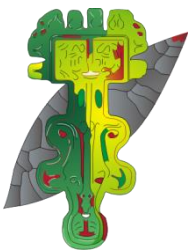


2014


Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Samarès Nurseries Regeneration



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On behalf of Morris Architects

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Summary

In June 2014, Absolute Archaeology LLP was commissioned by Morris Architects to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment of land belonging to Samarès Nurseries, La Route de St Clement, Jersey.

Samarès Nursery is reported to be the site of a prehistoric monument, recorded within the States of Jersey Schedule of Sites of Archaeological Interest as being the location of “large stones of apparent non-local origin uncovered and reburied in the 1930s”. However, there is currently little recorded evidence to support the location and nature of the monument. Whilst there is no reason to doubt the potential existence of archaeology on the Project Site, there can be no verification via the map, aerial photographic or published resources alone.

The Project Site is clearly within an area of prehistoric activity and although the potential monument on the Project Site cannot be corroborated there is sufficient evidence to suggest a potential prehistoric presence.

Although the significance of the potential archaeology cannot be determined at present, there is nothing to imply that the heritage is of such significance that it should preclude development and cannot be justifiably compared to other standing heritage in the island. However, in order to further understand the nature of the archaeological resource, it is recommended that a programme of trial trenching take place across the development site following removal of the vegetation, dilapidated greenhouses and the securing of the fuel tanks.

The results of this can then inform any planning application.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

This document is an archaeological desk-based assessment focussed on land belonging to Samarès Nurseries, La Route de St Clement, Jersey (hereafter referred to as the Project Site). It has been commissioned by Mr A Morris, Director, Morris Architects (the Agent) and is undertaken in order to assess the significance of the Project Site in regards to archaeology and assess the impact and potential harm that may be caused to the archaeology of the Project Site due to regeneration.

The Jersey Island Plan afforded Samarès Nursery Green Zone status, prohibiting development. A recent application has been launched to remove this designation of Samarès Nursery as Green Zone land from the Island Plan (States of Jersey 2014). As part of this application there are concerns about the archaeological sensitivity of the site.

This statement does not in any way seek to assess the merits or otherwise of Samarès Nursery being designated as a Green Zone, or any arguments for its inclusion or removal. It is solely focussed upon the potential archaeology, with all other planning and designation matters dealt with separately by designated specialists. In addition, this DBA is focussed mainly on the below ground and potential archaeology and although designated assets are considered there is no current assessment of setting.

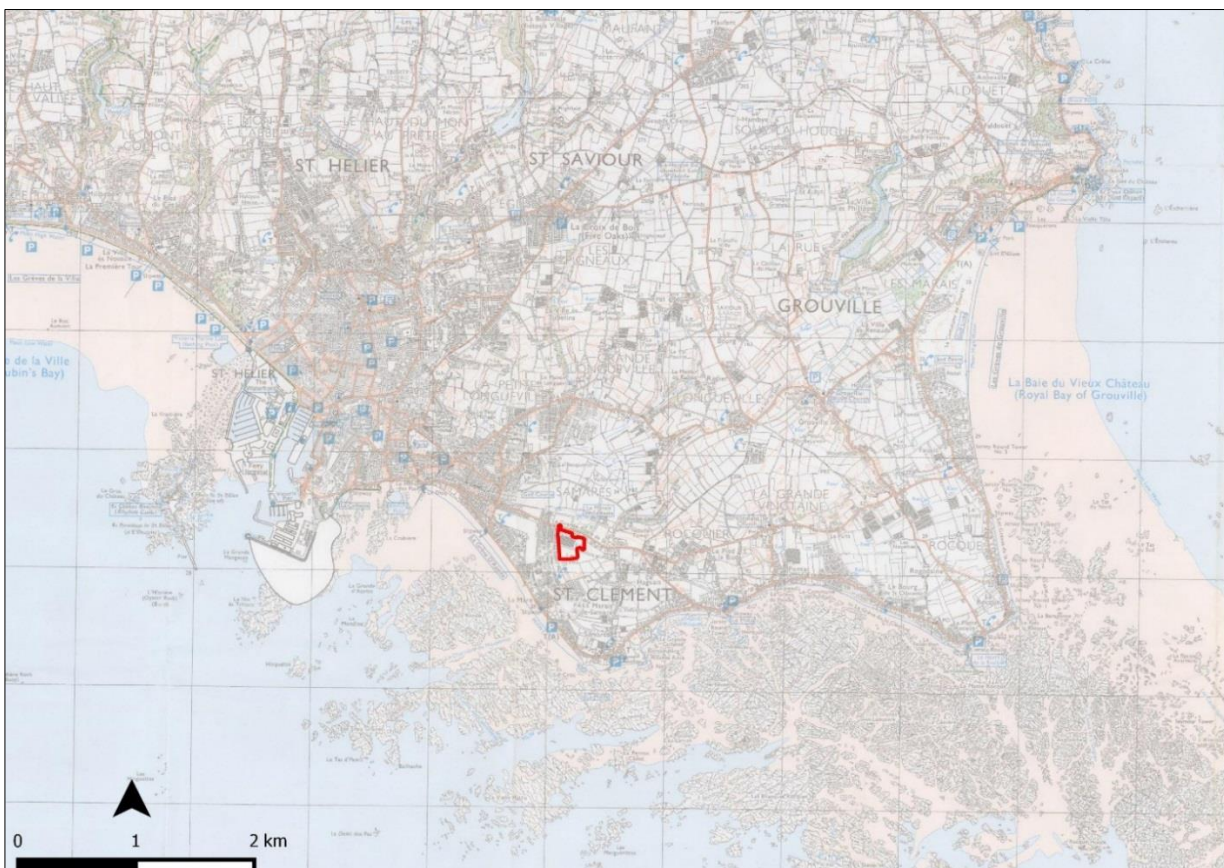


Figure 1: General site location

1.2. The Site

Samarès Nursery is currently listed as part of a Green Zone (Island Plan 2011 - see <http://maps.digimap.je/islandplan/>) within the parish of St Clement. It is situated just south of La Grande Route de St Clement, also known as the Inner Road. Housing occurs to the east and north, whilst to the south and southwest the area is defined as rural/agricultural. The Project Site occupies an area of c.4ha and is located c.30m aJD. The area is defined geologically by diorite and gabbro.

