

Clos Du Mènage, Le Vier Mont, Grantez, St Ouen

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

On Behalf Of:

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By

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Note

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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.

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Site Name: Clos du Ménage
Location: Clos du Ménage, Le Vier Mont, Grantez, St Ouen, Jersey
UTM: 5705 5395
Type: Desk Based Assessment

In June 2009, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Simon Rudderham to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Clos du Ménage, Le Vier Mont, Grantez, St Ouen, in response to a brief for an Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1, paragraph 4.2) relating to planning application P/2009/0414.

The architectural style of the building currently occupying the site suggests a medieval date for the property. Cartographic resources for the study area failed to confirm this, however this evidence is not considered conclusive due to the lack of detail recorded in rural areas by 17th and 18th century maps. There is a strong presence of medieval archaeology within the study area, focussed on agricultural activity.

Evidence for prehistoric activity is strong within the study area, but the later building activity is likely to have truncated any existing prehistoric archaeology on the Project Site.

1 INTRODUCTION AND THE STUDY AREA

- 1.1** In accordance with a brief issued by the States of Jersey Planning and Building Services, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Simon Rudderham of Fig Tree Developments Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment ahead of the proposal to '*construct [an] extension to east elevation [and] convert 3 no. residential units into 2 no. residential units*' (Planning and Environment Department, Planning Reference P/2009/0414) on the site known as 'Clos du Ménage, Le Vier Monts, Grantez, St Ouen', hereafter referred to as the 'Project Site'. This was to fulfil paragraphs 4.1-4.2 of the brief, which would be used to inform stage 2.
- 1.2** The objective of the assessment was to examine all appropriate historic sources (maps, plans, aerial photographs, historical accounts and secondary sources) in order to determine the previous land-use within the Project Site and particularly the location and nature of any previous structures. The information gathered would then be used to devise an evaluation strategy.
- 1.3** The assessment was carried out by Paul Driscoll BA (Hons) MA, under the management of Paul Martin BSc (Hons) AIFA and has been compiled in accordance with the terms of the brief.
- 1.4** The Project Site is located in the west of Jersey, in the parish of St Ouen and within the ancient Cueillette of Grantez (centred on UTM 5705 5395). The Project Site occupies land located on high ground at c73m JD off Le Vier Mont. It is less than 0.5km from the established Neolithic monument of Les Monts Grantez and also close to potential Bronze Age barrows (see figure 2).
- 1.5** A site visit was undertaken on Monday 29th June 2009 by Paul Driscoll.

- 1.5.1 The Project Site is accessible via a gravel carport reached from Le Vier Mont, Grantez in St Ouen.

1.6 Site Visit (figures 6-8)

- 1.6.1 The site visit was undertaken on Monday 29th June 2009 at 11:45am in dry conditions.

- 1.6.2 The site visit identified a potential area of 19th century made up ground sealing the area in which the sunken patio is to be located. A fig tree had recently been removed leading to an insignificant amount of ground disturbance. A large amount of modern demolition debris has built up on the site.

- 1.6.3 The area to the east of the proposed sunken patio is defined by an unknown depth (estimated at c. 900mm) of made up ground, probably consisting of building debris resulting from 19th century alterations to the property.

- 1.6.4 Service trenches for drainage were noted running north to south, in the region of the proposed groundworks.

1.7 Health and Safety

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

1.8 Topography, Geology and Hydrology

- 1.8.1 The site is situated to the west of the island, in the parish of St Ouen (Cuillette de Grantez).
- 1.8.2 The site lies c73m above JD. Land to the north drops into a NW-SE valley with a tributary running west into St Ouen's Bay. Less than half a kilometre to the south the land drops steeply away again forming a valley through which runs Les Vaux Cuissin, a second tributary flowing west into St Ouen's Bay.
- 1.8.3 The geology of the site is defined by Jersey Shale Formation, comprising mudstone, siltstone, sandstone and grit. On high ground the site geology may be masked by blown sand.

2 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1 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)*.

2.2 The Island Plan 2002 states:

2.2.1 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.”*

2.2.2 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.”*

2.2.3 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.”*

2.2.4 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.”*

2.2.5 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 (2008).

3.1.2 It conforms to the requirements set out in the document *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation – Clos du Ménage, Le Vier Mont, Grantez, St Ouen*.

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.
- Completed MA and PhD theses.

3.2.2 A trawl of archaeological sites within 2km of the Project Site was undertaken. This is referred to as the Study Area.

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. Only landmark and significant structures shown.	-
Bellin, 1755	No roads/routes recorded. Only landmark and significant structures shown.	-
Faden, 1783	No roads/routes recorded. No structures visible.	-
Richmond, 1795	Current road layout enclosing the site is established. A rectangular building is shown, orientated E-W in the location of Clos du Ménage, however this is thought to represent the property to the south of the development site.	3
Bouillon, 1799	Few features recorded. A building is shown in the region of Clos du Ménage, however the location cannot be confirmed as the development area.	-
Godfray 1849	Current road layout enclosing the site is established. Buildings appear in the location of the development site. Clos du Ménage is not recorded	-
1934 Ordnance Survey	Clos du Ménage is recorded. Chapel recorded adjacent to the site.	
1935 Ordnance Survey	St Anne's Chapel is established to the east.	-
1958 Ordnance Survey	No significant change.	-

1976 Ordnance Survey	No detail shown.	-
1981 Ordnance Survey	No significant change.	-
2003 Ordnance Survey	No significant change.	-

Table 1: Summary of Cartographic observations

4.3 Discussion

4.3.1 Early maps for the area give very little detail regarding vernacular development.

4.3.2 The cartographic evidence illustrates that the development area was defined by the contemporary road layout by the late 18th century. At this time the resources start to record scattered buildings within the study area and in the vicinity of Clos du Ménage.

