

# 2016 Heritage COUNTS



## La Mèrquéthie d'l'Hethitage

# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3	2. CARING & SHARING	20
CASE STUDY: LE CATILLON	6	2.1 HERITAGE AT RISK REGISTER	20
CASE STUDY: THE FUTURE FOR HERITAGE KNOWLEDGE	8	2.2 MANAGING POSITIVELY	20
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT 2016	10	2.3 CAPACITY & RESOURCES	21
INDICATORS SECTION	12	3. USING & BENEFITING	22
1. UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS	13	3.1 PARTICIPATION IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	22
1.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	13	3.2 ECONOMIC BENEFITS	23
1.2 HERITAGE AREAS & OPEN SPACES	13	CASE STUDY: GUARDING THE OBJECTS FROM OUR PAST	24
1.3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION	14	CASE STUDY: ST CLEMENT	26
CASE STUDY: LAGER WICK 1	6	HERITAGE COUNTS INDICATORS	28
CASE STUDY: ICE AGE ISLAND	18	CASE STUDY: CHARING CROSS - FROM MARSHLAND TO HOTEL	32

# INTRODUCTION

Heritage Counts is an annual audit of the state of Jersey's historic environment. It is produced by Jersey Heritage on behalf of the States of Jersey Environment Department and other local heritage organisations including the Société Jersiaise, the National Trust for Jersey and the Channel Islands Occupation Society. Each year Heritage Counts explores the social and economic role of the historic environment and provides an overview of key developments. The theme of Heritage Counts 2016 is the archaeology of the Island.

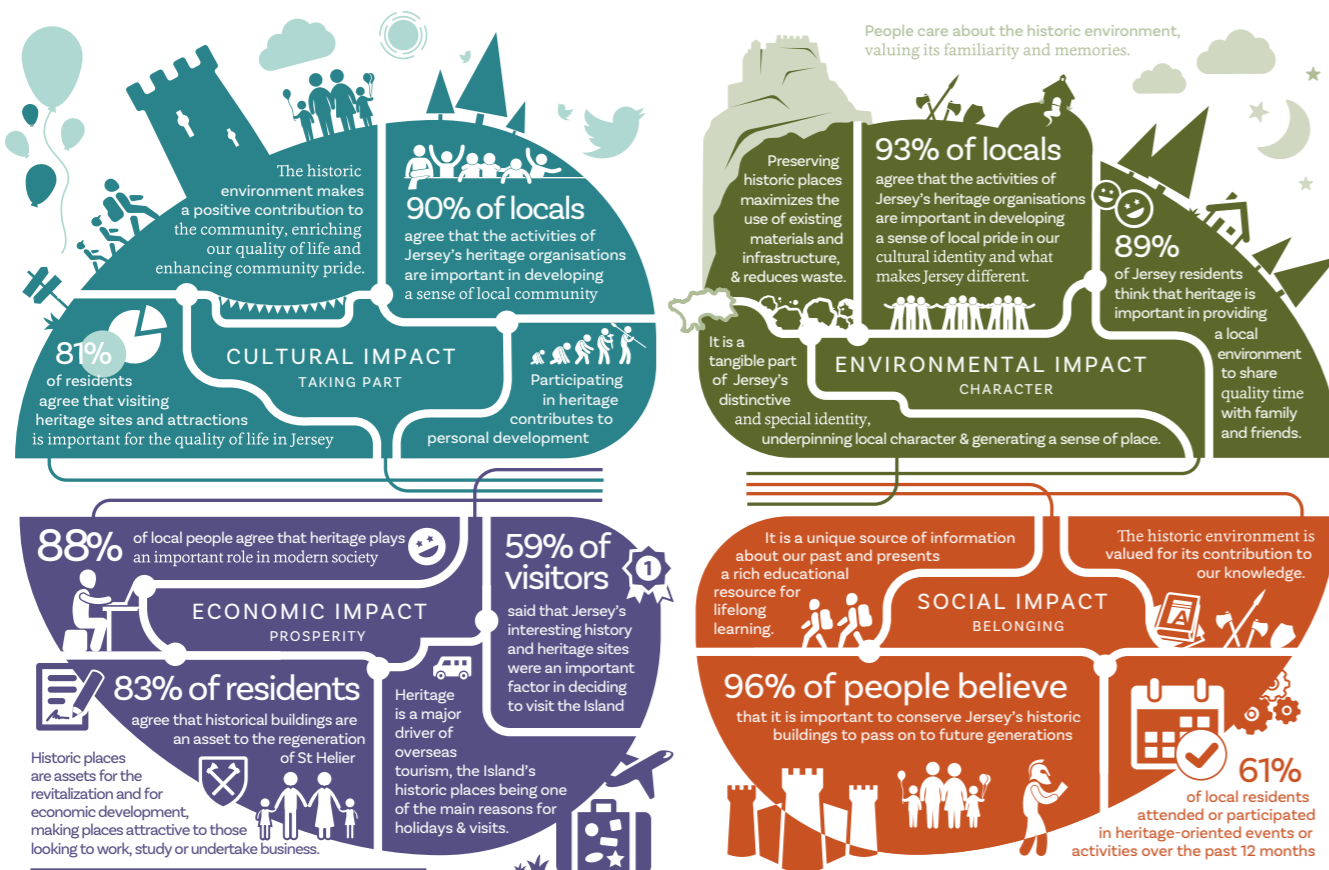
The case studies illustrate the range of work carried out to explore and understand Jersey's archaeology including excavations and studies instigated either through development requirements, academic research, or via objects found by members of the public. The investigation of the Co-operative Locale site at Charing Cross is an example of the impact of the formal introduction of archaeology as a material consideration to the planning process in 2008. Evaluations and excavations have since been required on historically important sites prior to development, the result being an ever-increasing knowledge of the evolution of the Island and past activity of Islanders. Eighty-five such investigations have been undertaken since Heritage Counts was first published in 2014.

