

Land At Windward, Le Mont Sohier, St. Brelade, Jersey.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

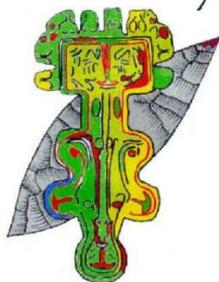
On Behalf Of:

Tom Scott



By

Sam Driscoll BA (Hons) MA PIFA



ABSOLUTE ARCHAEOLOGY

Absolute Archaeology, 51 St Mary's Gardens, Hilperton Marsh, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 7PH

paul.martin@absolutearchaeology.co.uk

sam.driscoll@absolutearchaeology.co.uk

www.absolutearchaeology.co.uk

Assessment Undertaken by: Sam Driscoll BA Hons MA PIFA
Project Managed by: Paul Martin BSc Hons AIFA
Site Visit Undertaken by: Paul Driscoll BA Hons MA
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Note

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Any enquiries should be addressed to:

Absolute Archaeology

51 St Mary's Gardens

Hilperton Marsh

Trowbridge

Wiltshire

BA14 7PH

Telephone: 07825550271

Email: sam.driscoll@absolutearchaeology.co.uk

Website: www.absolutearchaeology.co.uk

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Abbreviations and terminology

Archaeology

Taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. It is also used in this report as a means of describing physical remains (e.g. there is likely to be preservation of archaeology).

DBA

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

JD

Jersey Datum; used to express a given height above mean sea level related specifically to Jersey.

UTM

Universal Transverse Mercator (Grid Zone 30 Central Meridian 3°W International Spheroid/European datum.)

SEA LEVEL

Heights are to the nearest metre above sea level, based on the Bench Mark at the Harbour in St Helier of 9m.

Confidence ratings

Low

Archaeological activity is considered unlikely based on available information, but cannot be entirely discounted.

Medium

Likely survival of archaeological remains based on proximity to archaeological sites, associated finds and or literary and cartographic evidence.

High

Confirmed presence of archaeological features, preserved to a high level from which vital and important evidence could be obtained. **Channel Islands chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA)**

Period	Date	Information
Prehistoric	250000 - 56 BC	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in the island (La Cotte de St Brelade) to the official conquest of Gaul by the Romans.
Palaeolithic	250000 - 10000 BC	Defined by a number of key sites showing Neanderthal and Early Human activity. Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology. Material evidence found predominantly in caves. Earliest evidence for hominins in Europe is at Pakefield in Norfolk dating to c.750000 BP.
Mesolithic	10000 – 5000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement with evidence for the exploitation of the coastal zones of the islands. Example at Lihou Priory on Guernsey.
Neolithic	5000 – 2600 BC	The Channel Islands saw an earlier transition to the Neolithic than in Britain. Emergence of monumental architecture, first with menhirs later by chambered tombs and subsequently gallery graves. Development of complex society, more sedentary lifestyles and more clearly defined symbolic behaviour.
Chalcolithic/Beaker phase	2400 – 2200 BC	Earliest introduction of copper to western Europe. Expansion of the pan-European Beaker phenomenon, including prestigious material culture and individual burials. Bell Beakers found throughout the archipelago including local emulations called Jersey Bowls. Cist-in-Circle monuments.
Bronze Age	2200 – 800 BC	Introduction of Bronze as a material, used by the elite at first and later available to the populace more widely. Barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition. Large quantities of bronze metalwork found throughout the islands and in Jersey in particular.

Iron Age	800 – 100/56 BC	Little change to domestic life in the islands. Return of monumental architecture in the form of promontory forts (at Catêl Rozel, Fremont etc) in the earlier periods, followed by warrior and horse burials in the Middle to Later stages (Guernsey only).
Gallo-Roman	100/56 BC – 400 AD	Used to describe a fusion of indigenous late Iron Age traditions in France and the Channel Islands with Roman culture.
Early Medieval	400 – 973 AD	Represents the time from the end of the Roman period c.400 AD to the annexation of the Channel Islands as a region of Normandy under William Longsword in 973.
Medieval	973 – 1600 AD	Norman and post-Norman phases of Channel Island life. The islands remained loyal to the English crown despite the loss of territories in NW France under King John. Period of fortification building throughout the archipelago and in Jersey at Mont Orgueil and later at Elizabeth Castle. 1600 AD is an arbitrary date, but enables the separation of periods with more intensive industries.
Post-Medieval	1600 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid change in Jersey including the emergence of the town, the involvement of the island in the English Civil War and the Napoleonic Wars. Industrial activity did not impact the island as it did Britain and the rest of Europe.
Modern	1900 – 1950 AD	Radical alterations to the landscape during WWI and particularly WWII.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION AND THE STUDY AREA	1
2	LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING CONTEXT	6
3	METHODOLOGY	8
4	CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	10
5	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	14
6	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	15
7	BASELINE SURVEY	16
8	THE SITE	22
9	IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	25
10	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	27
11	CONCLUSION/MITIGATION	30
12	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE LIST	32
13	ILLUSTRATIONS	35
14	AERIAL PHOTOS	40
15	SITE PHOTOS	42

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

- Figure 1 Site location: Land at Windward, Le Mont Sohier, St Brelade (1:25000)
(OS)
- Figure 2 Detail of study area
- Figure 3 Richmond Map 1795 (not to scale)
- Figure 4 1935 and 1958 OS maps, showing location of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres
- Figure 5 2003 OS map
- Figure 6 Plan of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres (source: Hawkes 1937, 290)
- Figure 7 Archaeological sites mentioned in the text, within the vicinity of La
Hougue de Cinq Pierres

Aerial Photographs

- AP 1 1943 (L/C/14/B/8/1/11)
- AP 2 1974 (D/AL/B/19/R16)

Site Photographs

- Fig 1 West facing view towards the site
- Fig 2 North facing view of Windward House
- Fig 3 North facing view of Windward House
- Fig 4 Granite cider press
- Fig 5 Northeast facing view of Windward Lodge
- Fig 6 East facing view of Windward Cottage
- Fig 7 Garage/store associated with Windward Cottage
- Fig 8 Outbuilding
- Fig 9 Northwest facing view of site

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Site Name: Land at Windward, Le Mont Sohier, St Brelade.
Location: Le Mont Sohier, St Brelade
UTM: 5945 4845
Type: Desk Based Assessment

In May 2009, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Tom Scott to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment on land at Windward, St Brelade. Concern had been raised about the proximity of Archaeological Site 89 La Hougue de Cinq Pierres - whose exact position has never been clearly identified.

Prehistoric evidence is strong for St Brelade and Bronze Age activity is known between 1.8 and 2.3km from the site. Place-name analysis suggests that there was a greater quantity of burial mounds in St Brelade, than currently survives. However, no archaeological monuments (with the exception of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres) were identified on the site after consultation with the available evidence.

Map analysis suggests that the supposed position of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres shifted between 1958 and 1965 to its current location in neighbouring private land to the east of Pré de L'Oie, without clarity as to why (although it was probably moved in error). Prior to this the monument was located within the development area as defined on the 1935 and 1958 OS maps.