4.3.3 The property known as Clos du Ménage appears in detail for the first time on the 1934 Ordnance Survey Map.

4.4 The cartographic resources offer very little detail for the study area due to its rural location in St Ouen. Clos du Ménage is not represented until the 19th century and the resources show no significant development in the area before this date. Early maps were often drawn for military purposes and paid little attention to vernacular architecture. Larger or noteworthy buildings were plotted for use as landscape markers and these maps were not commissioned as detailed surveys of rural development. The appearance of Clos du Ménage for the first time on the 1934 Ordnance Survey Map simply highlights this point, as the map was commissioned to provide a detailed record of development throughout the island. It is concluded therefore, that the absence of Clos du Ménage on early maps is

due to its rural location and status and should not be taken to infer that the building is post medieval in date.

5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE (Figs 4 and 5)

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

5.2 Features of potential archaeological interest have been identified. These are predominantly located to the south of the Project Site in the vicinity of Grantez Dolmen, with little of significance to the north, east or west.

5.3 1943 (L_C_14_B_8_2_7 & L_C_14_B_8_2_8)

5.3.1 The aerial photographs for 1943 are not of great quality and were taken as part of a reconnaissance mission during WWII. As such the interpretation of archaeology is not conclusive as identified features may be caused by other events.

5.3.2 Crop marks are clearly visible to the southwest of the Project Site, in the fields north of the Grantez Dolmen.

5.3.3 Less than 50m northeast of Grantez Dolmen a clear sub-circular feature is noted, whilst a number of sub-circular features are also recognised further north. At least two of these appear to be cut by the later field boundaries, suggesting their origins predate the enclosure of the land.

5.3.4 A sub-rectangular feature cut by a field boundary is clearly extant southwest of Grantez Dolmen.

5.3.5 L/C/14/B/8/2/8 shows a potentially important archaeological feature directly southeast of the Project Site. A ditched linear feature can be seen heading in a southeast direction and then changing direction to northeast. As the field boundaries overlie the features it can be shown not to be

modern in date. This feature was destroyed by the building of the house between 1943 and 1974 but some small part of it may be extant on the 1974 photos (see figure 5).

5.3.6 No earthworks are visible.

5.3.7 The suggestion that some of the features mentioned above relate to military activity should not be discounted.

5.4 1974 (D_AL_B_19_15 & D_AL_B_R16)

5.4.1 A further collection of archaeological features were noted in the 1974 aerial photographs, although only the partial linear feature directly southeast of the Project Site occupies the same position as those recognised in the 1943 photos.

5.4.2 Circular features are apparent northeast of Grantez Dolmen and at least one of them may relate to the proposed ploughed out tumuli. 180m WNW of Grantez Dolmen a particular clear circular feature is evident in the same location as the suggested barrow above.

5.5 1997 and 2003

5.5.1 Few cropmarks are visible on modern aerial photographs and mostly occur in the same vicinity as those already acknowledged above.

5.6 Interpretation

5.6.1 It is suggested that the roughly circular features, the proximity of these features to Grantez Dolmen, the presence of potential ploughed out tumuli and the occurrence of identified tumuli within the Study Area may

represent the remains of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery, although this is speculation without secure archaeological evidence.

- 5.6.2 The sub-circular features differ in size and quality and whilst none have been excavated or subject to geophysics, the concentration of Bronze Age remains from the study area and from St Ouen in general, makes this hypothesis plausible.
- 5.6.3 Early Bronze Age monuments in Brittany can cluster around Neolithic monuments, as they can in England and it may have been an important area for prehistoric people.
- 5.6.4 The significant development noted within the Project Area would have considerably reduced the potential for the survival of prehistoric activity on the development site.
- 5.6.5 No clear evidence for medieval activity is noted from the aerial photographic resources, although it is possible the partial linear feature noted on both the 1943 and 1974 aerial photos relates to this period or earlier, as it appears to predate the field boundaries.

6 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND COMPLIMENTARY PLACE-NAME ANALYSIS

