn up previously unnoticed material of these periods. At the same time a case can be made for assessing whether there is charcoal or other organic material in older finds assemblages which could usefully be radiocarbon-dated. There is a real dearth of radiocarbon dates from this period in Jersey and while to some extent this may reflect the lack of material suitable for dating, it would be worth checking what is available. Is there, for instance, human skeletal material from the stone cists at La Motte (Green Island)? There is as yet no archaeological evidence for any Iron Age burials on Jersey. The stone cist cemetery at La Motte (B2) has traditionally been regarded as prehistoric, and there is middle or later Iron Age pottery from the site, but it has been argued more recently (Patton 2002) that the cists are early medieval. If suitable skeletal material survives from the excavations of 1911-1914, could it be dated to solve this question?

In addition to the re-examination of excavated evidence, there is considerable potential for useful work to be done on the records of chance discoveries. It should be quite obvious from the discussion above that the records provided in the three main sources available – the HER, the information collected by Robert Waterhouse during his time on Jersey, and the Bulletins of the Société Jersiaise – are frequently difficult to reconcile. There is potential especially to improve our understanding of the coin finds. The annual reports of the Numismatic Section of the Société Jersiaise make frequent reference to further information in the ‘Transactions of the Numismatic Section’ (e.g. Corbel and Gallichan 1997, 19), and it would be very useful to investigate these reports with a view to enhancing the details of casual finds of Iron Age and Roman coins; these could in turn be fed into the HER,

which should ultimately serve as the ‘one-stop shop’ for researching all historic environment queries on Jersey.

Action

- a) Publication of previously excavated, unpublished sites
- b) Re-assessment of earlier finds
- c) Radiocarbon dating of organic material
- d) Re-assessment of published numismatic and other finds records
- e) Updating of HER with Waterhouse/Société Jersiaise records

Research Objective (theme)

Searching for new evidence – fortified sites

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2: As well as re-examining the existing records of the Iron Age and Gallo-Roman periods in Jersey, there are many areas in which new research focused on these periods can be developed. The so-called promontory forts on the north coast have not, for the most part, been thoroughly investigated. The site at Le Câtél de Rozel, examined by Barry Cunliffe just over thirty years ago, probably offers the greatest potential. Although the soils within the rampart are described as thin, it would be worth maintaining a fieldwalking program here, coupled with geophysical survey. It would also be useful to try and obtain some greater context for the coin hoards found at Rozel in the nineteenth century – where exactly were they found? In some instances this information may not be recoverable, but the recent discovery of unpublished correspondence in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, concerning the hoards found in 1875 (Simone Scheers, pers. comm.) demonstrates that new information may still come to light. For Le Câtél de Rozel in particular, it would be helpful to know whether the rampart did indeed stretch fully across the headland to the Havre de Rozel; detailed analysis of LiDAR data and geophysical survey might provide some answers. This type of survey would be of benefit on all of these fortified sites, whether Iron Age or not, and it could be accompanied by carefully targeted excavation on sites including Le Câtél de Lecq, Grosnez Castle, La Tête de Plémont and La Tête de Frémont.

Action

- a) Geophysical survey, fieldwalking and targeted excavation of fortified sites
- b) Analysis of LiDAR data

Research Objective (theme)

Searching for new evidence – non-fortified sites

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3: There is potential too for targeted investigation of non-fortified settlement sites. This is particularly the case for Le Câillon, which is arguably not only the most important late Iron Age/Gallo-Roman site in Jersey, but one of the most important sites of this period in the whole of north-west France. In addition to analysis of existing LiDAR data, the fields at Le Câillon should be the subject of a ground-penetrating radar survey. This ought to answer a number of questions, not least the precise location of the 1957 hoard, and the context of the two (or more?) coin hoards so far recovered; as mentioned above there was plenty of evidence in the 2012 excavation for possible metalworking, and perhaps settlement features, and it would be extremely useful to obtain some indication via GPR of what else may lie beneath the surface of these fields. In this particular case, from the point of view of possible future demands on Jersey Heritage, the Société Jersiaise and the States of Jersey – not to mention the landowners – it would also be very useful to have some indication of whether other hoards are buried here. If GPR suggests the presence of another Le Câillon II, would we want to excavate it, or leave it be?