The original 1875 excavation report refers to the monument occurring in a field known as Pré de L'Oie, which is located within the current development area, due south of one of the proposed dwellings. However, there are inconsistencies in the excavation report making it difficult to determine the exact location of this monument.

In addition, the extent of damage to the monument is not clear and it is highly likely that remnants of the structure, including the broad band of rubble encircling the site and associated finds, could survive *in situ*.

1 INTRODUCTION AND THE STUDY AREA

- 1.1 In accordance with a brief issued on the 24th February 2009 by the States of Jersey Planning and Building Services, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Tom Scott to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment ahead of the proposed 'demolition of three existing dwellings and outbuildings and the construction of three detached dwellings and two gatehouses' (Planning and Environment Department, Planning Reference P/2008/2711) on the site known as 'Land at Windward, Le Mont Sohier, St Brelade'.
- 1.2 The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the recorded archaeological resource within, and in the immediate environs of, the site, with emphasis on determining the location of Archaeological Site 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres). The Desk Based Assessment details the impact that the proposed development will have upon this resource. In addition, this assessment analysed the potential for unrecorded archaeology in the study area.
- 1.3 The assessment was carried out by Sam Driscoll (MA, PIFA) under the management of Paul Martin (BSc Hons, AIFA) and has been compiled in accordance with the terms of the brief.
- 1.4 The site is located to the southwest of Jersey, in the parish of St Brelade and the Vingtaine of Noirmont (centred on UTM 5945 4845). The site occupies land located to the south of the junction between Le Mont Sohier and Les Route Des Genets (A13) (**Fig 13.1**).
- 1.5 Two visits to site were undertaken on Sunday 17th May and Monday 18th May 2009 by Paul Driscoll (BA, MA). The site is currently within a developed coastal landscape.

- 1.5.1 The site is accessible via a tarmac drive leading from Les Route Des Genets (A13) in St Brelade. The site comprises three domestic buildings known as Windward House, Windward Lodge and Windward Cottage and associated outbuildings (detailed below). The current landscape is defined by overgrown garden/courtyards areas, grassland and sporadic tree cover.
- 1.5.2 Abundant tree growth noted in the 2003 aerial photographs of the site, appear to have been largely grubbed out in the areas of designated redevelopment. The ground in these areas is disturbed and characterised by made up ground comprising a high quantity of mixed demolition material and wood chippings, resulting from the clearance noted above.
- 1.5.3 Windward House is a 20th century Neoclassical style, detached mock Georgian two story domestic dwelling, with hipped roof and dormer. 'L' shape in plan, the building incorporates a rectangular extension creating a summer house/conservatory. The building displays replica Palladian motifs including a porch exhibiting basic entablature with Roman Doric style cornice, supported by two plain pillars with Doric style capitals. The main build includes rusticated granite quoins and string coursing, a plain parapet framed roof and large mullion and transom windows with mock shutter decoration, designed to replicate regency period architecture. A single story ground floor bay window with rounded corners can be seen on the rear of the building (**Figs. 15.2, 15.3**).
- 1.5.4 To the south of Windward House stands a traditional granite cider press. This is a 19th century example, reminiscent of the islands past as a major cider producer and exporter. Jersey was reported to have been exporting around 300,000 gallons annually from apple orchards reported to cover around two thirds of the island in the 1830's (www.thisisjersey.com/community/history-heritage/cider-apples/) (**Fig. 15.4**)

- 1.5.5 Windward Lodge is a detached two story hipped roof domestic dwelling with conservatory and single story extension. The building represents a 20th century private design and construction (**Fig. 15.5**).
- 1.5.6 Windward Cottage is a detached one and half story two bay, pitched roof domestic building with single story hipped roof extension. The building represents a 20th century private design and construction. A single story timber frame garage with corrugated roof stands in the grounds (**Fig. 15.5, 15.6**).
- 1.5.7 Building Four is a single story concrete building with corrugated roof identified in the grounds. 20th century utility/store (**Fig. 15.7**).
- 1.5.8 The development summarised above represents 20th century activity on the site. The next most significant impact upon the study area is defined by 19th century quarrying activity that, whilst intensive, did not affect the entire site. No visible remains of field boundaries or agricultural activity were noted during the site visit and from the available cartographic evidence it would appear that this area was not been used for agricultural purposes from the medieval period to the present day. This is backed up by the field name of 'Pre de L'Oie' designating the field to the southeast of the study area. 'Pre' meaning meadow and 'Oie' referring to geese suggests use of the land as pasture.
- 1.6 No clear physical remains of Archaeological Site 89, La Hougue de Cinq Pierres were noted during the site visit. Cartographic evidence suggests that the monument occupies 'Pre de L'Oie' to the west of its current recorded position, placing it within the study area.

1.7 Site Visit

- 1.7.1 Two site visits were undertaken (the second because of inclement weather that occurred on the first), the first on Sunday 17th May 2009 at 16:45 and the second on Monday 18th May 2009 at 16:30.
- 1.7.2 The site visits identified large areas of disturbed ground associated with tree clearance targeting areas designated for development, with the exception of the land to the west of the current Windward House. The made up ground comprised glass, wood chippings and modern CBM.
- 1.7.3 The area around 'Pré de l'Oie' is characterised by extensive grass growth, areas of modern burning and dumping making identification of archaeological remains difficult at the present time.
- 1.7.4 To the west of Windward House, the landscape revealed no visible archaeological features. Disturbed ground and long grass /vegetation preventing the identification of archaeological features in this area.
- 1.7.5 Directly to the south of Windward House, an area of reed growth was noted, suggesting a water source in this area.

1.8 Health and Safety

- 1.8.1 No health and safety concerns were noted during the site visit.
- 1.8.2 There is no reason to suspect ground contamination within the area.
- 1.8.3 The only areas for concern are the levels of made up/disturbed ground comprising glass and wood chippings. This risk is considered to be low.

1.9 Geology and Hydrology

- 1.9.1 The site is defined by coarse-grained Granite of Corbière Type with head deposits framing the development area around 25m to the south. Geological sources suggest the site has not been masked by a layer of present day blown sands, despite its location less than 800m from St Brelade's Bay.
- 1.9.2 The site occupies high ground, located at approximately 61m above sea level.
- 1.9.3 Approximately 500m north of the study area a stream flows south east towards St. Aubin's Bay. A second stream flows south, approximately 100m SE of the site.
- 1.9.4 The site is situated less than less than 500m east of St Brelade's Bay and approximately 1km west of St Aubin's Bay. Little erosion is recorded from the Bronze Age period to the current day coastline (P. Driscoll, pers. comm.)