- 6.1** The development site is situated within the parish of St Ouen to the west of the island of Jersey. Despite its geographical position it was not part of the Fief de St Ouen in its initial stages, but was instead within the boundaries of the Fief de Morville, which probably derives from the de Morville family name of the Contentin (Normandy) to whom the land was probably granted. Fiefs are feudal land holdings possessed by a liege lord (usually a Norman duke) who granted the lands to tenants or vassals in return for a service, often military, sometimes secular. Although instigated in the post-Norman period, fiefdoms survived through the medieval and into the post-medieval period.
- 6.2** The dates for the establishment of the Morville fief are difficult to discern, but it is stated to have been held by Guillaume de Comandas (or Cumandas) in 1204 (de Gruchy 1957: 59) or in 1274 where it appears as the Feodum de Morvilla (Stevens *et al.* 1986). The earlier date is more plausible as in 1241 the fief was confiscated (presumably from Guillaume de Comandas) and re-granted to Guillaume de Chesney, before passing to the Walsh family.
- 6.3** In 1649 the Morville Fief merged with Fief Robillard and Fief Douze Mancelles and was amalgamated by the Fief de St Ouen in the same year. Despite its distinction from the Fief of St Ouen during the medieval period, the closeness between the two parishes is evident via the terminology for the sub-divisions of the fiefs into smaller units. The term *Vingtaine* (from the French word for twenty) appears throughout Jersey to denote groupings of 20 homesteads within a fief. There are currently six *Vingtaines* within the modern parish of St Ouen. However, during the medieval period the term *Cueillette* was used instead for St Ouen and Morville.
- 6.4** The word *Cueillette* derives from the Old Norman French word *tchilliette*, which was a gathering, crop, money collection etc, and is an echo of the

feudal system for the collection of dues and the levy of men. This term was used until 1643-1644 when the nomenclature Vingtaines replaced Cueillette in St Ouen.

6.5 The interest here is that the development site lies within the Cueillette de Grantez, within the Fief of Morville (later St Ouen). The term Grantez, like Morville, is probably derived from a surname and the name Grantez first appears in St Ouen in 1292, and in 1639 it was postulated to be the source for the origin of the name Grantez in St Ouen and therefore probably the Cueillette Grantez.

6.6 The name Ménage is not of any great significance on an island scale. It is a fairly common term referring to a homestead, with associated out-buildings, yards, lands and even the morning and evening routines of said homestead. The field adjoining a homestead is often called Clos du Ménage.

6.7 The significance in this instance is that the term homestead may form one of the twenty that made up the Cueillette of Grantez.

6.8 Summary

6.8.1 The historical sources relating to the formation of either the Morville Fief or the Cueillette Grantez are sparse and much is reliant on place-name analysis. It is prudent however, to suggest a date around the 12th or 13th century for the formation of Grantez Cueillette.

7 BASELINE SURVEY

AS No	Name	Type	Date	Distance from Project Site (m)
68	Ploughed out tumulus (1)	Tumulus	Bronze Age	120
69	Ploughed out tumulus (2)	Tumulus	Bronze Age	370
56	Grantez Dolmen	Megalith	Neolithic	480
66	Les Hougues des Millais	Tumuli	Bronze Age	910
	Martello Tower	Defensive	Post-medieval	1020
2	St Ouen's hoard	Find spot	Bronze Age	1050
	Field systems at L'Etacq	Agriculture	Medieval	1100
111	Unenclosed strip fields	Agriculture	Medieval	1200
67	La Hougue à Genêt	Tumulus	Bronze Age	1450
63	Mound 'La Hougue'	Tumulus	Bronze Age	1550
64	Mound 'Les Houguettes'	Tumulus	Bronze Age	1600
61	'La Petite Hougue'	Tumulus	Bronze Age	1670
57	Le Dolmen des Geonnais	Chambered tomb	Neolithic	1860

Table 2: Identified and postulated archaeological sites in the study area (AS = official number from the Schedule of archaeological sites of interest).

7.1 Archaeological context: St Ouen

7.1.1 St Ouen has high potential for archaeological deposits, not only because it appears to have been a focus for past activity, but also because the extent of modern development has not impacted dramatically on the parish.

7.1.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest preserve much of the Bay of St Ouen, such as Les Mielles, where prehistoric deposits, in particular, are a clear component.

7.1.3 St Ouen has the second greatest survival of megalithic monuments in the island, with only St Brelade having a greater proportion. This is despite 66% of the parish being enclosed by 1795 (Hibbs 1986, 223), a process that must have dramatically impacted on existing archaeology. Therefore, the

archaeological potential of St Ouen should be considered high due to the quantity and survival of monuments despite later land reforms.

7.2 Palaeoenvironment

7.2.1 Palaeoenvironmental work has been undertaken within the Study Area. However due to the localised nature of these investigations, their use in re-interpreting the past landscape of the Project Site is limited.

7.2.2 970m ENE of the Project Site, samples were taken at Le Marais, which revealed an herbaceous adjacent to agricultural land and woodland (Jones *et al.* 1990).

7.2.3 At Milano, near L'Etacq (c1.7km from the Project Site), evidence was recovered for the potential cultivation of hemp/cannabis in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, whilst evidence also emerged for the attempted reuse of previously abandoned areas of grazing land.

7.2.4 It is not possible, within this DBA, to extrapolate the data to define the environment of the Project Site with any detail. It appears that in prehistory therefore, it was a mix of herbaceous conditions, woodland and agricultural and pastoral regimes with the potential for the cultivation of cannabis.

7.3 Palaeolithic-Mesolithic (250000 – 5000 BC)

7.3.1 There is no evidence for Palaeolithic activity on the Project Site or within the Study Area. Outside of the study area on the northwest coast of Jersey Palaeolithic evidence exists at La Cotte a la Chevre, where a handaxe, the jaw bone of a deer and 200 flints of Lower Palaeolithic date were found.

