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Le Câtel Farm, Rozel, Trinity, Jersey
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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By

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Note

Whereas Absolute Archaeology have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological and historical evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

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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.

PROJECT SITE

Area of the proposed development site. This may include heritage assets and boundaries that will not be directly affected by development, but which by virtue of their proximity to the actual ground disturbance are important elements of the historic environment and which must be included in any assessment.

SEA LEVEL

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

UTM

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

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 – 100/56 BC	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in the island 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, for example La Cote de St Brelade. Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology.
Mesolithic	10000 – 5000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age and the beginning of the Holocene. 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 – 2400 BC	The Channel Islands saw an earlier transition to the Neolithic than in Britain. Emergence of monumental architecture, first (potentially) 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 – 1800 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	1800 – 800 BC	The 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 Câtel 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. Represented by the identification of Gallo-Roman ceramics and roofing material recently excavated at Grouville Parish Church, confirming the first evidence of Gallo-Roman occupation in Jersey.
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 growing urbanisation of St Helier, 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. Extensive defensive fortifications across the Channel Islands and forming part of Hitler's Atlantic wall.

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Site Name: Le Câtel Farm
Location: Le Câtel, Rozel, Trinity, Jersey
UTM: 68829 54353
Type: Desk Based Assessment

In March 2011, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Ms Sara Marsh (Sara Marsh Architects), on behalf of Ms Mary Craig (the client), to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site known as Le Câtel Farm, Le Câtel, Rozel, Trinity, Jersey. The documentary research has been carried out in advance of the proposed development of the site, to include gentle renovation of existing historic buildings and the creation of a substantial sand school (30m l x 60m w x 1.25m d).

Câtel Rozel is a prominent prehistoric earthwork, one of a series of promontory forts dating to the Iron Age, or possibly the Bronze Age. Previous archaeological research (e.g. Cunliffe 1991; Driscoll 2004) has not revealed any evidence for an external ditch system. However the limited sample areas covered by the above, leaves this issue unresolved to date.

Based on comparable evidence in Normandy and Brittany as well as at Jerbourg in Guernsey, it is possible that an external ditch system existed, but which has been infilled (either naturally or artificially) and is no longer visible.

1 INTRODUCTION AND THE STUDY AREA

1.1 Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Ms Sara Marsh (Sara Marsh Architects) to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA), to support the planning application in favour of the site known as Le Câtel Farm, Le Câtel, Rozel, Trinity, Jersey. The programme of work was informed by a recommendation from the States of Jersey Planning and Building Section.

1.2 It is understood at the time of compiling this resource that the planning application in favour of the above will seek permission to gently renovate existing historic farm buildings, and to create a horse sand school adjacent to the SSSI earthwork of Le Câtel Rozel.

1.3 The aim of the desk-based assessment was to:

- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely survival;
- Define the scope and nature of the proposed development and any impact on the archaeological resource;
- Help identify any health and safety concerns (e.g. soil contamination);
- Address the potential of the Project Site to contain as yet unidentified archaeological remains;
- Consider and set out the context of the Iron Age promontory fort of Câtel Rozel such that a full understanding of the significance may be achieved;
- To raise the potential for, and nature of, further investigation, as required.

1.4 The assessment was carried out by Paul Driscoll (BA, MA) under the management of Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, PIFA and Paul Martin BSc (Hons), AIFA.

1.5 **The Project Site**

Le Câtel Farm is situated in Trinity to the NE of the Island, overlooking Rozel Bay (see Fig 1) and directly to the west of the major earthwork of Câtel promontory fort (see fig 2). The portion of the earthwork in this area (orientated roughly north-south) is the only

remnant of the monument clear above ground today. The bank probably encompassed the entire headland, and the route was potentially traced by the later parish boundary. The promontory fort is prehistoric in origin, most likely of Iron Age date, but possibly dating to the Late Bronze Age and certainly with a Neolithic predecessor. It is one of a number of promontory forts along the east and north coast of Jersey and is a significant heritage asset, relating to activity in the first millennium BC.

The site is located at the on Les Routes des Côtes du Nord, at the point where the road splits to become La Rue du Câtel (which heads in an easterly direction to Rozel Fort) and Le Mont de Rozel, which descends into Rozel Bay.

The Project Site is set within a predominantly rural area, defined by arable land and pasture. The site comprises the main farm house, a subsidiary house, a series of agricultural outbuildings and a yard/hard standing area. Field 651, to the rear of the premises, is currently turned over to cultivation. The land abuts the earthwork on its west facing elevation and is the site of the proposed excavations to establish the sand school.

1.6 **The Earthworks of the Promontory Fort**

The history of the promontory fort and its potential dates are described in section 7 (Baseline Survey), but it is important at this point to describe the earthwork features that form the promontory as they are today. The Project Site is situated to the west of a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date promontory fort, which comprised a series of ramparts, which now only partially survive. Directly to the east of the Project Site and forming its eastern boundary (including the eastern boundary of field 651) is a single rampart, existing to 8m in height and with a width of up to 15m at its base. The bank is visible above ground for c.200m and is orientated in a SSE-NNW direction, descending with the natural topography towards the sea at the north. In prehistory this rampart may have enclosed the headland, taking account of the natural topography overlooking Rozel Bay, and incorporating La Nez at its most easterly extent, giving an interior area of potentially c.26ha. Most of this earthwork is no longer visible, but aerial photograph analysis indicates the potential for earthwork survival to the east, on the break of slope between La Rue de Câtel and Le Mont de Rozel, as recently as 1943.

The section of rampart adjacent to Field 651 is well preserved and remains one of the largest prehistoric features in the Channel Islands. Roughly 17m directly north of the northeast corner of Field 651 is a cut through the earthwork of c.3m width, which is utilised by walkers as a right of way. The date of this cut is uncertain, although it likely post-dates 1795 AD as the Duke of Richmond map does not record it (see sections 4.2 and 4.3). This cut feature was the focus of a "cleaning up" operation during the excavations in 1988, from which dateable but unstratified material was obtained (see section 7.1).

Roughly 20m north of the northern boundary of Field 651 and just beyond the footpath, two other earthworks exist. Both starting at the same point, one orientated SSE- NNW and curving to the NNE to join with the northerly extent of the main rampart. The other earthwork is aligned in an ESE-WNW direction and runs for approximately 115m, descending towards the sea at the north. It is unclear how these features relate to the main rampart or whether they are indeed contemporary.

1.7 Geology and Hydrology

The underlying geology of the Project Site is Rozel Conglomerate. There is good natural drainage, particularly to the west of the site. Natural springs rise in the Rozel promontory fort area, notably on the eastern descent to the bay.

1.8 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on Thursday 17th March 2011 (figs 3-7). The built heritage is defined by the current farmhouse and attached barn, as well as a series of outbuildings, additional accommodation and extensions; all linked by hard standing (see figs 6 & 7). The main farmhouse has a barn as an annex, and both are constructed of granite. The outbuilding to the southeast, currently unused but proposed as a stable, is brick built. From the map evidence (see section 4) some of these structures, particularly the main farmhouse, appear to have been in existence by 1795. The building referred to as the "cottage" which is situated to the NNW of the main farmhouse appears to be a relatively modern building, probably built in the early 20th century.

The main area of concern archaeologically is Field 651 to the north of the Le Câtel Farm, where the earthwork of Câtel Rozel promontory fort makes up the eastern boundary. In

previous years this land has been pasture, but has recently been turned over to arable for potato cultivation. At the time of the visit the site was masked by the plastic agricultural sheeting widely utilised across the island to increase crop yield, and as such no part of the proposed development area was visible.

The topography of the field is undulating, but with a gentle east to west slope. Currently the depth for soil disturbance associated with planting potatoes in field 651 is a max of 450mm.

