

Portelet Hotel, Kalima, and Aisling, Le Chemin du Portelet, St Brelade, JE3 8AU

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Contents

	Charts	
	Appendices	
1.	Introduction	
I	Project Background	
-	The Project Site	
2.	Methodology	
-	Trench Evaluation	
3.	Archive	
I	Reporting	10
4.	Results	10
I	Discussion	19
5.	Conclusion	19
6.	Bibliography	20
7.	Appendix	21

List of Figures

Figure 1 Project Site Location	7
Figure 2 Project Site outlined in red © Godel Architects	
Figure 3 Trench Location Plan © Main Graphic Godel Architects	

List of Photographs

Photo 1 WNW facing view of Trench One (1x2m, 1x1m)	11
Photo 2 NNE facing view of Trench Two (1x2m, 1x1m)	12
Photo 3 WNW facing section of Trench 2 (1x2m, 1x1m)	13
Photo 4 South facing view of Trench 3 (1x2m, 1x1m)	14
Photo 5 West facing section of Trench 3 (1x400mm, 1x2m)	14
Photo 6 WNW facing view of Trench 4 (1x2m, 1x1m)	15
Photo 7 SSW facing section of Trench 4 (1x500mm, 1x2m)	15
Photo 8 NW facing view of Trench 5 (1x2m, 1x1m)	16
Photo 9 SW facing section of Trench 5 (1x400mm, 1x2m)	17
Photo 10 NE facing view of Trench 6 (1x2m, 1x1m)	18
Photo 11 NW facing section of Trench 6 (1x700mm, 1x2m)	18

Appendices



Non-Technical Summary

This document sets out the results for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording on land belonging to Portelet Hotel, Kalima and Aisling, Le Chemin du Portelet, JE3 8AU (hereafter referred to as the Project Site). Permission has been granted for the demolition of Portelet Hotel, Kalima and Aisling and all associated structures in order to allow for the construction of a single new dwelling, outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts and associated landscaping. The programme of work has been commissioned by Mr R Godel, for Godel Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Cote Ouest Ltd.

Throughout the archaeological investigation negative results were encountered. It is most probably, with the quantity of made up ground and modern hard-core present, that the Project Site has been significantly disturbed during its previous development and use as a hotel complex.

The results of the archaeological investigation were negative, likely due to original development of the Project Site. However, a lack of residual finds should be noted.

Acknowledgements

Heritage Planning Services would like to thank Mr Bob Godel (Godel Architects), Mr Nathan Woodland (Colin Smith Partnership), and Mr Justin Christie (Colin Smith Partnership) for their assistance throughout the project. We would also like to thank Mr Paul Martin (Absolute Archaeology), Ms Olga Finch (Jersey Heritage) and Ms Tracy Ingle (Principle Historic Buildings Officer) for their help and expertise.



1. Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1. This document sets out the results for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording on land belonging to Portelet Hotel, Kalima and Aisling, Le Chemin du Portelet, JE3 8AU (hereafter referred to as the Project Site). Permission has been granted for the demolition of Portelet Hotel, Kalima and Aisling and all associated structures in order to allow for the construction of a single new dwelling, outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts and associated landscaping. The programme of work has been commissioned by Mr R Godel, for Godel Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Cote Ouest Ltd.
- 1.2. The requirement for a programme of investigation has been informed by the following-
 - Condition 2 of the Decision Notice (16th April 2015) which states the "Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved, a Project Design for an archaeological evaluation which will aim to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within those areas affected shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Department of the Environment. The Project Design once approved in writing, shall be implemented at the applicant's expense. In the event that any significant archaeological finds are made, work shall cease and the Department of the Environment shall be notified immediately to allow for proper evaluation of such finds and may require further mitigation...

Reason(s). To ensure that special regard is paid to the interests of protecting architectural and historical interest, character and integrity of the building or place in accordance with Policies SP4, HE5 of the Adopted Island Plan 2011 (Revised 2014)."

 Personal correspondence with Ms Tracey Ingle, Principle Historic Buildings Officer, Planning and Environment Department, in which the potential for the Project Site to preserve evidence of structures and artwork relating to the occupation of the area by German military during WWII was raised. A trench evaluation was advised, following the demolition of existing structures.