7.3.2 Again outside the Study Area at Col de la Rocque, south of Ile Agois, Mesolithic flint scatters have been recorded, whilst similar assemblages were found at Canal du Squez on the northwest point of the island.

7.3.3 The ephemeral nature of earlier Prehistoric activity and the subsequent land reforms of St Ouen, mean it is unlikely that Mesolithic or Palaeolithic archaeology will survive on the site.

7.4 Neolithic (5000 – 2600BC)

7.4.1 There are at least two recognised Neolithic monuments within the Study Area and one occurs within close proximity to the Project Site.

7.4.2 Grantez dolmen is situated 480m southwest on high ground overlooking St Ouen's Bay. There are some discrepancies regarding the original name and excavation of the site as the records are less than clear (Patton 1987, 49-50). The dolmen is made up of a central passage leading to an enlarged chamber, with a secondary side chamber to the north. Seven skeletons were found, accompanied by limpet shells, bones of cattle, horse, pig deer and goat and one of the skeletons was that of a child. The site dates to between 4250-3250 cal. BC.

7.4.3 The important site of La Hougue des Géonnais (1.8km north of the Project Site) had been damaged by quarrying in the early part of the 20th century, but excavations in 1985 were able to ascertain the shape of the chamber associated with this monument. A trapezoidal or rectangular chamber marked the first occurrence of this type in the Channel Islands, although they were well known in Brittany (Patton 1987, 56). Vase supports and hemispherical pottery is suggestive of an Early to Middle Neolithic date, comparable with the Grantez dolmen.

7.5 Chalcolithic and Bronze Age (2600 – 800BC)

7.5.1 No sites of the Chalcolithic period were identified within the study area, although a number exist at Les Mielles along St Ouen's Bay.

- 7.5.2 A strong concentration of potential Bronze Age sites exists within the Study Area, although it should be noted that not all of these are conclusive.
- 7.5.3 Les Hougue des Millais, 900m WNW, is one of the few excavated examples of a Bronze Age tumulus. Excavated by Samuel Oliver in the 19th century, it is described as a structure composed of “a series of capstones ... supported by dry stone walling of smaller slabs”, similar to Le Creux des Feés in Guernsey (Hawkes 1937, 289). Importantly it contained a near complete Armorican strip handled vase, a common pottery form in Bronze Age second series tumuli of Brittany (Driscoll forthcoming).
- 7.5.4 Of possible significance here are the presence of two potential (ploughed out) tumuli located 367m and 118m southwest of the Project Site respectively. However, caution must be exercised as they have only been identified through analysis of aerial photography and no archaeological excavation has taken place to confirm their date.
- 7.5.5 One of the most significant finds within the Study Area was the Late Bronze Age hoard found in the field northwest of St Ouen’s church. This hoard contains objects from across Europe, including a fragment of a cast bronze bowl, probably from Scandinavia (Driscoll 2008, 206). The purpose of the deposit should perhaps be seen as ritual although this is currently under review.

7.6 Iron Age (800 – 56/100BC)

- 7.6.1 Evidence for Iron Age activity within the Study Area is absent, although Iron Age activity is known from slightly further afield. Catel de Lecq and Plemont are proposed Iron Age hillforts north and northwest of the Project Site. To the southwest on St Ouen’s Bay a burial uncovered in the early part of the

20th century may be an Early Iron Age inhumation, although this needs clarification (Driscoll forthcoming).

7.7 Gallo-Roman (100/56 BC – 400 AD)

7.7.1 Gallo-Roman pottery scatters and finds are known from St Ouen's Bay in the area of the Prisoner of War camp. This homogenous pottery is not of any prominence, being grey and of a single fabric (Patton and Finlaison 2001, 50).

7.7.2 There is no evidence for Roman activity within the Study Area.

7.8 Early Medieval (400 AD – 973 AD)

7.8.1 Evidence for early medieval activity in the Study Area is difficult to discern.

7.8.2 Dry-stone walled boundaries along St Ouen's bay are reminiscent of 8th-10th century examples from St Helier, and it is possible that early land division was occurring in the parish in the pre-conquest period.

7.9 Medieval (973 – 1600 AD)

7.9.1 Medieval strip fields are noted within the Study Area, c1.2km southeast of the Project Site. These fields are clearly visible, even on modern aerial photographs, and are likely to be associated with the Manor of St Ouen.

7.9.2 More important are the potential medieval (or even early medieval) field divisions at the northern end of St Ouen's Bay at L'Etacq and within the Grantez Cueillette. Their dating is unconfirmed for whilst they are similar to 8th-10th century examples from St Helier, the construction is crude and could have continued for centuries (Patton and Finlaison 2001). However, given the presence of other medieval strip fields in the parish, the establishment

of the Grantez Cueillette in the 13th century and the potential medieval date of Clos du Ménage a medieval date is the highly likely.

7.9.3 No archaeological evidence exists within the immediate environs of the Project Site for the medieval period.

7.9.4 However, the landscape evidence would support a moderate to high preservation of medieval archaeology in the landscape surrounding the Project Site.

7.9.5 The most significant evidence for medieval activity within the Project Area is focussed on Clos du Ménage, potentially dating to the 14th century (see 7.12 Site description and previous archaeological work).