It should be noted that the level of preservation of the SSSI earthwork of Câtel promontory fort adjacent to Field 651 is probably the best preserved section of the monument. Other areas of the monument, both internally and externally have degraded through weathering, a public use, as well as dumping and agricultural practices. In some instances the natural conglomerate is visible.

1.9 **Health and Safety**

No health and safety concerns were noted during the site visit. There is no reason to suspect ground contamination within the area.

2 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Project Site is within an area of archaeological potential, and it situated directly adjacent to the known archaeological site of Câtel Rozel Promontory Fort, an Iron Age (probable) defensive structure, overlooking Rozel Bay. The development is looking to create a sand school for horses, which would involve significant ground disturbance, in parts up to a depth of 1.25m (in the area closest to the earthwork).

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:

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.*"

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."*

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."

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.*"

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 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (revised 2008).

3.2 At the time of writing, no brief for the desk-based assessment has been produced, but this DBA has been undertaken in recognition of the potentially significant ground disturbance adjacent to the promontory earthwork, and the primary consideration of this document has been to assess this resource and the impact upon it.

3.3 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;
- Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise

States of Jersey Planning Department

- Listed building designations for the study area.

Jersey Archive

- Historic maps, books and aerial photographs.
- Jersey Occupation Archive

4 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

4.1 General

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

4.2 Cartographic observations

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

Map	Observations	Fig No
1685 Dumaresque	No earthwork or structures depicted	
1755 Bellin	No earthwork or structures depicted	
1783 Faden	No earthwork or structures depicted	
1795 Richmond	Earthwork and two structures depicted, on directly on the road edge, the other in the location of the current farmhouse. The rampart is intact and shows no sign of the cut present today.	8
1799 Bouillon	Earthwork depicted, although geographically the map and earthwork location are incorrect).	9
1817 Plees	Earthwork and house not represented, but structures to the east of the headland, probably representing Rozel Fort, are.	
1840 Baker	Earthwork depicted as La Petit Cesarée is visible, but is aligned northeast to southwest, rather than northwest to southeast as it currently exists. No standing structures depicted at Le Câtel Farm	10
1849 Godfray	No earthwork depicted but a series of buildings, including one belonging to M.P. de Gruchy (occupying the rough location of the current farmhouse) are extant.	11
1893 Nicolle	No earthwork depicted, but three structures are located on the road edge (including presumably Le Câtel Farm) opposite Carmel Chapel	
1932 OS	Earthwork, main farmhouse with barn to the east, outbuilding to the southeast and cottage to the north are depicted. A footpath is recorded leading to the rampart, but the cut is not represented.	

Table 1: Summary of Cartographic observations

4.3 Discussion

The maps are interesting for the variable way they depict topography, buildings and historic features. The earlier maps of Dumaresque (1685), Bellin (1755) and Faden (1783) do not depict either the earthwork, or any structures that could be defined as buildings akin to the current farmhouse.

The 1795 Duke of Richmond Map has the clearest representation of the historic features existing at Câtel Farm and its immediate environment. The earthwork of the promontory fort is represented intact, even though currently a cut exists through it. It would, on the basis of the map evidence, be easy to suggest that this cut was made in the 19th or even 20th century, however it may well represent an omission by the cartographer (see 1932 map below). The Richmond map depicts a single rampart with no sign of a ditch.

Two structures are represented on the Richmond map, one of them where the current farmhouse stands. This rectangular structure is likely to be the current farmhouse and associated barn. Another small structure is represented immediately to the south, adjacent to Les Routes des Côtes du Nord. This building is no longer remains.

The 1799 Bouillon map again depicts the earthwork, but with the orientation aligned roughly east to west. To the south of this is a prominent house occupied by Mrs Le Geyt. It is not possible to suggest this is in any way located near the current Le Câtel Farm, due to the awkward orientation of the map.

By 1817 (the Plees map for Major General Gordon) the defences at La Nez (Rozel Fort) had been constructed, but the impact of these changes does not seem to have impacted on Le Câtel Farm and it is seems that the fortified approach to the headland at Rozel concentrated on the eastern point overlooking Rozel Bay.

The 1840 Baker map depicts a substantial earthwork feature, called Le Petit Cesarée, but its position does not conform to the existing bank. It is aligned northeast-southwest, which corresponds to the 19th century fortifications rather than to the existing earthwork, which is orientated NNW-SSE. It is possible that this represents part of the original Iron Age promontory rampart that would have encompassed the headland, but has

subsequently been destroyed. If so, why the part of the rampart that is still extant is not depicted is not clear. More likely the representation of the rampart on the Baker map has been incorrectly plotted.

The 1849 Godfray map does not show the earthwork, but seems to represent it by the words *le Câtel*, implying that it was a recognised feature in the landscape that did not need cartographic representation. A building, occupied or belonging to one Monsieur P de Gruchy is located approximately where the current farmhouse stands, although this structure is positioned on the Godfray map adjacent to the road, rather than set back. Again this could be due to the inaccuracy of the resource. By 1849, Rozel Fort had been constructed, replacing what appears on earlier maps, as a reinforced earthwork defensive system. Again this is far to the east of the headland and the defences do not seem to have had any impact on the Project Site.

The OS map of 1932 clearly defines the earthwork, although intriguingly the cut is not represented, even though a footpath leads to the rampart. The OS map also clearly shows the farmhouse, outbuilding and cottage as extant. The Godfray Map of 1849 and the Nicolle map of 1893 both demonstrate the presence of structures, but neither shows the cottage in existence at this point and therefore it is likely that the cottage dates to the early part of the 20th century.

Collectively the maps show that the Project Site existed within an agricultural landscape. The 1795 Richmond map is still the most significant, as it clearly illustrates the agricultural landscape including field boundaries. It shows that Field 651 was enclosed by the end of the 18th century and the northern boundary of this field would align roughly with the path leading to the cut that exists today. The field is poorly represented on the other maps.

The maps give an indication to the construction of the farmhouse dating potentially to the end of the 18th century, with the building of the cottage to the north in the early part of the 20th century. With regards to the significance of the resource in relation to the earthwork, it is clear that the cartographic evidence offers little information regarding the nature of the promontory defences, forming the boundary of the Project Site. None of the maps indicate a ditch system, and contrary to some of the historical accounts, they

only seem to depict a single rampart. Although it should be noted here that the inconsistencies evident between the maps suggests that the resource is not completely reliable. For example, sometimes the earthwork is not represented at all and at other times it is shown on a different alignment. The impact of the enhanced defences of the 18th century, which occurred at La Nez, appears to have had no impact on the Project Site.

5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE (FIGS 12 - 14)

5.1 A search of the air-photograph collection held at the Jersey Archive was undertaken. Photographs were examined from the 1943, 1965, 1974, 1997 and 2003 collections.

Aerial Photograph	Observations	Fig No
1943 (L_C_14_B_8_2_11)	Faint earthwork feature in Field 651, possibly a crop mark of the ditch or possibly the continuation of additional earthworks to the north.	12
1965 (D_W_E3_1_2278)	Additional earthworks to the north of Field 651 clearly visible. Field boundary dividing Field 651 in half is extant. Dark linear feature adjacent to earthwork bank, but unclear if this is the base of the earthwork, or a crop mark related to a previously unrecognised ditch.	13
1974 (D_AL_B_24_W11)	A linear feature is visible c.10m north of the field boundary in the middle of Field 651. It is unclear what this is, but it does align with field boundaries on the eastern side of the rampart and within the interior of the promontory fort.	14
1997	No features of archaeological interest noted.	
2003	No features of archaeological interest noted.	
Google	A faint and irregular crop mark features is noted in Field 651, but cannot be determined as archaeological.	