2 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 The site is adjacent to Archaeological Site N° 89, Les Cinq Pierre. However, the exact location of this site is yet to be determined and may well fall within the boundary of the current development site.
- 2.2 This assessment is contained within the legislative and planning framework related to the *Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002*, the *Island Plan 2002 (Policy G12)* and the *Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning Policy Note 1: Archaeology and Planning (January 2008)*.
- 2.3 The Island Plan 2002 states:
- 2.3.1 Paragraph 4.35: *“Archaeological remains constitute one of the principal sources of information about the people who have lived in Jersey during the last 250,000 years. A rich variety of archaeological sites survive in the Island ranging from the Palaeolithic cave site at La Cotte de St Brelade, through Neolithic ritual sites, Iron Age promontory forts and medieval field patterns, to water mills and post-medieval town streets. These sites contain irreplaceable information about our past, are essential to a knowledge of the history of humanity, contribute to a sense of place and have education, leisure and tourism value.”*
- 2.3.2 Paragraph 4.36: *“The Island’s archaeological heritage is increasingly at risk, particularly from development within the town of St Helier and changes in the countryside. However, the proposed development of a site can also provide opportunities for archaeological investigation.”*
- 2.3.3 Paragraph 4.37: *“The States of Jersey affirmed its commitment to the safeguarding of its archaeological heritage when it became a signatory to the ‘European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised), Valetta, 1992’ in September 2000. Some important sites are protected in Jersey Island Plan 2002 General Policies 4 – 13 law through designation as Sites of Special Interest, but many archaeological sites and areas are not designated and there is a*

need for them to be evaluated and protected, as appropriate, through planning policy.”

2.3.4 Paragraph 4.38: *“Consideration of the importance of possible archaeological remains should be made before schemes for the development of archaeologically sensitive sites are approved and archaeological evaluations of potential development sites should therefore be sought as early as possible. Supplementary planning guidance on Archaeology and Planning will provide information about areas of known or potential archaeological interest and guidance about the requirements of archaeological evaluation.”*

2.3.5 Paragraph 4.39: *“There is a presumption in favour of the preservation of important archaeological remains and there may be instances where archaeological remains will be of such significance to justify their preservation in situ. In most cases, however, mitigation measures (either through the design of development, through prior excavation and recording or an archaeological watching brief during development) will provide adequate protection.”*

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Standards and guidance

3.1.1 This assessment has been guided by the *Standards and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (revised 2001).

3.1.2 It conforms to the requirements set out in the document *Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment – La Hougue des Cinque Pierres, St Brelade*.

3.2 The Assessment

3.2.1 The assessment, including the baseline survey involved consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic and excavation archive sources. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

Société Jersiaise Coutanche Library

- Historic maps and documents.
- Register Sites of Special Interest and Buildings of Local Interest.
- Sites of Special Interest.

States of Jersey Planning Department

- Listed building designations for the study area.

Jersey Library

- Books, articles and newspaper cuttings.

Jersey Archive

- Historic maps, books and aerial photographs.

Other

- Unpublished MA and doctoral research conducted by Paul Driscoll.

4 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 Historic and Ordnance Survey maps held by the Lord Coutanche Library at the Société Jersiaise and the Jersey Research Centre were examined.

4.2 Cartographic observations

4.2.1 Key observations regarding features on the maps are recorded in Table 1 below.

Map	Observations	Fig No
Dumaresque 1685	No roads/routes recorded. No structures visible.	
Lemprière, 1694	No roads/routes recorded. No structures visible.	-
Bellin, 1755	No roads/routes recorded. No structures visible.	-
Faden, 1783	No roads/routes recorded. No structures visible.	-
Richmond, 1795	Roads/routes appear in the position of Mont Sohier and Les Route Des Genets. Piecemeal land enclosure is recorded to the East and South-East of the study area. No structures visible.	13.3
Bouillon, 1799	Few features recorded	-
Ceasera, 1840	Mont Sohier and Les Route Des Genets routes recorded. (The map shows little detail regarding building activity).	-
1932 Ordnance Survey	A building is recorded situated in the NW corner of the development area. It does not relate to the buildings targeted for demolition. This is not located within the areas of development.	-
1934 Ordnance Survey	A building is recorded to the south of the one recorded above. It does not relate to the buildings targeted for demolition. This is not located within the areas of development.	-
1935 Ordnance Survey	Three structures are recorded corresponding to the location of the existing housing on site. Archaeological Site 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres) is shown, located within development area (Field 589 Pré de L'Oie).	13.4

1958 Ordnance Survey	Three structures are recorded corresponding to the location of the existing housing on site. Archaeological Site 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres) is shown, located within development area (Pré de L'Oie).	-
1981 Ordnance Survey	Changes recorded to Windward Lodge, otherwise the map represent the current development. Archaeological Site 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres) is shown located in Field 591, to the North-East of Field 589, Pré de L'Oie.	13.4
2003 Ordnance Survey	No significant changes are noted regarding development of the study area. Archaeological Site 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres) is located in Field 593, to the South of Field 591 and West of Field 589 Pré de L'Oie.	13.5

Table 1: Summary of Cartographic observations

4.3 Discussion

- 4.3.1 Four of the earliest maps for Jersey (Dumaresque 1685, Lemprière 1694, Bellin 1755 and Faden 1783) show very little development in St Brelade and no structures or features of archaeological interest are recorded within the development area throughout the 18th century.
- 4.3.2 The Richmond map of 1795 records the development of routes forming the modern day Mont Sohier and Les Route Des Genets (A13). Structures are noted to the southeast of the development area and piecemeal land enclosure is evident, although sparse in this area. The study area appears to remain unenclosed and undeveloped at this time. No archaeological features are recorded in the study area.
- 4.3.3 Piecemeal land enclosure is evident to the east and southeast of the study area in association with the development of buildings in this region. However, land within the region of development remains unenclosed.
- 4.3.4 Cartographic evidence for the 19th century is limited for St Brelade. The 1840 Caesarea map, records the location of Mont Sohier and Les Route Des

Genets (A13), but gives very little detail regarding the development of the area.

- 4.3.5 Ordnance Survey data for 1932 and 1934, omits building structures in general, but confirms that very little change occurred to the study area throughout the 19th century and early part of the 20th century. Two structures are recorded in the most north-westerly corner of the study area, but these are not situated within the designated areas for redevelopment under the current scheme. The land bordering the east and southeast of St Brelade's Bay remains predominantly undeveloped at this time.
- 4.3.6 Ordnance Survey data for 1935 and 1958 records the layout of the study area as seen today. The dwelling known as Windward House is shown, as are Windward Lodge and Windward Cottage. The location of Archaeological Site 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres) appears on the map for the first time, shown located to the west of the current recorded position in Pré de L'Oie (Field 589). This places the monument within the study area (**Fig 13.4**). This is also the location given to the monument in Société account of the excavation of the site.
- 4.3.7 Ordnance Survey data for 1981 records the apparent redevelopment of Windward Lodge, but no significant changes to the study area. Archaeological Monument 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres) is shown in Field 591, to the northeast of the previously recorded location (**Fig 13.4**).
- 4.3.8 Ordnance Survey data for 2003 records very little significant change to the study area. However, Archaeological Monument 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres) is now shown in a third location to the South of Field 591 and to the west of the original recorded position in Field 589, Pré de L'Oie (**Fig 13.5**).