Le Câillon is the most obvious site for further investigation, but there are other (potential) settlements described above which could be prioritized. These include the ‘hilltop’ site in St Brelade (D6) from which Waterhouse recorded multiple Iron Age and Roman finds, and which is still yielding artefacts, including now a gold polygonal finger ring of the third or fourth century AD. The other two locations which stand out for their potential are the sites around St Clement’s Church (B3) and St Martin’s Church, Grouville (B6), where there is already good evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement. These sites are likely to be the most productive, but there are others which should not be discounted: another in St Brelade (D1), a field near St Ouen’s Parish Hall (D60), and the area around St Ouen’s Manor (D66), to take just three examples. Older sites – as in sites discovered or excavated in the more distant past – may also be worth revisiting. Is there any potential for further work in the vicinity of the cliff-fall at Belcroute Bay, St Brelade (B1)?

Action

- a) Targeted investigation of settlement sites – survey, fieldwalking and potential excavation
- b) Le Câillon accorded the highest priority

Research Objective (theme)

Searching for new evidence – landscape

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4: During his tenure as Field Archaeologist for the Société Jersiaise, Robert Waterhouse carried out a great deal of research into prehistoric field boundaries. Most of this research is unpublished, although some of it has been lodged with the HER. There is potential for much more work on this subject, not least in testing some of Waterhouse's hypotheses. This could involve LiDAR analysis as well as targeted investigation on the ground; it is likely to be relevant to earlier prehistoric periods as well as the Iron Age.

Most of the suggestions outlined above focus on the investigation of sites that have already been identified. There is a case to be made for more generalized survey of the rural island: fieldwalking and perhaps controlled metal detector survey in the first instance, backed up by geophysical survey where there are promising results. Is that great, empty swathe of land from the Grève de Lecq south and east to St Catherine's Bay really empty, or are there sites here to be discovered? There is potential here to enhance co-operation between the Société Jersiaise Archaeology Section and the Jersey Metal Detecting Club, since both groups can bring particular skills to this type of research.

Action

- a) LiDAR analysis and targeted investigation of potential prehistoric field boundaries
- b) Fieldwalking and metal detector survey of rural parishes

THE EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN JERSEY

Research Objective (theme)

Demography and the identification of political and social groups

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1: What was the relationship between Late Roman and Early Medieval populations, and how may this have varied spatially and over time? How does this compare with Gaul, Brittany and southern England?

RQ2: How may studies of sites yielding late Roman metalwork elucidate further the relationship between Late Roman and Early Medieval populations?

RQ3: Can more be known about migration and past mobility through strontium/oxygen isotopic analysis of Post-Roman or Early Medieval remains?

RQ4: How can we refine our understanding of Viking influence on the island?

Research Objective (theme)

Ritual and belief

Research Question (RQ)

RQ5: What evidence is there for early Christian presence in Jersey? To what extent do the standing 11th century parish churches in Jersey overlie earlier ecclesiastical phases or broader early Christian complexes, as indicated by the discoveries at St Brelade's churchyard and by the vestige of a 6th century Oratory at the base of the Hermitage Rock at Elizabeth Castle? What material or documentary evidence exists for early chapels, hermitages and monastic or priory sites across the island?

RQ6: Were smaller early Christian chapels, which later went out of use, widely distributed around Jersey? Did these support agricultural communities with burials concentrated around the structure, as is common in France? What role did they play?

RQ7: What was the nature of religion during the late Gallo-Roman and post-Roman periods? Did the Christianisation of the Empire influence Jersey, or were the post-Roman missionaries the first to introduce Christianity?

RQ8: In what ways was the Jersey population affected by the lack of ecclesiastical organisation over such a long period of time? Were local ad hoc arrangements made as French monasteries, if not dioceses, recovered during this time?

RQ9: Do we have any surviving burials from the period? If so, what were their characteristics, and how do they compare with those from mainland Europe, the other Channel Islands, and Britain?

Research Objective (theme)

Rural settlement patterns

Research Question (RQ)

RQ10: What evidence is there for pre-medieval earthworks and land division?

RQ11: What is the evidence of Merovingian influences (6th – 8th century)? For example, how does settlement evidence, should it be recovered, compare with settlement and building forms elsewhere?

