

THE IRON AGE AND GALLO-ROMAN PERIODS IN JERSEY

Philip de Jersey



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Preface

The archaeology of islands is concentrated, and Jersey is no exception. A rich variety of archaeological remains survive above and below ground in Jersey, along its shoreline, and within its waters.

As a British Crown Dependency outside the United Kingdom and European Union the Island is beyond the reach of national heritage management frameworks and funding but strives to comply with international best practice. In 2022 the Island's first Heritage Strategy charted a course to develop the infrastructure in which archaeology is managed, including legislation, funding, the development of an historic environment record and expert posts to support it as well as an archaeology research framework.

Commissioned by Jersey Heritage and led by Dr Peter Chowne, the framework has been a partnership project involving local experts and international scholars over several years in seminars, discussions and consultation to produce a shared view of the current state of knowledge and the questions which can be asked of our archaeological resource. It comes at a time of growing pressure on those resources through development but also of new opportunities to improve management of this significant but vulnerable aspect of our heritage and identity.

I am delighted to be able to thank Peter, the Advisory Board and Resource Assessment authors and to welcome the publication of the framework, which will be of use to planners, contractors, Jersey Heritage staff, researchers, local groups and a growing number of university partnerships. For all of us it will be a platform for further research, greater understanding, valuing, conservation and enjoyment of our historic environment.

Jonathan Carter
Chief Executive
Jersey Heritage

Introduction

The Channel Islands have a rich and varied archaeological record for the Iron Age and Gallo-Roman periods, between approximately 800 BC and the fifth century AD. It is not unfair to say that in many respects Jersey has historically been perceived as the poor relation among the islands at this time, with the single important exception of the extraordinary horizon of hoarding of the mid- and late first century BC. This does at first sight appear to be in marked contrast to the paucity of the archaeological record both before and after that brief explosion of activity, but whether this is a genuine reflection of variation between the islands, or rather over-emphasis on negative or partial evidence, is a theme to be examined in more detail below.

To begin, however, some general account of the current state of archaeological knowledge for this period in the Channel Islands is required. Some consideration must also be given to the neighbouring coasts of France, for as in earlier periods of prehistory it is to the east and south that we must first look to place the islands in a wider geographical context, rather than to the north; although one of the key themes of the later Iron Age and the Roman period is the links which develop across the Channel to Britain. We need also to examine the limitations of our chronological understanding.

Chronology

We are a very long way from being able to indulge in fine-tuning of the Iron Age and Gallo- Roman chronology for Jersey – indeed with the single exception of the late first century BC hoarding horizon, about which more below, we have very little detailed chronological information at all. Jersey is not unique in this respect, and with just a few minor exceptions much the same can be said of the other Channel Islands and the neighbouring French coast, particularly towards the east. Although the Cotentin today is not quite the ‘scene of archaeological desolation’ identified by Sir Mortimer Wheeler (1957, 133), following his pre-Second World War fieldwork, it remains the case that ‘*le premier âge du Fer reste... le parent pauvre des recherches protohistoriques en Basse-Normandie*’ (Lepaumier *et al.* 2018, 181). There is simply no established pottery chronology for the early Iron Age in the far west of Normandy, and the situation is little better for the middle and later Iron Age: the map presented by Besnard-Vauterin and Boulogne (2018, 211) conveys this point very well, with just four sites spread across 120km of the western Cotentin.

The picture to the south is on the face of it rather more promising (Cherel *et al.* 2018, 258), although even here the region geographically closest to Jersey – around Alet (Saint-Malo) and its hinterland – is not especially well-represented in terms of pottery assemblages. It remains very unclear in which direction we should search for parallels for Jersey’s Iron Age pottery, however, since there is relatively so little of the latter available to study.

Rather than having a range of sites or finds spanning some 800 years and thus allowing the development of (*e.g.*) a fairly reliable pottery chronology, the typical picture is one of occasional episodes of activity, perhaps hundreds of years apart, for which we may have a radiocarbon date, or perhaps a date furnished by some exotic object with a continental parallel. Each of the islands provides examples of this.

Interpretations of the Iron Age in Guernsey have been dominated for many years by two related aspects of the archaeological record: the warrior burials, mostly excavated in the nineteenth century, and the settlement and cemetery of King’s Road, St Peter Port – including at least three more warrior burials – excavated principally in the early 1980s (Burns *et al.* 1996) and again in 2005–8 (de Jersey 2010). The existence of these burials has been used to construct more or less elaborate models of cross-Channel trade in the late Iron Age, generally identifying Guernsey as the stopping-off point of choice between Brittany and southern Britain, and usually relegating Jersey to the sidelines (see for example Cunliffe and de Jersey 1997, 52; Sebire *et al.* 2018, 2–3). There are problems with this interpretation, not least the realization that some of the putatively ‘late’ Iron Age evidence from King’s Road is actually likely to be very much earlier; one of the shale bracelets from grave context 103 (de Jersey 2010, 297 fig. 6.23) is virtually identical in form and decoration to bracelets from the Limousin dated by Baron (Baron 2012, 29–31) to the seventh century BC, and some of the fine bronze metalwork, such as the *torque à trois nodosités* from grave context 314 (de Jersey 2010, 297 fig. 7) is probably fourth or third century BC in date (*ibid.*, 295). Although the pottery from the most recent excavations at King’s Road has not yet been analysed, there are indications there too of an early Iron Age date for much of it, rather than a date in the second or first century BC. A model which thus interprets King’s Road as primarily indicative of late Iron Age trade passing through Guernsey may be very misleading.

The other main islands of the Bailiwick of Guernsey provide similarly episodic evidence for Iron Age activity. The extraordinary ‘Sark hoard’, found on the island in 1719 (Allen 1971), has been given some welcome context by the recent series of excavations by Barry Cunliffe (Cunliffe and Durham 2019, 91–

206), who suggest that the hoard was deposited in about 30 BC as a votive offering, possibly associated with renewed settlement on the island after a long period of abandonment (*ibid.*, 37–39).

The risks inherent in developing models and theories based on this kind of episodic evidence are illustrated very well by recent discoveries at Longis Bay in Alderney. Models of cross-Channel trade – whether they favour Guernsey (Cunliffe and de Jersey 1997, 52) or Jersey (Patton 1987, 135) as a stopping-off point – have traditionally ignored Alderney altogether, for the simple reason that no significant evidence of late Iron Age occupation of the island had been uncovered. There was evidence for early Iron Age activity in the form of the pottery production site at Les Huguettes (Wilson 1983), and the Nunnery has long been recognised as a fine example of a late Roman shore-fort. For the intervening period, however, an almost total absence of evidence was wholly reversed in June 2017 by the discovery of a series of late Iron Age and early Roman burials in an electricity cable trench dug along the Rue des Mielles, leading down to Longis Bay (Monaghan and de Jersey 2017–18). Five radiocarbon dates were obtained from burials in this trench, four of them between the early second century BC and mid-first century BC, and the fifth from the first or second century AD. In 2018 and 2019 excavation in the field immediately north of the Rue des Mielles revealed substantial evidence for Gallo-Roman settlement of the first to fourth centuries AD, underlain by further Iron Age burials (de Jersey 2018–19, 2019–20). Three of these were radiocarbon-dated, one again to the second or first century BC, and the other two between about 750–400 BC. The site provides convincing evidence for a substantial settlement on Alderney through most of the Iron Age and into the Gallo-Roman period – and hence perhaps an important role in the cross-Channel trade route – but had it not been for the fortuitous discoveries of 2017, we would still be ignorant of Alderney’s possible significance in this route. It is as well to remember that until the excavation of the Gallo-Roman settlement at La Plaiderie, St Peter Port, in the early 1980s, and the discovery at nearly the same time of the Romano-Celtic vessel nicknamed ‘Asterix’ outside St Peter Port harbour (Rule and Monaghan 1993), it was generally assumed that Guernsey had not been significantly occupied in the Gallo-Roman period. It would be unwise to make the same assumption for Jersey.

Resource assessment

The nature of the evidence

The details of the Iron Age and Roman archaeology of Jersey discussed below have been drawn from a variety of published and unpublished sources. This in itself presents a number of problems, since there are some quite significant discrepancies in the quality and quantity of the data available. Where possible, the sites and finds listed in the gazetteer at the conclusion of this paper have been referenced to the online HER (Arches | Heritage Data Management (jerseyheritage.org)). The quality of the HER entries is variable, and with some limitations in its coverage this means that it cannot be used as a single authoritative source, at least at present. One of the limitations is in the recording of chance finds, a number of which were published (mostly in summary form) by the former Société Jersiaise Field Archaeologist, Robert Waterhouse, between about 2014 and 2018.

The situation is further complicated by data from Waterhouse's unpublished research, notably maps of 'Late Iron Age metalwork' (Waterhouse unpublished A), and 'Roman finds' (Waterhouse unpublished B). While these maps are undoubtedly useful, the data which was used to produce them is not readily available – much of it is not yet included on the HER, for example – and so in a number of cases it is impossible to describe exactly what (for example) a dot on the Roman map listed as a 'single coin or other artefact' actually represents. In some cases these can be reconciled with entries on the HER, or with other sources, but there remain a significant number of finds which seem to be recorded only on Waterhouse's unpublished maps. This situation is currently being addressed by the HER staff and so some minor amendments to the data presented here may become necessary in due course.

Other more traditional sources of information have provided much of the baseline data on Iron Age and Gallo-Roman sites and finds in Jersey, notably Hawkes's still invaluable survey (no date, but given here as 1937), followed by a series of post-war publications of a general nature (Johnston 1981; Patton 1987; Sebire 2005), together with numerous articles in the Bulletins of the Société Jersiaise and elsewhere. The Bulletins have been comprehensively searched for Iron Age and Gallo-Roman material back to 1981.

Settlement in Jersey, from the Iron Age to the Gallo-Roman

Evidence for settlement in Jersey through the 1200 years or so from the early Iron Age to the end of the Roman Empire is sparse. Half a dozen promontory forts (Appendix 1, gazetteer section A; Table 1) are recognised along the north coast and down to Mont Orgueil in the east (Fig. 1), but only two (Mont Orgueil and Le Câtel de Rozel) have been tested by excavation, and experience in Guernsey – at Jerbourg (Burns 1988) and La Corbière (Walls *et al.* 2016, 16–23) – has shown that sites of this nature, which are routinely labelled as Iron Age, often seem to have much earlier origins. Mont Orgueil (A2) has probably been too disturbed by the medieval fortification to offer much prospect for investigation of potential prehistoric origins, but only a very small part of Le Câtel de Rozel (A6) has been excavated to modern standards (Cunliffe 1992), and there is potential for more work at this location. The sheer size of the rampart implies the presence of a significant population on Jersey in the Middle Iron Age, around 300 BC, the main period of construction (*ibid.*, 50), even if there is little evidence either at Rozel or elsewhere for settlement at that period. The site seems to have retained its importance through to the close of the Iron Age, since it features heavily in the 'hoarding horizon' of the late first century BC, discussed below.

Rather more non-fortified sites have been identified in excavations across Jersey (Appendix 1, gazetteer section B; Table 1 and Fig. 2), but these are very variable in the quality of the record and in the

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Table 1: Fortified sites and other possible settlement sites, certainly or possibly of Iron Age and Gallo-Roman date

Gazetteer ref.	HER	Parish	Location	Comments
A1	500093	St John	La Tête de Frémont	bank and ditch, possibly Iron Age
A2	700181	St Martin	Mont Orgueil Castle	Iron Age occupation beneath medieval castle
A3	800083	St Mary	Le Câtél de Lecq	promontory fort, possibly Iron Age
A4	900020	St Ouen	Grosnez Castle	IA precedent to medieval castle?
A5	900228	St Ouen	La Tête de Plémont	bank and ditch, possibly Iron Age
A6	1200113	Trinity	Le Câtél de Rozel	massive middle IA bank
B1	100373	St Brelade	Belcroute Bay	briquetage, possible IA settlement
B2	200089	St Clement	La Motte	IA pottery, stone cists (medieval?)
B3	200117	St Clement	St Clement's Church	focus of IA and GR settlement
B4	200124	St Clement	Samarès Nursery	single sherd of GR pottery - chance find?
B5	300034	Grouville	Platte Rocque Tower	IA and GR pottery seen in watching brief
B6	300046	Grouville	St Martin's Church	possible focus of GR settlement, some IA
B7	300242	Grouville	Maîtresse Île	late IA pottery
B8	401130	St Helier	Old Street/31 The Parade	GR pottery and amphora sherd
B9	401350	St Helier	Queen Street	GR pottery
B10	401412	St Helier	27-29 Broad Street	IA settlement, imported pottery
B11	401442	St Helier	19-21 Broad Street	IA pottery
B12	401478	St Helier	General Hospital	Roman coin hoard
B13	500094	St John	La Hougue Boëte	Neolithic burial chamber with IA and GR re-use
B14	-	St John	Le Câtelet	prehistoric, possibly IA pottery in ditches
B15	700278	St Martin	Les Ecréhous	small quantity of IA and GR pottery & briquetage
B16	800071	St Mary	L'Ile Agois	IA pottery, third century AD Roman coin hoard
B17	900343	St Ouen	Le Pinacle	IA and GR pottery, possible GR temple
B18	900347	St Ouen	La Prevôté	GR pottery and bead, possibly chance finds
B19	600391	St Lawrence	Clos des Agneau/Clos Manger	Excavated IA farmstead
B20	401970	St Helier	Mont Cochon	Excavated IA farmstead

significance of each site. At least half of them are not necessarily settlements, but simply sites where some quantity of Iron Age or Gallo-Roman pottery has been uncovered (B2, B4, B5, B7, B8, B9, B11, B13, B14 and B18), usually without any contemporary associated features (post-holes, pits, etc.); at least two of these locations (La Hougue Boëte, St John (B13) and La Prevôté, St Ouen (B18)) are demonstrably earlier monuments with fairly ephemeral evidence for Iron Age and/or Gallo-Roman re-use.