4.4 Summary

- 4.4.1 The map evidence does not show any features of the medieval, post-Roman/Pre-Norman or Gallo-Roman periods.
- 4.4.2 Medieval field systems are not evident in the study area.
- 4.4.3 The field name Pré de L'Oie translated as 'Meadow of Geese' located within the SE region of the site suggests that this area was previously in use as pasture.
- 4.4.4 Ordnance Survey data from 1935–2003 shows the location of Archaeological Monument 89, La Hougue de Cinq Pierres in three separate locations, raising the possibility that the study site incorporates the prehistoric monument.
- 4.4.5 Piecemeal land enclosure in the 18th century did not encroach upon the study area, which appears to have remained as open grassland with partial woodland. It is evident from the cartographic evidence that the study area was left largely undeveloped until the 20th century. This raises the potential for a *high level of preservation* regarding prehistoric archaeology within the area of development.

5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE (Figs. 14.1, 14.2)

5.1 A search of the air-photograph collection held at the Jersey Archive was undertaken. Photographs were examined from the 1943 (L_C_14_B_8_1_11), 1974 (D_AL_B_19_15 & D_AL_B_R16), 1997 and 2003 collections.

5.2 The aerial photographs did not reveal any more evidence for the location of Archaeological Site 89 (La Hougue de Cinq Pierres).

5.3 The 1974 collections show the location of a formal garden to south of Windward House, with allotments/garden features located to the east, in Pre de L'Oie.

The 2003 collections reveal a small (approximately 18m x 10m) rectangular enclosure with rounded corners. The feature is orientated north by east-south by west and is bisected by a NNE-SSW footpath. The feature is located in Field 593, approximately 60m east of the study area. It is similar in form to mortuary enclosures (see Kinnes 1979, 19; fig 15.2), but is not within the development area.

5.4 The photographs confirm the plan and building design as was acknowledged by the maps of the 20th century.

6 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

- 6.1 Documentary evidence relating to La Hougue de Cinq Pierres is restricted to the excavation report and subsequent accounts of the La Hougue de Cinq Pierres monument.
- 6.2 The documentary evidence for the site indicates that Windward House was constructed in the 1920's, perhaps replacing an earlier structure (see below). Deeds and contracts (in Jersey French) relate to the selling and purchasing of land in this area.
- 6.3 Document 393/210 lists the selling of land referred to as *La Lande Bibo* from a John Kemp Morris to Elizabeth Danson. Windward House is not referred to in this document, but the field name Pré L'Oie is recorded in the transactions. Interestingly, the document refers to a maisonette sold as part of the deal.
- 6.4 Document 396/45 records the land being sold by Elizabeth Danson to a Henry John William Parker, probably at some point around 1928.
- 6.5 Document 398/32 suggests that the land was sold very quickly from Parker to one Mr Francis William Synge Le Maistre. It is under the name Le Maistre that Windward House first appears in the Jersey almanac, suggesting he may have been responsible for the construction.

7 BASELINE SURVEY

7.1 Archaeological context: Jersey and St Brelade

7.1.1 Jersey has a diverse range of prehistoric sites and a large concentration of these occur within the parish of St Brelade.

7.1.2 This concentration stretches back to the Palaeolithic where Neanderthal activity is recognised at La Cotte de St Brelade. The survival of the 'La Cotte' assemblage comes primarily from its presence within a cave, where no subsequent intrusion has taken place, other than natural erosion.

7.1.3 Conversely, early prehistoric activity is, in the main, ephemeral and therefore unlikely to have survived later landscape changes.

7.1.4 St Brelade has the greatest concentration of surviving megaliths than any other parish. This is because St Brelade has been the least impacted parish in terms of development and agriculture. As of 1795 only 36.5% of the parish had been enclosed for agricultural purposes (Hibbs 1986, 223), suggesting that major landscape changes were minimal in this area of Jersey.

7.1.5 During the 19th century the accessibility of granite sources attracted builders to prehistoric monuments across the island. Stone structures could be dismantled for profit, but as the industry intensified dedicated quarry sites emerged that thankfully restricted the damage to archaeological sites. However, La Hougue de Cinq Pierres was targeted for stone extraction, which led to its excavation in 1875.

7.2 Palaeoenvironment

- 7.2.1 A monolith soil sample taken from L'Ouaisné slipway in the 20th century has produced significant palaeoenvironmental data that has helped to define the historic and prehistoric land surfaces of Jersey, and to determine the past environment of the island (Jones *et al.* 1990, 49). The sample area is c. 750m south of the development area placing the study area well within the catchment area for the pollen sample.
- 7.2.2 Pollen spores indicate a reduction of woodland, and the increase of cereal crops reflecting land management and farming within the catchment area during the Bronze Age (Jones *et al.* 1990, 49).

7.3 Palaeolithic-Mesolithic (250000 – 5000 BC)

- 7.3.1 Evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity in or around the site area is absent. It is unlikely that any activity occurring in this area would have survived due to the ephemeral nature of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology.
- 7.3.2 However, it should be recognised that the significant site of La Cotte de St Brelade is located c.1km south-southwest of the study area. The site is defined by Neanderthal assemblages, including Middle Palaeolithic tool types, related to the butchery of wholly rhino and mammoth. As such Palaeolithic activity occurred close to the study area, but its presence within the study area is likely to be low.

7.4 Neolithic (5000 – 2600BC)

- 7.4.1 Neolithic monuments are prolific within St Brelade, particularly on the western coast. The Neolithic passage grave of La Sergente is around 3.5km from the site, whilst further Neolithic sites are known from St Ouen's Bay.

However, there are no confirmed Neolithic sites within or immediately adjacent to, the development area.

- 7.4.2 There are a series of prehistoric remains within 3km of the site, but these cannot be dated accurately and have no direct bearing on the development. Menhirs, standing stones of prehistoric origin (probably Neolithic) are known along St Ouen's bay, including the Great Menhir, the Broken Menhir and the Little Menhir. No menhirs or indeterminable prehistoric monuments are recorded directly on, or adjacent to, the development site.

7.5 Chalcolithic (2600 – 2200BC)

- 7.5.1 Evidence for Chalcolithic activity in St Brelade is hampered by inadequate chronology. For the purpose of this DBA, monuments of the Chalcolithic period are considered under the Bronze Age.

7.6 Bronze Age (2200 – 800BC)

- 7.6.1 Bronze Age activity within St Brelade is difficult to define because of the chronological insecurity of the monuments. A series of tumuli (barrows) are recorded from within the parish, but they are described variably as Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Age (see Hawkes 1937; Patton 1987; Johnston 1981). These monuments are currently under re-evaluation (Driscoll forthcoming) but within this DBA they are considered tumuli of the Early to Middle Bronze Ages.
- 7.6.2 1.8km southeast of the study area is La Hougue de Vinde, which comprised an earthen and stone mound beneath which was a circular rubble wall. A flat ring of stones were located in the interior, but no clearly identifiable central cist was located.
- 7.6.3 2.3km southwest of the study area is La Hougue de Fôret, another undated but probable Bronze Age monument which shares similar morphology to La

Hougue de Vinde and La Hougue de Cinq Pierres. Further afield La Hougue Mauger and Les Platons are other probable examples of Bronze Age tumuli on the island.