RQ12: How much of the settlement pattern predates the 11th/12th century, even the Norse raids? What indications are there of its development between the 6th and 10th centuries, as in the similar landscapes of north-west France and south-west England?

RQ13: What were the specific characteristics of settlements during the Early Medieval period in Jersey (if any), and how did they relate to contemporary structures in Brittany, Normandy, and southern England?

Research Objective (theme)

Towns and 'central places'

Research Question (RQ)

RQ14: Can further analysis of the site archive from the States Offices site at the junction of The Parade and Union Street provide knowledge about secular settlement of the Carolingian period (8th – 10th century)? Was this a single farmstead or was this enclosure in a similar tradition to the coastal ringforts in both the southern North Sea coasts but also in Brittany?

RQ15: What can we learn through further analysis of the site archive from Île Agois?

Research Objective (theme)

Industry, trade and emergence of monetary economy

Research Question (RQ)

RQ16: What does analysis of craft debris, coinage and analysis of faunal and carbonised remains (that may be preserved, for example, in the ditch fills of the Old Street enclosure) tell us about the island's economy?

RQ17: It is possible that Jersey trade in the 6th – 8th century was facilitated through one or more beach markets - does the distribution of metal detector finds indicate the locations for these?

RQ18: How may the adoption of coinage reflect or have stimulated socio-economic changes and how far may its use have varied regionally?

RQ19: Can further analysis of artefacts more broadly refine our understanding of Jersey's trade with mainland European and Britain?

RQ20: How can we develop a better understanding of ceramics in the Post-Roman period by examining finds in Brittany, Normandy, and the other Channel Islands?

Research Objective (theme)

Agricultural economy and rural landscape

Research Question (RQ)

RQ21: How early may crop rotation and the open-field system have developed, and how may this relate to other agricultural innovations such as mouldboard ploughs, water meadows and land-drainage?

RQ22: How may animal husbandry practices have developed and how were wild food resources such as fish and wild fowl utilised?

RQ23: How were woodlands used and managed?

THE LATER MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN JERSEY

Research Objective (theme)

Urbanism

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1: What was the nature of planning and organic growth in the medieval urban context?

RQ2: When and how did St Helier gain urban attributes and what were the power structures involved?

RQ3: Can we define more closely the industrial and trading activities associated with towns and the nature and extent of urban influence upon the countryside?

RQ4: Can we shed further light upon the commercial role of fairs, markets, harbours and other trading centres

Research Objective (theme)

Rural settlement

Research Question (RQ)

RQ5: What was the nature of the rural landscape of this period?

RQ6: How can we deepen our understanding of the landscape around medieval sites and buildings to develop a more holistic understanding of the significance of the buildings themselves and the role they played socially and economically and establish the extent of surviving medieval fabrics?

RQ7: What evidence is there of 14th century or later settlement shrinkage, from viles to individual farmsteads, as again seen in landscapes of dispersed settlement in France and England?

RQ8: To what extent has there been successive rebuilding of farmsteads occupying the same site as medieval, or earlier, predecessors?

RQ9: Is there any evidence for buildings of a basic single-cell longhouse form, as recorded in Brittany?

RQ10: What further work should be done to reconstruct the manorial structures, mapping the various ecclesiastical and secular entities, including mills, and settlement forms as well as farmstead forms as a start point to capture the exploitation of the island's resources?

Research Objective (theme)

Religion

Research Question (RQ)

RQ11: What can we learn through further analysis of medieval grave markers reused as building materials in church rebuilding?

RQ12: To what extent did monastic activity shape the historical landscape of Jersey? Did the island's relative isolation give it a liminal, retreat-like character so sought after by early monastic foundations? What physical evidence survives of the 12th century Priory of St Helier, and of the earlier monastic settlement traditionally associated with St Marculf in the 6th century?

RQ13: Can we shed further light upon the distribution and development of early churches or chapels and the origins and growth of the parish system?

Research Objective (theme)

Industry and trade

Research Question (RQ)

RQ14: What was the ceramic sequence and range during this period, and what ways were ceramics used across society?

RQ15: How and where was pottery manufactured and distributed, and what communication systems were employed?