7.9.6 Both St Ouen's Manor and St Ouen's Church (c. 1500m to the southeast of the Study Area) have medieval origins.

7.10 Post-Medieval (1600 -1900 AD)

7.10.1 Evidence for post-medieval activity within the study area is defined by the construction of the quintessential granite farmhouses so familiar in the island.

7.10.2 Wars with France impacted upon the landscape of the islands through the construction of Jersey towers and later Martello towers. One such tower is situated 1km southeast of the Project Site and west of St Ouen's church.

7.10.3 Clos du Ménage is not referred to in the Stevens account of Old Jersey Houses (1980). However, as the current name of the property could not be traced back any further than the 20th century the possibility that it is recorded under a different name should not be ruled out.

7.11 Modern (1900-1950 AD)

7.11.1 No significant modern activity is discernible from within the Study Area.

7.12 Site description and previous archaeological work

7.12.1 No previous archaeological work has taken place on the Project Site.

7.12.2 A recent inspection by officers from the States of Jersey Planning and Environment Department highlighted the potential 14th century origins of this building resulting from comparisons with parallels with examples from France, notably La Grand Gué, Pleudihan-sur-Rance.

7.12.3 The building description from the Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002 Schedule is abbreviated thus: *House of medieval origins (possibly as early as the 14th century). A rare house-type and the only known example in the Channel Islands of a split-level house of this period.*

7.12.4 It's significance is described thus: *The building is of particular importance in being the only known example in the Channel Islands of a split-level house of which there are some examples in northern France, the nearest in place and appearance being Le Grand Gué at Pleudihan-sur-Rance near Dinan. Nobler examples are much more common in 14th century and 15th century manorial contexts, with stacked up halls and chambers, all at mezzanine levels to each other, such as Le Bois Orcan just east of Rennes, now owned by the Président of L'Oréa, but built by the hereditary chancellors of the Duchy of Brittany. The simple style is a rare house-type and was designed with just a 'cave', hall and chamber. In France it is usually 14th century and this may well be the date of Clos du Ménage.*

7.12.5 The above observations of the architectural style of Clos du Ménage provide strong evidence for medieval activity on the site. The absence of documentary evidence to support this is not surprising as early cartographic

resources for do not provide comprehensive coverage of the islands buildings and ownership traced via the land registry is incomplete in this instance.

7.12.6 The southern end of the house is entered via steps leading below the current ground level to the floor of the old house. A single story has been added to the north. The ground floor of this addition is level with the current ground height. It appears that the extension was constructed on made up ground, raising the ground floor level of the extension above that of the old house.

7.12.7 Due to the level of made up ground the potential for the survival of medieval archaeology within the Project Area should be considered *high*.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

8.1 Early Prehistory (250000-5000 BC)

8.1.1 Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity is extant outside the study area but is unlikely to occur on the site. Archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic must be considered *low*.

8.2 Later Prehistory (5000 – 100/56BC)

8.2.1 Evidence for Neolithic activity is certainly extant within the study area, and particularly close to the Project Site at Grantez Dolmen.

8.2.2 Bronze Age activity is in greater quantity, but is more ephemeral than the Neolithic stone structures. Ploughed out circular features are noted on the aerial photographs and known Early Bronze Age tumuli have been excavated from within the Study Area. It is possible that the collection of sub-circular features south and southwest of the Project Site are the remnants of a barrow cemetery, although this cannot be determined without further archaeological work. Certainly these have no direct bearing on the current development proposal.

8.2.3 A Bronze Age hoard found to the southeast represents a significant archaeological deposit that should for the moment be considered of ritual intent.

8.2.4 Iron Age activity is absent from the study area.

8.2.5 Despite the level of development within the Study Area the survival of late prehistoric archaeology should not be discounted. The combination of shallow foundations (often exhibited in the island's architecture) and the potential protection from blown sands raises the possibility of survival.

8.2.6 It is considered unlikely that later prehistoric archaeology will be affected by the proposed development. Therefore the potential risk is considered as **low** in this instance.

8.3 Gallo-Roman (100/56 BC – 400 AD)

8.3.1 No secure evidence for Gallo-Roman activity is known from the Study Area.

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

8.4 Early Medieval (400 – 973 AD)

8.4.1 Early medieval activity in the area is not easy to discern. Field boundaries similar to 8th-10th century examples may be early medieval in date, but their crude design suggests they may be later.

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

8.5 Medieval (973 – 1600 AD)

8.5.1 The historical and landscape archaeological evidence supports a strong presence for medieval activity, although most of it would seem directed at agricultural subsistence, with no direct evidence for high class or defensive sites within the Study Area.

8.5.2 Linear features underlying later field boundaries suggest a medieval origin, whilst medieval strip fields are known from near St Ouen's church and towards L'Etacq, which occur within the Cueillette of Grantez.

8.5.3 Place name analysis may well suggest the Project Site is one of the homesteads that formed part of the 20 within the Cueillette.

8.5.4 The identification of possible 14th century architectural techniques exhibited by Clos du Ménage highlights the significant potential for medieval archaeology within the Project Area.

8.5.5 Based on the above, it is considered that the potential survival of medieval archaeology should be considered **high**.

8.6 Post-Medieval (1600 – 1900 AD)

8.6.1 An increase in the quantity of farmhouses is recognised, as is the enclosure of land and the establishment of Jersey and Martello Towers in the latter part of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries.