- 7.6.4 Place-name analysis demonstrates that the term hougue, meaning burial mound, is represented 144 times in the island where mounds still exist or are remembered (Arthur & Stevens 1986). The greatest concentration of hougue place-names occur in the parishes of St Ouen and St Brelade, which have 30 each. This suggests that although the number of recorded monuments is small, there may have been a much greater quantity of probable barrows within the landscape.
- 7.6.5 The menhir of La Clos de la Sergente demonstrates important reuse of an ancient monument. It is less than 3km from the site, where an assemblage of Middle Bronze Age palstaves were found beneath this probable Neolithic standing stone.
- 7.6.6 Settlement for the Bronze Age is located at La Moye (c.2.7km from the site), where the sites of La Moye I and La Moye II represent Early to Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age activity respectively.

7.7 Iron Age (800 – 56/100BC)

- 7.7.1 Evidence for Iron Age activity adjacent to or within the development area is absent. However, on the other side of St Brelade's Bay a Celtic Coin hoard was found at La Marquanderie, less than 1.5km from the site. Less than 1.4km from the site is the Iron Age salt working site of Belcroute Bay, where evidence for briquetage has been identified for the Middle to Late Iron Age.

7.8 Gallo-Roman (100/56 BC – 400 AD)

7.8.1 The coin hoard from La Marquanderie contains Gallo-Roman coins, but aside from this there is no evidence for Roman activity within or adjacent to the development area.

7.9 Early Medieval (400 AD – 973 AD)

7.9.1 There is no evidence for Early Medieval activity within or adjacent to the development area, nor is there any significant evidence within the surrounding landscape.

7.10 Medieval (973 – 1600 AD)

7.10.1 No evidence for medieval activity is known from the development area. Medieval field systems are absent from the area, which is recognised as unenclosed heath land at least by 1795. No evidence for former field boundaries was noted during the site visit, nor were any identified via aerial photography.

7.11 Post-Medieval (1600 -1900 AD)

7.11.1 The 1795 Richmond maps notes the presence of piecemeal enclosure of land to the southeast and outside the development area. This coincides with the presence of a small settlement comprising a series of domestic structures.

7.11.2 The main evidence for activity in this period relates to the 19th century quarrying of granite from La Hougue de Cinq Pierres. It is possible that further quarrying was carried out within the study area, although there is no documentary evidence for this at present.

7.11.3 Documentary evidence from Cable refers to residential buildings near the area by the mid 19th century, although not detailed on contemporary cartographic resources (Cable 1875, 9).

7.11.4 The location of a granite cider press, to the south of Windward House suggests that cider production may have occurred on site during the 19th century. However, it is possible that the press was relocated in the modern period.

7.12 Modern (1900-1950 AD)

7.12.1 The buildings currently occupying the site were constructed in the 20th century. They are not listed as buildings of architectural, archaeological or historical importance.

8 THE SITE

8.1 Site description and previous archaeological work

- 8.1.1 Archaeological excavations took place at La Hougue de Cinq Pierres on the 2nd December 1874 and 21st April 1875, carried out by the Revd. Mr Bellis and Mr Cable of the Société Jersiaise (Hawkes 1937, 290). Prior to the excavation, the site had been plundered to provide stone for local buildings resulting in heavily disturbed material.
- 8.1.2 The site consisted of a low mound (hougue) of rubble and earth, sealing six stones, four of which were visible above ground level prior to excavation (Hawkes 1937, 290). One block, referred to as the 'prop' was found still standing and *in situ*, indicated that the structure originally stood in excess of 1.2m in height. The remaining stones, although fallen, appear to have been set on a northwest-southeast alignment. A paved surface comprising water worn granite and blocks of quartz was identified sloping to the southeast. Excavations revealed the floor surface to be level with the contemporary ground level of Pre de L'Oie. The structure was surrounded by a band of rubble measuring 1.8m-2.4m in width, 0.6m in height, with a diameter of over 18m (Cable 1875, 6-9) **Fig. 13.6**.
- 8.1.3 No further archaeology was revealed beneath the floor surface which was lifted in several areas as part of the first phase of the excavations (Hawkes 1937, 291).
- 8.1.4 The second phase of excavation revealed disturbed material consisting of two large stones representing a part of a capstone and a side prop and flooring slabs along with prehistoric pottery sherds and flint fragments. Evidence of quarrying was identified at the base of the trench, confirming that the site had previously been robbed out to provide building material.

8.1.5 On completion of the excavation, records indicate that the remaining structural stones were removed by the archaeologists (Hawkes 1937, 290). However, there is no reference to the removal of the broad band of rubble surrounding the central structure.

8.1.6 Due to the disturbed nature of the site, the monument type is still debated. Patton terms La Hougue de Cinq Pierres 'a ruined dolmen' of Neolithic date (Patton 1987, 70). Hawkes relates the site to Les Platons, a Cist in Circle and La Hougue Mauger, a large Tumulus, suggesting an early Bronze Age date (Hawkes 1937, 135), whilst D Johnston (1981, 33) places the site in the early to mid Bronze Age along with Hougue de Vinde.

8.2 Finds (Fig. 13.6)

8.2.1 Disarticulated human bone representing more than one individual was discovered in situ in areas A1, A2. Further evidence of degraded human bone was recovered from areas B and C (Cable 1875, 7-8).

8.2.2 Fragments of prehistoric pottery of probable Bronze Age date (P. Driscoll pers. comm.) were discovered in areas B and C, along with flint flakes. Limpet shells were found in areas B and C and covering the floor surface to the southeast.

8.2.3 Eight pieces of pottery, interpreted as a single ceramic urn of possible Neolithic 'Chassean' type, were recovered from area D along with fragments of flint (Patton 1987, 70).

8.2.4 A stone hammer and spindle whorl were found outside the central structure in areas E1 and E2 respectively (Hawkes 1937, 291).

8.3 Discussion: Ritual Landscape

8.3.1 The chronology of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres is not clear. Pottery from the excavations range from the Neolithic (round bottomed vessels) to Bronze

Age (gritty brown/red ware) and as such it may be a multi-period monument. Long use of barrow monuments of this type is common in Normandy (Marcigny *et al.* 2005, 114), where people utilised these structures from the Beaker phase to the Iron Age.

- 8.4 However, despite the absence of other archaeology within the area, funerary monuments are sometimes the focus of additional activity within the immediate hinterland. Cremations placed in barrow mounds are common in the early part of the 2nd millennium BC (Bradley 2007), whilst settlements are also known in areas adjacent to Bronze Age tumuli (Marcigny *et al.* 2005).
- 8.5 In addition, monuments such as barrows are not always isolated and may form part of larger ritual landscapes, although this cannot be determined through this DBA alone. The place-name Hougue occurs in numerous contexts in St Brelade, suggesting that prehistoric monuments of possible barrow type, were much more numerous than those that survive.
- 8.6 Petit Mont in Brittany, a long cairn was gradually rebuilt until it assumed a circular ground plan (Bradley 1998, 61). Whilst this is not directly relevant to La Hougue de Cinq Pierres, it demonstrates that Neolithic monuments continued to be reused through time.