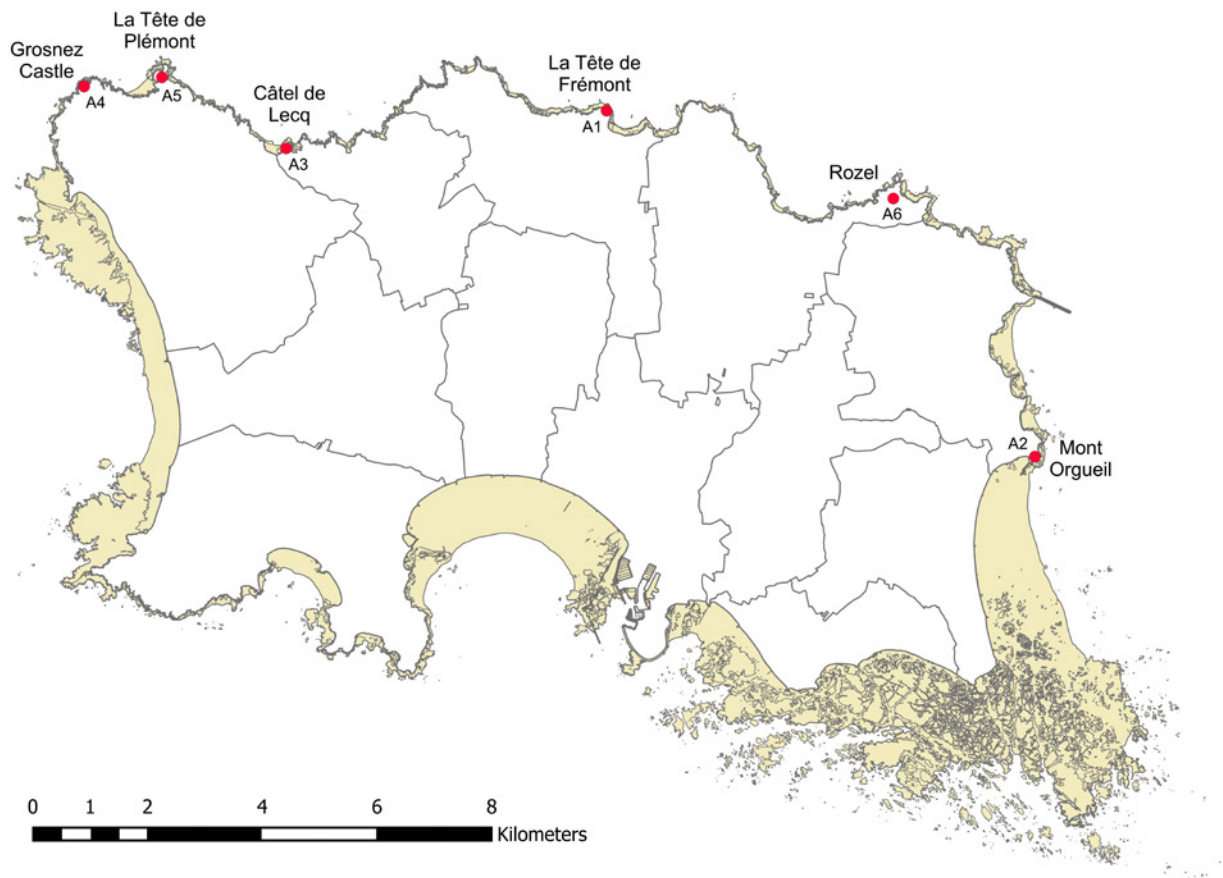


Figure 1. Distribution map of promontory forts

Another of these sites (Le Câtelet, St John, B14) consisted of a number of ditches exposed in a pipe trench, identified by Waterhouse as indicative of a prehistoric field system (Waterhouse 2017, 151). Waterhouse carried out a great deal of research into these field systems on Jersey, much of which remains unpublished. In most cases he dated the boundaries he identified to the early and middle Bronze Age, and thus earlier than the period with which we are concerned here, but it is by no means impossible that some of the field systems date to the Iron Age. The difficulty of course lies in dating these features, very few of which have been excavated.

A few sites have yielded rather more convincing evidence of Iron Age settlement. At Belcroute Bay (St Brelade, B1), a cliff-fall in 1930 exposed a large quantity of pottery, parts of two rotary querns and at least four clay ‘fire bars’. Some (if not all) of the latter were contained within a hearth ‘held intact in the roots of a fir’ (Hawkes 1937, 194), described as ‘a shallow box, nine inches deep, about two feet square, sides and bottom being lined with flat stones’ (Godfray 1931, 312); this box also contained sherds of a wheel-made late Iron Age pot (Hawkes 1937, 122). The fire bars are familiar as one element of the standard briquetage furniture; the ‘numerous fragments of burnt clay’ mentioned by Hawkes (1937, 195) might perhaps be parts of the hand-bricks often found on these sites. This was the first recorded discovery of briquetage in Jersey and it remains by far the most significant assemblage of this material; a few fragments were also recorded in Rodwell’s excavation on La Maître Ile, Les Ecréhous (B15).

There is some evidence for Iron Age occupation, or perhaps more accurately activity, on the isolated rock stack of L’île Agois (B16), on the north coast, represented by early and late Iron Age pottery (Finlaison and Holdsworth 1979, 332). There must also have been some Roman activity on this site (see below).

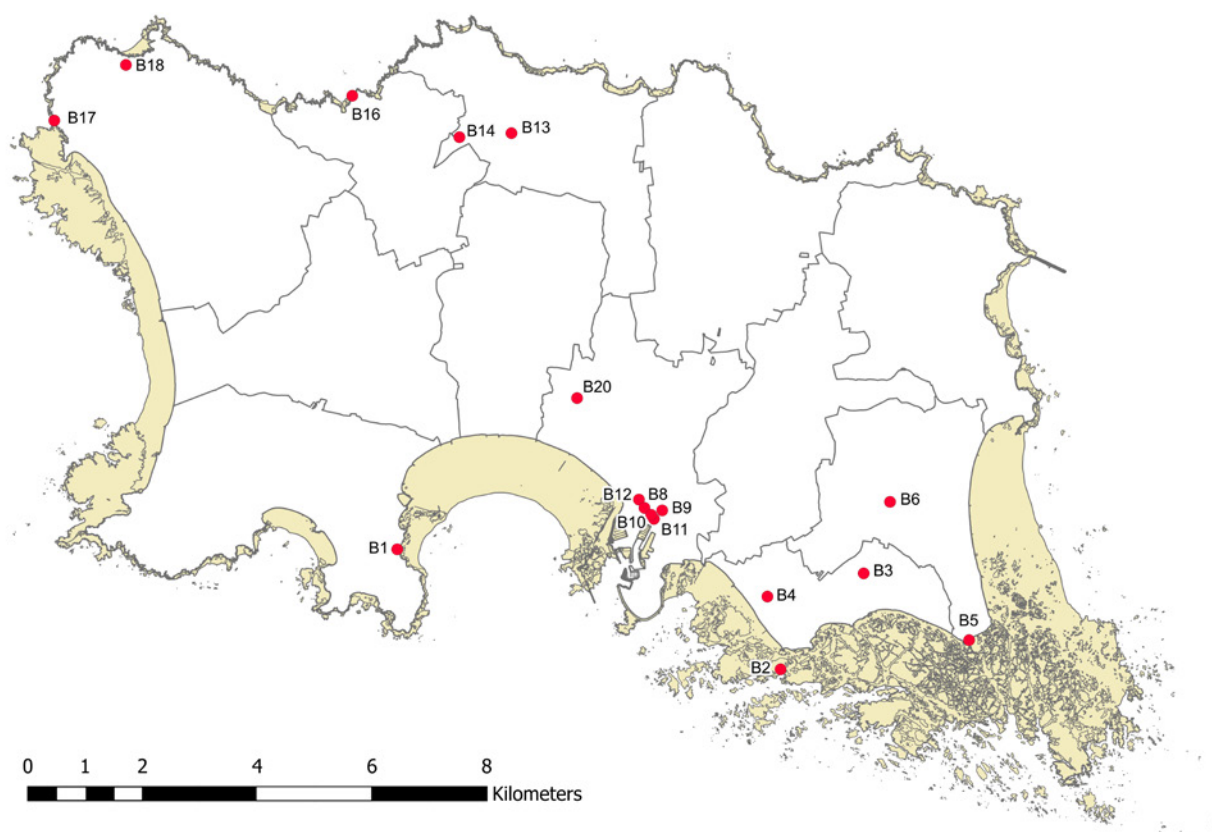


Figure 2. Distribution map of non-fortified Iron Age and Gallo-Roman settlements.
Maitresse Ile (Les Minquiers, B7) and Les Ecrehous (B15) are not shown.

Iron Age settlement was identified at 27-29 Broad Street, St Helier (B10), in excavations directed by Margaret Finlaison in 1976. She uncovered a small rectangular stone-built structure, rebuilt on more than one occasion, with clay flooring and clay-bonded walls. Pottery included distinctive Breton imports (Patton 1987, 133), with decoration dated by Cherel *et al.* (2018, 346, décor A9) to the first half of the second century BC, as well as sherds identified as locally produced. Two radiocarbon dates of the fourth century BC were obtained from carbonized barley. Unfortunately the site has never been fully published, although the HER (0401412) notes that the excavations were written up by Charlotte Hotton in her (also unpublished) report on the 'Identification of archaeologically sensitive areas within the town of St Helier, Jersey' (1996). Finlaison also excavated (in 1978) a short distance away at 19-21 Broad Street (B11), where a small quantity of Iron Age pottery was found but no contemporary structures.

Excavation by Hervé Duval-Gatignol in August 2024 on the outskirts of St Helier, at Mont Cochon (B19), revealed the remains of a late Iron Age farmstead covering about 0.2 hectares, including several dozen pits, post-holes and storage features (Duval-Gatignol 2025, 79; Lefort *et al.* 2025, 99-104). In August 2025 Duval-Gatignol (pers. comm.) excavated part of another farmstead of similar size and probably of similar date, in field L374 in the parish of St Lawrence (B20) (Fig. 3). Neither this site nor the Mont Cochon site show any evidence thus far of occupation continuing into the Gallo-Roman period.

There is some limited evidence for Gallo-Roman settlement from excavations in St Helier: unstratified or redeposited Gallo-Roman pottery has been recovered at both Old Street/31 The Parade (B8) and Queen



Figure 3. The limpet deposit excavated near the entrance of the farmstead in St Lawrence. Photo: Hervé Duval

Street (B9), the former site including a Dressel I amphora sherd (Wood 1989, 176–7). Another excavation by Margaret Finlaison at the site of the General Hospital (B12) revealed a small hoard of a dozen Roman coins, buried c.AD 400, but no information has been obtained on the context of this discovery.

The most convincing evidence for Gallo-Roman settlement in Jersey has been uncovered more recently, in the vicinity of the parish churches of St Clement (B3) and St Martin's, Grouville (B6). The former site was recognised in the late 1980s when prehistoric and Gallo-Roman pottery was unearthed by grave-digging in the new cemetery; a bronze figurine of Hercules (in two parts) was discovered by metal-detecting nearby, the first section in 1987 and the joining half sometime later (Henig and Wood 1990). Robert Waterhouse excavated a series of test-pits and trenches between 2012 and 2014, revealing evidence of settlement which he dated from c.200 BC to the mid-first century AD (Waterhouse 2017, 148–9). Some of the Gallo-Roman pottery found in the 1980s could push the Roman occupation a little later, into the second century AD.

The first evidence of Gallo-Roman settlement at St Martin's Church in Grouville was uncovered in excavations in the vestry in 2010, which produced large quantities of first and second century AD pottery and building material. Robert Waterhouse dug a number of test-pits around the church in 2014 which produced more pottery, and he suggested that the south footings of the nave could represent the wall of a Gallo-Roman building which was followed by the church builders. Further scatters of Gallo-

Roman material were found by fieldwalking in the adjacent fields and there are a number of isolated finds (presumably by metal detector) recorded to the north and west of the church.

Two other sites are worth mentioning in the context of a Gallo-Roman presence on Jersey. The rock stack of L'Ile Agois (B16), mentioned above, has extensive remains of an early medieval settlement, but (as well as prehistoric ceramics) the excavations carried out in 1974–75 also revealed a hoard of 18 antoniniani, dated between AD 253–268, and a coin of Postumus buried in the wall of one of the medieval huts. The presence of the hoard does not necessarily imply settlement on this spot, and indeed the difficulty of accessing the island might make it a very attractive location to deposit a hoard for safe-keeping, rather than a place to live.

The multi-period site at Le Pinnacle (B17), on the west coast, is best known for the production of Neolithic dolerite axes, but at the foot of the rock stack there is a structure generally interpreted as a Gallo-Roman temple (Hawkes 1937, 160–171; Godfray and Burdo 1950, 224–34). Godfray and Burdo's pre-War excavations found relatively little Roman material – essentially just a coin of Commodus and a few sherds of pottery, including black-burnished ware from Dorset (Wood 1989, 175–6) – and it is perhaps surprising that a temple site should yield so few finds. In such an exposed location it may of course have been effectively cleaned out in the past.

Chance discoveries

As well as the sites mentioned in the preceding section, most of which have seen some degree of archaeological excavation, or which conform to a standard type (e.g. the Iron Age promontory forts, whether or not they are genuinely Iron Age), there are now well over one hundred chance finds of Iron Age and Gallo-Roman material from Jersey. Brief records of these discoveries are collected in section D of the gazetteer. As mentioned above, the quality of these records is very variable. Many are known primarily from Robert Waterhouse's unpublished data, and in some cases it is difficult to reconcile his records with those on the HER and/or those published in the *Bulletins of the Société Jersiaise*. Chance finds certainly or probably of Iron Age date are summarized in Table 2 and on Fig. 4.

As Table 2 indicates, most of the finds are coins, with a few other pieces of metalwork, of which the most notable is perhaps the sword pommel from St Ouen (D60). The pottery vessel found in a rescue excavation at Les Mielles, St Brelade (D74) sits a little uncomfortably in a list predominantly of metalwork, and Waterhouse's assertion (2017, 152–3) that it is in an 'early Iron Age granitic clay fabric' must be treated with some caution, given the lack of an established pottery chronology for the island, as discussed above.