Table 2: Summary of Aerial Photographic Observations

5.2 **1943 (L_C_14_B_8_2_11)**

The aerial photographs from the 1943-4 Operation Nestegg are not of comparable quality to the RAF (and indeed Luftwaffe) aerial photographs of Britain. They were taken from a greater altitude and in changing climatic conditions making identification of archaeological features difficult. Nevertheless, the 1940's aerial photographs do display a number of potential archaeological features that require comment.

Notably, a faint linear feature in Field 651, adjacent to the earthwork, can be seen. It possibly aligns with the additional earthworks to the north of Field 651, suggesting that at some point in the past, these earthworks extended further south into what is now Field 651. Equally though, the feature may be a crop mark representing the faint outline of a ditch.

Further to the east, potential earthwork features can be seen as field boundaries, situated midway between La Rue du Câtel and Le Mont de Rozel, orientated roughly east-west. These may have been surviving remnants of the rampart system that encompassed the headland, but this cannot be confirmed.

5.3 **1965 (D_W_E3_1_2278)**

The 1965 aerial photograph is of greater quality than those of the 1940's, and the main rampart along with the two additional earthworks north of Field 651 can be clearly seen. A faint dark linear crop mark can be seen directly adjacent to the earthwork in Field 651, but it cannot be determined if this is simply the base of the rampart or evidence of a ditch potentially associated with it.

5.4 **1974 (D_AL_B_24_W11)**

A liner feature is clearly evident in the 1974 aerial photography, orientated NE-SW within Field 651. It exists roughly 10m north of the more prominent hedgerow field boundary/division and possibly represents an older field boundary. The feature aligns with the field boundary on the eastern side of the earthwork and may at one stage have formed a continuous line. It is unlikely that this feature pre-dates the earthwork, even though the feature does appear as a faint crop mark right up to the edge of the earthwork, and is more likely to have been eyed in as a continuous field boundary over the rampart. The Richmond map of 1795 depicts the field boundary reaching the rampart on the east side of the earthwork, but not beyond in Field 651.

5.5 **1997 and 2003**

No features of archaeological interest were noted in either the 1997 or 2003 aerial photos. A series of faint marks were visible, but these were not considered archaeological in origin.

6 HISTORICAL AND PLACE-NAME ASSESSMENT

6.1 The Project Site is located above Rozel Bay and within the parish of Trinity. It falls within the Vingtaine de Rozel, one of the medieval administrative divisions across the island.

6.2 There is very little historical documentation related to Le Câtel Farm, but a number of accounts from the 17th century onward do give clues to the potentially changing nature of the earthwork itself, in particular referring to the potential existence of a ditch system and additional ramparts. Due to the nature of the proposed ground disturbance in Field 651, it is important to consider the evidence in more detail here.

6.3 Le Câtel promontory fort derives its name from Câtel or Câte meaning a stronghold or fortification (itself the basis for castle) (Stevens *et al.* 1986: 132), but it has variably been called Le Petit Césarée, or Ceasar's wall, Le Mu, Le Haut Mur and Le Vallet (Stevens *et al.* 1986: 132-133). The term Câtel is widely used in the Channel Islands and neighbouring farm to denote a potential fortification, but this does not always relate to fortifications around the coast, as the place-name is also found inland.

6.4 In 1682, Jean Poingdestre, writing in his account of *Caesarea, a discourse of the Island of Jersey*, remarked on the earthworks: '*At another place called Le Vallet close to ye shore not farre from Bouley Bay in ye same parish beginneth another worke, reaching fro thence all along the Brow of steepe hills as farre as Rozel Haven very thicke high and strong about two or three hundred paces in length where it begins; because nature hauing ben sparing to fortifye that place, it was necessary that Art should supplye it...Ye people thereabout will haue it to be ye Retrenchement of some who had inuaded ye Island. But I take it to be ye worke rather of a flying than pursuing enemy, it being made for defence and not for offense*' and that the earthworks continued down to the sea (1889: 11). He also comments that no ancient buildings were extant on the headland.

6.5 Cable, writing in 1886 on the discovery of the Roman coin hoard within the boundaries of the promontory fort, remarked on the existence of more than one bank and ditch system, commenting that '*three lines of parallel entrenchments are distinctly visible*' (1886: 119).

6.6 Stevens *et al.* (1986: 377) seminal account of Jersey Place Names, makes an interesting reference to côtils below Le Petit Mur (one of the many names for Câtel Rozel) from a document of 1595. A côtil is a cultivated field terraced on a slope, and is mainly associated with agriculture, but it is possible that the term in this instance referred to larger terraced earthworks associated with a bank and ditch system.

6.7 There is no specific place-name or field name evidence to refine the nature of the site in recent history. The fields are currently numbered and the Stevens *et al.* (1986) volume provides names of owners of fields, but gives no clue as to any different role they may have served, other than to give the name Câtel for the farm and the immediate surrounding area.

7 BASELINE SURVEY

7.1 Archaeological context

The Project Site lies directly adjacent to a prehistoric earthwork (fig 15), which is one of a series of promontory defences positioned along the north and east coast of Jersey. Promontory forts of (probable) contemporary date are known beneath the castle at Gorey, at Fremont and at Câtel de Lecq, with another possible example at Plemont. In a wider context they form part of a network of similar prehistoric fortifications in Guernsey, possibly Alderney and certainly Normandy and Brittany, all of which range in date from the latter stages of the 2nd millennium BC to the end of the 1st millennium BC.

Câtel Rozel has been examined at various points at its history, but only one modern intrusive programme of work has taken place, that of Cunliffe (1992). Cotton (1958) comments on the fortification, along with others along the north coast, whilst Margaret Mathews (1986) undertook a field walking programme on the headland. This was followed by a limited trial excavation by Barry Cunliffe between 1988 and 1990 (Cunliffe 1992). These excavations were focussed mainly on areas within the promontory, which revealed occupation evidence dating to the Middle-Late Iron Age. These excavations did, however, focus on an area next to the rampart (trench 2) and an examination of the rampart cut (trench 1), north of Field 651 (see fig 18).

Following this, John Stratford (2000) undertook an earthwork survey, which was followed by a geophysical survey undertaken by the current author (Driscoll 2004). The results of this latter survey comprising a gradiometer survey of the interior and a resistance meter survey of parts of the exterior of the promontory fort, did not reveal significant archaeological evidence. Within the interior, areas of burning could be identified, but no evidence for an external ditch was identified. However, the limitation of this technique and the severity of the weather (extreme heat) need to be recognised.

7.2 Palaeoenvironment

No significant palaeoenvironmental analysis has taken place on the Project Site or within the Study area. The nearest palaeoenvironmental accounts come from Egypt woods near Petit Port, at Trinity School in Trinity and at Beuvelande in St Martin, all of which are a

considerable distance from the Project Site and are therefore of little consequence to understanding the environment at Câtel Rozel.

7.3 Palaeolithic-Mesolithic (250000 – 5000 BC)

Although evidence for Palaeolithic activity along the north coast of Jersey is restricted to La Cotte de Chevre, Mesolithic activity has been suggested within the headland of Rozel itself. Mark Patton identified a series of flint assemblages from the headland as being of Mesolithic origin (Patton 1995), which is perhaps not surprising as the headland would have provided access to sheltered bays, marine resources and a natural springs. The flint here included characteristically Mesolithic single-platform type cores, although it is not clear from where on the headland the finds came from (Bukach 2005: 380).

7.4 Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (5000 – 1300BC)

Evidence for Neolithic activity is attested at various locations across the Câtel Rozel headland. A series field walking programmes (Matthews 1986) resulted in the discovery of flint scrapers, blades and cores, most likely of Neolithic date. A scraper of Grand Pressigny flint almost certainly of Neolithic date was found in the 1960s.