Other case studies show unique aspects of Jersey's past and place in world history, whether it be as a key location for understanding human evolution and survival over a quarter of a million years of climate change, or the human story of occupation and war in the 1940s. UK academic partnerships have in recent years brought international value to these narratives and there is much more that can be achieved working with institutions from the UK and France. However, in order to do this, Jersey must set the standards required to attract academic researchers and universities, most importantly by developing a research framework and identifying means of funding.

The conservation by Jersey Heritage of the world's largest Celtic coin hoard, discovered in Grouville, exemplifies what can be achieved by a combination of professional staff and dedicated public volunteer work. Jersey's local heritage organisations also continue to invest significant time and resources into work whose outcome has a wider public benefit, whether it be decades of investigation and archaeological research by the Société Jersiaise, most recently into the early history and settlement of St Clement, or the development of a much needed web-based Heritage Environment Record by Jersey Heritage - paid for out of its operating budget. The lack of resources committed to historic environment work by the States of Jersey is illustrated by the dependence on the efforts of these non-governmental organisations to take on responsibilities and functions which are elsewhere recognised government activities. The good work achieved in the designation and protection of archaeological sites and the uncovering of past treasures has also highlighted the deficiency in Jersey of a legislative framework for the protection of archaeological artefacts, including treasure, portable antiquities and human remains. Law drafting time has been re-allocated but this piece of legislation is long overdue.

These case studies illustrate the huge amount of significant progress being made on the archaeology of Jersey, but there is a question about its resilience and sustainability unless resources can be secured.

As in previous years, the report provides a summary of measurable indicators which show how Jersey's heritage and historic environment have an economic, cultural, environmental and social impact on the wellbeing of the Island and its community. It is hoped the evidence-based report will help us all to better understand the historic environment and the challenges it faces, and make a positive contribution to future policy development and actions.



**CULTURAL** Participating in heritage contributes to personal development. The historic environment makes a positive contribution to the community, enriching our quality of life and enhancing community pride.

**ENVIRONMENTAL** People care about the historic environment, valuing its familiarity and memories. It is a tangible part of Jersey's distinctive and special identity, underpinning local character and generating a sense of place. Preserving historic places maximizes the use of existing materials and infrastructure, and reduces waste.

‘Our arts, heritage and culture are key to our sense of identity as an Island. Cultural participation is known to bring benefits in learning and education, good health, social inclusion and satisfaction with life’

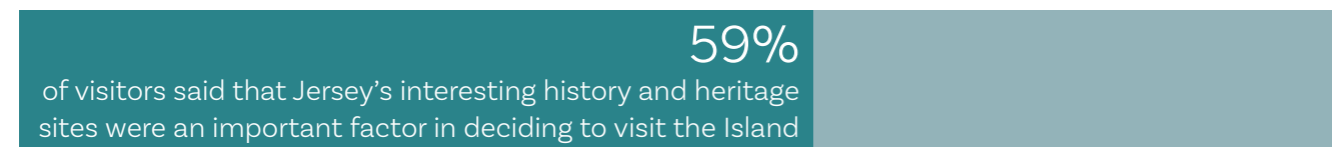
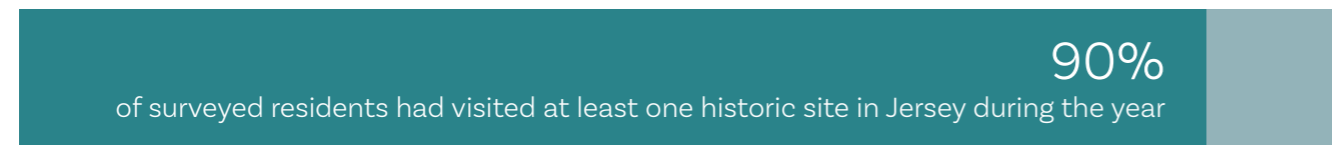
Shaping Our Future Island Vision Survey, 2016

‘Jersey’s arts, heritage and culture matter deeply to many Islanders, who generally see them as an essential part of individual and community well-being’

Shaping Our Future Island Vision Survey, 2016

**SOCIAL** The historic environment is valued for its contribution to our knowledge. It is a unique source of information about our past and presents a rich educational resource for lifelong learning.