8.6.2 It is likely that additions to the Project Site occurred at this time to the house.

8.6.3 Therefore the survival of archaeological features relating to this period is considered **high**.

8.7 Modern (1900 – 1950 AD)

8.7.1 No significant archaeological activity was recognised from the Study Area. WWII structures in the fields to the southwest of the Project Site can be discounted as they do not occur on the 1943 aerial photos and were already ploughed out crop marks by that time.

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

9 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

9.1.1 The intention is to erect new structures and carry out landscaping within the grounds. The main areas of focus are-

- I. The area to the east of the southern end of the property, which will form the location of the sunken patio.
- II. The location of the proposed E-W extension to the north of the existing building.

9.1.2 The sunken patio design will involve the reduction of made up ground to just below that of the current ground floor level of the southern end of Clos du Ménagement. This is to form one of the main focuses of the archaeological evaluation as it will involve the removal of deposits sealed beneath the modern make up.

9.1.3 The construction of the E-W extension to the north of the property will involve the excavation of footings (to an approximate depth of c 900mm) and the potential reduction of the ground level within the footprint.

9.1.4 These aspects of the development involve significant groundworks and should form the focus of the archaeological evaluation (4.3 Specific Requirements for the Evaluation: Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation, Clos du Ménagement).

10 CONCLUSION/MITIGATION

- 10.1** Having considered the site layout and evaluation objective it is suggested that a programme of test pitting would satisfy the brief in terms of the requirement to *'establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits'* within those areas affected by groundworks associated with the development of land to the east of Clos du Ménage (Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation, Clos du Ménage, Le Vier Mont, Grantez, Parish of St Ouen).
- 10.2** It is proposed that three test pits, measuring 1.5m x 1.5m be hand dug in the vicinity of the proposed groundworks. Two would be located within the area of the planned sunken patio and one in the garden area in the location of the E-W extension. The test pits will be excavated to the top of extant archaeological deposits and will not exceed 1.2m in depth in the event that no archaeology is discovered. It has been confirmed in personal correspondence with Mr Rudderham that groundworks associated with the development of Clos du Ménage are not intending to exceed this depth.
- 10.3** We have calculated that the maximum area to be affected by the proposed development measures approximately 93m²(comprising patio area and E-W extension). The proposed programme of test pitting would allow for a sample area of 7%.
- 10.4** This does not take into account construction of walls enclosing the site, as the majority of these replace existing walls. Those which count as additions to the site are not deemed to be substantial enough to require deep footings that would affect archaeological deposits.
- 10.5** A plan of the proposed location of the test pits above is provided (see figure 9).

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11.3 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
Ordnance Survey	2003

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION: Clos du Ménage, Le Vier Mont, Grantez, St Ouen (Not to scale)
***UTM 5705 5395**