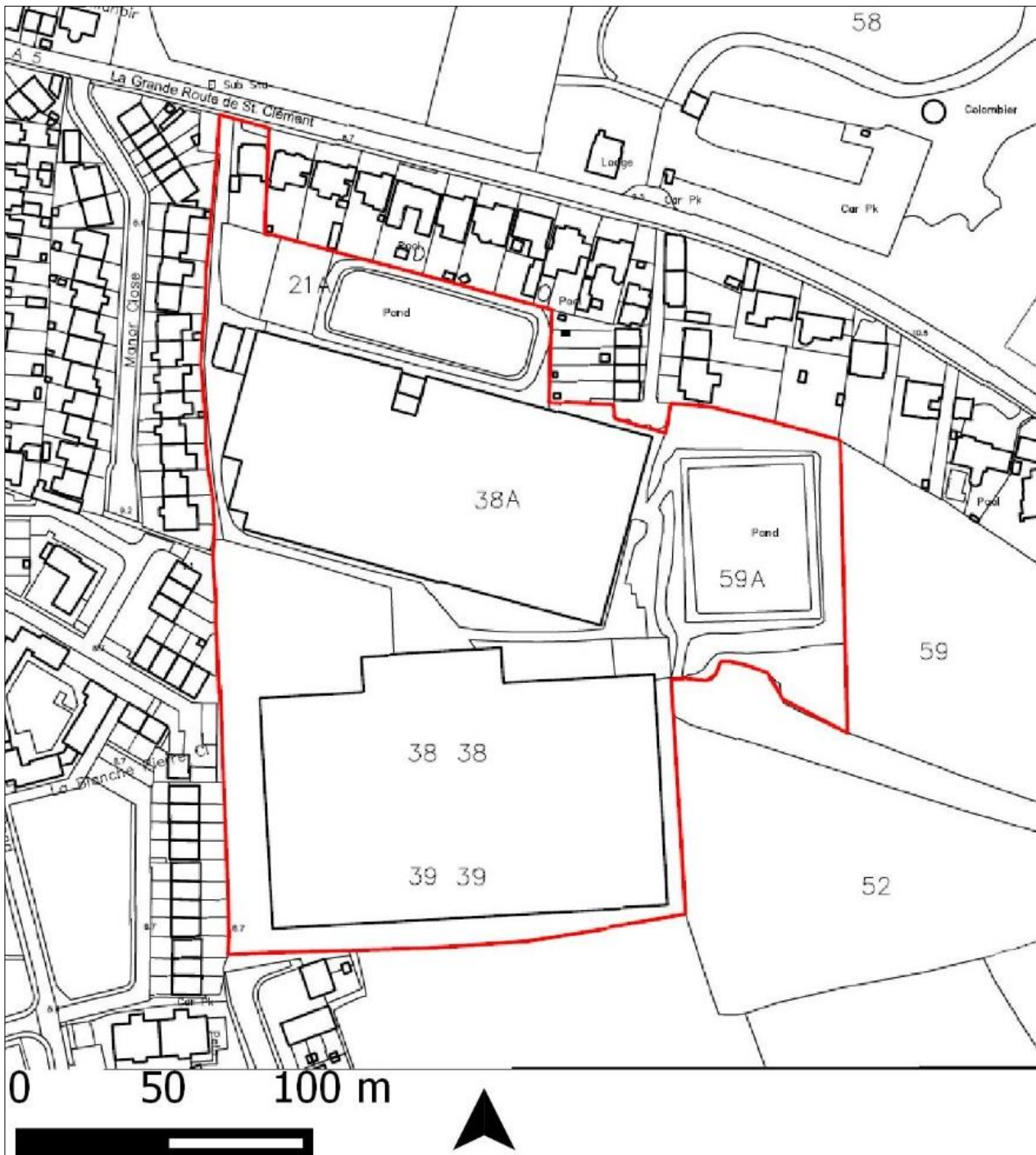


Figure 2: Detailed site location © Morris Architects

2. Legislative Framework and Planning Policy

This assessment is undertaken within the legislative and planning framework of the Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002, the Jersey Island Plan 2011 (Policies HE1-HE5) and Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning Policy Note 1: Archaeology and Planning (January 2008).

2.1. Island Plan 2011

2.1.1. Policy HE 1 Protecting Listed Buildings and Places of the Island Plan 2011 states:

There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of the architectural and historic character and integrity of Listed buildings and places, and their settings. Proposals which do not preserve or enhance the special or particular interest of a Listed building or place and their settings will not be approved.

Permission will not be granted for:

- 1. the total or partial demolition of a Listed building;*
- 2. the removal of historic fabric, which might include roofing materials, elevational treatments (such as render or stucco) and their replacement with modern alternatives;*
- 3. the addition of external items, such as satellite dishes, antennae, signs, solar panels and roof lights, which would adversely affect the special interest or character of a Listed building or place, and its setting;*
- 4. extensions, alterations and changes which would adversely affect the architectural or historic interest or character of a Listed building or place, and its setting.*

In those exceptional cases where there is a loss of the historic fabric of a Listed building or place, the Minister will ensure that the recording of that fabric to be lost is undertaken, as appropriate. Applications for proposals affecting Listed buildings and places which do not provide sufficient information and detail to enable the likely impact of proposals to be considered, understood and evaluated, will be refused.

2.1.2. Policy HE 5 Preservation of archaeological resources of the Island Plan 2011 states:

The Minister for Planning and Environment will require an archaeological evaluation to be carried out, to be provided and paid for by the developer, for works which may affect archaeological resources: this information will be required as an integral part of an application. The form of the evaluation will be dependent upon the nature of the archaeological resource and the development proposal and may involve more than one phase

of evaluation and investigation depending upon the outcome of initial investigations and the significance and nature of the archaeology.

Planning applications for development proposals which do not provide sufficient information to enable the value of archaeological remains and the likely impact of the proposed development to be determined, will be refused.

There will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of archaeological resources and their settings.

Development which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on archaeological resources and the setting of visible archaeological resources, will only be permitted where the Minister for Planning and Environment is satisfied that the intrinsic importance of the resource is outweighed by other material considerations, including the need for and community benefit of the development.

Where it is determined that the physical preservation of archaeological resources in situ is not justified, the Minister will ensure, through the use of planning obligation agreements and/or planning conditions, that appropriate provision for; the excavation and recording of the resources; the publication of the findings; and in some cases, the treatment and deposition of finds, is made and funded by the developer.

2.1.3. Policy GD 1 General development considerations states:

Development proposals will not be permitted unless the following criteria are met such that the proposed development;

- 1. contributes towards a more sustainable form and pattern of development in the Island in accord with the Island Plan strategic Policy SP 1 'Spatial strategy'; Policy SP 2 'Efficient use of resources'; and Policy SP 3 'Sequential approach to development'; and in particular it;*
 - a. will not replace a building that is capable of being repaired or refurbished ('Demolition and replacement of buildings');*
 - b. where possible makes efficient use of construction and demolition materials to avoid generation of waste and to ensure the efficient use of resources (Policy WM 1 'Waste minimisation and new development');*
 - c. encourages energy efficiency through building design, materials, layout and orientation (Policy SP 2 'Efficient use of resources');*
 - d. is adequately serviced and includes the provision of satisfactory mains drainage (Policy LWM 2 'Foul sewerage facilities') and other service infrastructure;*

- e. *improves facilities for the storage and collection of refuse, including recyclables (in accord with WM5).*
- 2. *does not seriously harm the Island's natural and historic environment, in accord with Policy SP 4 'Protecting the natural and historic environment', and in particular;*
 - a. *will not have an unreasonable impact on the character of the coast and countryside (Policy NE 6 'Coastal National Park'; Policy NE 7 'Green Zone' and Policy NE 5 'Marine Zone'), biodiversity (Policy NE 1 'Conservation and enhancement of biological diversity'), archaeological remains (Policy HE 5 'Preservation of archaeological resources') or heritage assets (Policy HE 1 'Protecting Listed buildings and places') and includes where appropriate measures for the enhancement of such features and the landscaping of the site;*
 - b. *will not have an unreasonable impact on important open space; natural or built features, including Policy NE 4 'Trees, woodland and boundary features'; and Proposal 3 'Wildlife corridor designation';*
 - c. *will not unreasonably affect the character and amenity of the area, having specific regard to the character of the coast and countryside (Coastal National Park and Green Zone) and the built environment.*

2.2. The Archaeology and Planning SPG (2008) states:

The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal (Archaeology and Planning 2008: 4).

*Where **important** archaeological remains and their settings, whether formally protected or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation (Archaeology and Planning 2008: 4).*

Where significant archaeological remains, whether listed as SSIs or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ ie, a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains (Archaeology and Planning 2008: 9).

3. Standards and Guidance

In order to ensure that the proposed development accords with the policies outlined above, this DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the template *Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment v3*, produced by the States of Jersey and Oxford Archaeology, which states that the aim of the DBA is to:

- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of 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).

This DBA has been also undertaken in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Nov 2012), which states that a DBA:

'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact' (IFA 2012: 4).