9 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 9.1.1 Palaeoenvironmental evidence obtained less than 800m from the study area identified a phase of deforestation and increased crop management during the Bronze Age period.
- 9.1.2 The excavation of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres confirmed activity within the area of study during the late Neolithic and Bronze Age. The depth of the archaeological horizon was recorded at less than 500mm from the contemporary ground level. Therefore, any development necessitating the breaking of new ground would have a detrimental effect on archaeological deposits.
- 9.1.3 Uncertainty over the exact location of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres raises the potential for disturbance of the monument as a direct result of the proposed development.
- 9.1.4 The nature of the known archaeology raises the potential for associated prehistoric activity within the immediate landscape (see section 8 'Discussion'). Therefore the potential for disturbance of archaeology as a direct result of the development is considered *high*.
- 9.1.5 In view of points 9.1.3 and 9.1.4 it is recommended that the study area be subject to an archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of all groundworks.
- 9.1.6 Development plans for the site propose the breaking of new ground for foundations of three new properties and associated buildings, along with access routes and landscaping. It is proposed that development of established open areas of grassland have a *high* archaeological potential. Areas previously defined by intense tree cover are considered to have a

medium archaeological potential due to the disturbance of tree routes on subterranean features.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Prehistoric(250000-100/56 BC)

10.1.1 Confirmed prehistoric activity is evident within the study area, in the form of Archaeological Site N° 89 La Hougue de Cinq Pierres. Palaeoenvironmental evidence provides strong evidence of landscape management within the vicinity of St. Brelade's Bay in the Bronze Age period.

10.1.2 Little evidence of agricultural activity throughout the Medieval and Post Medieval period potentially resulting in a well preserved prehistoric landscape.

10.1.3 Survival of prehistoric archaeology and the potential for inhumations is therefore considered to be **high**.

10.2 Gallo-Roman (100/56 BC – 400 AD)

10.2.1 Evidence of coin hoards from Les Quennevais and La Marquanderie represent the only known activity from this period within the region of study.

10.2.2 Survival of Gallo-Roman archaeology is therefore considered to be **low**.

10.3 Early Medieval (400 – 973 AD)

10.3.1 There is no evidence for early medieval activity within the study area.

10.3.2 Survival of early medieval archaeology is therefore considered **low**.

10.4 Medieval (973 – 1600 AD)

10.4.1 There is no evidence of medieval activity within the study area.

10.4.2 Survival of medieval archaeology is therefore considered *low*.

10.5 Post-Medieval (1600 – 1900 AD)

10.5.1 The main evidence for activity in this period relates to the 19th century quarrying of granite from La Hougue de Cinq Pierres. It is possible that further quarrying was carried out within the study area, although there is no documentary evidence for this at present.

10.5.2 Documentary evidence from Cable refers to residential buildings near the area by the mid 19th century, although not detailed on contemporary cartographic resources (Cable 1875, 9).

10.5.3 The location of the granite cider press provides further evidence for activity on the site in this period, although it may have been relocated in the modern period.

10.5.4 Therefore the survival of archaeological features relating to this period is considered *medium*.

10.6 Modern (1900 – 1950 AD)

10.6.1 The cartographic and photographic evidence shows no significant post modern activity within the study area.

10.6.2 The extant structures represent 20th century private builds and are not designated as 'Sites of Architectural, Archaeological or Historical importance' (Island Plan 2002).

10.6.3 No 20th century military structures have been recorded within or close to the study area.

10.6.4 Therefore the survival of archaeology from this period is considered **low**.

11 CONCLUSION/MITIGATION

- 11.1.1 The archaeological desk based assessment demonstrates the preservation of archaeology within the study area, suggesting *high* potential for the survival of archaeology on the site known at 'Land at Windward, Le Mont Sohier, St. Brelade, Jersey'.
- 11.1.2 The potential for the survival of prehistoric archaeology within the study area is considered to be *high*. The proximity of Archaeological Site 89 'La Hougue de Cinq Pierres' to the site is of central importance. Excavations revealed the location of a megalithic structure with multiple inhumations proposed to date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. Uncertainty over the exact location of the structure raises the potential that 'La Hougue de Cinq Pierres' may be located within the area of study, close to the development area.
- 11.1.3 Some evidence of Post-Medieval activity is evident in the form of 19th century quarrying of granite from La Hougue de Cinq Pierres. Potential dwellings were identified in the area by the 19th century, although not confirmed by the cartographic evidence (Cable 1875, 9). Cider production is suggested by the location of a cider press to the south of Windward House; however it is possible that this has been relocated.
- 11.1.4 In respect of paragraphs 4.35-4.39 of the *Island Plan (2002) General Policies and Supplementary Planning Guidance Policy Note 1 (Policy HE2)* the current proposals will most likely require further intrusive archaeological investigation to be conducted.
- 11.1.5 Desk based assessments (in Jersey) cannot be considered definitive due to the paucity of recorded sites and the infancy of archaeological recording and it is therefore proposed that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out prior to the commencement of groundworks on site. It is

recommended that a series of evaluation trenches be excavated to inform the record further, regarding the location of 'La Hougue de Cinq Pierres' and to define the character, extent and state of preservation of any further archaeological remains. This is to be followed if necessary, by open area excavation to preserve any remains by record.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

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12.2 Books and articles

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12.3 Historic Maps

Dumaresq	1685
Lempriere	1694
Bellin	1755

Faden	1783
Richmond	1795
Bouillon	1799
Caesarea	1840
Godfray	1849
Ordnance Survey	1932
Ordnance Survey	1934
Ordnance Survey	1935
Ordnance Survey	1958
Leisure Map	1965
Ordnance Survey	1981