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

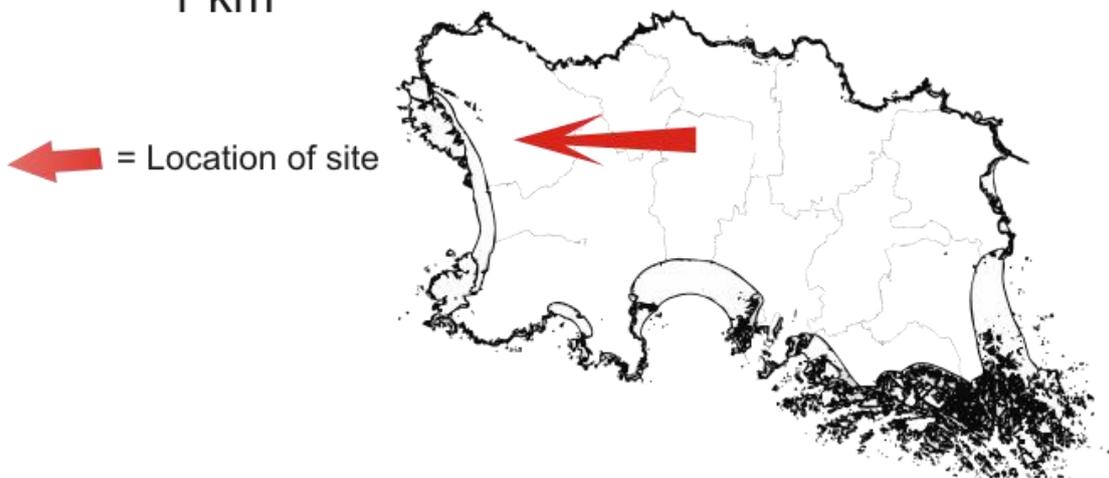
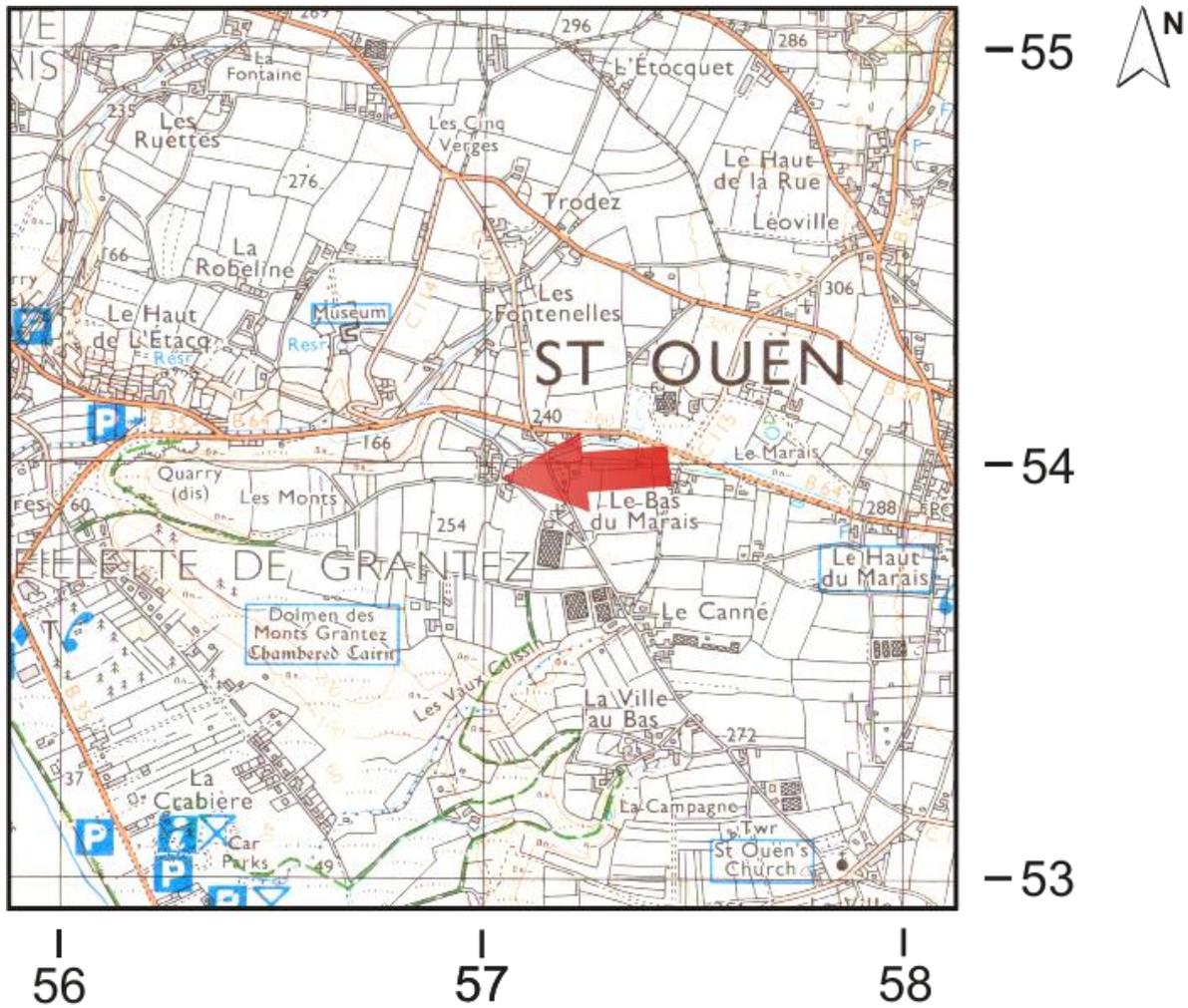