More recently the excavations by Barry Cunliffe from 1988-1990 revealed that the earthwork was constructed in two phases, with the early phase represented by a much smaller bank, with a matrix of turves containing freshly quarried rhyolite and some granite boulders. The early bank existed to a height of 0.7m and was c.3m wide and although the turves, rhyolite slabs and granite boulders may indicate a possible collapsed wall, it is more likely that they represent poorly constructed layers (Cunliffe 1992: 25). Coarse pottery sherds and struck flint waste flakes were recovered from the degraded bank material around the base of the early linear. The material was regarded as non diagnostic and a date range was not confirmed, although comparisons with material recovered from Le Pinnacle resulted in the assemblage being given a possible Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date (Brooks, 45). However, this simply offers a terminus anti quem for the construction of the early bank which, the construction date for which is still unknown.

7.5 **Late Bronze Age (1300 – 800BC)**

The date of the construction of the main rampart at Câtel Rozel is also a matter of debate. The excavations of 1988-1990 did reveal Late Bronze Age pottery in the makeup of the rampart. The diagnostic pottery included sherds belonging to a coarse barrel-shaped vessel, which would fit within the Late Bronze Age sequence for the Channel Islands. However, the sample area was extremely small, with excavations limited to the re excavation of the cut already identified through the earthwork and a small trial trench excavated against the inside of the earthwork. As no ditch was identified as a result of the investigation, it was concluded that Cotton's earlier hypothesis, that the earthwork had been created through scraping up the earth from the interior of the plateau, had been confirmed (Cotton 1958). However, the only element of the excavation targeting the outside of the earthwork was the western extension to Trench 2 (fig 19) and it is suggested here that the results must be regarded as inconclusive (due to the limited scale of the work) and that the potential for an outer ditch must still be regarded as a possibility.

7.6 **Iron Age (800 – 56/100BC)**

From the available evidence the main concentration of activity at Câtel Rozel appears to have occurred during the Iron Age. It is also possible that during the Middle to Late Iron Age, the rampart was elaborated to become the large earthwork visible today.

Middle-Late Iron Age occupation activity was recovered through the excavations of 1988-1900. This was mainly concentrated on the northeast facing slope and included post-holes and hearths (the latter apparently cut into the conglomerate) associated with Middle-Late Iron Age pottery (Cunliffe 1992).

Between 1802 and 1883 four coin hoards were recovered from the interior of the earthwork, close to Rozel Bay (Finlaison & Hibbs 1984: 6.3) and comprised Late Iron Age Armorican and Roman type coins. Although it has been suggested that these hoards were deposited by refugees fleeing the Breton peninsula during the Roman conquest of Gaul, little evidence supports this as the Armorican tradition of burying coins predates the Roman period (Patton 1987: 143). In addition, a small bronze dagger of La Tène type was found, dating to the latter stages of the Iron Age (Hawkes 1939: 109).

7.7 **Gallo-Roman (100/56 BC – 400 AD)**

Evidence for Gallo-Roman activity at Câtel Rozel is limited to the Armorican coin hoard that contained Roman coins. These coins all date to within the 1st century BC (the most recent is a coin of Marcus Antonius to c.32 BC).

No structural evidence was located either through the excavations or subsequent geophysical surveys that could be attributed to the Gallo-Roman period.

7.8 **Medieval (400 AD – 1600 AD)**

There is no archaeological evidence directly related to the Project Site for the medieval period. Strip lynchets are recorded on the northeast facing slope of the headland, near the spring, but activity directly on or adjacent to the Project Site, for the period, is lacking.

7.9 **Post-Medieval (1600 -1900 AD)**

Some point prior to 1795 the current farmhouse (or a precursor) was constructed and the subsequent development of the Project Site is documented. Archaeologically there is little evidence for significant activity in Field 651 or upon the rampart. Rozel Fort was constructed to the northeast of the site. This defensive structure does not appear to have impacted on the Project Site.

It is likely, that at some point after 1795 the cut through the rampart (just north of Field 651) was created.

7.10 **Modern (1900-1950 AD)**

There is nothing of note related to the Project Site for the modern period, other than a continuation of agricultural practices including the cultivation of Field 651 and the creation of the cottage and additional farm buildings.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Câtel Rozel in its wider context

Câtel Rozel is one of a series of promontory fortifications along the north and east coast of Jersey (fig 16). Along with Mont Orgueil, Fremont, Câtel de Lecq and potentially Plemont its form, and the dates retrieved from excavations, suggest a late prehistoric date, however further work is required in order to confirm this phasing.

The fortification has been counted as part of a sequence of defensive structures recorded in Jersey, Guernsey and the mainland. For example, at Jerbourg (southeast Guernsey) a large ditch and bank system dating to 1200-1000 BC was constructed on the peninsula (Burns 1988). The promontory fort earthwork was seen to be sealing a stone wall, potentially dating to the Early Bronze Age.

At La Hague Dike in Normandy, a large Late Bronze Age bank and ditch earthwork, 2.5km long and 10m high enclosed an area of c.3500ha (Bender 1986: 187; Marcigny and Ghesquière 2005: 44; Carozza & Marcigny 2007: 66). From this site, sherds of barrel and bucket shaped ceramics were found, similar to the examples recovered from the rampart at Câtel Rozel. Although this fabric it is difficult to date precisely, the period around 900-700 BC is likely, based on primary analysis of associated metalwork (Driscoll, P-D. forthcoming).

Other sites in Normandy and Brittany, such as Castel Guérard in Flamanville (Manche) and Cap d'Erquy in Côtes-d'Armor are promontory forts dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age and, like the others mentioned, are comprised of a bank and ditch system (Driscoll forthcoming; Giot *et al.* 1979).

At Fremont in Jersey a promontory fort exists, comprising a bank and ditch system c.200m in length, with the ditch reaching a depth of c.3m, clearly demarcating a headland (Driscoll, P-D. forthcoming). Although no dating evidence has been retrieved from this site, it is likely to be a fortification built within the last millennium BC (Cotton 1958; Stratford 2000).

Despite the number of promontory forts recognised in Normandy, Brittany and the Channel Islands, their true function remains surprisingly elusive. It is probable that they served a range of functions, including possible protection from threat. Equally though, promontory forts and hillforts in France have been recognised as places of distribution or entrance/exit points to hinterlands. Fort Harrouard at Sorel-Moussel, Eure-et-Loir, for example, controlled the distribution of craft products and metalwork (Mohen & Bailloud 1987: 177), whilst studies towards the Paris Basin have demonstrated that fortifications occur along buffer zones (Brun 1988).

There is no archaeological evidence to support this concept at Câtel Rozel, but the promontory does occupy a dominant position overlooking landing bays accessible to prehistoric seafarers. As such, Câtel Rozel may not have been constructed solely for defensive reasons and may have acted in various capacities. Certainly for the Middle-Late Iron Age it was a place of habitation.

What is striking, though, is that the majority of prehistoric promontory forts in the Channel Islands (both Jersey and Guernsey) and in Normandy and Brittany were often comprised of bank and ditch systems. The current thinking on the construction of the rampart at Câtel Rozel is that it was constructed through the process of scraping up the surrounding soils (Cotton 1958; Cunliffe 1992). The absence of conglomerate from the rampart makeup and the lack of evidence for a ditch from the geophysical survey data seems to support this conclusion. However, the limitations of the geophysical survey and the small sample area targeted by the 1988-1990 excavations mean that this theory has not been substantially investigated. An external ditch, may give further credence to the nature of the enclosed site (e.g. was it defensive) and to the date, not only of the construction of the rampart, but also to its potential abandonment.

9 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

9.1 The Proposal

The development of the Project Site involves alterations to the standing domestic structures, such as the current farmhouse, along with the conversion of additional accommodation and outbuildings to accommodate extra housing, stables and storage (see figure 2).