At least two of the sites listed in Table 2 – both in St Brelade – show some evidence for continuity of occupation through into the Gallo-Roman period. The more significant is probably that to the north of the Route des Mans (D6), on a prominent site overlooking the harbour at St Aubin. As Waterhouse notes, this site has produced a variety of Iron Age and Gallo-Roman artefacts over a period of some years (Waterhouse 2014, 409–10). Its potential importance will be discussed below.

All of the Gallo-Roman 'chance' finds – from more than seventy locations – are listed in Table 3, below, and plotted on Fig. 4. As with the Iron Age finds the majority of these have been found by metal detectorists, although there are one or two exceptions, such as the fourth century AD coin hoard found at Les Quennevais in 1848 (D2), and the well-known stone pillar at St Lawrence Church (D43). Among the other less typical records are two possible shipwreck locations, marked by Waterhouse (unpublished B) at the north end of Grouville Bay (D34) and offshore near La Cotte de St Brelade (D7); the former site is apparently suggested by the presence of amphorae sherds. Waterhouse (*ibid.*) also records two coin hoards on beaches, at the north end of Five Mile Bay, St Ouen (D67) and at La Pulente, St Brelade (D8);

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Table 2: Chance finds of Iron Age material from Jersey

Gazetteer ref.	HER	Parish	Location	Nature of Find	Notes
D1	100427	St Brelade	N of Route de St Brelade	one coin?	Roman finds from same site
D3	100463	St Brelade	St Aubin's Bay	two glass beads	
D6	-	St Brelade	N of Route des Mans	one or more coins	Roman finds from same site
D9	-	St Brelade	La Moye	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D14	-	St Clement	NE of St Clement Church	one coin?	possibly Coriosolite stater
D17	-	St Clement	La Grève d'Azette	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D20	300336	Grouville	NE of Le Câtillon	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D21	300339	Grouville	La Rocque	two coins	
D25	-	Grouville	W of Le Câtillon	one coin?	
D26	-	Grouville	E of Le Bourg	one coin?	
D27	-	Grouville	S of Le Vier Mont	metalwork find	
D28	-	Grouville	W of Route des Sablons	one coin?	
D38	-	St Helier	Mont Cochon	one coin?	Roman finds from same location
D39	-	St Helier	Le Vieux Mont Cochon	one coin?	
D45	-	St Lawrence	E of Rue de la Corvée	one coin?	
D46	-	St Lawrence	N of Rue Parcqhée	one coin?	
D47	-	St Lawrence	N of Ville ès Gazeaux	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D52	-	St Martin	uncertain	three coins?	more than one location
D53	-	St Martin	near Faldouet Farm	one coin, one other item	possibly repeat of D52
D54	-	St Martin	Rozel	one coin and one ring	ring might be Roman
D55	-	St Martin	Le Couperon	one coin	possibly repeat of D52
D56	-	St Mary	Landes de Crabbé	one coin	
D59	900421-2	St Ouen	Rue de la Ville au Neveu	two coins	Coriosolite staters
D60	900431	St Ouen	St Ouen's Parish Hall	sword pommel, bead(s?)	
D61	-	St Ouen	St Ouen's Mill	one coin?	
D62	-	St Ouen	S of Route du Marais	one coin?	
D74	-	St Brelade	Les Mielles	pottery vessel	early Iron Age?
D75	1100096?	St Saviour	Clos de la Blanche Pierre	metalwork find	
D76	-	St Saviour	uncertain	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D78	-	St Saviour	Les Varines	hoard?	
D80	-	St Saviour	W of St Saviour's Road	metalwork find	
D81	1200307	Trinity	Clos des Masses	two metalwork finds	
D83	-	Trinity	La Hougue des Platons	one coin?	

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Gazetteer ref.	HER	Parish	Location	Nature of Find	Notes
D84	-	Trinity	La Grande Route de St Jean	terret ring	
D97	700412	St Martin	near Rozel	one coin	Coriosolite stater, possibly repeat of D52
D98	700418	St Martin	E of La Vallée du Rozel	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D102	900427	St Ouen	N of Rue de la Cour	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D104	900440/41	St Ouen	S of Rue du Bouquet	metalwork finds	might be Roman
D107	900447	St Ouen	N of Chemin des Monts	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D110	1100409	St Saviour	W of Rue de la Parade	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D111	1200343	Trinity	N of Rue de Travers	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D112	1200344	Trinity	N of Rue du Feugere	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D117	200253	St. Clement	E of La Rue Laurens	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D118	200317	St. Clement	E of La Rue Laurens	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D121	401940	St Helier	Le Mont Cochon	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D126	900517	St Ouen	S of La Rue Maillifer	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D127	900524	St Ouen	S of La Rue Maillifer	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D128	900605	St Ouen	S of La Rue Maillifer	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D130	1200354	Trinity	E of La Grande Route St Jean	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D131	1200372	Trinity	E of La Grande Route St Jean	one coin	Coriosolite stater
D132	1200383	Trinity	E of La Grande Route St Jean	one coin	Coriosolite stater

one of these hoards might be that published by Bland, said to have been found in 1978 (Bland 2018, 202 no. 1237). It is rather frustrating that no further information on these discoveries, both the hoards and the possible shipwrecks, has been published.

Most of the remaining finds are coins, and there are now well over one hundred recorded from Jersey (by way of comparison, fewer than thirty were recently recorded for Guernsey by Walls *et al.* (2018, 120–2)). Most are bronze; there are a few silver denarii and it is also worth drawing attention to one high-value coin which seems to have gone largely unnoticed outside the numismatic world. This is a gold aureus of Valentinian I (AD 364–7), said to have been found on Jersey c.1830 and which was in the collection of M. de Gerville, recorded in a manuscript catalogue at Cherbourg (Bland and Loriot 2010, 337 no. 882).

For completeness' sake Table 4 lists the small quantity of coins found on Jersey that originated in the Greek world. These could in theory have arrived either in the Iron Age or Gallo-Roman periods, or they may be modern imports; the relatively low-value bronze coins are not unlikely to be genuine ancient losses.

The two maps for Iron Age (Fig. 4) and Roman (Fig. 5) finds are instructive. Both indicate a clear bias towards the south-facing slopes of the island, particularly in the south-east, and correspondingly relatively few finds on the highest ground in the centre-north and east. This seems likely to be a genuine reflection of preferences in the Iron Age and Gallo-Roman periods rather than simply a product of bias in metal-detecting or other methods of recovery. As well as a higher concentration of sites in the south-east – broadly speaking to the south-east of a line from the town of St Helier, up the Grands Vaux and east across to Faldouet – the Iron Age map shows a not unexpected focus around Le C  tel de Rozel, and

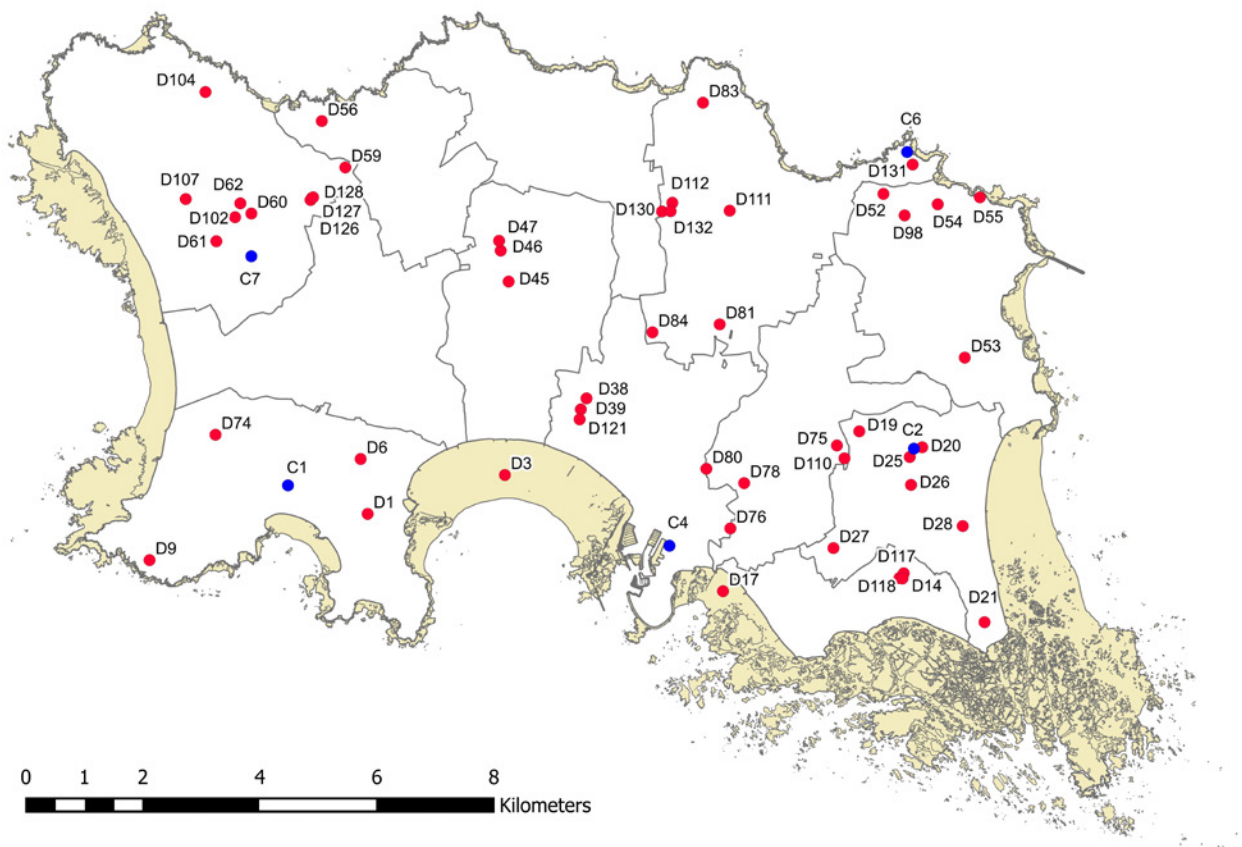


Figure 4. Distribution map of Iron Age finds and the Iron Age/Gallo-Roman hoarding horizon

a scatter of sites elsewhere on the island, with perhaps a less clear focus above St Aubin, in the parish of St Brelade. Within all of these areas there seems to be a clear preference for the slopes coming off the highest ground; the site(s) at Le Câtillon are a prime example of this.

The focus on the south-east is arguably intensified in the Roman period. The main difference to the Iron Age picture in this part of the island is that there are more finds on the lower ground immediately inland from the south and east coasts of St Clement and Grouville, although there is still a good scatter of finds on the higher south- and east-facing slopes. There are now more finds on the higher ground inland from St Catherine's Bay, and the south-east 'zone' could thus be said to have expanded to include all of the land to the south-east of a line from the northern part of the town, north-east to Verclut Point and St Catherine's Breakwater.

Elsewhere in the island, there is a noticeable increase in the density of findspots on the southern slopes of the plateau occupied by the south-east of the parish of St Ouen, the north of St Peter and the south of St Mary; most of this area is empty of Iron Age finds. This has become even more marked in the past two years, as more Roman finds (particularly from St Ouen) have been added to the HER database. This serves as a useful reminder that the picture may change significantly again in the future, as other and different areas are more intensively metal-detected.

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Table 3: Chance finds of Gallo-Roman material from Jersey

Gazetteer ref.	HER	Parish	Location	Nature of Find	Notes
D2	100453	St Brelade	Les Quennevais	coin hoard	deposited after AD 317
D4	-	St Brelade	St Aubin's Bay	17 or more coins	beach finds, location uncertain
D6	-	St Brelade	N of Route des Mans	coins, other metalwork, building material	Iron Age finds from same site
D7	-	St Brelade	La Cotte de St Brelade	shipwreck?	
D8	-	St Brelade	La Pulente	coin hoard?	beach find
D10	200159	St Clement	Le Hocq	two or more coins	Greek coin at same site
D13	200189	St Clement	NW of St Clement Church	one or more coins	
D14	-	St Clement	NE of St Clement Church	one or more coins	
D15	-	St Clement	Grande Route de St Clement	one or more coins	
D16	-	St Clement	Rue de Maupertuis	bronze nail cleaner?	
D18	-	St Clement	uncertain	one or more coins	and other artefacts?
D19	300101	Grouville	W of La Hougue Bie	one coin	
D22	300385	Grouville	La Rocque beach	copper alloy bracelet	
D23	300389	Grouville	St Peter la Rocque	enamelled brooch fragment	possibly early medieval?
D24	-	Grouville	La Rocque	three or more coins	
D29	-	Grouville	S of Le Câtillon	one coin, possible crucible fragment	
D30	-	Grouville	Clos du Moulin	coin or object, building material	
D31	-	Grouville	uncertain	two or more coins	
D32	-	Grouville	uncertain	pottery scatters	found in fieldwalking
D33	-	Grouville	N of Le Câtillon	finger ring	
D34	-	Grouville	Grouville Bay	shipwreck?	amphorae sherds
D35	401480	St Helier	Havre des Pas beach	seven or more coins	
D36	-	St Helier	Fort Regent	one coin or other object	
D37	-	St Helier	Harbour	one coin or other object	
D38	-	St Helier	Mont Cochon	three or more coins	Iron Age coin from same location
D40	-	St Helier	N of La Ruette Pinel	one coin or other object	
D41	-	St Helier	Richelieu Park	one coin	modern loss?
D42	-	St John	Les Fontaines	two or more coins	