RQ16: Can we identify, investigate and date sites associated with the island's key extractive industries (especially stone), the production and distribution of cloth, and fishing?

RQ17: What was Jersey's relationships with medieval shipping and France / England.

RQ18: Is it the case that the monetary economy was socially and geographically restricted for most of the Middle Ages on the Channel Islands?

Research Objective (theme)

The rural landscape and food-producing economy

Research Question (RQ)

RQ19: How can place name and documentary evidence be used to indicate areas containing evidence for medieval farming and settlements since lost through intensive cultivation and settlement?

RQ20: How can a greater sense of the medieval landscape enhance an understanding of the agrarian structures of the island.

RQ21: What was the chronology, extent and organisation of strip fields across Jersey?

RQ22: What was the distribution of coastal and inland common (landes)?

RQ23: What is the relationship between the time-depth of the building stock (and in particular the rebuilding of farmhouses as 2-storey structures) and the patterns of enclosure of earlier strip fields and common pasture from the 16th century, associated with the development of the cider industry?

RQ24: To what extent did this involve the establishment of farmsteads on new sites, as opposed to the development of enclosure around existing sites that had formerly collaborated with neighbours in the farming of strip fields?

RQ25: What can we deduce about changes in woodland management and animal or crop husbandry?

THE POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN JERSEY

Research Objective (theme)

Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1: How did the town of St. Helier transform in the post-medieval period in its extent, infrastructure and architecture? How did the medieval architecture shift to Georgian style and then subsequent changes through the 19th century, and what does this tell us about social and economic change?

RQ2: What were workers' housing and lives like during this period?

RQ3: What is the dating evidence for the development of multi-functional buildings, and what functions do they include?

RQ4: St Helier's architecture displays clear English influences, but its commercial architecture is remarkably fine and indeed highly distinctive in its form and use of detail. How can we better understand the development, including factors such as commissioning and patronage?

Research Objective (theme)

Country houses and gardens

Research Question (RQ)

RQ5: Why does Jersey have such an unusually high frequency of datestones and what does this tell us about the resident population?

RQ6: Can we elucidate further the use of social space in buildings and across the landscape, the manipulation of vistas and the integration of gardens with the wider landscape?

RQ7: How were garden designs influenced by changing fashions and by a familiarity with English and French garden styles?

Research Objective (theme)

Agricultural landscapes and economy

Research Question (RQ)

RQ8: How did the rural landscape change in terms of manorial complexes to tenanted farms and the impact of enclosure on smaller farmers, as well as the role of emigre communities?

RQ9: What was the form, nature and extent of post-medieval enclosure and the impact on the medieval agrarian systems?

RQ10: What can pollen analysis tell us about the balance of grassland and arable, and thus the nature of land use, into the medieval and post-medieval periods?

RQ11: Using census and other information, what more can be known about the relationship between the size of farm and the status of occupants (gentry, farmers or those with income from other activities)?

RQ12: What influence did the cider industry and cattle husbandry have on enclosure?

RQ13: What role did the rebuilding of farmsteads play in agricultural improvement?

RQ14: How did changing patterns of farming and land management affect the environment, including habitats and biodiversity?

RQ15: How did water management and land drainage change the landscape during this period?

Research Objective (theme)

Rural settlement patterns and building traditions

Research Question (RQ)

RQ16: To what extent did earlier houses in farmyards have their chimneys and other domestic features removed in order to avoid their identification as a 'tête de partie' in a partage?

RQ17: What dating evidence is there for the development of cattle housing? How much pre-dates the late 18th century?

RQ18: What evidence is there for single-storey farm buildings, and of what date and functional type?

RQ19: What was the source of the wealth that we see expressed in farmhouse and farmstead architecture?

RQ20: How can we develop a better understanding of the transition from a form of vernacular architecture that is highly distinctive to Jersey, and which is also closely linked to that of the Cotentin and nearby areas of France, to one that displays markedly more 'English' influences in the context of the changes in rural communities.

RQ21: What evidence is there for post-medieval enclosure and pastoralism e.g. coastal fields and enclosures.

RQ22: Can we enhance our understanding of the houses of the rural poor?

RQ23: How did the diet, living conditions and status of rural and urban communities compare?