Alterations to the current main farmhouse (Unit 1) will involve sympathetic conversion including replacement dormers, removal and reinstatement of the current slate roof, and the addition of an extension to the north (the rear) to create a hall and garden room (this extension is to replace a current extension, but will extend slightly further to the north to align with the existing kitchen building).

The barn attached to the east of the farmhouse will be converted to business premises including a tack room, kitchen, teaching space, consultation rooms and studio flat. The existing outbuilding to the ESE of this structure will also be converted to stables and storage.

The cottage (unit 3) behind the main property (to the north), will be reinstated as accommodation, with a small one storey extension to its east facing gable end.

A series of landscaping works are also proposed, including the removal and relocation of the existing hedge (to the northeast of the barn) and the removal and subsequent relocation of the wall to the north.

The area within the farm compound is defined by hard standing, through which a new foul drainage connection will be excavated. It is not possible to determine the depth of the current hard standing, but it is likely to be less than <500mm and any foul waste drainage pipes will be laid at a depth of 500mm or greater, impacting on any potential archaeology that may exist beneath the surface.

The most significant area of development will be in Field 651, behind the current farm complex. The eastern edge of this field is bounded by the earthwork of the promontory fort. This field is planned to be converted into a sand school for horses (see fig 17), measuring 60m x 30m, to a depth of 1.25m (1800 sq m) and situated 5m from the earthwork. The 60m length of the school will run parallel to the earthwork, extending west for 30m.

Excavation in the northeast corner, and closest to the earthwork, will be approximately 1.25m deep, decreasing to 0.75m at the southwest corner of the sand school. Although there is a buffer of 5m between the edge of the school and the earthwork, this represents significant ground disturbance in the vicinity of the monument. Currently the use of the field for agricultural purposes involves the shallow ground disturbance of upper plough soils (<450mm) only. This DBA has produced no evidence to suggest quarrying or other damage associated with agriculture, for example, that could impact on the potential archaeological resource and therefore the excavation in this field is likely to impact on surviving archaeology.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Prehistoric(250000-100/56 BC)

Evidence from the various studies on Câtel Rozel demonstrated that the site was used predominantly in the prehistoric period. Mesolithic and Neolithic flint has been recovered from the headland, whist excavations have revealed probable late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity associated with or predating the construction of an early bank, followed by likely, if sporadic, Late Bronze Age activity. Following this, the main phase of activity at Câtel Rozel occurred during the Middle-Late Iron Age, when the rampart may have been elaborated to resemble its current form. However, a later date for the alterations to the bank should not be ruled out.

Admittedly, however, the excavations that have taken place have been limited. No proper excavation has taken place outside the fortification and despite geophysical surveys in the 1970's and in 2004 failing to locate any evidence for the presence of an external ditch, such a concept cannot be ruled out on the present evidence. Furthermore, historic accounts (see section 6.5) give some credence that there may have been more than a single rampart.

Agricultural activity at Câtel Rozel has been extensive and on parts of the headland the natural conglomerate has been exposed. It is likely that agricultural activity may have significantly impacted on archaeological resource, but this cannot be attributed to every area of the earthwork, particularly as excavation has revealed prehistoric *in situ* occupation evidence.

Bearing in mind the potential impact of agriculture at the site, the potential for prehistoric activity must still be considered *medium-high*.

10.2 Gallo-Roman (100/56 BC – 400 AD)

There is little evidence to date for a Gallo-Roman presence at Câtel Rozel, apart from the late 1st century BC coin hoard incorporating Gallo Roman material. However, recent work on the island is adding to the knowledge of the nature of Jersey in this period and the possibility of a Gallo-Roman presence should not be ruled out, particularly as evidence of

Roman Jersey has recently been identified at other sites in the island, for example Grouville Parish Church (Martin, P. & Driscoll, S. forthcoming), and Roman period reoccupation of prehistoric sites in the Channel Islands (e.g. at St Clement's Churchyard and at Le Pinacle, Jersey and at King's Road, Guernsey) is recognised, as it is in France.

However, based on current evidence, the potential for Gallo-Roman activity on the site is considered to be *low*.

10.3 **Medieval (400 – 1600 AD)**

There is a demonstrable absence of medieval activity at the Project Site and it is likely that it became the focus of agricultural activity in this period. There is no existing evidence in documentary, cartographic or archaeological sources to determine a medieval settlement associated with the agricultural activity. Medieval lynchets have been recognised on the headland, but it is unclear how this relates to the Project Site.

Medieval activity at the Project Site is likely to be *low*.

10.4 **Post-Medieval (1600 – 1900 AD)**

There is a significant amount of activity relating to the post-medieval phase recognised within the Study Area. The farmhouse is in existence by the end of the 18th century, but is likely to be older than this. Additional structures are recorded on a number of maps, positioned adjacent to Les Routes des Côtes du Nord, but these are no longer extant. Fortifications to the east of the Project Site, above La Nez, were created during this period, but appear not to have extended to the Project Site.

Post-medieval activity at the Project Site is likely to be *medium-high*, although admittedly evidence for this on Field 651 is likely to be restricted to agricultural activity.

10.5 **Modern (1900 – 1950 AD)**

Nothing of significance is recorded on the Project Site. A series of additional buildings have been erected, notably the cottage, in the early part of the 20th century, but there is nothing that can be directly attributed to Field 651.

Modern activity on the site is likely to be *medium,* but as with the post-medieval phase, activity at Field 651 is likely to be agricultural in nature.

11 CONCLUSION/MITIGATION

Câtel Rozel is clearly one of the most important prehistoric sites in Jersey, but it is also one of the least understood. Its original function, date, ongoing use and abandonment are yet to be properly investigated. Evidence to date suggests that the site was likely to have been a place of activity in the Mesolithic and Neolithic, before a small bank with conglomerate and rhyolite walling was constructed in the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Late Bronze Age activity is likely, but the stratigraphic evidence cannot confirm this. Middle-Late Iron Age occupation on the headland has been attested through excavation, which included structural evidence such as postholes and hearths.

Furthermore the role of the site within the wider sequence of fortifications in NW France and Guernsey is not well understood. How it relates to maritime movements and systems of exchange in the Late Bronzer Age and Early Iron Age has not been determined (Driscoll, P-D. forthcoming).

Despite limited trial excavations and geophysical survey no evidence exists for an external ditch, but this cannot be ruled out. Evidence from other fortified sites in the Channel Islands (e.g. Jerbourg and Fremont) as well as in Normandy and Brittany, indicate that ditches were a regular feature.

It is therefore the conclusion of this study that the excavation to establish the sand school is the primary focus regarding the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. It is noted that the development is planned to be established at a distance of c. 5m from the base of the earthwork, and that (to date) no archaeological activity has been identified outside the fortification. However, the alterations to the site may provide an opportunity to enhance the archaeological record in relation to the date, nature and function of Le Câtel Rozel and therefore it is suggested that a mitigation strategy be considered in order to ensure that the excavations do not impact significantly on the know resource, and that any as yet unknown activity associated with the prehistoric period or later period (that is in existence in the area of the development) be properly recorded prior to the completion of the project.

With regards to the renovation of Le Câtel Farm yard and buildings, it is noted at the time of compiling this resource that excavations across the site will be limited to the foundation trenches for a small extension and associated services. However, due to the sensitive nature of the site the observation of these works may help inform the archaeological record further.