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Gazetteer ref.	HER	Parish	Location	Nature of Find	Notes
D43	600197	St Lawrence	St Lawrence Church	late Roman pillar	
D44	600243	St Lawrence	N of Route de St Aubin	two or more coins	
D48	-	St Martin	Le Houguillon	two coins or other objects	
D49	-	St Martin	Mont Orgueil	four or more coins	
D50	-	St Martin	near Faldouet	two coins or other objects	
D51	-	St Martin	Faldouet Farm	three coins or other objects	
D52	-	St Martin	uncertain	three or more coins	
D57	-	St Mary	SE of St Mary's Church	one coin or other object	
D58	900404	St Ouen	Route de Millais	woad grinder?	might be Iron Age
D60	900431	St Ouen	St Ouen's Parish Hall	coin	Iron Age finds from same site
D63	-	St Ouen	La Val de la Mare	crossbow brooch fragment	
D64	-	St Ouen	La Crabi�re	one coin or other object	
D65	-	St Ouen	Rue de la Campagne	one coin or other object	
D66	-	St Ouen	St Ouen's Manor	15 or more coins	
D67	-	St Ouen	Five Mile Bay	coin hoard?	at north end of bay
D68	-	St Ouen	Vinchelez de Haut Manor	three coins or other objects	
D69	-	St Ouen	Gr�ve de Lecq woods	one coin	
D70	-	St Ouen	uncertain	one coin	
D71	1000269	St Peter	St Peter/St Brelade boundary	pottery and amphorae sherds	
D72	-	St Peter	St Peter's Church	three or more coins, ear scoop	
D73	-	St Peter	Carrefour � Cendre	four or more coins	
D77	-	St Saviour	St Michael's School	building material	
D78	-	St Saviour	Les Varines	one coin or other object	
D79	-	St Saviour	Longueville Manor	one coin or other object	
D81	1200307	Trinity	Clos des Masses	pewter statue fragments?	Iron Age finds from same location
D82	-	Trinity	Les C�tieaux	building material	
D84	-	Trinity	La Grande Route de St Jean	two coins	terret ring from same site
D85	100512	St Brelade	Le Mont les Vaux	metalwork find	harness bit, possibly Iron Age
D86	100527	St Brelade	St Aubin's Fort	one coin	

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Gazetteer ref.	HER	Parish	Location	Nature of Find	Notes
D87	100529	St Brelade	Route des Camps	one coin	
D88	300388	Grouville	uncertain	metalwork find	brooch fragment
D89	300390	Grouville	Le Câtillon de Haut	metalwork find	finger ring
D90	300415	Grouville	Grouville Royal Beach	metalwork find	figurine
D91	300430	Grouville	Rue du Carrefour au Clercq	metalwork find	brooch fragment
D92	300431/32	Grouville	Rue du Carrefour au Clercq	two coins	
D93	401764/65/67	St Helier	uncertain	three coins	possibly unreliable record
D94	500288	St John	Grande Route de St Jean	metalwork find	figurine
D95	600322	St Lawrence	Le Mont Misère	metalwork find	toilet article, possibly post-Roman
D96	600343	St Lawrence	Rue des Corvées	one coin	
D99	700419	St Martin	Rue du Hucquet	one coin	
D100	800242	St Mary	Rue des Touettes	one coin	
D101	900126	St Ouen	Rue du Val Bachelier	one coin	
D103	900438	St Ouen	Chemin de l'Eglise	one coin	
D105	900442	St Ouen	Rue de Grantez	one coin	
D106	900445	St Ouen	Le Vier Mont	one coin	
D108	900454	St Ouen	Rue de Grantez	one coin	
D109	900472	St Ouen	Rue de la Capelle	one coin	
D113	1200345	Trinity	Rue du Câtél	nine coins	probable scattered hoard
D114	1200350	Trinity	La Neuve Route	one coin	
D115	100604	St. Brelade	La Moye	coin	
D116	100609	St. Brelade	La Moye	coin	
D119	300407	Grouville	S of La Rue des Moulins	coin	
D120	300445	Grouville	W of La Rue des Fonds	coin, modified for use as a piece of jewellery	
D122	401973	St. Helier	Mont Cochon	coin	
D123	800268	St. Mary	N of La Dimerie	coin	
D124	900500	St. Ouen	N of La Route de la Vallaise	coin	
D125	900503	St. Ouen	N of La Rue de la Capelle	coin	
D129	1200346	Trinity	E of La Rue Becq	crucible	

THE IRON AGE AND GALLO-ROMAN PERIODS IN JERSEY

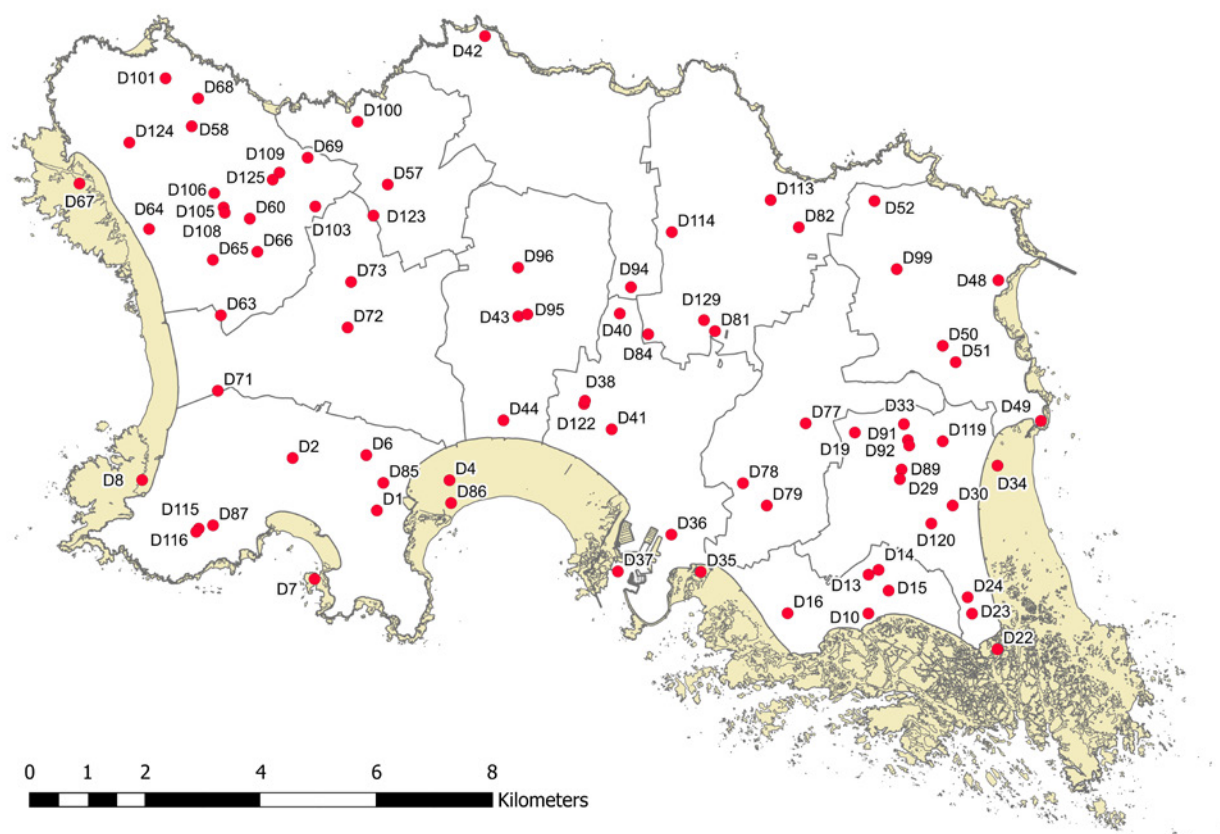


Figure 5. Distribution map of Gallo-Roman finds

Table 4: Chance finds of Greek coins

Gazetteer ref.	HER	Parish	Location	Nature of Find	Notes
D5	-	St Brelade	La Haule	coin of Lysimachus	modern import?
D10	200226	St Clement	Le Hocq	Carthaginian, C3 BC	ancient loss?
D11	200188	St Clement	W of St Clement Church	Carthaginian, C4/C3 BC	ancient loss?
D31	-	Grouville	uncertain	Ptolemy VI, 180-45 BC	ancient loss?

The possible Iron Age focus above St Aubin's Bay is not especially well marked in the Roman period, although as mentioned above there is likely to be at least one site of significance in this area, to the north of the Route des Mans.

For much of the north and centre-east of the island – a large area extending from the north coast at the Grève de Lecq, broadening out to the south and the east down to the heads of the valleys which snake down to the south coast, and across to the St Helier/ St Catherine's Breakwater division described above – there are still relatively few finds, and what would seem on the face of it to have been fairly empty

in the Iron Age period remains mostly empty through the Gallo-Roman. It is as well to remember, of course, that absence of evidence is not necessarily evidence of absence.

The hoarding horizon

The general low-level of archaeological evidence for settlement and occupation of Jersey in the Iron Age and Gallo-Roman periods is dramatically interrupted by a flurry of activity in the mid- and late first century BC, dating from about 55 to 25 BC. The evidence consists of at least ten or eleven hoards, very brief details of which are provided in section C of the gazetteer, below (and see also Fig. 4). The significance of these hoards has been discussed at length elsewhere (de Jersey 2016, 2019, 2021) and only a few key points will be repeated here.

While there is almost certainly some truth in the traditional explanation that the hoards were deposited by refugees fleeing the Gallic War (Colbert de Beaulieu 1957a; 1957b; 1958a; 1958b; 1958c; Allen 1958; de Jersey 2016, 165–6), the numismatic evidence increasingly suggests a much more complex picture of collection and deposition of the coins and other items, extending over a period of some thirty years. At least one hoard – La Marquanderie, St Brelade (C1) – is a good candidate for burial actually at the time of the Gallic War, since it contains only Coriosolite staters and a handful of contemporary Armorican issues which are believed to have been produced in the early 50s BC. Other hoards which may have been buried at this time include the south-east Jersey find (C3), Mont de la Ville, St Helier (C4), and at least one or two of the Rozel, Trinity (C6) discoveries (the 1820 hoard and the 1875 Coriosolite hoard). However, there are hoards from Rozel and most importantly from Le Câtillon, Grouville (C2) which cannot have been buried until some years after the Gallic War. The second 1875 hoard at Rozel included Roman coins down to 39 BC, and the 1883 discovery included a denarius of Mark Anthony of c.32 BC. At Le Câtillon there are no Roman coins in the massive hoards of 1957 and 2012 to provide a clear *terminus post quem* for their deposition, but crucially there are coins of the Durotriges of southern Britain included in both hoards, and current numismatic thought would place these firmly after the Gallic War, struck perhaps in the 40s BC – in which case the Le Câtillon hoards cannot have been deposited before about 40 BC at the earliest. It must be stressed, however, that this is current numismatic thought, and the picture may well change again. John Talbot is working on a comprehensive die-study of the Durotrigan coinage at present, and has indicated (Talbot, pers. comm.) that the Durotrigan staters from Le Câtillon I (1957) could indeed be Gallic War in date, in which case the deposition of that hoard could be moved back into the mid- or late 50s BC.

Whatever the precise date at which Le Câtillon I and II were finally buried, the small 2m x 2m excavation around the location of the 2012 hoard revealed a wealth of evidence for very early Roman activity on the same site (Waterhouse 2016a). A small pit to the north-east of the massive hoard contained a number of coins including a denarius of Augustus of 8 or 7 BC, which evidently cannot have been buried before the very last years of the first century BC. Elsewhere in the trench Waterhouse (*ibid.*, 37–8) recorded the presence of burnt clay and daub, presumably indicative of settlement and activity on this site. Geophysical survey conducted by Hervé Duval-Gatignol has shown a number of features potentially of archaeological interest, but the results are difficult to interpret (Lefort *et al.* 2025, 105–107). These are tantalising glimpses of what must still be hidden beneath these fields.

One small and rather unusual hoard was uncovered during the preparation of this report, in a field in the parish of St Ouen (C7). This consisted of three gold staters – two of the Baiocasses and one of the Redones – the latter a rare type, known only from three other examples. This deposit may date to a slightly earlier period than the other Iron Age coin hoards found on Jersey, perhaps the early first century BC.



Figure 6. The start of the Le Câtillon II hoard excavation, June 2012. Photo: Philip de Jersey

In the wider, Channel Islands context, the focus of hoarding on Jersey at this period remains an extraordinary phenomenon. Apart from the Sark hoard (Allen 1971) there is nothing remotely like this elsewhere in the islands, and indeed Guernsey, still with only half a dozen or so Iron Age coins, pales into insignificance against the 80,000 or more now known from Jersey. I have argued elsewhere (e.g. de Jersey 2019, 280–2) that this may reflect a fundamental difference in the political alignment of the two main islands at this time: Guernsey already adopting a pro-Roman stance, and benefitting from its position on the cross-Channel trade route, and Jersey representing a ‘last refuge’ for the Armorican Celts. In this scenario, the deposition of the Jersey hoards around 30 BC might represent the moment when the Roman conquest of 56 BC became a reality on the island.

Research agenda and strategy

'A definite Roman occupation of Jersey is more than doubtful.'
(Godfray and Burdo 1950, 234)

Introduction

As the discussion above should indicate, there is enough material from Jersey to demonstrate that Godfray and Burdo's rather pessimistic view – published in the account of their pre-War excavations at the Pinnacle – can now be rejected. This is not to say that it was an unreasonable view at the time, and it serves as a useful reminder that we can only work from the evidence available; as indicated in the introduction, above, much the same thing was said about Guernsey, until discoveries on land and sea in the 1980s fundamentally altered the picture of Gallo-Roman settlement in the smaller island (Sebire *et al.* 2018).

The evidence from Jersey – both Iron Age and Roman – is, however, still very patchy, and there is no doubt that it can be improved with the careful targeting of resources and with a focus on particular research themes. These will be considered below.

RQ1: The existing evidence

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 in turn could be fed into the HER, which should ultimately serve as the ‘one-stop shop’ for researching all historic environment queries on Jersey.

RQ1 Activities:

1. Publication of previously excavated unpublished sites
2. Re-assessment of earlier finds
3. Radiocarbon dating of organic material
4. Re-assessment of published numismatic and other finds records
5. Updating of HER with Waterhouse/Société Jersiaise records

RQ2: Searching for new evidence – fortified sites

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 C  tel 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 Biblioth  que Nationale, Paris, concerning the hoards found in 1875 (Simone Scheers, pers. comm.) demonstrates that new information may still come to light. For Le C  tel 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 C  tel de Lecq, Grosnez Castle, La T  te de Pl  mont and La T  te de Fr  mont.

RQ2 Activities:

1. Geophysical survey, fieldwalking and targeted excavation of fortified sites
2. Analysis of LiDAR data

RQ3: Searching for new evidence – non-fortified sites

There is potential too for targeted investigation on non-fortified settlement sites. This is particularly the case for Le C  tillon, 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. Duval-

Gatignol's magnetometry survey of some of this area is a welcome start (Lefort *et al.* 2025, 105-107), but the field containing the hoards could also benefit from 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 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 Câtilion II, would we want to excavate it, or leave it be?