Research Objective (theme)

Industry and communications

Research Question (RQ)

RQ24: How did shops and leisure facilities, and the consumer/leisure economy, develop from the nineteenth century?

RQ25: How did the growth of urban areas as consumer and leisure resorts impact on Jersey's modern identity?

Research Objective (theme)

Ecclesiastical buildings, estates and burials

Research Question (RQ)

RQ26: Following the closure of monastic establishments, to what extent did those sites have an 'afterlife', given parallel evidence from Ireland for recusant continuity if the local patron families remained Catholic?

RQ27: How did the religious spaces change within the parish churches and what were the theological, liturgical and socio-economic implications? What was the extent of iconoclasm - did this come about immediately after the Reformation (as often has been assumed rather than proven) or was it the result of various remodellings over time?

RQ28: What was the impact of the re-establishment of Roman Catholic churches in the late 19th century and the arrival of Jesuit academics e.g. Highlands school, Maison St Louis weather station, etc?

RQ29: What was the impact of French and Irish Catholic migration to the island?

RQ30: What was the post-Dissolution biography of monastic sites on Jersey?

RQ31: What can post-medieval external grave markers tell us about the evolution of Jersey society and population?

RQ32: How was the Dissolution and Reformation implemented in Jersey? What is the evidence for a mixing of European and English positions e.g. did the Calvinist French bring with them commemorative material culture? What was the treatment of church interiors in this context?

Research Objective (theme)

Material culture

Research Question (RQ)

RQ33: What are the social and symbolic implications of ceramics, linked to class, identity, gender and dining traditions?

RQ34: How was pottery distributed across the region and can we identify competition between regional potteries?

RQ35: Can we establish a dated type series for ceramics (building in particular upon unpublished urban pit and well groups)?

RQ36: How can we better understand the importance of Jersey as an island between two nation states by tracing movement and intermarriage through documentary sources and relating that to domestic assemblages of material culture?

Research Objective (theme)

Coastal defences

Research Question (RQ)

RQ37: What evidence is there of the defensive structures that formed a continuous chain along the coastline from the 16th century onwards and how do these remains reflect the evolution of military architecture and strategic priorities through their extension and reconstruction during the 18th and early 19th centuries?

RQ38: How do features like boulevards - earthen banks and temporary entrenchments - integrate with more permanent installations such as forts, batteries and signal stations?

RQ39: How did geographic and strategic factors influence the placement and design of these defensive fieldworks along bays and inlets?

20TH CENTURY MILITARY SITES AND THE LEGACY OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION IN JERSEY

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1.1: What is the documentary evidence for the coastal batteries – approaches to their planning, their strategic context and how they conform or differ from standard designs.

Action

a) There are records in the National Archives of Fort Records Books, drawings including maps and plans may remain in War Office and Admiralty papers, those of the Home Ports Defence Committee, the Committee for Imperial Defence, and Defence Schemes for ports with accompanying Approved Armaments rosters

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1.2a: What remaining evidence is there for rural militia arsenals and for the training of Militia, Officer Training Corps and regular forces in the landscape?

Action

a) Review records in La Société Jersiaise and the Jersey Archives for Militia and OTC; review records in the National Archives and the Staffordshire Museum for the activity of the South Staffordshire Regiment

b) Any analysis of LiDAR and aerial photography will be integral to use of the same sources for identifying the evidence for training in the inter-war period and in the Second World War; cap badges, buttons and other finds will offer an indication of units in these landscapes

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1.2b: What further evidence is there for the prisoner of war camp at Les Blanchés Banques?

Action

a) Target excavation, a critical first step being to consult with key researchers to consider exactly what areas could be targeted given the depth of research cited in 10.2 and also the LiDAR imagery

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1.2c: Is there any evidence for internees working in the wider landscape?

Action

a) This can survive in the form of graffiti in farm buildings and houses, and in chance finds of items such as uniform badges

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1.2d: What evidence is there for adaptation and use of existing defences by the Militia?

Action

a) Examine in La Société Jersiaise and the Jersey Archives and match these to any surviving evidence

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1.3a: Can more be known about the thinking behind the design and siting of memorials in public spaces, in places of worship, work and education?