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13 FIGURES

Fig 1: Project Site location

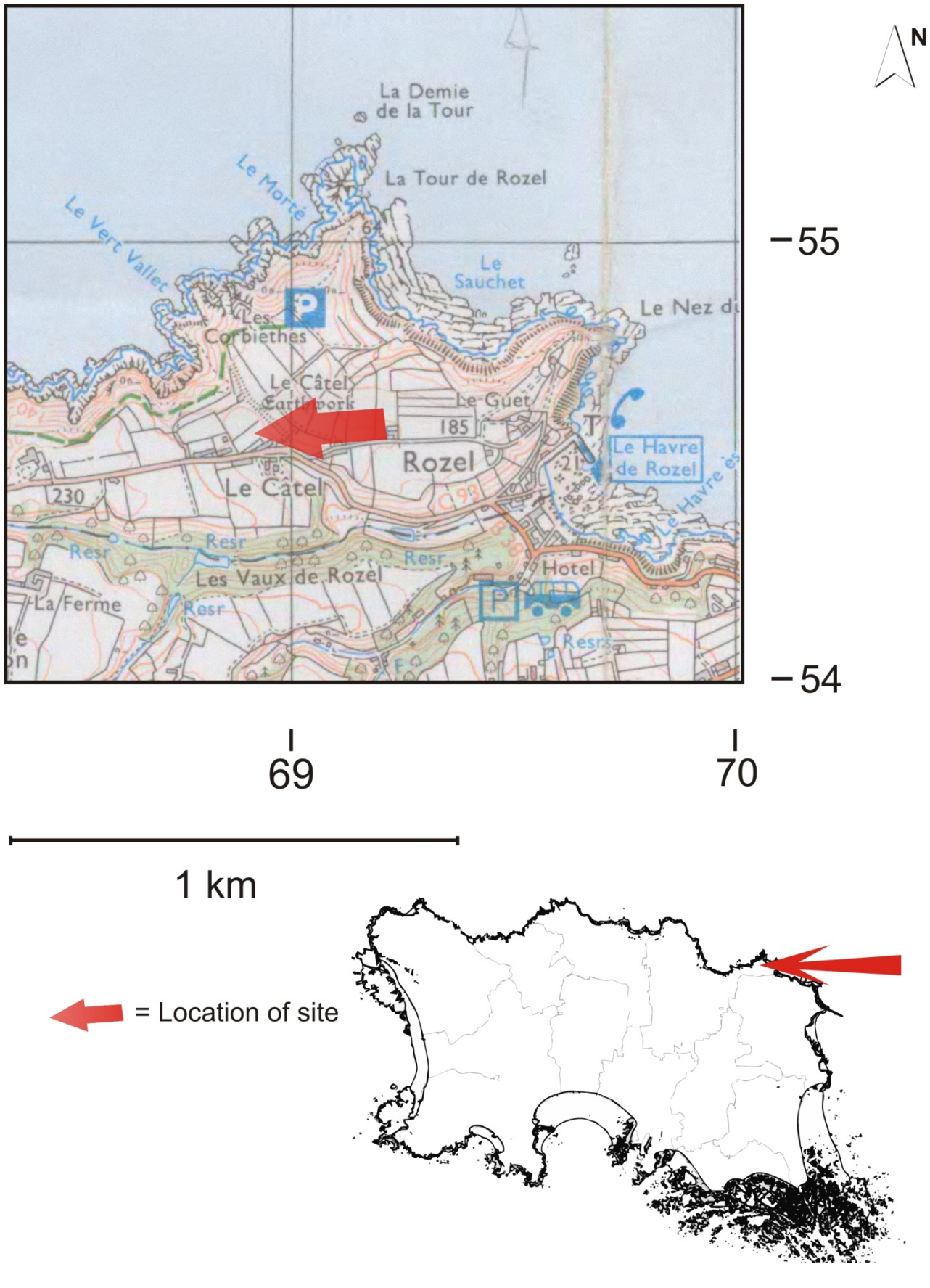

Fig 2: Project Site proposed plan (© Sara Marsh Architects)

Fig 3: North facing view of Field 651 and rampart

Fig 4: South facing view of Field 651 with farmhouse and compound in the background

Fig 5: NW facing rear of farmhouse (taken toward southwest)

Fig 6: SSE facing cottage, with ENE facing gable end

Fig 7: WNW facing view of barn and existing hard standing surface with rampart to the right

Fig 8: Richmond Map of 1795

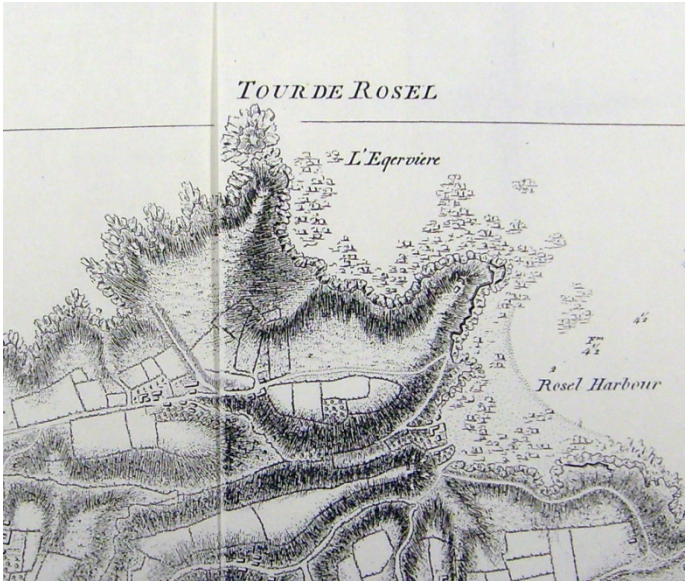

Fig 9: Bouillon Map of 1799

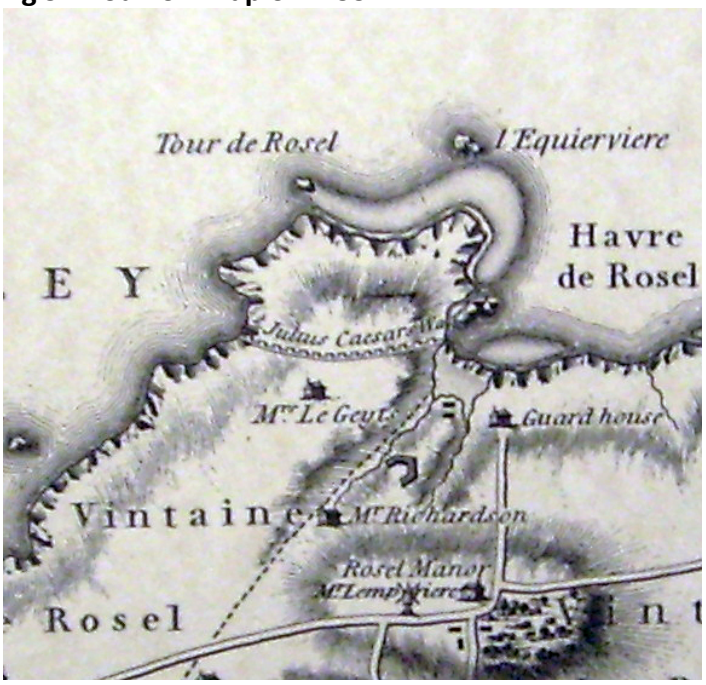

Fig 10: Baker Map of 1840

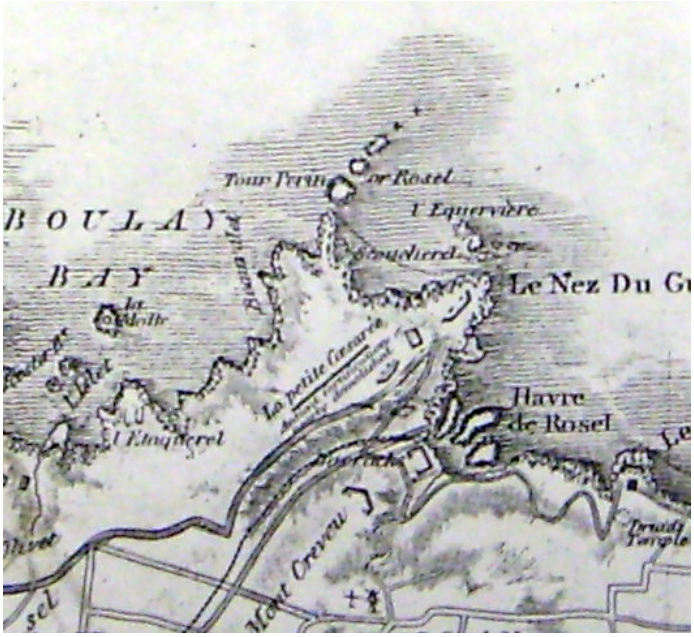

Fig 11: Godfray Map of 1849

Fig 12: 1943 Aerial photograph (L_C_14_B_8_2_11)