Le Câtilion 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)?

RQ3 Activities:

1. Targeted investigation of settlement sites – survey, fieldwalking and potential excavation
2. Le Câtilion accorded the highest priority

RQ4: Searching for new evidence – landscape

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.

RQ4 Activities:

1. LiDAR analysis and targeted investigation of potential prehistoric field boundaries
2. Fieldwalking and metal detector survey of rural parishes

Conclusions

Although we can refute with some confidence Godfray and Burdo's view that a Roman occupation of Jersey was 'more than doubtful', it remains the case that evidence for this period is relatively quite sparse, and certainly not island-wide. There is as yet no well-defined settlement of the kind identified at La Plaiderie and the Bonded Store in St Peter Port, Guernsey (Sebire *et al.* 2018), although there are certainly candidates for such a site at Le Câtillon, in the vicinity of St Clement's Church, and at several other locations. The same can be said for the Iron Age: there is not yet an equivalent of King's Road, St Peter Port (Burns *et al.* 1996), although again Le Câtillon must be at the top of the list of potential such sites. The existence of the massive rampart at Le Câtél de Rozel implies that a substantial population was living in Jersey in the middle Iron Age – but where? There must be sites still to discover.

Even the one short period for which there seems to be an abundance of evidence – the 'hoarding horizon' of c.55 to 25 BC – is very far indeed from being fully understood. Was there a (massive?) influx of refugees at the time of the Gallic War? Did the treasure buried at Le Câtillon arrive on one single occasion, or did it arrive piecemeal, over a decade or more? Was it moved around, buried, dug up and reburied again with added British coins? Were some of the Armorican wartime coinages actually produced on Jersey? Why are there differences in the composition of the hoards, both across the island and within the Le Câtillon site? The possibility that at least some of these questions might be answered by further investigation at Le Câtillon – and the simple fact of its significance far beyond the limits of the island – demonstrates why this site deserves to be at the top of any research strategy for Iron Age and Gallo-Roman Jersey. But it can truthfully be said that there are very few aspects of these periods in the island which would not benefit from further work, whether that is re-assessing previous find assemblages, revisiting excavated sites or searching for new ones; there is much still to be learnt about Iron Age and Roman Jersey.

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Appendix 1:

Gazetteer of Iron Age and Gallo-Roman sites and finds

The gazetteer below provides brief details of Iron Age and Gallo-Roman sites and finds from the Bailiwick of Jersey. It has been compiled from both published and unpublished sources, some of which are problematic, as discussed in the introduction above. No attempt has been made to provide a comprehensive bibliography for each entry, but the main publications or other sources are given, together with an HER reference where available.

The entries are divided into four main groups: A) fortified sites, certainly or possibly Iron Age; B) non-fortified sites, Iron Age and Roman, chiefly (although not exclusively) identified through excavation; C) sites (usually of coin hoards) associated with the 'hoarding horizon' of the late first century BC; D) isolated or chance finds of pottery, coins and other items, both Iron Age and Roman. Although at first glance this might seem a rather curious arrangement, for the most part the data separates naturally into these four groups.

Within each group the entries are listed by parish, in the order adopted by the HER: 1) St Brelade, 2) St Clement, 3) Grouville, 4) St Helier, 5) St John, 6) St Lawrence, 7) St Martin, 8) St Mary, 9) St Ouen, 10) St Peter, 11) St Saviour and 12) Trinity.

Most of the gazetteer entries were compiled before November 2021, when the original version of this document was submitted. Since then further work has been carried out on the HER and more Iron Age and Roman chance finds have been recorded, with the result that by August 2023 another thirty or so records could be added to group D, listing isolated or chance finds. It did not prove practicable to integrate these into the order by parish previously used in this section, and consequently these records are added here as D85 – D114. Further HER records up to May 2025 have now been added to the end of section D, as D115 – D132.

A. Fortified sites

1. *La Tête de Frémont, St John (HER 0500093)*

Bank and ditch cutting off the promontory, possibly of Iron Age date. Described in detail by Cotton (1958, 171–3) and Stratford (2000). No significant excavation has taken place and the Iron Age date must be regarded as uncertain.

2. *Mont Orgueil Castle, St Martin (HER 0700181)*

Ken Barton's excavations on the medieval castle revealed evidence for Iron Age occupation represented by a small quantity of late second or first century BC pottery (Cunliffe 1984, 233–4, 236) on the promontory. There may have been contemporary settlement in the immediate vicinity: Cunliffe (*ibid.*, 236) alludes to this possibility and with reference to more recent excavations Waterhouse (2017, 150) comments that 'significant quantities of redeposited prehistoric flint and pottery were found in the medieval layers encountered beneath the gate passage, suggesting settlement in the vicinity in the later Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages...'.

3. *Le C  tel de Lecq, St Mary (HER 0800083)*

Promontory cut off by a bank, possibly of Iron Age date, but unexcavated and thus not precisely dated. The HER records surface finds of prehistoric sherds and flint recovered in 1980. Described in some detail by Cotton (1958, 179–80).

4. *Grosnez Castle, St Ouen (HER 0900020)*

Waterhouse and Le Quesne (2017a) suggest that the medieval fortification of Grosnez Castle may have been built on ‘a promontory fort of Middle Iron Age date’, and that a number of shallow depressions visible on the site could ‘represent either Bronze Age or Iron Age house platforms’. These suggestions have not been tested by excavation.

5. *La T  te de Pl  mont, St Ouen (HER 0900228)*

Bank and ditch cutting off the promontory, possibly of Iron Age date.

6. *Le C  tel de Rozel, Trinity (HER 1200113)*

A massive bank up to 6–8m in height and surviving for approximately 200m stretches across the northern part of Rozel Point; it may originally have extended fully across the headland to the Havre de Rozel (Mathews 1986). The bank appears to have been constructed by scraping up earth from the interior (Cotton 1958, 177; Cunliffe 1992, 27), which may have destroyed much of the archaeological evidence; geophysical survey by Driscoll (Driscoll 2004) confirmed that there was no indication of an associated ditch. Cunliffe (1992, 50) dated the main period of construction of the rampart to the Middle Iron Age (c.300 BC), built on top of a smaller Neolithic or early Bronze Age structure of stone slabs and turf (*ibid.*, 49). Trenches within the area enclosed by the rampart revealed relatively few finds, but only a very small proportion of this area has been investigated. The site is also well-known for the discovery of three or four Iron Age and Roman coin hoards (see C6, below).

B. Non-fortified sites

1. *Belcroute Bay, St Brelade (HER 0100373)*

A cliff fall in 1930 exposed a quantity of pottery, parts of two rotary querns, clay ‘fire bars’ and a hearth, ‘which may be likened to a shallow box, nine inches deep, about two feet square, sides and bottom being lined with flat stones’ (Godfray 1931, 312; Hawkes 1937, 122–3, 194–5).

2. *La Motte (Green Island), St Clement (HER 0200089)*

A complex and poorly-understood site excavated between 1911 and 1914, revealing 18 or more stone cists of uncertain date (Hawkes 1937, 172–8; Renouf 2000, 598–9); although traditionally interpreted as prehistoric, Patton makes a convincing argument for an early medieval date (Patton 2002). Regardless of the date of the cists there is some pottery evidence for occupation or use of the site in the middle or later Iron Age, as well as earlier in prehistory.

3. *St Clement’s Churchyard/La Rue au Seigneur, St Clement (HER 0200117); St Clement’s Priory, St Clement (HER 0200081)*

Settlement site with evidence from the Bronze Age to post-medieval, but principally of Iron Age and Gallo-Roman date. The site was first recognised in the 1980s when grave-digging in the new ‘extension’

cemetery (field C194) began to produce prehistoric and Gallo-Roman pottery, including a rubbish pit containing first and second century AD ceramics, excavated by Hilary Stuart-William in 1987 (Waterhouse 2016b, 634). A bronze figurine of Hercules (HER 0200238) was discovered in two parts just to the west of the site, the first section in 1987 and the joining half some years later (Henig and Wood 1990).

Between 2012 and 2014 Robert Waterhouse excavated a series of test-pits and trenches in the extension cemetery (2012) and neighbouring fields to the north (2013) and west (C184a, 2012–14). Full details of the Iron Age and Gallo-Roman features have not yet been published, but there is a useful location map of the trenches in Waterhouse's article focusing on the medieval occupation (Waterhouse 2016b, 635). Further details are given in Waterhouse (2017, 147–9), including the observation that the earliest settlement evidence was represented by a second century BC ditch in field C184a (*ibid.*, 147); he goes on to note (*ibid.*, 148–9) that excavation in 2014 in this field revealed

'a complex sequence of features comprising field boundary ditches, a probable settlement enclosure with a timber wall or palisade, associated ditches and fences, and industrial activity. These features date to the period from c. 200 BC to the early 1st century AD. Imported pottery was present from the start, although in the IA most of it was of local manufacture; the imported material was Breton graphite coated ware decorated with lines and circles. The latest features were ditches and pits associated with a nail forge and smelting activity, datable by imported pottery from Northern Gaul to the later 1st century BC to the mid-1st century AD. Roman tile and pottery found in the topsoil may have come from a site further upslope.'

Waterhouse and Le Quesne (2017b, 156–7) also record the discovery of a purple glass bead, possibly of Iron Age or Roman date, found during fieldwalking survey near St Clement Church, 'in close proximity' to the site described above.

4. Samarès Nursery, La Grande Route de St Clement, St Clement (HER 0200126)

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recorded from 26 evaluation trenches excavated at this site in 2017 (BSJ 32/2 (2018), 268). The location is included here as an excavated site, but could arguably be listed in section D as a chance find.

5. Platte Rocque Tower, Grouville (HER 0300034.1)

The HER records that Absolute Archaeology were commissioned to carry out a watching brief which revealed 'a possible prehistoric land surface... Finds included Bronze Age and late Iron Age/early Gallo-Roman ceramic sherds'.

6. St Martin's Church and adjacent fields, Grouville (HER 0300046, 0300370)

Excavations in the vestry of the church in 2010 revealed large quantities of first and second century AD pottery and ceramic building material. Waterhouse (2017, 149) dug five small test-pits around the outside of the church in December 2014, producing residual Gallo-Roman pottery; he suggests that the south footings of the nave may represent the wall of a substantial Gallo-Roman building which the church builders chose to follow. In 2016 Waterhouse (*ibid.*, 151) excavated two trial trenches in the adjacent fields (G270, G271) and also carried out magnetometer survey and fieldwalking. Finds included a Gallo-Roman tegula fragment in the excavation, and 'two smaller scatters of Gallo-Roman material' in the fieldwalking; the HER entry also mentions Iron Age pottery sherds.

Waterhouse (unpublished B) records five separate finds of Roman coins or other objects from fields to the north and west of the church.

7. *Maîtresse Île, Les Minquiers (HER 0300242)*

Excavations in 1928–29 revealed stone-built hearths and pottery dating from the late Bronze Age through to the first century BC, including a number of wheel-turned ceramics (Godfray 1929; Hawkes 1937, 183–8). More recent small-scale excavation revealed earlier prehistoric pottery but no further Iron Age material (Clarke 2009).

8. *Old Street/31 The Parade, St Helier (HER 0401130)*

Parts of this site were excavated on four occasions between 1973 and 1986. Most of the archaeological evidence dated to the medieval period, but there was also Gallo-Roman pottery and an amphora sherd – probably Dressel I (Wood 1989, 176–7) – indicating occupation between the first and third centuries AD.

9. *Queen Street, St Helier (HER 0401350)*

One of three trenches excavated on Queen Street produced unstratified Bronze Age and Gallo-Roman pottery.

10. *27–29 Broad Street, St Helier (HER 0401412, 0401413, 0401414)*

Margaret Finlaison excavated three trenches at this site in 1976, revealing the Iron Age shoreline and a small stone structure with clay flooring and clay-bonded walls, which had been rebuilt on more than one occasion (Finlaison 1977, 20–21). Finds included distinctive imported Iron Age pottery (Patton 1987, 133), as well as locally-produced ceramics. Two samples of carbonized barley produced radiocarbon dates from the fourth century BC.

11. *19–21 Broad Street, St Helier (HER 0401442)*

A small quantity of Iron Age pottery was excavated by Margaret Finlaison in 1978 at 19–21 Broad Street, near to the more productive site of 27–29 Broad Street (see above), but no contemporary structures were found.

12. *General Hospital, The Parade, St Helier (HER 0401478)*

Excavation at this site by Margaret Finlaison revealed a small hoard of 12 Roman coins, including issues of Theodosius I, Constans, and Constantius II, believed to have been buried c.AD 400.

13. *La Hougue Boëte, St John (HER 0500094)*

A Neolithic burial chamber with evidence of re-use in the late Iron Age (suggested by a radiocarbon date obtained in 2002 (HER) on a horse tooth recovered with other horse and human bones in 1911), and Gallo-Roman periods (indicated by pottery now in the Jersey Museum collection; Kinnes and Hibbs 1988, 57).

14. Le Câtelet, St John (HER 0500295)

Waterhouse (2017, 151) recorded a pipe trench at Le Câtelet which revealed a number of ditches from a prehistoric field system, three of which ‘contained quantities of prehistoric pottery, whose fabrics suggested a later Bronze Age to Iron Age date for the fields’.

15. Les Ecréhous, St Martin (HER 0700278)

Rodwell (1996, 88; see also Patton 1996, 229) records a small quantity of late Iron Age pottery from his excavations on La Maître Ile, plus a few other sherds found at other times; a Gallo-Roman flagon neck was found in the brief excavation of 1928, and a dozen or more small Roman sherds from the excavations of 1987–88 (Wood 1996, 230–3). There is also some briquetage material of Iron Age or early Roman date, and ‘several small pieces of Roman clay tile and brick... [which] implies the construction of buildings’ (Rodwell 1996, 88).

16. L’Île Agois, St Mary (HER 0800071)

Isolated rock stack with extensive remains of an early medieval settlement (Finlaison and Holdsworth 1979; Holdsworth 1986) and earlier, prehistoric occupation represented primarily by pottery of both early and late Iron Age date (Finlaison and Holdsworth 1979, 332). The excavations of 1974–75 also uncovered a Roman coin hoard consisting of 18 antoniniani, dated between AD 253–268, buried beneath the earth bank of one of the ‘huts’. A coin of Postumus was found in the wall of another hut.