Action

a) Jersey Archives and newspaper accounts will offer insights into how the States and the island's various communities, and specific individuals, sought to commemorate those who fell and served in the First World War

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1.3b: What is the evidence for military activity in the inter-war period and up to June 1940?

Action

a) It would be useful to look at strategic Cabinet and military papers, particularly relevant being those of the Committee for Imperial Defence, the War Office and the Admiralty, which show how Jersey and the Channel Islands fitted within the overall plans for rearmament including the establishment of the Royal Naval Air Station and whether any new infrastructure was intended or not

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2.1a: How did strategic thinking regarding the timing of the fortifications programme develop, and how did it respond to Hitler's directives and the European theatre of war?

Action

a) Use maps and available T-files (from US Archives copied to the Jersey Archive) to establish a sequence of 'strategic intent' that, whilst clearly not matching what be found on the ground, offers a more detailed framework for understanding how and when the programme evolved

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2.1b: How do the recorded dates of sites relate to this strategic context and to the SHAEF maps and report produced in the summer of 1944?

Action

a) Examine the results of individual surveys and see if the dates of structures affirm or contradict these broad patterns

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2.1c: What further evidence is there for the symbolic value of Jersey and Channel Island fortifications?

Action

a) This is to a greater extent dependent on reviewing publications on Hitler's circle, and the thinking at a senior level revealed by command papers in the United States Archives

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2.2a: Which Regelbau designs are specific to the Channel Islands and why? In there any evidence for the islands being a testing ground for developing new designs?

Action

a) Bring together available Fortress Engineer reports and Organisation Todt archives, including those in the Bundesarchiv, in order to throw more light on the design process

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2.2b: How did the consumption of resources change over time?

Action

- a) Examine the resources consumed by different bunker types, and the extent to which these reflect strategic considerations and also the increased shortages of later 1943 and early 1944
- b) Consider whether standards of construction of standard types and non-standard types of a similar function change over time, reflecting the increased pressure on resources

Research Question (RQ)

RQ2.3: How can we deepen our understanding of key defence sites (coastal and army artillery sites, Strongpoints, Resistance Nests and Action Posts, and headquarters) as whole sites and for signs of military activity in the landscapes around them - buried structures, hard-standings for temporary and other structures, access roads and other features?

Action

- a) Use archival research and remote sensing as a framework for further investigation

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3.1a: How can we develop a better understanding of the legacy of workers' camps, and where possible related types of recovered objects to the categories of people that inhabited these camps?

Action

- a) Build on work by local and university-based researchers to continue work at Lager Wick and to also investigate other sites where there are remains and indications of archaeological potential
- b) Also compare wartime and immediately post-war aerial photographic evidence to establish a typology of different camps and their levels of survival

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3.1b: What evidence has the workforce left in fortifications?

Action

- a) Develop a catalogue of recorded graffiti and other marks, and explore how in the course of future work further examples can be identified

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3.1c: How and to what extent was local labour involved?

Action

a) Build on the work of Michael Ginns to explore in further depth how local firms were involved, and how their involvement changed as the fortification programme changed and became more reliant on forced and slave labour

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3.2 How can we develop a better understanding of the legacy of the PoW camp at South Hill?

Action

a) Consider investigation using the same techniques as for RQ 3.1A, and within the context of recent and ongoing work internationally

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3.3 What remaining evidence is there for internment and resistance?

Action

a) Use the HER and recent scholarship as cited in the Resource Assessment to develop a richer record of all sites associated with internment and resistance, and marked during the Occupation and where possible any remaining evidence

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3.4 How can we better understand the meaning, range and variety of range of objects from the Occupation?

Action

a) Build on recent scholarship to establish a working group representing different interests to set out the types and meaning of objects and collection items remaining from the Occupation

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4.1: What effect did requisitioning for military purposes have upon buildings and landscapes?

Action

a) Examine the Jersey Archive and the National Archives in Kew for records of requisitioning and applications for compensation, and where possible record the evidence for damage and alterations

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4.2a: What evidence may remain at quarry sites for wartime activity and artefacts left by workers?

Action

a) Consider the potential for remains in any works around quarry sites

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4.2b: As a result of quarrying and export to construction sites, what is now the pattern of construction using materials from different places across the island?