This desk-based assessment aims to assess the significance of the known or potential archaeological resource and the harm that may be caused to this resource through development. In order to achieve this aim, and because there is currently no island specific detail on this, this DBA utilises guidance on determining heritage values, magnitude of impact and significance of effects derived from the Highways Agency Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (HA 208/07). It has been adapted to accommodate island heritage (see appendices 4-6).

It is recognised that whilst the DMRB has been tested in UK planning case law, this has no bearing on Jersey and the manual carries no weight in planning decisions in the island. However, it does represent a robust tool for assessing the significance of the archaeological resource and the impact to that resource, particularly in the absence of island specific guidance.

However (and as explained below) as it was not possible to determine significance of the Project Site, it was then not possible to hypothesise the magnitude of impact nor the effect on the significance of the archaeology.

3.1. Walk-Over Survey

A site visit was made by the author on Thursday 29th May 2014 in cloudy and overcast conditions. Access to a considerable part of the site was not possible due to dense vegetation, dilapidated buildings and oil tanks.

3.2. Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within a 1000m buffer from the boundaries of the Project Site, in order to identify the known and potential archaeological resource and characterise the Project Site. This is the Study Area.

The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

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;
- Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise;
- Books and articles on the archaeology and history of Jersey

Absolute Archaeology

- Jersey HER database of archaeological sites in the Channel Islands (derived from Paul Driscoll's PhD thesis);
- Library of published sources

Jersey Archive

- Aerial photographs;

Prehistoric Jersey (prehistoricjersey.net)

- Database of prehistoric sites

States of Jersey

- Department of the Environment Register of Buildings and Sites of Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Importance, and the Schedule of Areas of Archaeological Potential.

4. Archaeological and Historic Baseline Survey

4.1. Introduction

The information presented here is derived from a range of different sources. The archaeological sites included in the discussion below can be found in the Heritage Asset Register (Appendix 1) and graphically in Figure 3. Designated assets can be found in Appendix 2 and Archaeological Events can be found in Appendix 3.

The following maps were consulted as part of this Desk-Based Assessment:

Map	Date	Observation ¹
Dumaresque	1685	Samarès Manor and the canal are depicted, but there is no representation of a prehistoric monument.
Faden	1783	Samarès Manor and the canal are depicted, but there is no representation of a prehistoric monument.
Bellin	1795	Samarès Manor and the canal are depicted, but there is no representation of a prehistoric monument.
Richmond	1795	Samarès Manor and the canal are depicted, but there is no representation of a prehistoric monument. A small collection of buildings are depicted to the immediate north and south of La Route de St Clement, but these are within the area of housing to the west of the Samarès Nursery rather than on it.
Bouillon	1799	Samarès Manor and the canal are depicted, but there is no representation of a prehistoric monument.
Godfray	1849	Samarès Manor and the canal are depicted, but there is no representation of a prehistoric monument. A building called Samarès Cottage is in the general location of the nursery, but likely to be just to the west in the area of current housing.
Ansted and Latham	1893	Along with Samarès Manor and its canal, the Jersey Eastern Railway is shown passing through the project site.
OS	1934	Samarès Manor is shown and a group of houses, most likely Station Cottages, is depicted immediately north of the nursery and adjacent to the main road, with another building to the SW of these. Buildings are present to the NW of the Project Site.

Table 1: List of map resources consulted and observations from them

4.2. Walk-Over Survey

The walk-over survey identified that the Project Site is currently intensely overgrown with vegetation, to the extent that much of the area was not accessible. Rough concrete slab surfacing and concrete

¹ Only a few of maps (OS 1934 and Godfray) actually account for any prehistoric monuments in the area and it is possible that archaeology did exist on site but was never depicted on the maps.

pathways were evident between two large steel frames belonging to disused industrial greenhouses. Access to the north greenhouse was not possible, due to the density of vegetation, whilst the south greenhouse is accessible via a central pathway. Again the interior to this greenhouse is densely overgrown. Large fuel tanks occupy the area to the east of the southerly greenhouse, along with the apparatus for a suspected furnace. Two ponds depicted on the plan of the site were not accessible at the time of the walk-over survey.



Photograph 1 SE facing view of South greenhouse



Photograph 2 South facing view of south greenhouse



Photograph 3 West facing view of fuel tank



Photograph 4 NE facing view of north greenhouse



Photograph 5 NNE facing view of garage

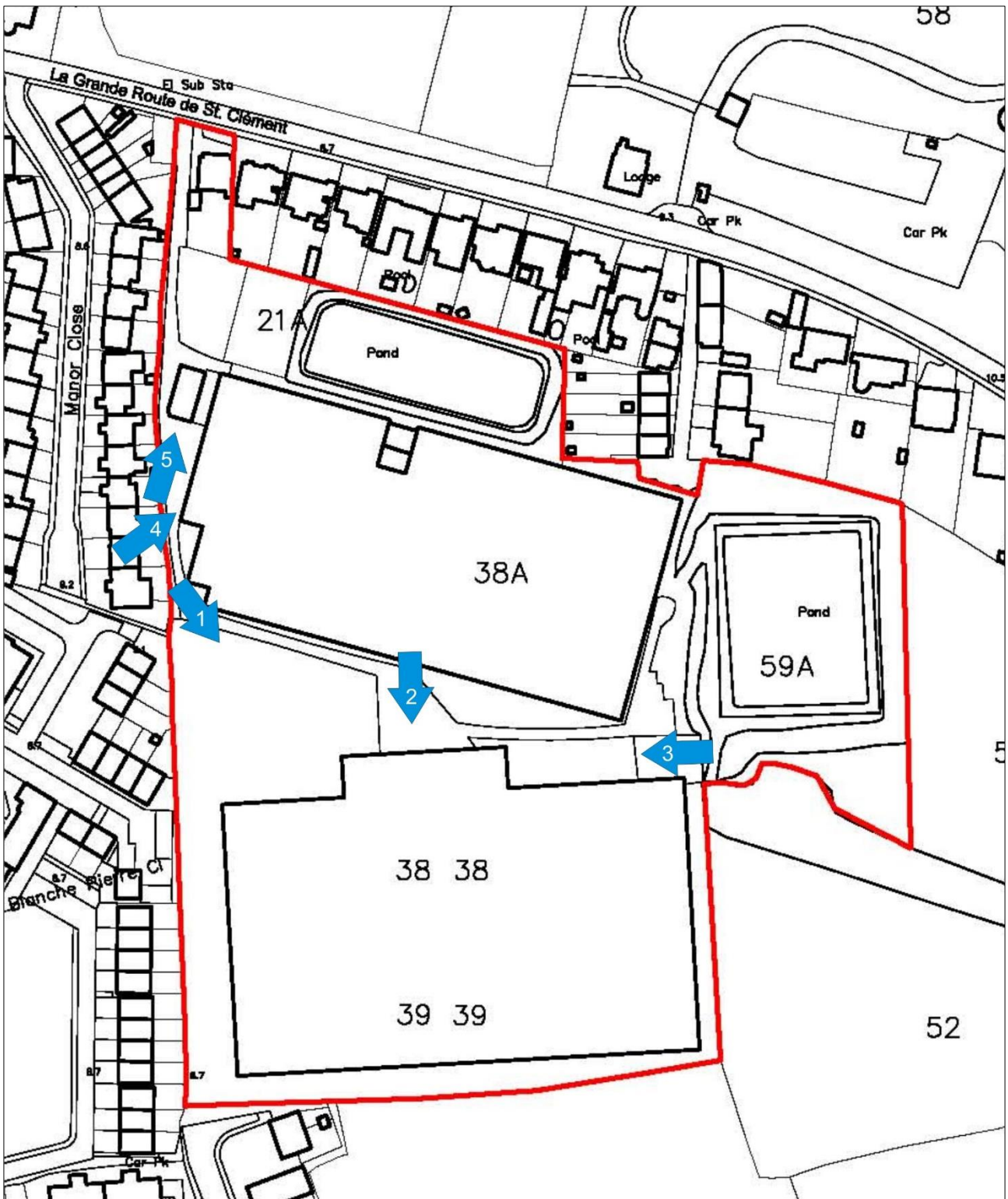


Figure 3 Photograph Locations

4.3. Previous Archaeological Activity

No archaeological investigations can be confirmed to have taken place on site, at least not in a formal and systematic archaeological manner. Samarès Nursery is reported to be the site of a prehistoric monument, the character of which is unclear (Heritage Asset Register: 8). It is recorded within the