**ECONOMIC** Historic places are assets for revitalization and economic development, making places attractive to those looking to work, study or undertake business. Heritage is a major driver of overseas tourism, the island’s historic places being one of the main reasons for holidays and visits.



## ARCHAEOLOGY CASE STUDIES

# LE CATILLON II

Perhaps the most well-known archaeological event over recent years, the discovery and conservation of the largest hoard of Iron Age coins, jewellery and precious metals found anywhere in the world has kept us all enthralled – from international media to local schoolchildren. The hoard, now known as Le Catillon II, was found by metal detectorists Reg Mead and Richard Miles in a Grouville field in 2012. It was most likely buried in the first century BC by the Coriosolitae tribe of French Celts, who lived in the Brittany area, at the time that Julius Caesar was extending his empire into Gaul - the Roman conquest of all of Armorica, including the Channel Islands,

complete by 52 BC. This was a seminal period in the Islands history as they were no longer on the edge of things, but part of a large unified Roman Empire and trading network. Gradually islanders' traditional Celtic/Gaulish way of life changed as more Roman ways were introduced and adopted. The hoard is a fascinating glimpse into the immediate pre-Roman era, and conservator Neil Mahrer and his team of 25 professional and volunteer staff have painstakingly removed, cleaned and recorded in excess of 70,000 coins and other amazing artefacts from the 2,000 year old find, engaging in pioneering work using new research and conservation techniques.



ARCHAEOLOGY CASE STUDIES

# THE FUTURE FOR HERITAGE KNOWLEDGE

An island-wide listing resurvey of archaeological sites and historic buildings neared completion in 2016 and has greatly increased our knowledge of many heritage assets, but this has revealed just part of our story. There is a further wealth of information held variously by the States of Jersey, Jersey Heritage, the National Trust for Jersey, original research by the Société Jersiaise, the Channel Islands Occupation Society, archaeological work carried out as part of the planning and development control process, architects, local individuals, academic researchers and accidental discoveries. The source and location of this information is widespread and access to it varied or sometimes unavailable. In 2016, Jersey Heritage embarked upon a project to make Jersey's rich historic environment more accessible to everyone through a user friendly web-based platform - aiming to be one of the first cultural heritage institutions anywhere in the world to join up with 'Arches', a platform that combines state-of-the-art software and mapping which is being developed by the Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund. Over the next three years, Jersey Heritage will create an innovative, integrated historic environment record (known in short as an HER) - an extensive collection of information relating to the Island's heritage, which will be available for everyone to use and will be an important gateway and starting point for anyone interested in the Island's past.



# THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IN 2016

The deep-rooted value and continuing importance of heritage to 21st century Jersey society was again illuminated through public engagement in 2016. A major report 'My Jersey' (Shaping Our Future Island Vision), which asked thousands of Islanders what they think of Jersey now and their hopes for the future, was published in November 2016.

[https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Government%20and%20administration/MY%20JERSEY%20survey%20report%20-%20online%20version%20\(5.5MB\).pdf](https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Government%20and%20administration/MY%20JERSEY%20survey%20report%20-%20online%20version%20(5.5MB).pdf)

The report states that, 'our historic environment helps to define our Island and it is a key building block for a successful future for Jersey. The historic environment of Jersey and the many who are contributing to its conservation and development are playing an important role in economic growth, tourism, sustainable development and regeneration'

'arts, culture and heritage always seem to be forgotten when planning economically for the future of the Island'

'Jersey's heritage is its soul. Take care of the mind, look after the soul, but nurture the soul'

'there is virtually no investment in culture'

'more needs to be done by the government to show they value our history and think long-term about protecting it'

When asked where Islanders think Jersey is currently performing best, 75% of respondents said that Jersey's historic buildings and heritage sites are valued and protected. This was one of the report outcomes where Islanders held the most positive views and the comments reflected a strong desire to protect Jersey's heritage.

Some comments also reflected concern that investment in heritage was suffering and a focus on profit would trump heritage. There was also concern that current development was doing little to add to the island's architectural heritage but also some sense that a more pragmatic approach might be required with regard to conservation issues.

'I think town should have a lot more Jersey heritage about it otherwise it's just a soulless place that's the same as anywhere'

'please consider the value of the arts and heritage to our quality of life and wellbeing, plus they are a factor in helping to attract and keep young skilled people'

The 'Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2016', which collects detailed information on a wide range of topics and provides official social statistics about Jersey, similarly showed the individual commitment and support of Islanders in looking after their heritage.