17. Le Pinacle, St Ouen (HER 0900343)

A complex multi-period site chiefly associated with the production of Neolithic dolerite axes, but known also for the structure interpreted as a Gallo-Roman temple at the foot of the granite stack (Hawkes 1937, 160–171; Godfray and Burdo 1950, 224–34; Patton *et al.* 2001). A small quantity of Iron Age pottery and one Coriosolite stater were found in Godfray and Burdo’s excavations (1950, 222–3); there was one Roman coin, of Commodus (*ibid.*, 233), and a few sherds of Roman pottery, including Dorset black-burnished ware (Wood 1989, 175–6).

18. La Prevôté, St Ouen (HER 0900347)

Excavation of a small prehistoric menhir in 1996 revealed two small sherds of Gallo-Roman pottery and a glass bead, possibly Roman (Shute 2013, 137, 143).

19. Mont Cochon, St Helier (HER 0401970)

Iron Age farmstead of about 0.2 hectares, excavated by Hervé Duval-Gatignol for the Société Jersiaise, August 2024 (Duval-Gatignol 2025, 78; Lefort *et al.* 2025, 99–104).

20. Clos des Agneau/Clos Mauger, St Lawrence (HER 0600391)

Site of Iron Age farmstead, found during excavations by the Société Jersiaise, led by Hervé Duval-Gatignol for the Société Jersiaise.

C. Late Iron Age/early Gallo-Roman hoarding horizon

1. *La Marquanderie, Park Estate, St Brelade (HER 0100375)*

A large hoard of c.12,000 Iron Age coins discovered during the construction of house foundations in 1935 (Rybot 1937, 1952). The coins were buried at a depth of approximately 0.6m in a sandy topsoil. Rybot published a detailed account of the coins, almost all of which were issues of the Coriosolitae from northern Brittany (de Jersey 2019, 269; 2021, 170).

2. *Le Câtilion, Grouville (HER 0300261)*

The location of at least two hugely important Iron Age coin hoards, including the largest hoard of such coins ever found. The site first came to archaeological attention in 1957, when Peter Langlois moved a boulder and uncovered Le Câtilion I, a hoard consisting of between 2,500 and 3,000 coins and associated metalwork (Colbert de Beaulieu 1957a; 1957b; 1958a; 1958b; 1959; Allen 1960, 297–301; Fitzpatrick and Megaw 1987; de Jersey 1994, 142–4; Finlaison 2007). In 2012 Reg Mead and Richard Miles metal-detected a weak, deep signal some 13m or so from the position of the 1957 discovery; this was excavated in June 2012 and revealed to be a deeply-buried hoard consisting of almost 70,000 coins, also containing torcs, ingots and other objects (Miles and Mead 2016; de Jersey 2016, 2018, 2019, 2021, 170–5). The 2m x 2m excavation centred on the hoard also produced evidence for early Gallo-Roman activity, suggesting that there was settlement on this site in the late Iron Age through into the first century AD (Waterhouse 2016a). A small pit in the north-east corner of the trench contained a number of early Roman coins, including a denarius of Augustus struck in Lyon in 8 or 7 BC (de Jersey 2019, 275).

In the course of searching the site at Le Câtilion, Mead and Miles have recovered more than one hundred Iron Age and Roman coins from the ploughsoil on the western edge of the field, in addition to material dating from the Bronze Age to the modern era (Miles and Mead 2016, 27–28). Some of these Iron Age coins may have originated in a plough-scattered hoard. It is also worth noting Reg Mead's recollection of the 'legend' reported to him c.1980, of a hoard found when a hedge was grubbed up some years previously; if not a confused version of the 1957 discovery this might record another hoard from the site (Miles and Mead 2016, 18–19; de Jersey 2019, 275).

3. *South-east Jersey, 2017 (HER 0200316)*

In the autumn of 2017 two metal-detectorists found 27 coins in the ploughsoil at an undisclosed location in the south-east of the island, all but one of the Coriosolitae. More coins have been found since and the hoard now totals at least 49 coins (de Jersey 2021, 175).

4. *Mont de la Ville, St Helier (HER 0400698)*

At some point during the dismantling of the Mont de la Ville megalith, c.1786, a number of Gaulish coins were uncovered (de Jersey 2019, 267; 2021, 169). Lambert (1844, 127, pl. V.1) illustrated a Coriosolite class V stater and commented that it was found 'avec beaucoup d'autres'.

5. *'near the great harbour', St Helier? (HER 0401941)*

Mr P.R. Lemprière presented 24 Armorican coins to the British Museum in 1846, said to have been found 'in an iron pot in a field near the great harbour, Jersey' (Hawkes 1937, 124) about fifty years previously. The 'great harbour' seems most likely to be St Helier, although it is just possible that this is the same discovery as the first of the Rozel hoards, below (de Jersey 2019, 267; 2021, 169).

6. Rozel, Trinity (HER 1200246)

At least five coin hoards have been discovered in the vicinity of Rozel harbour since the early nineteenth century. The earliest find is recorded in a manuscript catalogue of 1827 as occurring about 25 years previously, i.e. c.1802 (Hawkes 1937, 124–5), consisting of a ‘considerable quantity’ of coins found in an earthenware pot (Colbert de Beaulieu 1957a, 49–51; de Jersey 1994, 162; 2019, 267; 2021, 169).

In 1820 a large hoard was discovered following the collapse of part of a cliff within the promontory fort of Le C  tel de Rozel. The Baron de Donop acquired 982 coins, perhaps the entire contents, and published line drawings of 760 of them (Donop 1838; Colbert de Beaulieu 1957a, 52; de Jersey 2019, 2021, 170).

Another cliff collapse in 1875 revealed what seems to have been two separate hoards: one consisting mostly of several hundred Coriosolite staters, and the other a mix of central, eastern and northern Gaulish silver, with at least fourteen Roman denarii down to 39 BC (Cable 1876, 29; de Barth  lemy 1884; Colbert de Beaulieu 1957a, 54–6; de Jersey 1994, 168–70; 2019, 268–9; 2021, 170). Some unpublished, contemporary correspondence relating to this discovery has recently come to light and it may be possible to identify precisely where the finds were made.

In 1883 a further small hoard was found close to the location of the 1875 discovery, reported as eighteen coins in an earthenware jar, including Coriosolite staters and a denarius of Mark Anthony, c.32 BC (Colbert de Beaulieu 1957a, 56). Cable (Cable 1886) considered that the hoard had been larger than the finder admitted (de Jersey 2019, 269; 2021, 170).

7. St Ouen (HER 0900556)

A small hoard of three gold staters discovered by metal detectorists near the parish church, in 2024. The coins consist of two staters of the Baiocasses and one of the Redones, probably dating to the early first century BC (Lefort *et al.* 2025, 93–95).

D. Isolated/chance finds, Iron Age and Gallo-Roman

NB An additional site in St Brelade is listed out of order (D74), having been published as located in St Peter. As noted in the introduction to the gazetteer, finds recorded after October 2021 (whether or not they were made after that date) are listed at the end, as D85 – D132.

1. North of Route de St Brelade, St Brelade (HER 0100581)

Waterhouse has a single LIA coin or scatter recorded in a field north of the Route de St Brelade, and two Roman coins or other objects from this field and the field immediately to the north (Waterhouse unpublished A). This appears to be from the same site as the artefact scatter recorded as HER 0100427; it may be the site ‘near Mont Soh  r’ for which Corbel and Gallichan (2004, 437–8) recorded a Coriosolite stater and three Roman coins (two of Trajan, and one fourth century), although noting that these might be modern losses.

2. Les Quennevais, St Brelade (HER 0100453)

‘In 1848 a “coarse earthenware jar” containing some four hundred Roman coins was found at the Quennevais, of these 357 are now in the possession of the museum of the Soci  t   Jersiaise’ (Hawkes 1937, 129, 131). Nearly all of the coins date to between AD 305 and AD 317.

3. St Aubin's Bay (?), St Brelade (?) (HER 0100463)

Two glass beads with black, white and red stripes, possibly first century BC.

4. St Aubin's Bay, parish uncertain (HER 0100575)

Corbel and Gallichan (1998, 185) recorded 'four Roman coins (3 Sestertius and 1 'Barbarous radiate') too worn for precise identification' from the beach of St Aubin's Bay. A year previously they reported some thirteen Roman coins from the same location (Corbel and Gallichan 1997, 19–20, summary details provided).

5. La Haule, St Brelade (HER 0100576)

Waterhouse published a drawing by N.V.L. Rybot of a Greek coin of Lysimachus, 306–281 BC, said to have been found by Stanley Cormière while digging a drain in the avenue of Mon Plaisir, La Haule, in 1938 or 1939 (Waterhouse 2015, 484–5). It is perhaps likely to be a modern import.

6. North of Route des Mans, St Brelade (HER 0100493, 0100494, 0100500, 0100501, 0100502, 0100504, 0100505, 0100558)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a single LIA coin or scatter and a non-coin LIA metal object recorded from fields (B893–896) immediately north of the Route des Mans, together with two Roman finds and Roman building material from the same location (unpublished B). This is the 'hilltop site in St Brelade... which has produced a variety of late Iron Age and Roman artefacts' (Waterhouse 2014, 409–10), including a Gallo-Roman enamelled copper alloy brooch (SJFR 89/HER 0100501), a possible brooch fragment (SJFR 92/HER 0100502), a lead item tentatively identified as a curse tablet (SJFR 96), a coin uncertainly identified as an as of Caligula (SJFR 16), a third century AD barbarous radiate (SJFR 17/HER 0100494), two unidentified Roman coins, possibly asses (SJFR 134, 135/HER 0100500), a possible follis (SJFR 136/HER 0100500) and possible sestertius (SJFR 154/HER 0100505). More recently (May 2023) a gold finger ring of the third or fourth century AD has been found here (HER 0100558). A recent find of a broken Armorican Iron Age stater is also recorded from this site (SJFR 301/HER 0100504).

7. La Cotte de St Brelade, St Brelade (HER 0100577)

Waterhouse records a possible Roman shipwreck in the waters just south-west of La Cotte de St Brelade (Waterhouse unpublished B).

8. La Pulente, St Brelade (HER 0100578)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) records a hoard of Roman coins on the beach about halfway between La Pulente and La Carrière.

9. La Moye, St Brelade (HER 0100579)

Corbel and Gallichan record a Coriosolite stater from this location, found in 1988 (Corbel and Gallichan 1989, 28).

10. Le Hocq, St Clement (HER 0200159, 0200226, 0200254)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a single Roman coin or object recorded from this field. He marks another Roman find from a field just to the north, not on the HER. These might be the 'two small Roman 4th century bronzes' recorded at this location by Corbel and Gallichan (Corbel and Gallichan 1997, 20). A Carthaginian coin of the third century BC is also recorded in this vicinity (SJFR 138, field C156; now HER 0200226).

11. West of St Clement Church, St Clement (HER 0200188)

Greek coin (of Carthage? Described as head of Persephone with four dolphins/head of horse with tree behind, inscription, in copper alloy) found by a metal detectorist on 27 February 1982. Dated on HER to between 410 and 310 BC.

12. Entry omitted**13. North-west of St Clement Church, St Clement (HER 0200189)**

Corbel and Gallichan record a denarius of Severus Alexander, found in 1989 or 1990, which is presumably that recorded on the HER (Corbel and Gallichan 1991, 416). Waterhouse (unpublished B) has another Roman coin or object found in between the church and this location.

14. North-east of St Clement Church, St Clement (HER 0200255)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a LIA single coin or scatter in a field north-east of St Clement Church, at Le Cotil de Derrière. This might be the Coriosolite stater recorded by Corbel and Gallichan (1989, 29), found near St Clement's Church in 1988. Waterhouse (unpublished B) also marks a single Roman coin or object in a field immediately east of this area; this might be the fourth century bronze recorded in the same year (Corbel and Gallichan 1989, 29).

15. Fields between St Clement's Church and La Rocque, St Clement (HER 0200256)

Waterhouse records the discovery (c.1995) of a barbarous radiate, perhaps of Gallienus, at an uncertain location in this area (Waterhouse 2016b, 604–5). This is probably the single Roman coin or object marked on his Roman finds map (Waterhouse, unpublished B), in a field just to the south of the Grande Route de St Clement.

16. Rue de Maupertuis, St Clement (HER 0200182)

SJFR 75/HER 0200182 is a record of a possible Roman bronze nail cleaner, found in field C51 north of the Rue de Maupertuis.

17. La Grève d'Azette, St Clement (HER 0200257)

Corbel and Gallichan recorded the discovery of a Coriosolite class II stater on the beach at La Grève d'Azette in 1997 (Corbel and Gallichan 1998, 184).

18. Uncertain location, St Clement (HER –)

Corbel and Gallichan (1998, 185) recorded 'a IV century Roman 'small bronze'... found at Saint Clement. Similar coins have been reported in past years from this area, together with some contemporary artifacts'. This may be a duplication of one of the records in the vicinity of St Clement's Church, above.

19. West of La Hougue Bie, Grouville (HER 0300403, 0300404)

Waterhouse (2016b, 603–4) records the discovery of a silver antoninianus of Elagabalus (c.AD 218–222) in a field west of the Hougue Bie in 2014. The coin is in unusually good condition. A class III stater of the Coriosolitae is also recorded from this location (HER 0300404).

20. North-east of Le Câtillon, Grouville (HER 0300336)

The HER has a class II Coriosolite stater recorded from fields to the north-east of Le Câtillon, found in 1992.

21. La Rocque, Grouville (HER 0300339)

An unidentified Armorican billon stater, found by metal detector on 1 August 1992. Waterhouse (unpublished A) has two LIA coins or scatters marked in this vicinity; the second coin might be a Coriosolite stater found in 1994 and reported by Corbel and Gallichan (1995, 307).

22. La Rocque Beach, Grouville (HER 0300385)

Three-strand copper alloy bracelet suggested to be Roman in date.

23. St Peter la Rocque, Grouville (HER 0300389)

Part of an enamelled brooch (?), possibly second century AD in date. Note that the online HER entry records this item as early medieval.