States of Jersey Schedule of sites of archaeological importance (AS95) as being the location of *“large stones of apparent non-local origin uncovered and reburied in the 1930s”* and separately as *“stones in field south of La Grande Route de St Clement”* (www.prehistoricjersey.net/AAP_Sites.shtml). Local residents also report that a significant number of standing stones were evident on the Project Site before the original glasshouses were erected and there is a suggestion that some of these stones may have been reburied in the centre of the glasshouse development rather than being removed (States of Jersey 2014).

Consultation of the Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise (BSJ) from the 1920s to the 1960s did not record this as even a note. However, it should be noted that the file on Samarès had been removed from the Coutanche Library prior to our visit and its location is currently unknown. Although, this may contain further information, the discovery of a probable prehistoric monument would likely have been recorded in the BSJ and it is surprising that no trace of it could be found in the section reports.

Excavations have focussed directly on Mont Ube (Event Register: 1) and in the area around it, although this is too distant to be of value to understand the Project Site. Similarly, the excavations at La Motte (Green Island) (Event Register: 2) which produced important prehistoric burial and domestic evidence are not only too remote and in a very different topographical environment (a small island on the beach), but it is clear that this monument (Heritage Asset Register: 2) was unique and it would be difficult to parallel to the current Project Site.

However, more pertinently, excavations around the Dame Blanche menhir, c.600 ESE of the Project Site (Heritage Asset Register: 4) uncovered not only a further potential menhir, but also a limpet shell burial (Event Register: 3). The notes published in regards to this excavation imply that there is a distribution of archaeological material around the menhir and that the “surroundings of La Dame Blanche are therefore a most interesting place” (Godfray 1935: 376). In recovering the further potential fallen menhir, Godfray notes that it was located c.60-75cm depth (he states between 2ft and 2ft 6inches) and the stratigraphy comprised topsoil onto sandy clay and onto a further “yellow clay” at a depth of c.1.2m, into which one of the stones appears to be partly cut (according to the section drawing). The occurrence of a sandy clay deposit is not unexpected now that other work in Jersey has shown that blown sand deposits are fairly common and appear in many cases to be sealing archaeology.

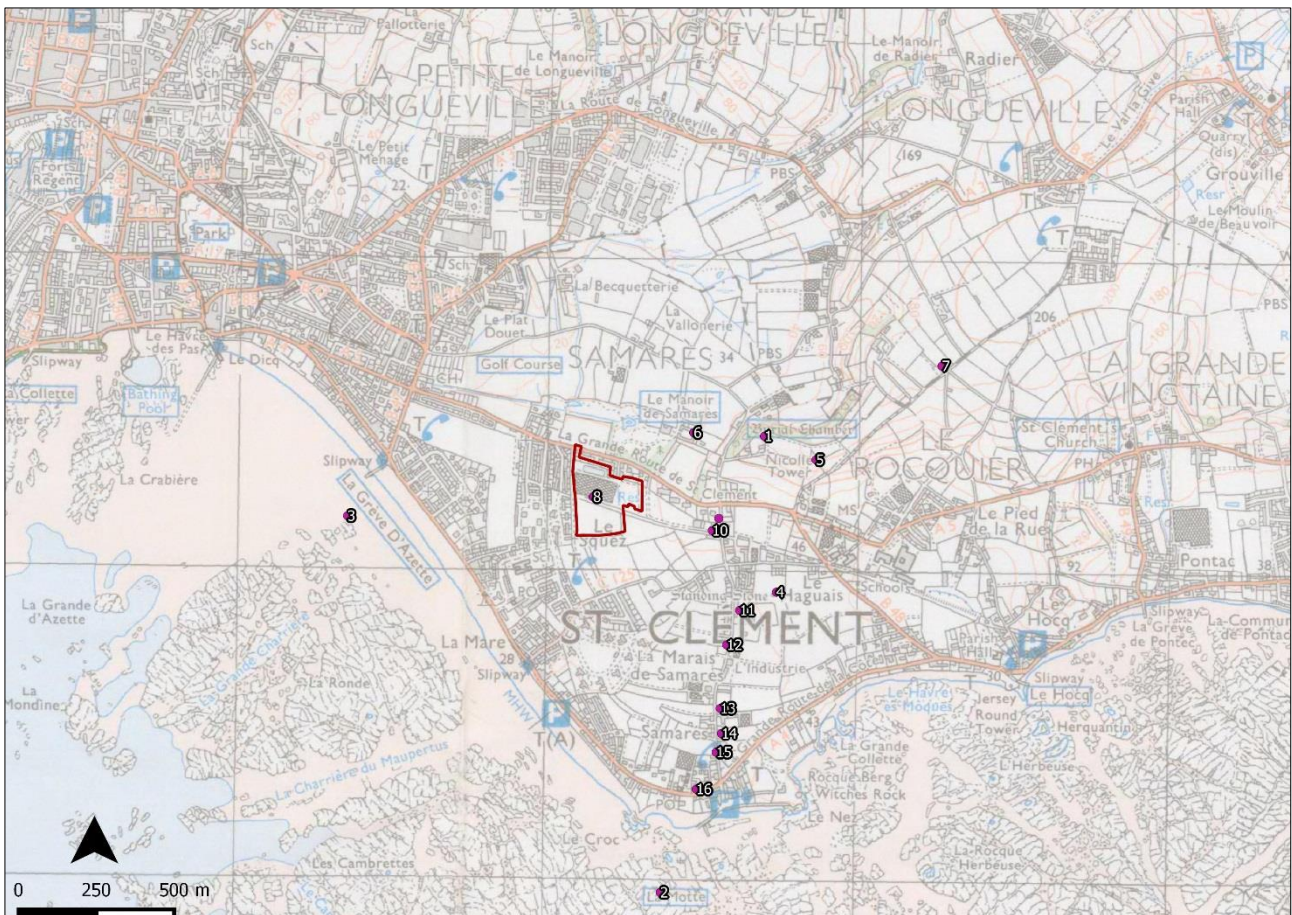


Figure 4: Heritage Assets from the Study Area

4.4. Prehistory

As mentioned above, the Project Site (Heritage Asset Register: 8) is the reputed location of a prehistoric stone monument, although there is no real grasp of the form of these stones, whether they occurred as a circle, an alignment or some other arrangement. This makes it difficult to ascribe any potential monument class to the site.

Neither Hawkes (1939), Bender (1986), Sebire (2005), Johnston (1981) or Bukach (2007) refer to this monument, although Hawkes in her synthesis on Jersey archaeology (essentially prehistoric archaeology) remarks on the discovery of an extensive circle of stones on the flat ground to the northwest of Samarès Manor, which upon investigation in 1935 showed little form and no finds (Hawkes 1939: 287). There is no further record of this; Hawkes does not provide a plan location and it is not recorded in the current Schedule of archaeological sites, nor is it recorded in any of the cartographic sources. It is possible though, that Hawkes misinterpreted the direction and that she was referring to a stone circle to the southwest, which would place it roughly in the location of the current site. However, this is conjectural at this stage and without further investigation it is not possible to determine this. Therefore at present the monument should be classed as *Uncertain* for dating purposes.