<https://www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?ReportID=2481>

60% of adults reported having visited places related to Jersey's heritage in the last 12 months

25% of adults reported having taken part in a heritage orientated activity in the last 12 months

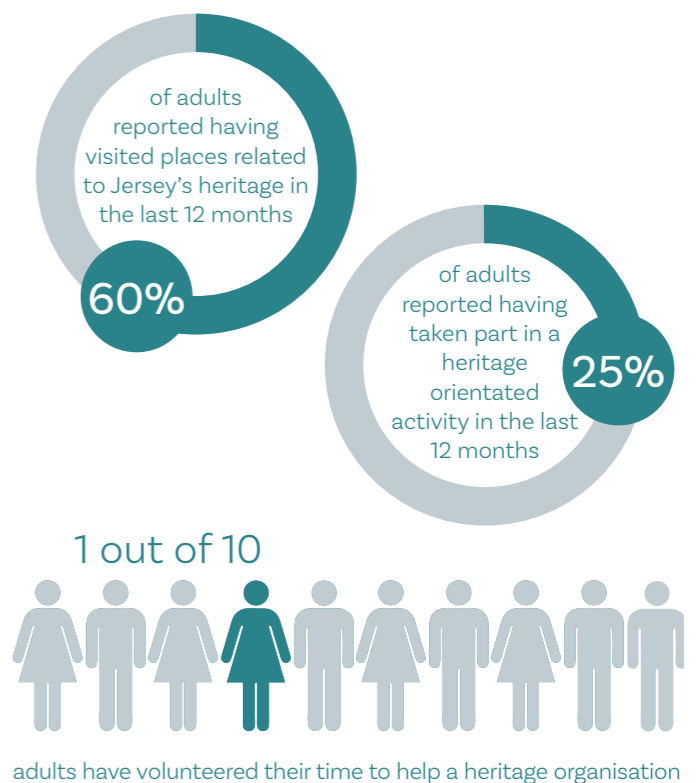
1 out of 10 adults have volunteered their time to help a heritage organisation

49% of adults said they haven't volunteered but would consider it in the future

1 out of 4 adults said they would be interested in volunteering opportunities to create a heritage exhibition, event or talk

36% of adults have donated money to a heritage organisation

These reports reflect how Jersey's heritage and culture matter deeply to many Islanders who recognise them as key to our sense of identity as an island. Many have engaged in cultural participation which is known to bring benefits in learning and education, good health, social inclusion and satisfaction with life. It is the continuing challenge to us all to ensure that this inheritance can be passed on.



# INDICATORS SECTION

The indicators provide an insight into the state of the historic environment. They are reported under three sections:

## UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

the extent of Jersey's historic environment assets;

## CARING AND SHARING

the condition of historic environment assets and resources, including funding available to manage them;

## USING AND BENEFITING

the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from active use of the historic environment.



## 1. UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

### 1.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

#### LISTED BUILDINGS AND PLACES

In 2016, there were 3,023 Listed buildings and places in Jersey and 1,101 designated as potential Listed buildings and places. Listing identifies the most important parts of our built heritage so they can receive special protection and continue to be enjoyed by present and future generations. Substantial progress was made during the year with the ongoing programme of formal Listing resulting from an Island-wide resurvey of heritage sites, which is on track to be successfully completed early in 2018.

#### PROTECTED HISTORIC WRECK SITES

In 2016, there were no Protected Wreck Sites within Jersey's territorial waters. Jersey's story is inextricably linked with the surrounding seas and there are known wreck sites related to the Island's commercial, military and social history. Although the Receiver of Wreck may already take advice to identify whether a wreck is of historical or archaeological interest, formal designation would ensure that this aspect of the archaeological resource is properly protected for the first time.

#### SITES DESIGNATED OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

In 2016, there were four Ramsar sites in Jersey which are wetlands of international importance. These protected wetlands include the south-east coast, Les Écrehous & Les Dirouilles, Les Minquiers, and Les Pierres de Lecq (the Paternosters).

As reported in the 2015 Heritage Counts, work had been continuing to explore the potential for designation of a World Heritage Site in Jersey, with focus moving to Jersey's exceptional geological

record for the Ice Age and the traces of ancient human occupation stretching back hundreds of thousands of years. Since the last report, another possibility has arisen and Jersey Heritage is exploring the possibility of designating parts of the Island as a UNESCO Global Geopark, which could offer the Island a more beneficial way forward. Geoparks use local geological heritage, in connection with all other aspects of the area's natural and cultural heritage, to enhance awareness and understanding of key issues facing society, such as using our Earth's resources sustainably, mitigating the effects of climate change and reducing the impact of natural disasters. By raising awareness of the importance of the area's geological heritage in history and society today, UNESCO Global Geoparks give local people a sense of pride in their region and strengthen their identification with the area.

### 1.2 HERITAGE AREAS & OPEN SPACES

#### CONSERVATION AREAS

In 2016, there were no Conservation Areas in Jersey. The introduction of some form of area-based protection for parts of the Island's historic built environment is a long-standing proposal, the potential introduction of Conservation Areas featuring in Island Plans since 1987. The Department of the Environment is currently working to ensure there is a legislative framework to enable Conservation Areas to be identified and designated in the near future.

#### NATIONAL PARK

In 2016, 1,925 hectares (2,093 vergées) of land were within a National Park - the same extent as the previous year and since the Jersey Coastal National Park was designated in 2011. The Park encompasses: southwest headlands; St Ouen's Bay; large parts of the north coast; St Catherine's Bay; parts of Grouville Bay; the offshore reefs and islets of the Écrehous and the Minquiers.