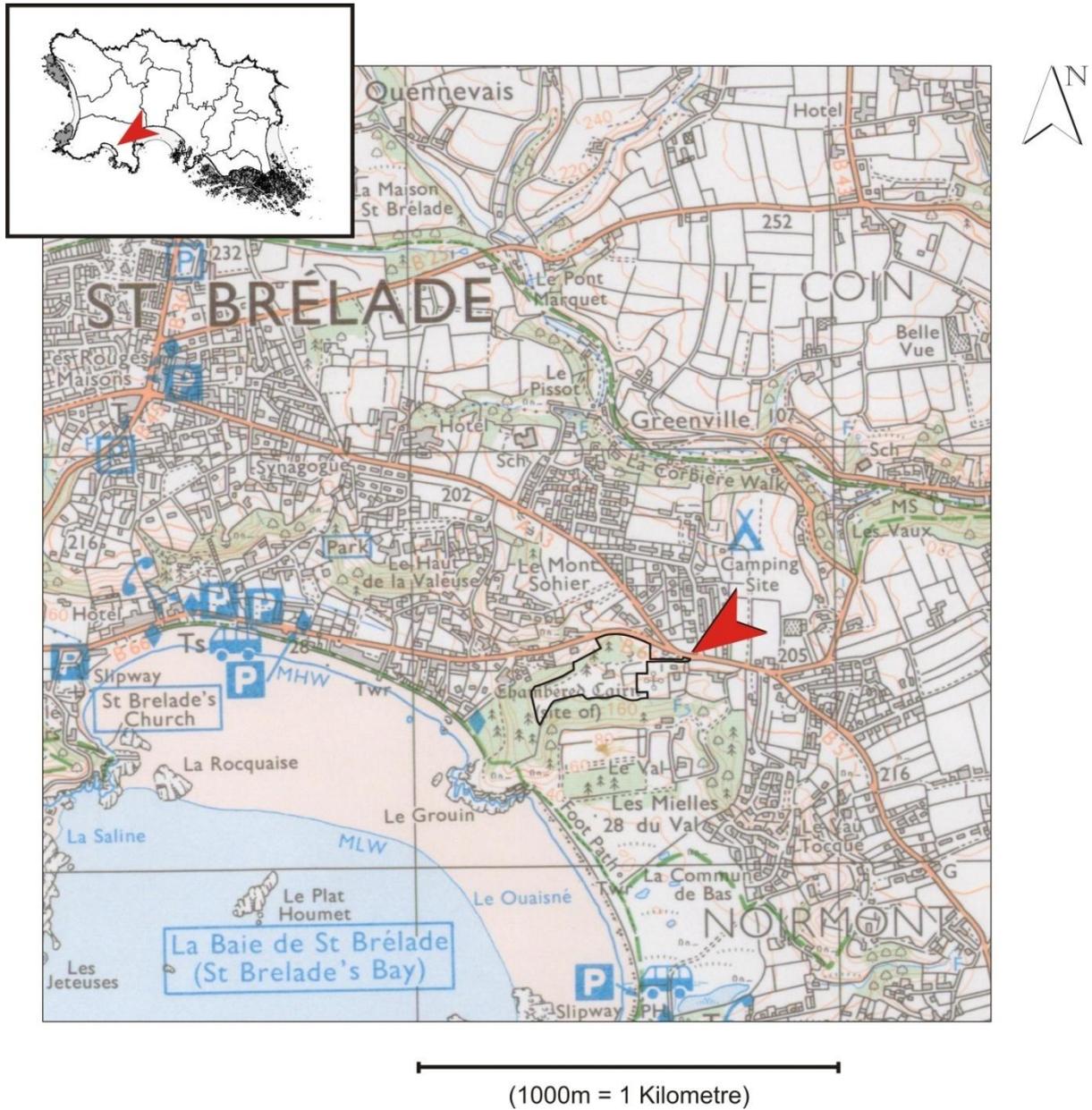
13 ILLUSTRATIONS

13.1 SITE LOCATION: Land at Windward, Le Mont Sohier, St Brelade

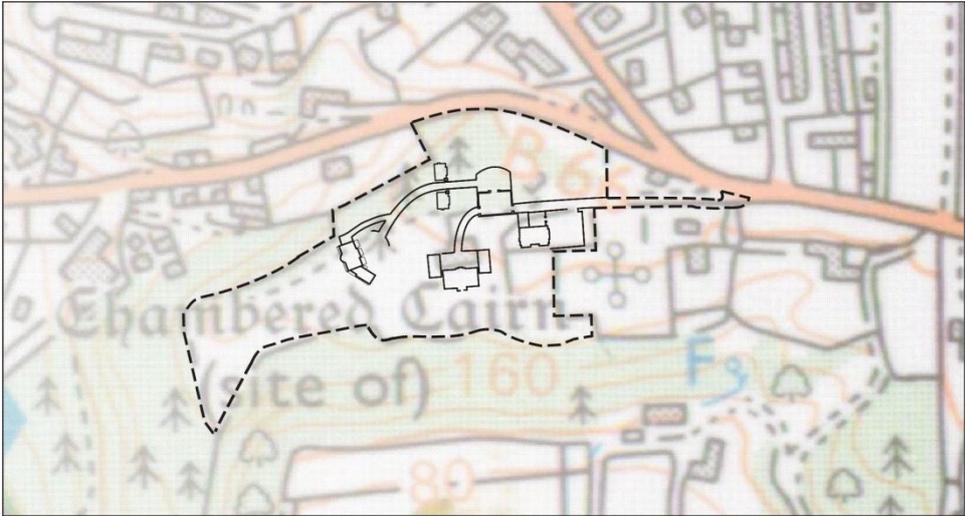
(Not to scale)

*UTM 5945 4845

Universal Transverse Mercator (Grid Zone 30 Central Meridian 3°W International Spheroid/European datum)