Away from the Project Site there is a well-defined prehistoric presence. Mont Ube, c.540m ENE of the Project Site is a Neolithic passage grave that has suffered from antiquarian interference, perhaps even deliberate falsification of finds (Heritage Asset Register: 1). Despite this it remains a good example of a prehistoric megalith for ritual activity. Similarly La Motte at Green Island (Heritage Asset Register: 2), c.1000m south of the Project Site is recognised as a cist cemetery, which although possibly dating to the Neolithic or Chalcolithic is more likely to belong to the Early Bronze Age *cimitières à coffres littorals* as defined by Jacques Briard (Driscoll 2013).

Elsewhere the prehistoric heritage of the Study Area is comprised of Menhirs, such as that at Grève D'Azette, c.800m to the west and the impressive Dame Blanche, c.600m ESE of the Project Site. The area around Dame Blanche appears fairly rich in archaeology with the discovery of a potential further Menhir to the northwest and a limpet shell deposit to the southwest (Rybot 1934; Godfray 1935).

Consultation of the Jersey Place Names book shows that the field of Samarès Nurseries is called Clos de Hêches, the latter derived from Old Norman French for field gate or field barrier (Stevens et al. 1986: 281), whilst the adjacent fields are named La Blanche or Etienne and La Blanche or Clos Murette. Whilst these may relate to personal names, there is a noted similarity to La Dame Blanche "The White Lady", the name given to a menhir, located c.665m ESE of Samarès Nursery. Although again this is speculation it is suggested that the significance of La Blanche "The White" and La Blanche Etienne be considered, especially when taking into account that Etienne is a medieval French derivative of Saint Stephen, suggesting a potential ritual link.

The distribution of Menhirs and potential Menhirs in the Study Area implies that there is greater likelihood that the stone monument suggested to have been on the Project Site is a Menhir, but at present that is speculation.

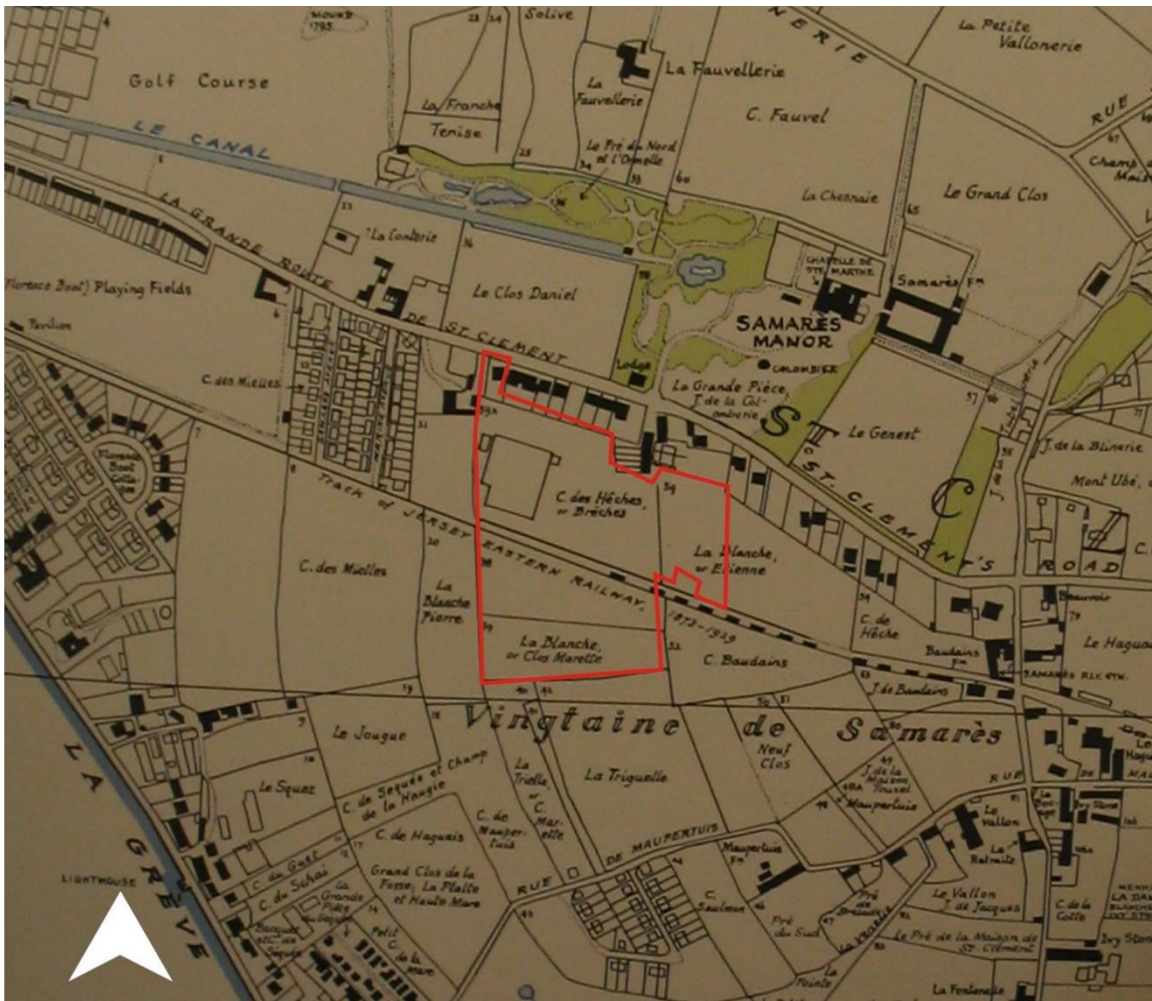


Figure 5: Detail from Jersey Place Names Map (Stevens et al 1986)

4.5. Gallo-Roman

There is no evidence for Gallo-Roman activity on site. Roman pottery has been found in fields near Mont Ube, but the extent of this cannot be clarified.

4.6. Early Medieval

There is no Early Medieval presence on the Project Site or in the Study Area.

4.7. Medieval

Historically the site fell within the Fief de Samarès and was no doubt associated with the manor to the northeast (Heritage Asset Register: 6). There is little evidence to demonstrate its use as anything other than agricultural/rural from this time onward.

4.8. Post-Medieval

During the Post-Medieval period the Project Site remained rural as depicted on several maps (see Figure 5). There is no depiction of any stone monument on the Project Site, although it may simply not have been recorded as not all maps depicted these monuments.

There are a number of *Potentially Listed Buildings* within the Study Area (see Designated Assets: 9-16), particularly along Route de Samarès and at Samarès Manor. At present the review of historic buildings in Jersey is still on going and therefore all these structures are listed as potential rather than receiving a grade of 1-4.



Figure 6: 1795 Richmond Map with Project Site outlined in red

The Jersey East Coast railway line passed through the centre of the site. The line was completed in 1873 and as part of this Samarès station, to the east, was opened in August 1873 (<http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/s/samares/>). Despite the impact that this may have had to the archaeological resource the potential prehistoric archaeology commented on above survived this and therefore archaeology may be preserved on site.