### PROTECTED TREES AND WOODLAND

In 2016, there were 63 protected tree designations which serve to protect individual specimens and groups of trees - an increase of five designations since 2014.

### NATURAL SITES OF SPECIAL INTEREST (SSIs)

The Department of the Environment publishes a separate report on the state of Jersey's natural heritage 'The Environment in Figures: A report on the condition of Jersey's environment'. The report for the period 2011 to 2015 can be found at <http://www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?ReportID=2312>

There is a fundamental inter-relationship between the cultural and natural heritage with much of Jersey's landscape the result of centuries of human intervention, and many of the geological and ecological SSIs containing sites and structures of archaeological and historic interest. To date, 13 ecological sites and 21 geological sites have been added to the list of SSIs.

## 1.3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION

### HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

In 2016 online information was available on every Listed or potential Listed building and place in Jersey, via the States of Jersey website <http://www.gov.je/PlanningBuilding/ListedBuildingPlaces/Pages/ProtectionStatus.aspx>

The year also saw the first stages in developing a more sophisticated and interactive Jersey HER that fulfils a greater public service as the essential core of historic environment services, and with a user-friendly interface for use by the general public, researchers and schools as a rich source of information about the community and its past. Led by Jersey Heritage, the HER project will link up with 'Arches' - a web-based platform developed jointly by the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) and World Monuments Fund

(WMF) that combines state-of-the-art software development with the insights and perspectives of heritage professionals from around the world. Arches will create digital inventories that describe types, locations, extent, cultural periods, materials, and conditions of heritage resources and establish the numerous and complex relationships between those resources. The development of a Jersey HER will greatly advance throughout 2017-2019.

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

There has been no historic landscape characterisation undertaken in Jersey although the historic evolution of the landscape has informed work to objectively characterise the Island's countryside and town.

See: Countryside Character Appraisal (1999) <http://www.gov.je/planningbuilding/lawsregs/islandplan/background/pages/countrysidecharacterappraisal.aspx> and St. Helier Urban Character Appraisal (2005) <http://www.gov.je/planningbuilding/lawsregs/islandplan/background/pages/urbancharacterappraisal.aspx>

HLC is a tool for describing the historic character of places as they are today and how past changes have shaped present-day appearance, and of managing change in the historic landscape. The historical dimension of the wider landscape, such as ancient field systems and the network of roadside walls and banques, is easily overlooked when protection is concentrated on individual buildings and sites, and this issue would benefit from further study and consideration.





## ARCHAEOLOGY CASE STUDIES

# LAGER WICK

Archaeology can arise from within living memory. The German occupation had a profound effect on both the Island's landscape and its people. Most today are familiar with the concrete bunkers from those dark days of the 1940s, but there are other more ephemeral sites that tell us of the human suffering involved in their construction. A number of forced and slave labour camps were erected to intern the thousands of imported labourers brought to the Island by the Organisation Todt (OT) to build the concrete bunkers of the Atlantic Wall. Historical research, oral testimony and three seasons of archaeological excavations at one of these camps, Lager Wick in Grouville, were completed in 2016 - led by Dr Gilly Carr of

Cambridge University. The first Nazi camp to be excavated on British soil, Lager Wick was a forced labour camp housing Spanish Republicans, Frenchmen and North Africans. The archaeology revealed evidence of the infrastructure of the camp and artefacts relating to its occupants - and evocative structures from the camp that still stand, including the entrance gateway and remnants of barbed wire. Lager Wick is now designated as a Grade 2 Listed Place, making it the first labour camp in the Channel Islands to become acknowledged as part of the Islands heritage rather than merely a legacy of the German occupation.

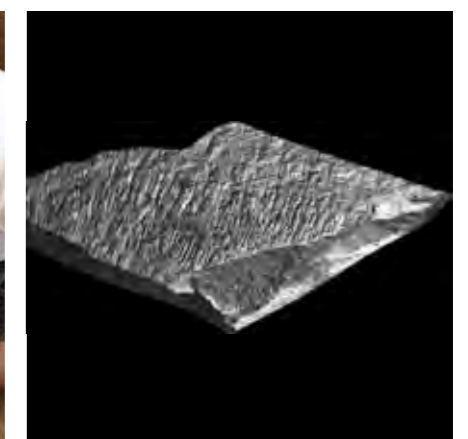


## ARCHAEOLOGY CASE STUDIES

# ICE AGE ISLAND

Jersey: Ice Age Island came to an end with 2016, but the research into Jersey's Ice Age past continues. The three year project explored Jersey's deep prehistoric past, from exploration of the island caves, through the archaeological excavation of hunter gather camps preserved in the Island's interior, discovering why this remarkable landmass attracted Neanderthal and modern humans during the deep past. Jersey has emerged as a key location for understanding human evolution and survival over a quarter of a million years of climate change. The island's exceptional geological record illustrating successive changes in the planet's climate, rising

and falling sea levels as well as evidence for the humans and animals which were able to survive in northern Europe during this time. Dr Matt Pope of the Institute of Archaeology at UCL, London, worked on the project, leading the digs at Les Varines and La Cotte de St Brelade, with a team of international experts in the field. The results of the work, such as the 6000 prehistoric stone tools discovered at Les Varines, engraved pieces of art, and Neanderthal tools recovered from the sea bed at low tide, have added to our knowledge of human prehistory in Europe, and have created an exciting new dimension to Jersey's heritage and tourist offer.