Fig 13: 1965 Aerial photograph (D_W_E3_1_2278)

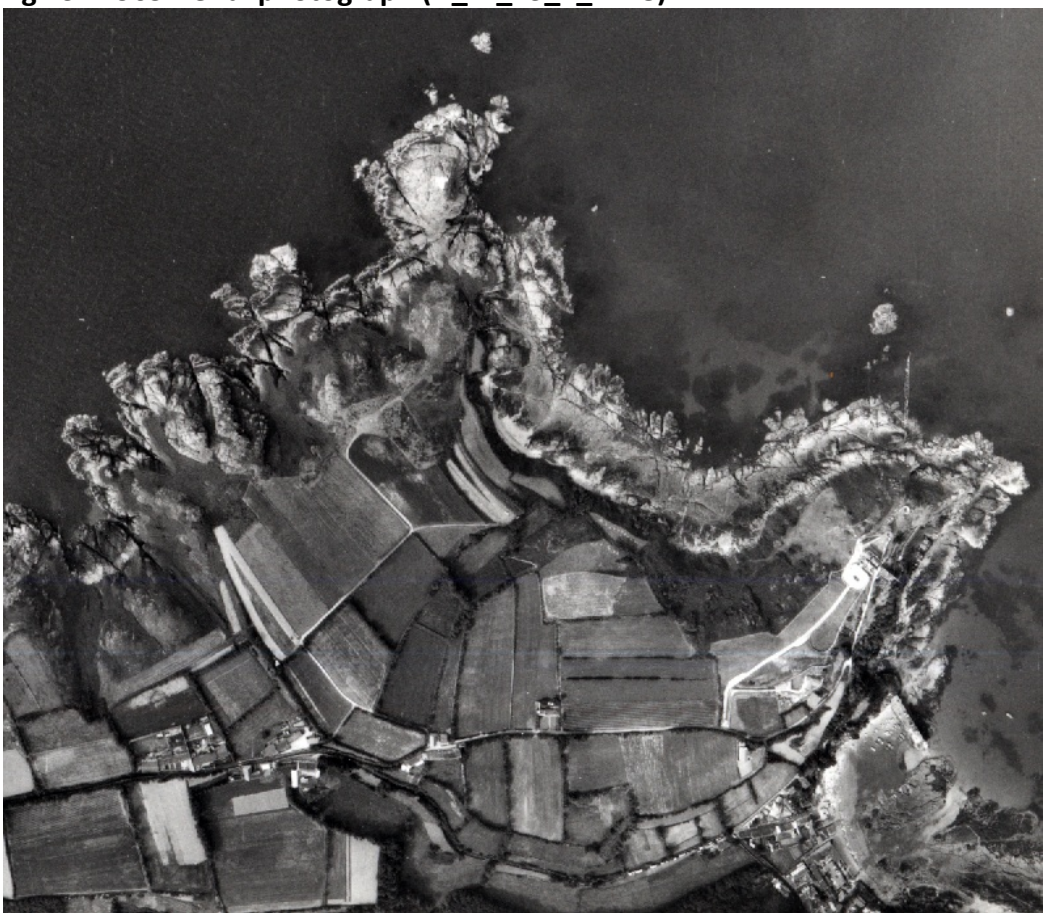

Fig 14: 1974 Aerial photography (D_AL_B_24_W11)

Fig 15: Câtel Rozel earthwork drawing (© Mathews 1986)