Action

a) Consider integration of this question into any future geological work across Jersey

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4.3: Where else along the Atlantic Wall does this evidence for energy stations and reservoirs exist?

Action

a) Consider integration of this question into any future work that compares the Jersey and Channel Islands legacy to other parts of the Atlantic Wall

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4.4: What effect did the demands of the Occupation have farmsteads, farmland and woodland?

Action

a) Consider integration of this question into any future recording of historic buildings prior to alteration, compare the 1935 OS maps to 1945 and immediate post-war aerial photography to determine the extent of any landscape change

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4.5: What effect did aerial activity and counter-measures have on the housing and building stock?

Action

a) Consider integration of this question into any future recording of historic buildings prior to alteration, ensuring that evidence of damage and of air raid shelters is recorded, compare the 1935 OS maps to 1945 and immediate post-war aerial photography to determine the extent of any landscape change

Research Question (RQ)

RQ4.6: Is there evidence for an official approach on the part of German military and civilian administration, and the States and La Société Jersiaise, to Jersey's cultural heritage?

Action

a) Examine documents in Jersey Archive and La Société Jersiaise library, and any relevant newspaper extracts, and relate where mentioned to the physical evidence

Research Question (RQ)

RQ5: Promote further research into the Springfield bunker and other Cold War sites, how – in view of how they were adapted from German military structures - do they differ from other standard type designs as used elsewhere in the UK and how similar are they to those adapted elsewhere from German fortifications?

Action

a) Examine archival sources held by the Société Jersiaise and the Jersey Archives (Defence Committee minutes are closed for 75 years and permission would be required from the States to access them); involve all those involved in an oral history project

Research Question (RQ)

RQ6.1: What further work should be done to commemorate the Occupation?

Action

a) This can only be done through careful consideration involving the local community

Research Question (RQ)

RQ6.2a: Document the story of how official and public attitudes, in which the CIOS played a key part, developed since 1945 with regard to newly-built German fortifications and those adapted from historic fortifications; this should include how attitudes towards the conservation of key sites changed, and the timings of designations.

Action

a) Examine relevant States archives and the CIOS Collection in the Jersey Archive, and involve all those involved in an oral history project

Research Question (RQ)

RQ6.2b: What are the ways in which the diverse legacy of the Occupation should be valued and interpreted?

Action

a) Consider the various ways in which values can be explored.

MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY (MULTI-PERIOD)

Research Objective (theme)

Wrecks

Research Question (RQ)

RQ1: What evidence is there for the preservation and distribution of ship and aircraft wrecks in Jersey Territorial Waters? How can modern survey techniques, such as MBES, enhance our understanding of these underwater archaeological sites?

RQ2: What insights can be gained from information held by fishermen and sea anglers about marks and gear snags (indicating upstanding features from the seabed) and how do these locations correlate with potential unrecorded wrecks? Where are the major shoals under the surface of the water that offer heightened potential for shipwrecks?

Research Objective (theme)

Coastal Structures and Places

Research Question (RQ)

RQ3: How can the assessment of environmental conditions, such as shelter from prevailing winds and waves, help identify historic landing places and the locations of medieval coastal activity and even earlier assets in maritime archaeology?

RQ4: What evidence remains of earlier coastal structures, potentially dating back to the medieval period, that are now submerged beyond low water, such as decayed wooden jetties or dismantled stone structures? Additionally, what evidence survives of historical structures in the intertidal area, including fish traps, cart track networks and net stones, and what is the origin and function of the large wall-like features?

Research Objective (theme)

Prehistoric Submerged Landscapes

Research Question (RQ)

RQ5: Where are the submerged landscape features that indicate a higher potential for the presence and preservation of archaeological and palaeo-environmental material, and focal points for prehistoric activity, such as palaeo-channels of former watercourses, major shoals under the surface of the water that indicate former high ground likely to have been favoured in prehistory, hard rock shelters, gullies, sediment traps where artefactual and other material may survive, and seabed features like sand waves that may preserve prehistoric landscape features beneath them?

RQ6: How can the distribution of seagrass habitats around Jersey serve as indicators of post-LGM (Last Glacial Maximum) land surfaces, considering the observed correlation between seagrass and submerged prehistoric landscapes in Denmark?

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