## 2. CARING & SHARING

### 2.1 HERITAGE AT RISK REGISTER

#### BUILDINGS AT RISK

There are 'at risk' buildings in Jersey - these are important historic buildings that are in peril of being lost due to a lack of proper maintenance and repair, or from pressures for commercial re-development. The first national Register of buildings at risk in England was published in 1998 and has helped to focus practical advice, guidance and resources to owners, local authorities and developers to secure the future of endangered listed buildings.

Although there isn't as yet an equivalent at risk register for Jersey, the island-wide resurvey of heritage assets undertaken 2010-2012 did identify 108 historic buildings and places considered at that time to be at either medium or high risk. Since the resurvey, three of these properties - the Victorian Waterworks Lodge in Le Chemin des Moulins and the old Bristol Hotel on the Esplanade - have been demolished, as detailed in Heritage Counts 2015.

#### LOST HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SITES

In 2016, 1 Listed / potential Listed building and sites was lost:

- 1 was lost through total demolition (with planning permission granted in previous years);
- 0 were lost through unpermitted development;
- 0 were lost as the result of fire.

2016 also saw the partial demolition of one of the few surviving Victorian warehouses on the Esplanade - part of the original building incorporated in the new office development - and the loss of an important historic interior to a farmhouse in St Mary.

## 2.2 MANAGING POSITIVELY

### PLANNING APPLICATIONS

In 2016 there were 1311 planning application decisions made in Jersey.

### HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM ADVICE

In 2016, the States of Jersey Historic Environment Team provided heritage guidance on 442 applications - contributing to 34% of all planning applications. This is a considerable input of heritage expertise, and an increase of 4% on 2014 with the same available resources.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

In 2016, 27 planning permissions included a requirement for archaeological monitoring and/or works - a 42% increase on the previous year - a total of 85 such studies since 2014, which have added greatly to the local archaeological knowledge base.

### NUMBER OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS / SITES UNDER CARE OF LOCAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS

The number of heritage buildings / sites under the care of heritage organisations has remained stable since 2014:

- 173 sites under the care of the National Trust for Jersey, including 28 historic buildings; [www.nationaltrust.je](http://www.nationaltrust.je)
- 17 buildings / sites owned by the Société Jersiaise; [www.societe-jersiaise.org](http://www.societe-jersiaise.org)
- 32 buildings / sites under the management of Jersey Heritage; [www.jerseyheritage.org](http://www.jerseyheritage.org)
- 21 buildings / sites under the management of Channel Islands Occupation Society; [www.ciosjersey.org.uk](http://www.ciosjersey.org.uk)
- There are other archaeological sites and

historic buildings directly under the care and ownership of the States of Jersey. These would equally benefit from an approach to their future stewardship which is in line with best practice in heritage and conservation.

### CONSERVATION PLANS / STATEMENTS

In 2016, there were 20 Conservation Plans or Statements in place for important heritage sites in Jersey:

- Jersey Heritage has prepared and adopted 17 Conservation Plans / Statements for sites under its management care - including Mont Orgueil Castle, Elizabeth Castle, Fort Leicester, La Crête Fort, L'Etacquerel Fort, La Tour Cârrée, Kempt Tower, La Rocco Tower, Archirondel Tower, La Hocq Tower, Lewis Tower, Seymour Tower, Radio Tower (MP2), La Hougue Bie, No.9. Pier Road, Barge Aground and Jersey Cold War Bunker; and guidance on the Conservation of Masonry Ruins in Jersey.
- Jersey Heritage prepared a Conservation Statement for Le Col de la Rocque on behalf of the National Trust for Jersey;
- The States of Jersey commissioned and adopted a Conservation Plan for Fort Regent;
- The Société Jersiaise prepared a Conservation Statement for La Cotte de St Brelade.

## 2.3 CAPACITY & RESOURCES

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE OPERATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

In 2016, there were 67 individuals employed in the operation of historic sites and buildings in Jersey:

- 51 by Jersey Heritage (+ further 10 Archive staff, 1 FOI staff & 2 Coin Technicians);
- 6 by the National Trust for Jersey (+ further 4 on seasonal part-time & 5 working on lands);
- 10 by the Société Jersiaise (otherwise voluntary assistance by members).

### PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDING FOR PRIVATE OWNERS

There has been no grant assistance to support the maintenance and repair of historic buildings since 2011. It is recognised that the reintroduction of a scheme to support this work is desirable and is being kept under review, subject to the availability of funding.

### DEVELOPING TRAINING AND SKILLS

There were no recorded numbers for Jersey apprenticeships / trainees in heritage-related craft skills in 2016, and consideration should be given to future assessment of this issue. Training in traditional building skills such as stonemasonry and carpentry ensures there are locally-based craftspeople that are able to work on historic buildings.