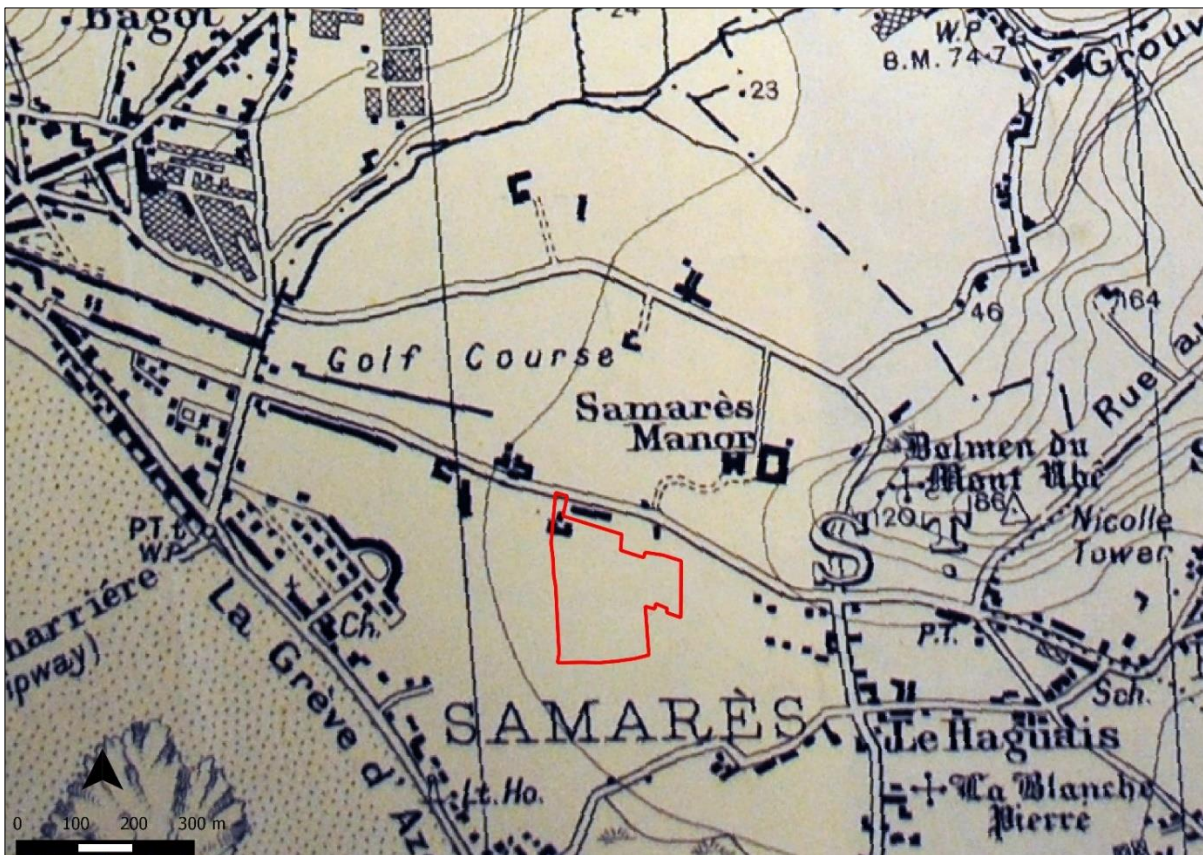


Figure 7: OS 1934 with Project Site outlined in red

4.9. Modern

Following the closure of the railway in 1929 (although it was reused by the Germans in WWII), the site reverted to agriculture (although it probably continued as such either side of the railway embankment during the railway's lifetime anyway). By 1934 buildings are shown in the NW corner of the Project Site, however their date of construction is not known as cartographic records from the 19th and e. 20th centuries do not depict the study area with enough clarity.

Ref	Date	Observation
L/C/14/B/8/5/9	1943	No green houses on site and the housing to the immediate west has not yet been built, although the Jersey Eastern Railway can still be seen
DW/E3/1/2282	1965	No archaeological features identified; green houses have begun to be erected on site and the JER is still visible as a fairly substantial linear feature orientated ENE-WSW
D_AL_B_22_U30	1974	No archaeological features identified; green houses have begun to be erected on site and the JER is still visible as a fairly substantial linear feature orientated ENE-WSW

Table 2: List of Aerial photographs consulted and the observations from them

The aerial photographic evidence shows that in 1943, the Project Site was divided into fields, separated by the still extant railway line. By 1965, the first tranche of green houses had been built

in the northwest of the Project Site. Evidence of white markings arranged in an apparent circle to the NW of the Project Site and in a linear in the adjacent field to the west may indicate features in the landscape, however similar marks are evident across the remainder of the photograph and may be the result of damage during the processing of the image.



Figure 8: 1943 aerial photograph (L/C/14/B/8/5/9)

In 1973, these green houses were still extant and by 1981 (according to the OS map) these green houses had been extended to cover most of the field immediately north of the railway embankment.

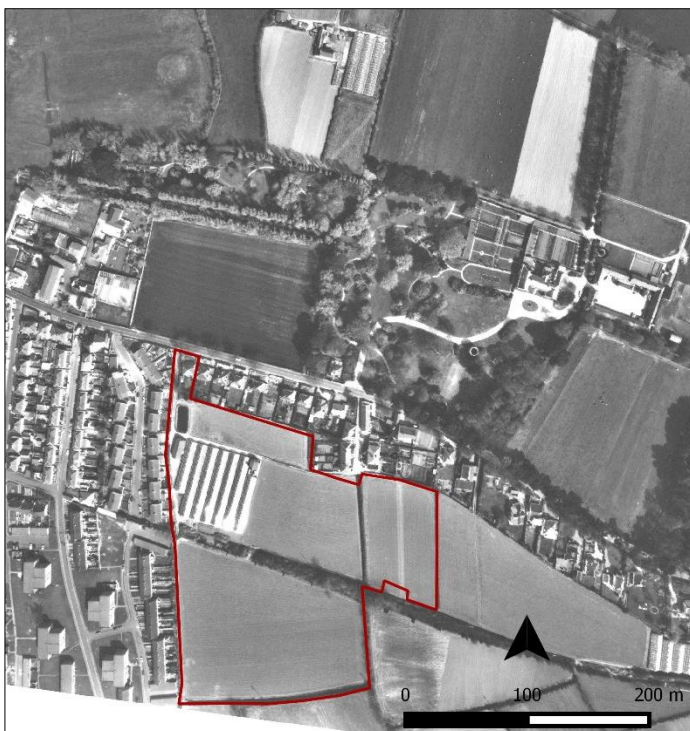


Figure 9: 1973 aerial photo showing greenhouses (D/AL/B/22/U30)

There is no obvious evidence of a prehistoric monument recorded in the photographic records, nor can the supposed date of the discovery of the stone be corroborated.

5. Statement of Significance

It is clear that the Project Site is within an area of archaeological potential. There is enough prehistoric activity in the surrounding landscape, which when supplemented by the admittedly uncorroborated oral testimony, implies that the site may contain prehistoric remains. However, at present no hierarchy of significance (see appendix 4) can be attributed to the site, as it is not possible through this assessment to further understand the nature of the monument.

It is certainly not possible to match this site to any known standing prehistoric monuments such as Mont Ube, Dame Blanche Menhir or larger sites such as La Hougue Bie and therefore it should not be given the same standing/significance as these monuments. In addition, the oral testimony suggests that the stones had been partly destroyed, although some had been buried intact, whilst the Schedule of Archaeological Sites says these stones were uncovered and reburied. This implies some level of disturbance to the original form and again this means that comparisons with established built heritage are not apt. It also implies that even if archaeology exists it is unlikely to be considered along the same line as these well preserved monuments.

In conclusion, the significance of the Project Site should be considered *Unknown* without further investigation.

6. Development Proposal and Impact Assessment

The current proposal would see the plot redeveloped to provide a range of housing with parking, integrated green spaces, roads, a cycle route and associated services. This will result in considerable ground disturbance that will almost certainly impact upon any buried archaeology. However, as the nature of this archaeology is not known it is not possible to be clear on the magnitude of impact that might occur, nor is it possible to assess the impact to the significance of the heritage until that significance has been ascertained through trial trenching.