**13.2 DETAIL OF STUDY AREA: Detail from Robert Adam Architects
Scale 1:5000**

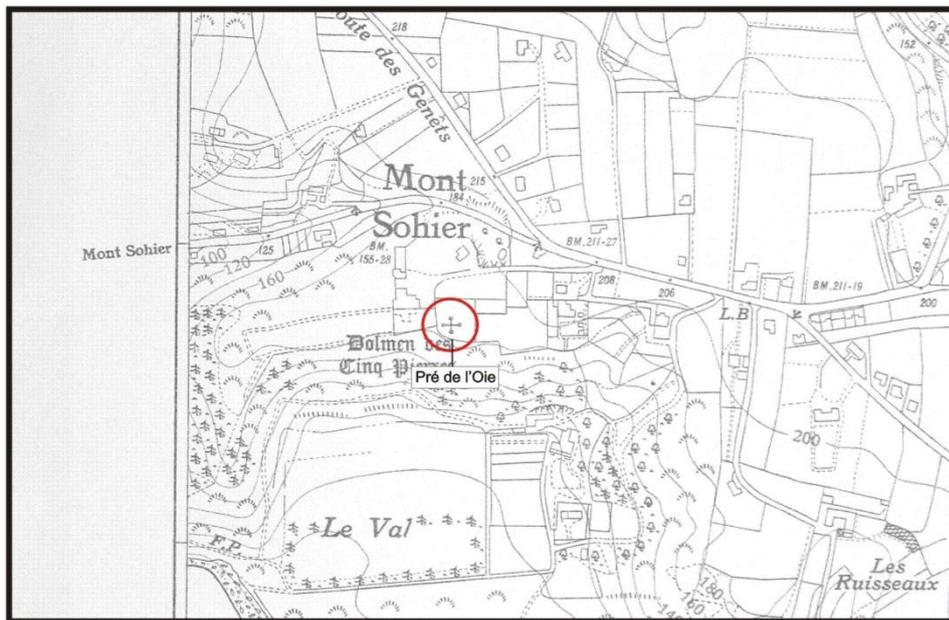


**13.3 RICHMOND MAP 1795
(Not to scale)**

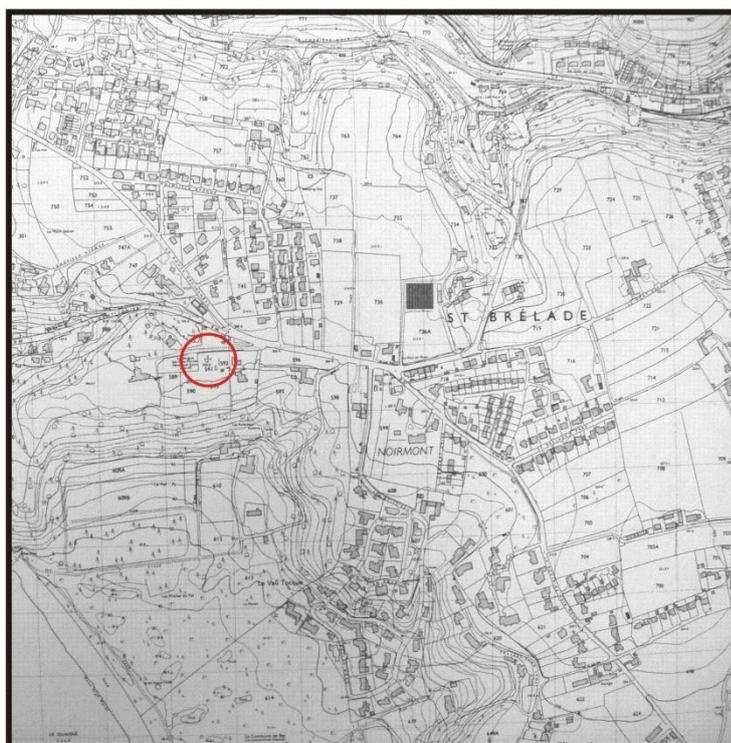


 = Location of site

**13.4 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1935 (Top) & 1981 (Bottom):
Showing Location of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres
(Not to scale)**



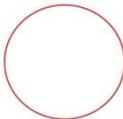
 = Location of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres



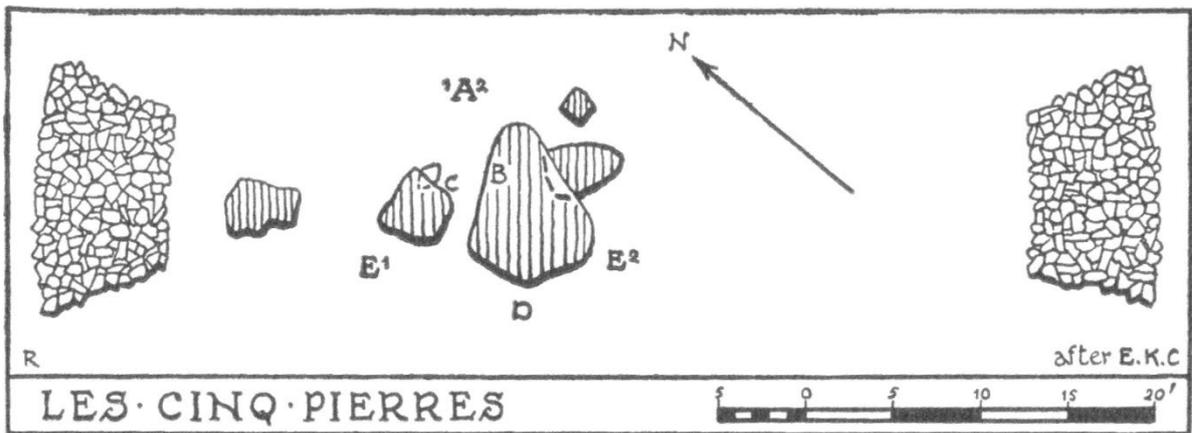
 = Location of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres

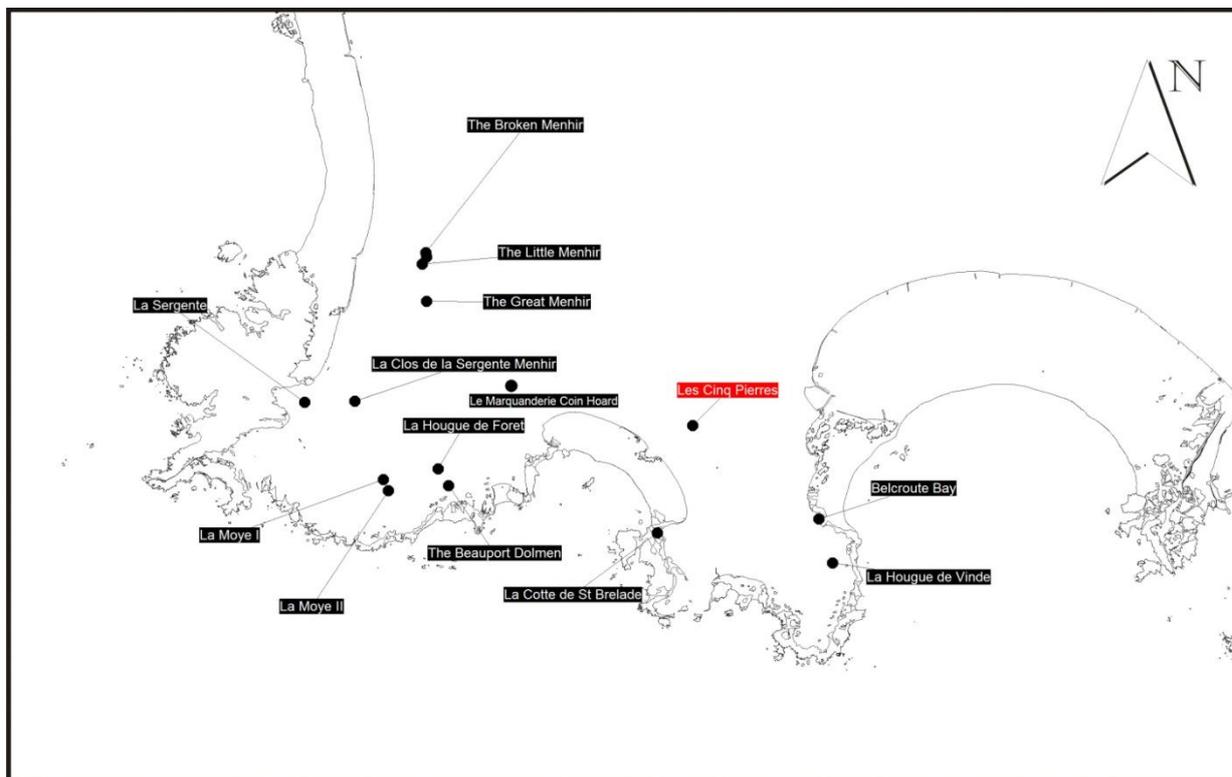
**13.5 ORDNANCE SURVEY 2003:
Showing Location of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres
(Not to scale)**



 = Location of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres

13.6 La Hougue de Cinq Pierres (Hawkes 1937, 290)





13.7 Archaeological sites mentioned in the text in the vicinity of La Hougue de Cinq Pierres

14 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

14.1 1943





15 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Fig. 15.1 West facing view towards the site



Fig. 15.2 North facing view of Windward House



Fig. 15.3 North facing view of Windward House



Fig. 15.4 Granite cider press



Fig. 15.5 Northeast facing view of Windward Lodge



Fig. 15.6 East facing view of Windward Cottage.



Fig. 15.7 Garage/store associated with Windward Cottage



Fig. 15.8 Outbuilding



Fig.15.9 Northwest facing view of site.