The number of heritage buildings / sites under the care of heritage organisations



### 3. USING & BENEFITING

#### 3.1 PARTICIPATION IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

##### VISITS TO HERITAGE SITES

Surveys continue to demonstrate a very active local population with regard to participation in Jersey's heritage, and more active than the UK population as a whole. The Jersey Heritage Annual review for 2015 shows that 90% of surveyed residents had visited at least one historic site in Jersey during the year.

Visits to free-to-access sites by tourists during their stay in Jersey were measured in the Jersey Heritage Visitor Exit Survey 2015. 10% had visited Grosnez Castle, 3% the prehistoric Dolmen sites, and 4% Greve de Lecq Barracks and other free historical sites.

##### MEMBERSHIP OF HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS

In 2016, there was a slight increase in membership of heritage organisations in Jersey from the previous year:

- 11,290 Jersey Heritage members;
- 2,583 National Trust for Jersey members (+ 30 corporate members);
- 2,500 Société Jersiaise members;

- 430 Channel Islands Occupation Society members;
- 478 Channel Islands Family History Society members.

##### VOLUNTEERING IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Jersey's heritage organisations each benefit from the generous and enthusiastic contribution of volunteers and this remained strong in 2016. The Jersey Heritage Annual review for 2016 shows that a record 18,386 volunteer hours were given at its sites during the year. The National Trust for Jersey's 'Trust Helpers' made an invaluable contribution in a variety of roles protecting and promoting the Island's natural and built heritage. The Société Jersiaise 'Sections' continued their academic studies of different aspects of the Island. The Channel Islands Occupation Society, an entirely voluntary organisation, continued to help preserve and record all aspects of the German Occupation of Jersey including restoring and opening sites to the public. The Channel Islands Family History Society, also on an entirely voluntary basis, researched the genealogies and histories of local families, collated genealogical records and assisted with research.

### 3.2 ECONOMIC BENEFITS

#### NUMBER OF VISITS TO HERITAGE ATTRACTIONS

In 2016, there were 212,215 recorded visits to heritage attractions in Jersey:

- 187,910 to Jersey Heritage sites/events;
- 19,305 to National Trust for Jersey sites/events;
- 5,000 to Channel Islands Occupation Society sites/events.

Jersey Heritage's 'Heritage Lets' continues to be very popular with tourists and residents alike. The scheme has restored and converted a number of publicly-owned coastal fortifications of the period 1770-1830, a Second World War naval range-finding tower, and a 1930s beach house for use as holiday rental accommodation. This has secured the future of these important historic buildings and generates significant income which is then reinvested in further restoration and development of other redundant assets, supporting a myriad of local trades and businesses.

#### VISITOR SCORE OF HERITAGE AS A TOURIST MOTIVATION

Jersey's heritage remained amongst the principal reasons for people to visit the Island in 2016. The Jersey Heritage Visitor Exit Survey (2016) showed that 59% of visitors said Jersey's interesting history and heritage sites were an important factor in deciding to visit the Island.

### 3.3 EDUCATION & LIFELONG LEARNING

#### NUMBER OF SCHOOL VISITS TO HERITAGE SITES

In 2016 7,527 school visits (number of students) were made to heritage sites in Jersey:

- 4,892 school visits to Jersey Heritage sites;
- 2,635 school visits to National Trust for Jersey activities;
- In addition the CIOS opened bunkers on many occasions for special interest groups and school/student groups (figures not recorded)

#### THE ATTAINMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS RELEVANT TO HERITAGE

In the academic year ending 2016, 402 school pupils in Jersey took GCSE / IGCSE History and 134 took A-Level History (plus 16 students that completed AS but not A2).

#### THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The total number of students from Jersey studying courses most related to the historic environment (history, archaeology, architecture, building, landscape design and planning) was 26 in the academic year ending 2016.

The number of members of heritage organisations



ARCHAEOLOGY CASE STUDIES

# GUARDING THE OBJECTS FROM OUR PAST

One of the impacts of the Catillon II hoard discovery was the realisation that the Treasure Law being applied in Jersey has changed little since medieval times. The introduction of up-to-date legislation, and also some form of mechanism for recording portable antiquities (archaeological objects, other than treasure, found by members of the public such as metal detectorists, people out walking, gardening or going about their daily work) is a priority, to prevent the loss of both historical objects and their associated knowledge from the Island. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, all finders of gold and silver objects, groups of coins over 300 years old, and prehistoric base-metal assemblages, have a legal obligation to report such items under the Treasure Act 1996, and a successful Portable Antiquities Scheme is well established. Similarly all archaeological objects found in Scotland must be reported under their Treasure Trove Law, and all archaeological objects found in the Isle of Man reported to the national heritage agency, with no archaeological object exported from the Isle of Man without a licence. Closer to home, any antiquity found in Guernsey must be reported to the State Archaeologist. Jersey is behind the rest of the UK with no such protections in place to ensure the guardianship of its archaeological heritage - outside of listed sites.