7. Discussion and Recommendations

Jersey has a highly valued prehistoric archaeological heritage, defined by a range of different monuments, and although they have certain variations these monuments can be broadly characterised as passage graves, gallery graves (*allée couverte*), cist-in-circles, menhirs and tumuli,

all of which are believed to have a ritual and probably funerary function. They tend to be isolated monuments, rarely connected to established settlement in the nearby area, although this could in part be due to a lack of formal research and investigation into the subject.

Within the immediate hinterland of Samarès Nurseries (c.600m ENE) is Mont Ubé, a gallery grave of the Late Neolithic, dating to c.3250-2850 BC. This is a fairly well preserved allée couverte although the history of its discovery and excavation are dubious. La Dame Blanche refers to a standing stone, along with another possible menhir 38m to the NW and a limpet shell pit to the SW. Limpet shell deposits are commonly associated with prehistoric sites in Jersey, for example at Icho Islet and the POW Camp at St Ouen where human burials accompanied by limpet shells (known as limpet shell burials) were a funerary custom. This is unique to the Channel Islands. There is no suggestion that such a burial occurred near La Dame Blanche, but it does demonstrate prehistoric activity within the wider vicinity of Samarès Nursery.

The archaeological potential of Samarès Nursery is not currently known. There is no reason to doubt the potential existence of archaeology, based on the testimony of local people and its inclusion in the Schedule of Archaeological Sites, but there can be no verification via the map, aerial photographic or published resources. As such it is not possible to demonstrate the character or date of the potential archaeology, although a prehistoric date is likely.

Even if the absent Samarès information from the Coutanche library contains information on the site, there is enough contradictory evidence to imply that the true nature of this site will not be known without recourse to intrusive survey.

In its own right, the current evidence does not support the idea that the site should preclude any form of development and it is certainly not comparable to nearby monuments such as Dame Blanche, Mont Ube or La Motte.

As the significance of the archaeology is not known we recommend that a field evaluation through trial trenching be undertaken to determine the presence of archaeology and if possible, locate the original stone feature. The results of this should then be made available to inform any future planning application. This will ensure that the significance of any archaeological resource and the impact to the Project Site can be properly assessed and necessary mitigation applied.

However, the site is considerably overgrown and areas that may have contained archaeology were simply not visible upon inspection. Therefore this vegetation would need to be cleared, the frames of the now redundant greenhouses need to be removed and the large oil tanks and other features that may indicate contamination should be drained/made safe prior to this work starting.

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9. Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Gazetteer

AArc ID	Site/Find Name	Period	Description	Sources
1	Mont Ube Passage Grave	Neolithic	<p>Passage grave c2800BC. There is written evidence for a circle of stones around the monument, particularly in fields 73 & 74. Finds from the site included Iron Age and Roman pottery – now mostly in British Museum. Potential prehistoric activity in surrounding area.</p> <p>Mont Ube is a passage grave of Middle Neolithic date, but with potentially later additions. Fragments of Early Bronze Age ribbon handled urns and Middle Bronze Age pottery similar to Deverel-Rimbury examples were apparently found as part of the excavations and may represent later activity at the site. This is not unusual as similar reuse of monuments occurred throughout later prehistory, but the dubious nature of the excavations make this, sadly, difficult to be sure about. Pottery of a date later than the monument (Deverel-Rimbury and EBA types) was recovered from within the tomb itself, although these must be considered dubious and are likely to be falsified additions by landowner, prior to recording by Lukis.</p>	Absolute Archaeology Jersey HER; States of Jersey AS49; Hawkes 1939; Patton 1987
2	La Motte	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age	<p>Cist cemetery, Neolithic cairn and middens, from which have come Neolithic and Chalcolithic pottery. The site is unique in Jersey having several components which include ritual and domestic elements - also important environmental evidence relating to changes in sea level.</p> <p>The structure of the cists suggests that they are more likely Early Bronze Age and in the style of Briard's cimitières à coffres littorals and later than the middens.</p>	Absolute Archaeology Jersey HER; Driscoll 2012 States of Jersey AS50; Johnston 1981: 75; http://www.prehistoricjersey.net/La_Motte.shtml ; Warton 1913
3	La Greve D'Azette Menhir	Prehistoric	Fallen Menhir on inter-tidal beach	States of Jersey AS37
4	La Dame Blanche Menhir	Prehistoric	Menhir c3500-1500BC, also known as La Blanche Pierre and Ivy Stone. Possible second menhir found 38m northwest. Limpet shell pit discovered to southwest.	States of Jersey AS31; Hawkes 1939
5	Site of Menhir	Prehistoric	Site of Menhir (east of Mont Ube Dolmen)	States of Jersey AS38
6	Samares Manor	Medieval	An outstanding manor house with associated outbuildings set within landscaped gardens. The site is of medieval origins and includes a rare 11th / 12th century undercroft of international significance and an early colombier. The house was enlarged and remodelled in the 18th and 19th centuries and includes an impressive 1924-34 interior. The site includes a 19th century farm complex. The manor house garden is of the highest significance, laid out in phases since at least the C17. Features from the most important phases that survive relate to the walled gardens (possibly of C17 origin) and to the 1920s-30s work of Sir James Knott and Edward White. The garden has an outstanding collection of plants including camellias. The 1920/30s entrance lodge is of modest interest and does not form part of the listing.	States of Jersey CL0085
7	Belles Fleur Stone	Unknown	A large pointed block of granite that had fallen and been hidden by undergrowth for ten years. Shows clear wedge holes where someone has tried to remove the lower bulge and has evidently been used as a gatepost.	http://www.prehistoricjersey.net/Miscellaneous_Stones.shtml
8	Site of potential stone monument	Unknown	Large stones of apparent non-local origin uncovered and reburied in 1930s.	States of Jersey AS95

Appendix 2: Designated Assets (including potential listed buildings) in the Study Area

AArc ID	Site Name	Designation	Description	Source
6	Samares Manor	Potential Listed Building	An outstanding manor house with associated outbuildings set within landscaped gardens. The site is of medieval origins and includes a rare 11th / 12th century undercroft of international significance and an early colombier. The house was enlarged and remodelled in the 18th and 19th centuries and includes an impressive 1924-34 interior. The site includes a 19th century farm complex. The manor house garden is of the highest significance, laid out in phases since at least the C17. Features from the most important phases that survive relate to the walled gardens (possibly of C17 origin) and to the 1920s-30s work of Sir James Knott and Edward White. The garden has an outstanding collection of plants including camellias. The 1920/30s entrance lodge is of modest interest and does not form part of the listing.	
9	Baudains House	Potential Listed Building	An early C17 rural house with C19 alterations, with some survival of original features including chamfered doorway. One of a group of similar proportion rural houses built at right angles along this road in the late C18 and C19. Detached, 2 storey, attic, 4 bays. Pitched pantile roof with substantial granite chimneystack to west gable, with thatch stones. 2 small dormers, sashes, 4 pane (2/2), modern dormer to rear. Front (south) elevation: Granite rubble with dressed granite quoins and surrounds to door (chamfered) and windows (some chamfered and accoladed lintels). Central 6 panel door, replacement timber sash windows, 2 pane. Side (east) elevation: render. Rear (north) elevation: render, single storey wing to east side, catslide pantile roof.	States of Jersey CL0110
10	Station House	Potential Listed Building	Built as Samares Railway Station, part of the Jersey Eastern Line which opened 1873-4. Rare surviving example of a Victorian Jersey railway station, retaining some original features including the platform. South elevation prominent across field from approach along Samares Road from south and from Rue de Maupertuis, but its prominence is marred by modern houses adjacent to east. One of a number of stations along the Eastern Railway terminating at Gorey. Style echoes that of surviving stations at Gorey and the little one in Rue du Hocq (now called Cragie Cottage), but is a little less extensive than Gorey Station terminus. Single storey with 2 storey gabled cross wing to east and small modern extension beyond this. Pitched slate roofs, cresting, rendered stepped cornice chimney to centre of main range. Front (north) elevation overlooking platform and site of former railway line: rendered with shallow classical relief, stepped render cornice to main range, broad raised rendered surrounds to window openings enclosing flattened curved tops, simple classical pilasters frame cross wing with stepped string course between ground & 1st floors; single storey rendered porch to central bay, new 4 panel timber door; arched windows are replacements. Remains of small granite rubble platform in front (north).	States of Jersey CL0111
11	Lowlands	Potential Listed Building	Farmstead with C17 origins, retaining external historic character and some features. Also of group value with other houses of similar character scattered along this road and contribution to street scene.	States of Jersey CL0032
12	La Fontenelle	Potential Listed Building	Good example of 18th century rural house, with some original features and character. Also of group value with other houses of similar character scattered along this road, and contribution to street scene.	States of Jersey CL0030
13	Cleveland	Potential Listed Building	Mid-late C19 rural house, retaining external proportions and some historic features. Also of group value with other houses of similar character scattered along this road, contributing to street scene.	States of Jersey CL0029
14	Kearsney	Potential Listed Building	Rural house of late C18 origins, retaining external proportions and some historic features. Also of group value with other	States of Jersey CL0031