24. La Rocque, Grouville (HER -)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has three Roman coins or other artefacts from separate locations north and south of La Rocque. One of these might be the sestertius of Antoninus Pius recorded by Corbel and Gallichan (1996, 461) from La Rocque.

25. West of Le Câtillon, Grouville (HER -)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a LIA single coin or scatter recorded from the fields to the west of the Le Câtillon hoard site.

26. East of Le Bourg, Grouville (HER -)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a LIA single coin or scatter recorded from the fields to the east of Le Bourg, Grouville.

27. South of Le Vier Mont, Grouville (HER -)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a non-coin LIA metalwork find from a field just south of Le Vier Mont.

28. West of Route des Sablons, Grouville (HER -)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a LIA single coin or scatter recorded from a field just inland from the east coast at Grouville Bay.

29. South of Le Câtillon, Grouville (HER 0300394, 0300395)

A sestertius of Marcus Aurelius (SJFR 108/HER 0300394) and a possible Roman crucible fragment (SJFR 160/HER 0300395) have been found in field G251, to the south of Le Câtillon (Waterhouse unpublished B).

30. Near Clos du Moulin, Grouville (HER 0300450)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a Roman coin or object and building material from the vicinity of the Clos du Moulin, inland from Grouville Bay.

31. Uncertain locations, Grouville (HER -)

Gayet and Egré (2011, 304) record 'a Greek coin minted in Egypt between 180–145 BC during the reign of Ptolemy VI... the second Greek BC coin recorded in the last eight years' found at an unspecified location in Grouville. A year previously (Gayet and Egré 2010, 140) they reported a bronze coin of Constantius II, AD 337–361 found in Grouville. In 1987 a sestertius of Trajan was reportedly found 'in a stream at Grouville' (Corbel and Gallichan 1988, 450).

32. Uncertain locations, Grouville (HER -)

Waterhouse (2017, 149) records 'Fieldwalking of sites [in 2014] in the Grouville area with students from Jersey College for Girls, which produced evidence for Gallo-Roman and Medieval settlement or agriculture in the form of pottery scatters'.

33. North of Le Câtillon, Grouville (HER 0300390)

Waterhouse (2014, 410–11; unpublished B) reports the discovery of a Gallo-Roman finger ring (SJFR 4) from a field (G197) north of Le Câtillon de Haut, Grouville.

34. Uncertain location, Grouville (HER 0300325)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a possible Roman shipwreck marked at the north end of Grouville Bay, apparently on the basis of discoveries of amphorae sherds.

35. Havre des Pas beach, St Helier (HER 0401480, 0401488, 0401492)

The HER records (0401480) a group of seven Roman coins (two asses and five nummi) found scattered across Havre des Pas beach by a detectorist, all in very poor condition. Additional coins have been recorded subsequently from the same location, including a dupondius and two nummi (HER 0401488) and another nummus (HER 0401492).

36. Fort Regent, St Helier (HER -)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a single Roman coin or object marked at Fort Regent.

37. St Helier Harbour, St Helier (HER 0401944)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a single Roman coin or object marked in St Helier Harbour. This might be the fourth century Roman bronze coin reported by Corbel and Gallichan (1989, 28) from 'Elizabeth Castle causeway'.

38. Mont Cochon, St Helier (HER 0401945)

Gayet and Egré (2011, 304) report the discovery of a sestertius of Sabina (AD 128–138) at Mont Cochon; another of Antoninus Pius was recorded several years previously (Corbel and Gallichan 2001), and 'a small bronze of Constans' in 1998 (Corbel and Gallichan 1999, 360). Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a LIA coin or scatter also recorded from this location.

39. *Le Vieux Mont Cochon, St Helier (HER 0401946)*

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a single LIA coin or scatter recorded at Le Vieux Mont Cochon.

40. *North of La Ruelle Pinel, St Helier (HER 0401947)*

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a single Roman coin or object found in a field just to the east of the Surville Cemetery.

41. *Richelieu Park, Tower Road, St Helier (HER 0401948)*

Corbel and Gallichan record an as of Tiberius from this location, found in 1991, but note that it may be a modern loss (Corbel and Gallichan 1992, 584).

42. *Les Fontaines, St John (HER 0500285)*

Waterhouse (2016b, 601–2) records two illegible Roman coins (one sestertius and one dupondius) found near Les Fontaines and donated by Mr David Hardisty to the Société Jersiaise. These seem to be part of a group of 14 coins now recorded as HER 0500285, including sestertii, nummi and dupondii, mostly in very poor condition. The findspot is now thought to be in field J125, off La Route du Nord.

43. *St Lawrence Church, St Lawrence (HER 0600197)*

The ‘St Lawrence pillar’ within the church is a late (perhaps 3rd or 4th century) Roman pillar with inscription and ornament of the 7th or 8th century AD (Davies *et al.* 2000, 298–306). It was found beneath the floor of the nave in 1891 (Stevens *et al.* 1975). The date when it arrived in Jersey is unknown and it does not necessarily indicate Roman occupation at this location, or indeed elsewhere in the island. Waterhouse (unpublished B) has Roman building material marked at this site – perhaps the pillar?

44. *North of Route de St Aubin, St Lawrence (HER 0600355)*

Gayet and Egré report the discovery of a denarius of Julia Domna (AD 193–211) in this parish in 2008 (Gayet and Egré 2009, 17). This is probably one of the locations marked by Waterhouse (unpublished B), who has two Roman coins or other objects in fields north of the Route de St Aubin; one of these is HER 0600243.

45. *East of Rue de la Corvée, St Lawrence (HER 0600356)*

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a single LIA coin or scatter recorded in a field to the east of the Rue de la Corvée.

46. *North of Rue Parcqhée, St Lawrence (HER 0600357)*

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a single LIA coin or scatter recorded in a field to the north of the Rue Parcqhée.

47. *North of the Ville ès Gazeaux, St Lawrence (HER 0600317)*

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a single LIA coin or scatter recorded in field L127, to the north of the Ville ès Gazeaux Road. This is the class III Coriosolite stater recorded as SJFR 79/HER 0600317.

48. Near Le Houguillon, St Martin (HER 0700424)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has two Roman coins or artefacts recorded just inland from Le Houguillon.

49. Mont Orgueil Castle, St Martin (HER 0700425, 0700426)

Chance find of Roman bronze coin of Constantine II 'from the beach behind Mont Orgueil Castle when a rockfall resulted in the discovery of half a dozen coins...' (Gayet and Egré 2011, 304). Waterhouse (unpublished B) records another Roman coin or object from a field just to the west of Mont Orgueil; Corbel and Gallichan have two Roman bronze coins, of Constantine I and fallen horseman, type of Constantine II, reported in 1986 'from near Mont Orgueil Castle' (Corbel and Gallichan 1987, 306).

50. Near Faldouet, St Martin (HER -)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) records two Roman coins or other artefacts from fields to the west of the Faldouet.

51. Near Faldouet Farm, St Martin (HER 0700427, 0700428, 0700429)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has three Roman coins or other artefacts recorded from fields centred on Faldouet Farm.

52. Uncertain locations, St Martin (HER 0700368)

Corbel and Gallichan (1998, 184) recorded a Coriosolite class II stater from an undisclosed location in St Martin. Gayet and Egré (2009, 17) reported the discovery of an unidentified as in this parish. In the following year they recorded (2010, 138–40) an unidentified sestertius from this parish, and a Coriosolite stater. In 2011 they recorded (Gayet and Egré 2011, 304) the discovery of a 'superb' bronze coin of Constantia II, AD 337–340, in St Martin.

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a single LIA coin or scatter in a field at Les Hurettes, at Rozel; this is possibly field MN28, recorded as HER 0700368.

53. Uncertain location near Faldouet Farm, St Martin (HER 0700430)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a LIA coin or scatter of finds recorded in the fields just to the east of Faldouet Farm. This may be one of the 'uncertain' finds from St Martin listed above. He also records a non-coin item from fields to the south-west of Faldouet Farm.

54. Rozel, St Martin (HER 0700384)

Waterhouse and Le Quesne (2017b, 154–7) and Waterhouse (2018, 408) record (as SJFR 6) a late Iron Age or Gallo-Roman finger ring, in copper alloy, found by a metal detectorist 'south-east of Rozel, St Martin', now recorded as HER 0700384 from field MN103, just to the north of Ville ès Nouaux. Waterhouse (unpublished A) also has a coin or scattered finds recorded in this area of St Martin; this might be the Coriosolite billon stater 'from near Rozel', reported by Corbel and Gallichan (Corbel and Gallichan 1986, 149). Note some possible confusion in the record with D89, below.

55. Le Couperon, St Martin (HER 0700431)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a single LIA coin or scatter in the vicinity of the Dolmen du Couperon. This could be one of the 'uncertain' finds from St Martin listed above.

56. *Landes de Crabbé, St Mary (HER 0800253)*

Waterhouse (unpublished A) records a single LIA coin or scatter at the south-eastern end of the Landes de Crabbé, St Mary.

57. *South-east of St Mary's Church, St Mary (HER 0800232?)*

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a Roman coin or other object recorded from a field south-east of the parish church. This is probably the worn dupondius now recorded as HER 0800232, from field MY537, about 600m south of the church.

58. *Near La Rue de Haut, St Ouen (HER 0900404)*

Fragment of a copper alloy object found in field O924 on 21 July 2019, interpreted as part of a cosmetic mortar or 'woad grinder' of the late Iron Age or early Gallo-Roman period.

59. *South of Le Chemin de l'Eglise, St Ouen (HER 0900421, 0900422, 0900475, 0900476)*

Five Armorican staters found 'within 30 metres', in fields O505 or O506. The HER has further details of four of the coins, all of the Coriosolitae: two class II staters (0900421 and 0900476), one class III stater (0900475), and a class V stater (0900422). They may represent a scattered hoard.

60. *Fields near St Ouen's Parish Hall, St Ouen (HER 0900431, 0900432, 0900433, 0900448)*

Waterhouse and Le Quesne (2017b, 156–7) report a blue glass bead (SJFR 63), possibly Iron Age or Gallo-Roman, found in the same field (O653) as a copper alloy sword pommel (SJFR 62), dated by Waterhouse (2014, 263–4) to the mid or later first century BC; Waterhouse (*ibid.*) also notes the discovery of a late second century BC silver denarius in this field (now recorded as HER 0900448, worn but possibly of L. Appuleius Saturninus, c. 104 BC (Crawford 317/3a–b)). The HER records indicate that two glass beads (0900432 (SJFR 63) and 0900433 (SJFR 64)) were found across the road from the pommel, in field O623; they are not certainly Iron Age.

61. *Near St Ouen's Mill, St Ouen (HER 0900513)*

Waterhouse (unpublished A) records a single LIA coin or scatter from the fields immediately to the west of St Ouen's Mill.

62. *South of the Route du Marais, St Ouen (HER 0900431)*

Waterhouse (unpublished A) records a single LIA coin or scatter and a non-coin LIA metal object from fields immediately to the south of the Route du Marais.

63. *La Val de la Mare, St Ouen (HER 0900514)*

Waterhouse (2014, 262) reports the discovery of a 'somewhat fragmentary crossbow brooch of probable early 1st century AD date'.

64. *Near La Crabière, St Ouen (HER 0900515)*

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a Roman coin or other object recorded just inland from La Crabière slipway.

65. East of the Rue de la Campagne, St Ouen (HER 0900516)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a Roman coin or other object recorded from fields to the east of the Rue de la Campagne.

66. Near St Ouen's Manor, St Ouen (HER 0900502)

Waterhouse (2016b, 600–5) records details of a number of Roman coins found in Jersey by Mr David Hardisty and donated to the Société Jersiaise. Illustrations are provided in the SJFR records but it is difficult to correlate the images with the findspots; in addition most of the coins are in very poor condition and the identifications must be treated with some caution. The coins include eight from the vicinity of St Ouen's Manor: a sestertius of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius from north-east of the Manor; six coins including four dupondii possibly of Antoninus Pius, another possibly of Gallienus, and an illegible dupondius, from south-west of the Manor; and an illegible dupondius probably from near the Manor. Waterhouse's Roman finds map (Waterhouse unpublished B) has two coins or other objects marked to the south-west and north-east of the Manor.

67. Five Mile Bay, St Ouen (HER 0900518)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a Roman coin hoard marked just offshore at the north end of Five Mile Bay.

68. Near Vinchelez de Haut Manor, St Ouen (HER 0900519)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) records three coins or other Gallo-Roman artefacts found in fields near the Vinchelez de Haut Manor.

69. Near Grève de Lecq Woods, St Ouen (HER 0900520)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a single Roman coin or artefact recorded at the south-eastern end of the Grève de Lecq woods; this is presumably the dupondius of Faustina which was donated to the Société Jersiaise by Mr David Hardisty (Waterhouse 2016b, 602).

70. Uncertain location, St Ouen (HER –)

Gayet and Egré (2009, 17) record the discovery of a dupondius of Commodus (AD 177–192) in the parish of St Ouen.

71. Fields in St Peter/St Brelade (HER 1000269)

The HER records finds of Gallo-Roman pottery and amphorae sherds in fields P247–P251, P253, B3, B5, B1000 and B1001, on the St Brelade/St Peter's boundary, identified by Margaret Finlaison in 2006.

72. Near St Peter's Church, St Peter (HER 1000329, 1000341)

Gayet and Egré (2009, 17) recorded the discovery in 2008 of a dupondius, possibly of Marcus Aurelius, in this parish. The location may be one of the two sites marked by Waterhouse (unpublished B) with single Roman coins or other objects, one to the north-east of the parish church and the other a little further away to the north-west; the find to the north-east is probably SJFR 81 (field P559), a Roman ear scoop (now HER 1000329). There is an earlier record (Corbel and Gallichan 1988, 450) of a bronze coin of Gratian found in this vicinity, at Le Petit Hamptonne, Rue de la Hague, now in Jersey Museum.