## ARCHAEOLOGY CASE STUDIES

# ST CLEMENT

The Société Jersiaise has long engaged in archaeological research, being founded in 1873 for the study of Jersey archaeology, history, natural history, the ancient language and the conservation of the environment. One of the principal pieces of work ongoing in 2016 was a project to find and study settlement sites in the Island of Iron Age and Gallo-Roman date (circa 800-55BC and circa 55BC - circa AD400) - led by the Société's field archaeologist Robert Waterhouse FSA. Concentrating on South-East Jersey, where the most Gallo-Roman sites are known, the seasons of excavation work have revealed an area of great interest around St Clement Parish Church. The site is a multi-period settlement area, with evidence for occupation

from the Bronze Age onwards - the principal interest being the period from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century AD. The project team has discovered evidence for at least two areas of settlement, with square or rectangular timber-framed houses within a ditched enclosure with fields adjoining. Slag from iron smelting was found in ditches of the second century BC, and large pits of c.30BC to AD50 containing slags, furnace linings, crucible fragments and iron nails, suggesting a dedicated industrial area. The pottery found on the site shows links with western Brittany in the 2nd century BC and the French/Belgian/German border around the birth of Christ.



# HERITAGE COUNTS INDICATORS

## 1. UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2016)

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE ON BASELINE (2014)
1.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	Number of Listed buildings and places	3,023	Increase of 2,360
	Number of potential Listed buildings and places	1,101	Decrease of 2,485
	Number of protected historic wreck sites	0	No change
	Number of sites designated of international importance	4	No change
1.2 HERITAGE AREAS & OPEN SPACES	Number of Conservation Areas	0	No change
	Area of land which is a National Park	1,925 hectares (2,093 vergées)	No change
	Number of sites with protected trees	63	Increase of 5
	Natural sites of special interest (SSIs)	34	Not recorded in 2014 - no change since 2015
1.3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION	Number of entries in on-line Historic Environment Record	4,380 on States of Jersey listed buildings and places record	Increase of 131
	Extent of Historic Landscape Characterisation	0	No change

## 2. CARING & SHARING

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2016)

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE ON BASELINE (2014)
2.1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AT RISK	Number of buildings and places on Heritage at Risk Register	Not officially recorded; 108 identified during 2010-12 resurvey	-
	Number of Listed / potential Listed buildings and places lost in year	1	9 buildings lost since 2014
2.2 MANAGING POSITIVELY	Number of planning applications decided	1311	Decrease of 228
	Applications with SoJ Historic Environment Team advice	442	Increase of 4%
	Number of planning applications with archaeological requirements	27	A total of 85 since 2014
	Number of heritage sites under care of local heritage organisations	233	Increase of 6
	Number of Conservation Plans / Statements for heritage assets	20	No change
2.3 CAPACITY & RESOURCES	Numbers employed in the operation of historic sites and buildings	67	Increase of 10
	States of Jersey grants to building owners for maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage	£0	No change
	Number of new apprenticeships / trainees in heritage craft skills	Not recorded	Not recorded

### 3. USING AND BENEFITING

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2016)

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE ON BASELINE (2014)
3.1 PARTICIPATION	Number of members of heritage organisations	17,281	Increase of 954
	Number of heritage volunteers	-	New methodology in future reports to capture data
3.2 ECONOMIC BENEFITS	Number of visits to heritage sites/events	212,215	Decrease of 12,049
	Score of heritage as tourist motivation	59%	Decrease of 4%
3.3 EDUCATION & LIFELONG LEARNING	Number of school visits to heritage sites	7,527	Increase of 507
	Number of GCSE/A level history candidates (school year ending 2016)	536	Increase of 22
	Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (academic year ending 2016)	26	Decrease of 39





ARCHAEOLOGY CASE STUDIES

# CHARING CROSS – FROM MARSHLAND TO HOTEL

An archaeological evaluation at the site of the Co-operative Locale site at Charing Cross was carried out by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) in April 2016, as part of the planning permission to develop the site. The formal introduction of archaeology as a material consideration to the planning process began in February 2008. The Department of the Environment secures expert archaeological advice in relation to development proposals affecting archaeological sites through the Oxford Archaeological Unit, and there is also a requirement for the monitoring of the archaeological fieldwork on site – a role undertaken by Jersey Heritage’s Curator of Archaeology. The Charing Cross investigation identified an early marshland environment with a stone-filled post hole indicating activity on the site by people in prehistoric times, who would have been mainly fishing, hunting and foraging. A further post hole is thought to represent the presence of some temporary structures from that period, and a pottery fragment, potentially prehistoric, was found. Later deposits revealed a small amount of medieval pottery fragments, with the latest activity recorded on the site mainly in the 18th / 19th century and into the 20th century, including a stone-built cellar and brick-lined wells.



Jersey Heritage, Jersey Museum,  
The Weighbridge, St Helier, Jersey JE2 3NG  
Telephone: +44 (0) 1534 633300  
Facsimile: +44 (0) 1534 633301  
Email: [info@jerseyheritage.org](mailto:info@jerseyheritage.org)