			houses of similar character scattered along this road, contributing to street scene.	
15	Rocqueberg Farm	Potential Listed Building	Early C19 farmhouse retaining original features. Also of group value with other houses of similar character scattered along this road and contribution to street scene.	States of Jersey CL0033
16	Samares Methodist Church	Potential Listed Building	An early C20 chapel of historical interest, which contributes to the streetscape. The origins of what is now known as Samarès Methodist Church are to be found in the minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of the English Wesleyan Methodist Circuit held on the 29th September 1895 when Mr. Dupre having "suggested the possibility and desirability of opening a Mission Room at Samarès ", the meeting appointed a committee to carry the suggestion forward. The following June, the Quarterly Meeting was given "some favourable reports regarding the Mission Room at Samarès". Unfortunately we do not know the exact location of that first Mission Room other than it was some 50 yards to the East of the present buildings but there is a tradition that it was in a nearby cottage. A Sunday School was started in 1896. Four years later, in March 1900, the Quarterly Meeting unanimously sanctioned a recommendation "for the erection of a village chapel to accommodate 100 persons at a probable cost of £300"; and although things evidently did not go altogether smoothly - original plans were rejected, new plans were drawn up and costs escalated - the new chapel was built at a cost of £420 and was opened and dedicated on the 8th October, 1903. In 1968, the Public Works Committee decided to widen the coast road alongside the chapel and, in order for that to be achieved, the trustees sold an area of 608 square feet to the States for the sum of £552. By doing this, the chapel lost the original low wall, railings and gateway bordering the road, and the entrance to the chapel was moved from the south of the little porch to the east, where it remained until the year 2000, when a major refurbishment and renovation project was completed - including the original porch becoming the vestry, and the former vestry window being converted into the main entrance.	States of Jersey CL0017

Appendix 3: Archaeological Events

No	Event Name	Description	Sources
1	Evaluation near Mont Ube Passage Grave (see Heritage Asset Register: 1)	The site was partially excavated by workmen before Lukis was able to make some sporadic recordings. Whilst the Neolithic stones are in situ, the material from the tomb itself has to be considered dubious at best. A number of artefacts including pottery do not fit with the main date of the building and these items may have been falsified. A recent evaluation of land nearby the monument was undertaken by the Société Jersiaise Archaeology Section	Absolute Archaeology Jersey HER; States of Jersey AS49; Hawkes 1939; Patton 1987
2	Excavation at La Motte (see Heritage Asset Register: 2)	The cists at Green Island on Jersey were excavated by the Société Jersiaise between 1912 and 1914.	Absolute Archaeology Jersey HER; States of Jersey AS50; Patton 1995: 99; Johnston 1981: 75; http://www.prehistoriejersey.net/La_Motte.shtml ;
3	Excavations at Dame Blanche (see Heritage Register: 4)	Various excavations by the Société Jersiaise in the early 20 th century around the Menhir revealed archaeology including a limpet shell burial to the southwest and a possible further menhir to the northwest.	Rybot 1934; Godfray 1935

Appendix 4: Heritage Values/Hierarchy of Significance

Level of Significance	Criteria
Very High	<p>World Heritage sites;</p> <p>Assets of acknowledged international importance;</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives;</p> <p>Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not; extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</p>
High	<p>Listed Building or Place (Grade 1): Buildings and places of exceptional public and heritage interest to Jersey and of more than Island wide importance, being outstanding examples of a particular historical period, architectural style, building type or archaeological site;</p> <p>Listed Building or Place (Grade 2): Buildings and places of special public and heritage interest to Jersey, being important, high quality examples of a particular historical period, architectural style, building type or archaeological site, that are either substantially unaltered or whose alterations contribute to its special interest.</p> <p><u>UK equivalents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites); • Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance; • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives; • Grade I and Grade II* (Scotland: Category A) Listed Buildings; • Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade; • Conservation Areas containing very important buildings; • Undesignated structures of clear national importance; • Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest (including Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens); • Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value; • Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	<p>Listed Building or Place (Grade 3): Buildings and places of special public and heritage interest to Jersey, being important, good quality examples of a particular historical period, architectural style, building type, or archaeological site; but with alterations that reduce the special interest and/or particular elements worthy of listing.</p> <p><u>UK equivalents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives; • Grade II (Scotland: Category B) Listed Buildings; • Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations; • Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character; • Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); • Designated special historic landscapes (including Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value; Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Low	<p>Listed Building or Place (Grade 4): Buildings and places of special public and heritage interest to Jersey, being good example of a particular historical period, architectural style or building type; but defined particularly for their exterior characteristics and contribution to townscape, landscape or group value.</p> <p><u>UK equivalents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated and undesignated assets of local importance; Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives; 'Locally Listed' buildings (Scotland Category C(S) Listed Buildings) and historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Robust undesignated historic landscapes; Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest;</p> <p>Buildings of little or no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character;</p> <p>Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest</p>
Unknown	<p>The importance of the resource has not been ascertained;</p> <p>Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.</p>

Appendix 5: Magnitude of Impact caused by the proposed development

Magnitude of Impact	
Major	<p>Change to most or all key archaeological materials, historic building elements or historic landscape components, such that the asset is totally altered.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting.</p>
Moderate	<p>Changes to many key archaeological materials, historic building elements or historic landscape components, such that the asset is significantly modified.</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.</p>
Minor	<p>Changes to key archaeological materials, historic building elements or historic landscape components such that the asset is slightly altered.</p> <p>Slight changes to setting, such that it is noticeably changed.</p>
Negligible	<p>Very minor changes to archaeological materials, historic building elements or historic landscape components or setting that hardly affect it.</p>
No Change	<p>No change</p>

Appendix 6: Effects on Significance when the value of heritage and the magnitude of impact has been determined

Heritage Value	<i>Very High</i>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/large	Large or very large	Very large
	<i>High</i>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/slight	Moderate/large	Large/very large
	<i>Medium</i>	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/large
	<i>Low</i>	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/moderate
	<i>Negligible</i>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
	<i>No change</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Major</i>	
Magnitude of Impact						

Appendix 7: 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

Desk Based Assessment.

aJD

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

PROJECT SITE

The 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.

STUDY AREA

Area around the Project Site whose Historic Environment is assessed to understand the nature of the site. The Study Area for this DBA is 1000m from the centre of the Project Site.

Appendix 8: General 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 C�atel 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.