73. Carrefour à Cendre, St Peter (HER 1000342, 1000343, 1000344)

Waterhouse (2016b, 600–5) records details of a number of Roman coins found in Jersey by Mr David Hardisty and donated to the Société Jersiaise. Illustrations are provided in the SJFR records but it is difficult to correlate the images with the findspots; in addition most of the coins are in very poor condition and the identifications must be treated with some caution. The coins include four from the vicinity of Le Carrefour à Cendre: sestertii of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius, Claudius and Antoninus Pius, and a dupondius perhaps from the south-eastern Empire. Three of these are probably represented on Waterhouse's Roman finds map (Waterhouse, unpublished B), to the south of the Petite Rue d'Elysée, north of the Rue d'Auvergne, and east of the Rue des Sillons.

74. Les Mielles, St Brelade (HER 0100580)

Waterhouse (2017, 152–3) records a small-scale rescue excavation about 130m south-east of the Ossuary, Les Mielles, 'in the side of a dune blowout', which revealed 'About one third to half of a large, undecorated bag-shaped cooking pot... in early Iron Age granitic clay fabric...'. He gives the parish as St Peter but the site must lie in St Brelade.

75. Near Clos de la Blanche Pierre, St Saviour (HER 1100096?)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a non-coin LIA metalwork find from a field in the vicinity of the Clos de la Blanche Pierre, possibly correlating to HER 1100096, although no further information is available on the online HER.

76. Uncertain location, St Saviour (HER 0401503?)

Gayet and Egré (2011, 306) record a billon stater of the Coriosolitae found at an unspecified location in St Saviour. This might be the class I stater now recorded as HER 0401503, found either in field S804 or H1590, on the border of St Saviour and St Helier, to the north-east of Le Mont Pinel.

77. Near St Michael's School, St Saviour (HER 1100430)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has Roman building material found just to the south of St Michael's School.

78. Near Les Varines, St Saviour (HER 1100431, 1100432)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a LIA hoard marked adjacent to the Palaeolithic site at Les Varines. He also records (unpublished B) a single Roman coin or other object from a field just to the south-east of the Palaeolithic site.

79. Near Longueville Manor, St Saviour (HER 1100433)

Waterhouse (unpublished B) has a single Roman coin or other object found just to the south of Longueville Manor.

80. West of St Saviour's Road, St Saviour (HER –)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a non-coin LIA metal object found on the St Helier/St Saviour boundary.

81. Clos des Masses, Trinity (HER 1200307)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has two non-coin LIA metal objects recorded from fields north of the Rue de la Godillerie. He also records (unpublished B) a single Roman coin or object from the field immediately north of the Iron Age finds; this is presumably SJFR 2, consisting of two fragments of pewter identified as part of the leg and the tunic of a small Roman statue (HER 1200307). From the same site is a possible Roman crucible fragment (SJFR 159); the SJFR also mentions 'three tin ingot fragments' from this location.

82. Near Les Câtieaux/Le Chastel Sedeman, Trinity (HER 1200373)

Waterhouse (2017, 148) notes that a fragment of Gallo-Roman brick and another said to be of hypocaust flue tile were found in the ploughsoil during construction of polytunnels in 2013. This must be the site he records (unpublished B) with Roman building materials just to the east of Les Câtieaux earthworks (HER 1200114).

83. Near La Hougue des Platons, Trinity (HER 1200374)

Waterhouse (unpublished A) has a single LIA coin or scatter in a field south of the Hougue des Platons cist.

84. La Grande Route de St Jean, Trinity (HER 1200347)

A copper alloy terret ring (SJFR 163/HER 1200347) and two Roman dupondii (SJFR 164, 165/HER 1200347) are recorded from field T1391 on the east side of La Grande Route de St Jean, in the south-west corner of the parish.

85. North of Le Mont Les Vaux, St Brelade (HER 0100512)

An incomplete late Iron Age or early Gallo-Roman harness bit, found in field B806.

86. Near St Aubin's Fort, St Brelade (HER 0100527)

Beach find of heavily worn sestertius of 1st – 3rd century AD.

87. North of La Route des Camps, St Brelade (HER 0100529)

Contemporary imitation of an as of Claudius I (AD 41–54), found in field B515.

88. Uncertain location, Grouville (HER 0300388)

Fragment of Colchester-derivative bow brooch, probably first century AD.

89. Le Câtillon de Haut, Grouville (HER 0300390)

Copper alloy Roman finger ring with a pale glass stone in the bezel, found in field G197. The HER entry links this item to the Société record SJFR 6, but there seems to be some confusion with the plain copper alloy ring found near Rozel (see D54).

90. Grouville Royal Beach, Grouville (HER 0300415)

A small copper alloy figurine, possibly representing Harpocrates, of Roman date.

91. West of La Rue du Carrefour au Clercq, Grouville (HER 0300430)

An incomplete Colchester type bow brooch, c. 10 BC–AD 50, found in field G180A just north of Le Câtillon.

92. East of La Rue du Carrefour au Clercq, Grouville (HER 0300431, 0300432)

Worn and corroded copper alloy dupondius of Marcus Aurelius, c. AD 161–3, found in field G179A just north of Le Câtillon. Another fragmentary coin from the same location (HER 0300432) may be a sestertius or an as, but no detail survives.

93. Uncertain locations, St Helier (HER 0401764, 0401765, 0401767)

The HER lists three Roman coins found either in field H1330 (west of La Route de la Trinité) or H1550 (east of Westmount Road). The finder did not record which coin came from which field, and there are further grounds for suspecting that the findspot(s) may be false.

94. West of La Grande Route de St Jean, St John (HER 0500288)

Copper alloy figurine of a female figure, of uncertain identity but Roman in date. Found in field J1109.

95. South of Le Mont Misère, St Lawrence (HER 0600322)

Copper alloy toilet article, possibly of Gallo-Roman date but could be later. Found in field L522.

96. West of La Rue des Corvées, St Lawrence (HER 0600343)

A probable third or fourth century AD nummus, but no detail visible. Found in field L379.

97. Near Rozel, St Martin (HER 0700412)

A class II stater of the Coriosolitae found at some point before 2015, now recorded as HER 0700412. This may be a repeat of one of the coins listed above (e.g. D52 or D54).

98. East of La Vallée du Rozel, St Martin (HER 0700418)

Class II stater of the Coriosolitae found on the east side of La Vallée de Rozel, in field MN144.

99. East of La Rue du Hucquet, St Martin (HER 0700419)

Worn bronze radiate of Gallienus (AD 253–268), dating to c.AD 260–268, found in field MN782.

100. North of La Rue des Touettes, St Mary (HER 0800242)

Worn sestertius of Antoninus Pius, dating to c.AD 140–161. Found in field MY307.

101. North of Rue du Val Bachelier, St Ouen (HER 0900126)

A worn semis probably of Hadrian, cf. RPC III, 5675, minted in Egypt. Found in field O34.

102. North of Rue de la Cour, St Ouen (HER 0900427)

Class III stater of the Coriosolitae found in field O664. Note that the latitude and longitude on the HER record are incorrect.

103. South of Chemin de l'Eglise, St Ouen (HER 0900438)

Worn and corroded sestertius, probably of Faustina the Younger or Lucilla (AD 138–161), found in field O515.

104. South of La Rue du Bouquet, St Ouen (HER 0900440, 0900441)

Two copper alloy objects: a mount probably of late Iron Age/early Roman date (0900441), and an unidentified item (0900440), roughly cylindrical in section, with decoration on one face, possibly Iron Age or Gallo-Roman in date. Found in field O215. Note that the HER entries for these objects have incorrect latitude and longitude.

105. West of La Rue de Grantez, St Ouen (HER 0900442)

Denarius of Marcius Papirius Carbo (Crawford 276/1), dated to 122–121 BC, found in field O1470B in 2021.

106. South of Le Vier Mont, St Ouen (HER 0900445)

Barbarous radiate of the late third century AD, no details visible. Found in field O1423.

107. North of Le Chemin des Monts, St Ouen (HER 0900447)

Class I stater of the Coriosolitae, found in field O1407 in 2022.

108. West of La Rue de Grantez, St Ouen (HER 0900454)

Very worn sestertius, possibly mid-second century AD but no detail preserved. Found in field O1476.

109. North of La Rue de la Capelle, St Ouen (HER 0900472)

Very worn sestertius, probably mid-second century AD. Found in field O441.

110. West of La Rue de la Parade, St Saviour (HER 1100409)

Class II stater of the Coriosolitae, found in field S651.

111. North of La Rue de Travers, Trinity (HER 1200343)

Class II stater of the Coriosolitae, found c.2013. Note that the field given on the HER (T822) does not correspond to the longitude and latitude figures.

112. North of La Rue du Feugerel, Trinity (HER 1200344)

Class I stater of the Coriosolitae, found c.2013, in field T493.

113. North of La Rue du Câtél, Trinity (HER 1200345)

Group of nine very worn Roman coins found within a radius of 10m, probably representing a scattered hoard. Latest identified coin is a sestertius of Postumus, AD 260–269. Found in field T808 over a period of years.

114. East of La Neuve Route, Trinity (HER 1200350)

Worn nummus probably of fourth century AD, found in field T1310.

115. La Moye, St. Brelade (HER 0100604)

Copper alloy as of Hadrian (AD 117–138) dated AD 130–133.

116. La Moye, St. Brelade (HER 0100609)

Copper alloy sestertius of Marcus Aurelius (r. 121–180 AD), minted AD 175.

117. East of La Rue Laurens, St. Clement (HER 0200253)

Incomplete Coriosolite stater.

118. East of La Rue Laurens, St. Clement (HER 0200317)

Incomplete Coriosolite stater.

119. South of La Rue des Moulins, Grouville (HER 0300407)

Copper alloy dupondius, 1st - 3rd century AD.

120. West of La Rue des Fonds, Grouville (HER 0300445)

An incomplete contemporary copy (barbarous radiate) of an antoninianus or radiate of Diocletian (284–305), perforated and modified for use as a piece of jewellery, probably a pendant.

121. Le Mont Cochon, St. Helier (HER 0401940)

Stater of the Coriosolitae.

122. Le Mont Cochon, St. Helier (HER 0401973)

Very worn sestertius fragment, c. 23 BC - AD 260.

123. North of La Dimerie, St. Mary (HER 0800268)

A Roman copper alloy ‘amphora-shaped’ strap end. The strap end dates to the fourth to fifth century (c. 300–410).

124. North of La Route de la Vallaise, St. Ouen (HER 0900500)

Extremely worn copper alloy sestertius of c. 23 BC–AD 260.

125. North of La Rue de la Capelle, St. Ouen (HER 0900503)

A sestertius of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), dating to the period c.AD 140–161 (Reece period 7).

126. South of La Rue Maillifer, St. Ouen (HER 0900517)

Stater of the Coriosolitae.

127. South of La Rue Maillifer, St. Ouen (HER 0900524)

Stater of the Coriosolitae.

128. South of La Rue Maillifer, St. Ouen (HER 0900605)

Very worn Coriosolite stater.

129. East of La Rue Becq, Trinity (HER 1200346)

Société Jersiaise Finds Record Entry SJFR159 (2018) reads: ‘Fragment of the flat base and slightly thicker shallow-sloped side of a Gallo-Roman whiteware plate or shallow dish, recycled as a crucible for melting copper-alloy.’

130. East of La Grande Route St Jean, Trinity (HER 1200354)

Silver stater probably of Rybot Boar type A (de Jersey 2024, fig. 9).

131. East of La Grande Route St Jean, Trinity (HER 1200372)

Stater of the Coriosolitae.

132. East of La Grande Route St Jean, Trinity (HER 1200383)

Stater of the Coriosolitae.

Miscellaneous/unlocated finds, island-wide

Corbel and Gallichan (1987, 307) list a bronze follis of Maximinus II, struck at Alexandria, from an uncertain location in Jersey.

Corbel and Gallichan (1991, 416) record a bronze of Constans found in 1989 or 1990.

Corbel and Gallichan (2003, 308) list a class II Coriosolite stater found the previous year in Jersey.

Corbel and Gallichan (2005, 15–16) give a rather confused summary report of ‘various Roman coins found in poor condition at Mont Félard [St Lawrence]’, a worn Roman republican quadrans ‘found on a building site’, and ‘two Roman bronze and six Celtic coins’ found by metal detector.

Bland and Lorient (2010, 337 no. 882) list an aureus of Valentinian I (AD 364–7) found on Jersey c.1830. Note that the aureus of Tetricus I (AD 271–4) also listed by them (*ibid.*, 337 no. 881) as found on Jersey was actually found on Alderney (Monins 1997).

Bland (2018, 202 no. 1237) records (following Anne Robertson’s work, published posthumously in 2000) a hoard of twenty-one Roman coins to Trajan Decius (AD 249–50), said to have been found on Jersey in 1978. This might be one of the two hoards recorded by Waterhouse (unpublished B), at La Pulente (St Brelade) or Five Mile Bay (St Ouen), listed above, but it has not been possible to confirm this one way or the other.

Le Long (2020, 773–4) records the discovery of four Coriosolite staters, with no further details.

This volume is one of a series of archaeological resource assessments commissioned by Jersey Heritage as part of an Archaeological Research Framework for the island. The study of the Iron Age in Jersey has been dominated for many decades by the extraordinary horizon of hoards – perhaps a dozen or more – associated with the Gallic Wars in the mid-first century BC. More recent research is beginning to expand our knowledge of the Iron Age beyond that narrow focus. The Gallo-Roman occupation of the island has in contrast been somewhat overlooked, largely because of a perception that there are few sites and relatively little evidence for that period, but here both archaeological investigation and the careful recording of metal-detected finds is rapidly improving our understanding of the Roman era. This volume provides an up-to-date assessment of the state of knowledge so far, setting it in the wider context of the Channel Islands and north-west France, and suggesting directions of research for future investigations in Jersey.

Philip de Jersey has been the States of Guernsey archaeologist since 2008. Between 1992 and 2007 he worked at the Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford, maintaining and developing the Celtic Coin Index and publishing widely on the Iron Age coinage of Britain and France. His volume on *Coin Hoards in Iron Age Britain* was awarded the North Book Prize by the British Numismatic Society in 2016. He returned to his native island in 2007 and since then has excavated on many sites across the Channel Islands, including the Le Câtilion II hoard site in Jersey. Current research interests include ongoing work on Le Câtilion and other hoards in Jersey, and the investigation of sites dating from the early Iron Age to late Roman periods on Longis Common, Alderney.