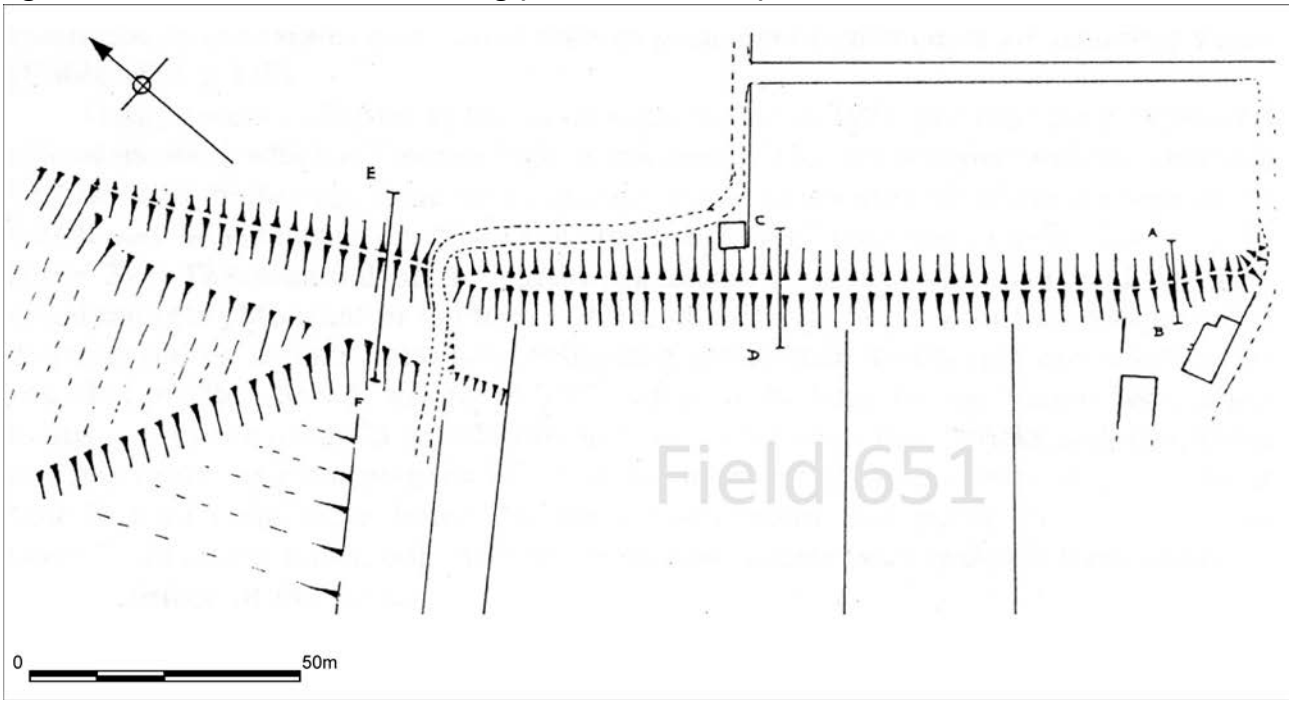

Fig 16: Promontory Forts on Jersey

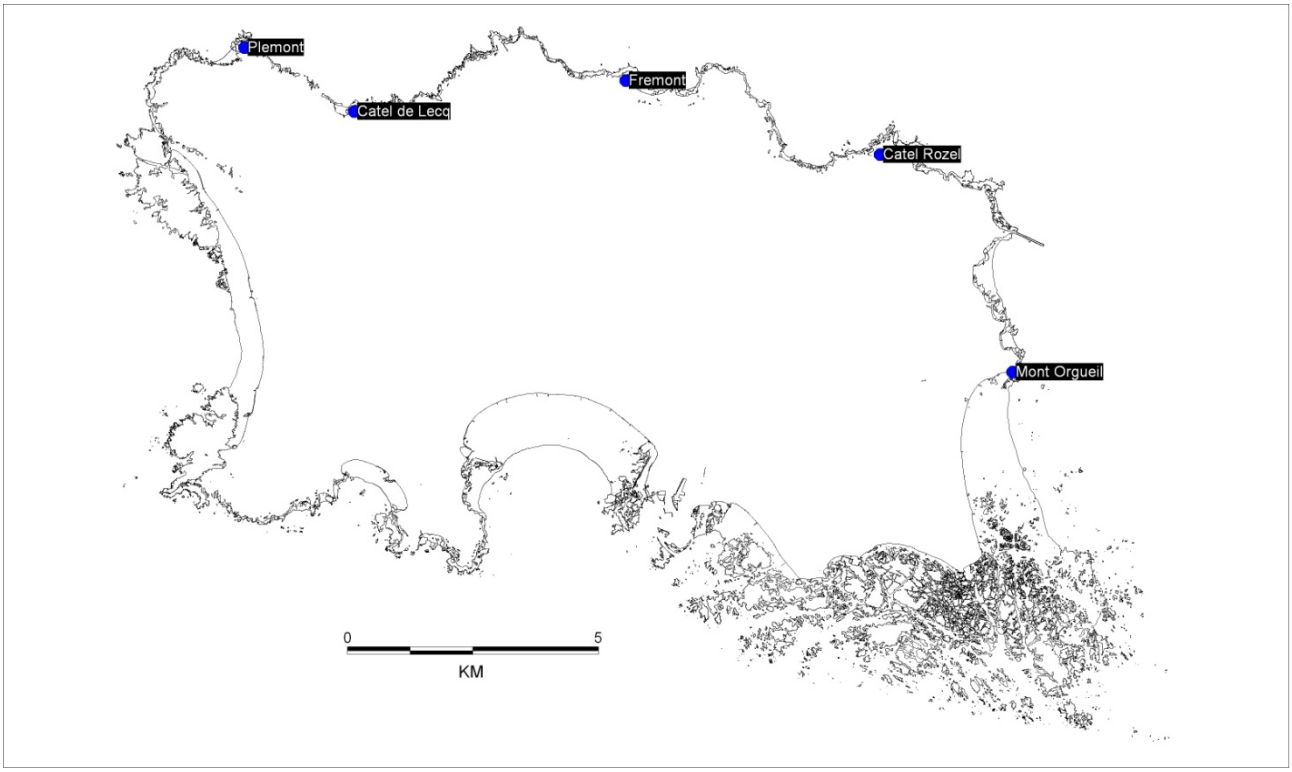

Fig 17: Sections of the Proposed Sand School (Reproduced from plans provided by Sara Marsh Architects)

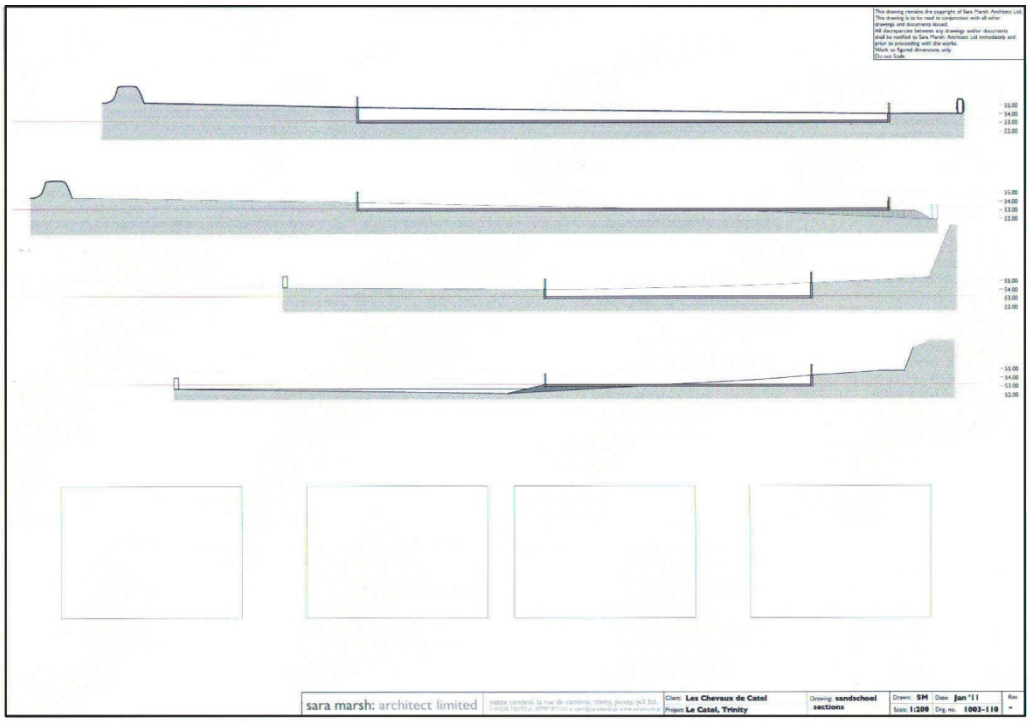

Fig 18: Location of Câtel Rozel Excavations, Cunliffe 1988-90

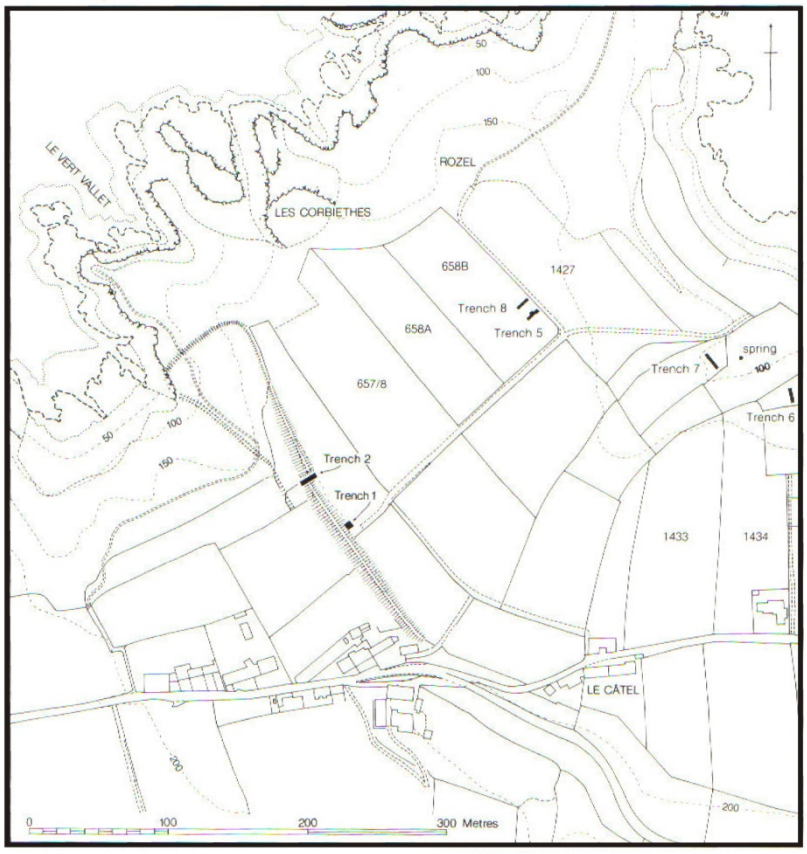

FIG. 4. Le Câtel de Rozel. Western part of the site showing the positions of the excavations