FIGURE 2: Study area showing location of known archaeological sites

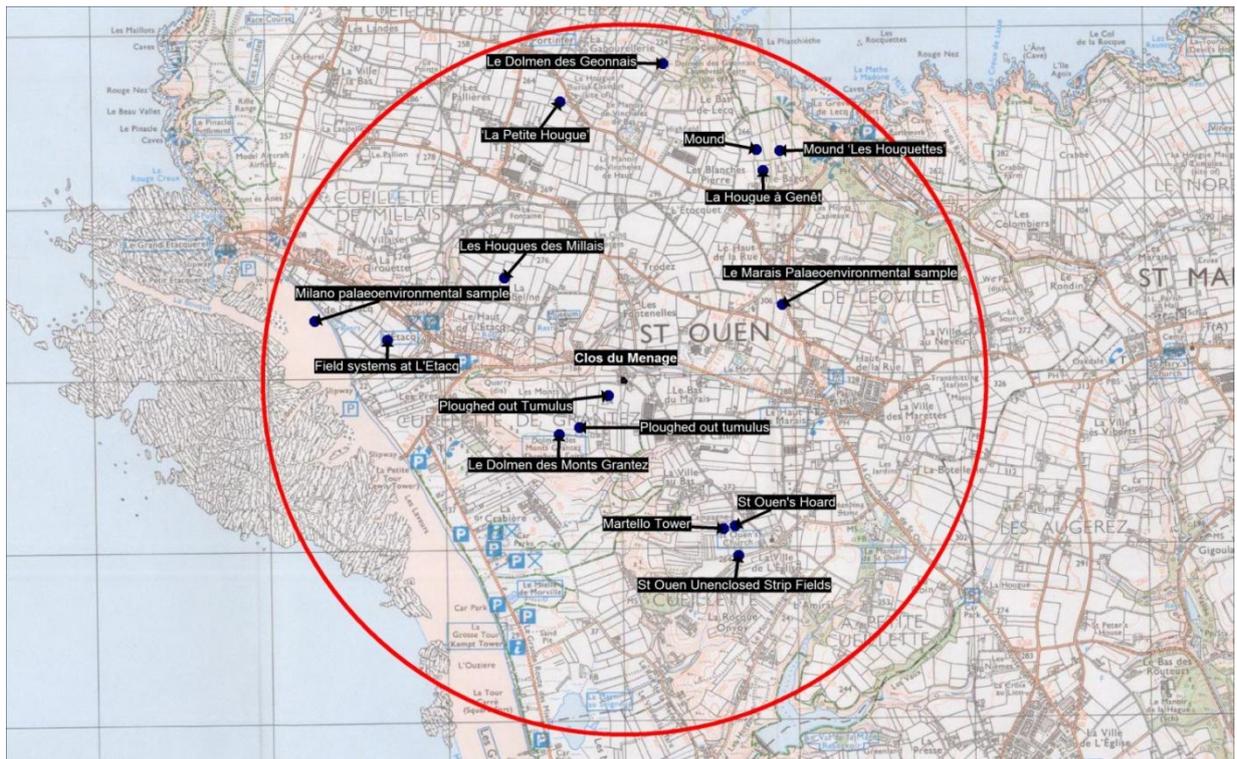


FIGURE 3: Richmond Map 1795: Showing the location of site (Not to scale)



← = Location of site

FIGURE 4: 1943 aerial photograph showing potential archaeological features



FIGURE 5: 1974 Aerial photograph showing potential archaeological features



FIGURE 6: Area of proposed sunken patio (adjacent to greenhouse) at southern extent:



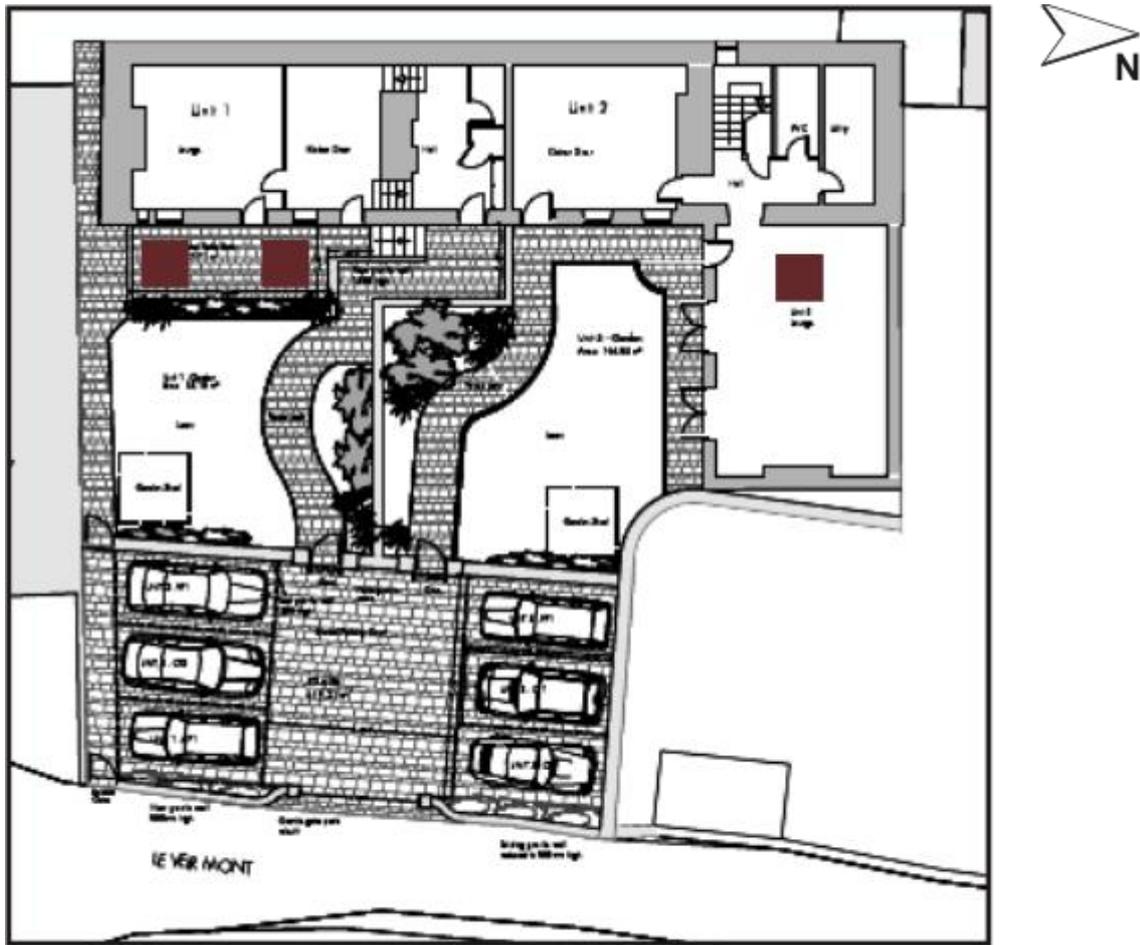
FIGURE 7: Steps to current entrance, showing depth of build-up sealing archaeology:



FIGURE 8: Area (including current garage) of proposed east-west extension at northern extent:



FIGURE 9: Test pit locations marked as brown squares



■ = Test Pit Locations