- The results of a walkover survey of the Project Site undertaken by Mr M Costard & Mr D Horn (Channel Islands Occupation Society) on the 30th May 2015. The inspection was carried out to determine the potential for the survival of murals dating to the German occupation. It was determined that extensive remodelling of the hotel interior in the 1950's has probably resulted in significant damage to any surviving evidence of potential paintings and no trace of the artwork was identified as a result of the survey. However, the preservation of the following was suggested
 - "The personnel shelter (currently buried in the grass strip on the east side of the car park opposite the hotel entrance);
 - The personnel shelter and telephone junction bunker in the garden of the neighbouring property "Santosa" to the west (these structures are not within the boundary of the proposed development, but they are in close proximity, and care should be taken to ensure that they are not inadvertently damaged by demolition/construction activity." (Costard, Pers Com. Email to Tracey Ingle, 1st June 2015).
- 1.3. This project was completed under Heritage Planning Services project reference HPS-109/15. All fieldwork was completed by Absolute Archaeology, from the 19th October 21st October 2015, under their site code (AArc 195).

The Project Site

1.4. The Project Site is situated to the SW of Jersey, within the parish of St Brelade, just 400m north of Portelet Bay on the south coast. The development area is located on high ground, at 56m aJD and is defined geologically by Coarse-grained granite of Corbiere type (bedrock). The site is currently occupied by the now derelict Portelet Hotel, which was constructed in the early 20th century. The building is located to the west of the site and originally may have incorporated the private dwelling known as Kalima Hall, which had previously stood on the plot. The remainder of the development area is occupied by parking facilities, landscaped gardens and the property known as Aisling. The site was used by the German military during WWII and, as mentioned above, the grounds preserve structures relating to this phase of use.



- 1.5. The significant Palaeolithic site of La Cotte dé Saint Brélade lies 700m to the west of the development area.
- 1.6. The area to the north of Le Chemin du Portelet is planned to be redeveloped, following the demolition of Portelet Hotel and associated structures. The area marking to the south of Le Chemin du Portelet will host a newly created flower meadow and therefore will not require archaeological assessment.

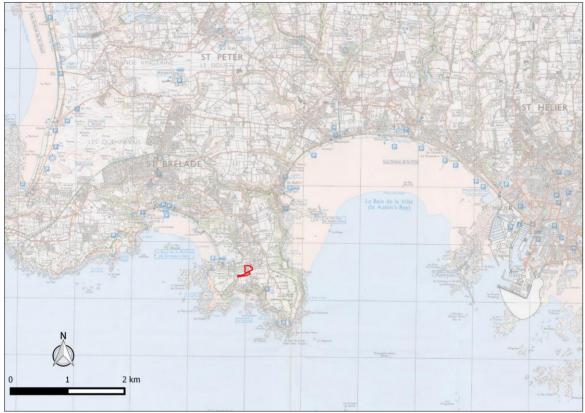


Figure 1 Project Site Location

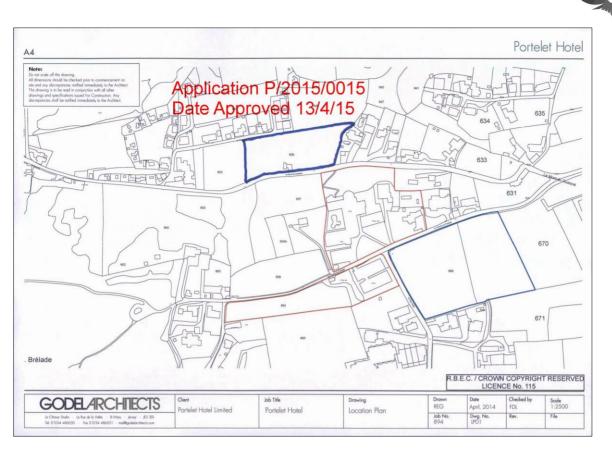


Figure 2 Project Site outlined in red © Godel Architects

2. Methodology

Trench Evaluation

- 2.1. All fieldwork was carried out by Absolute Archaeology, under their specific site code (AArc 195).
- 2.2. The investigation took the form of an archaeological trial trench evaluation, comprising 6 trenches, measuring from 5m 10m (I) x 1.8m (w) covering 4% of the development area. The trenches were focussed on the central and eastern areas of the Project Site, as land to the west will comprise landscaping for gardens and a tennis court. All trenches were mechanically excavated, using a toothless (grading) bucket.
- 2.3. The area to the north of Le Chemin du Portelet was the focus of the trench evaluation, which followed the demolition of the superstructure of Portelet Hotel and associated buildings. Known WWII features will be avoided by the development and any known or previously unidentified historic structures discovered during the trench evaluation were recorded appropriately, with their location



recorded in plan. All results have been reported to the Department of the Environment and to Jersey Heritage in order to inform a suitable mitigation strategy.

2.4. All spoil was monitored for artefacts during the reduction of the trenches.

2.5. The Primary Aims were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should remains be present to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;
- confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;
- determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;
- determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
- prepare an assessment report on the results of the fieldwork;
- relate the archaeological results to their local, county and regional context; and prepare and deposit a site archive with the local museum.
- 2.6. All work was carried out in accordance with the CI*f*A *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (December 2014).

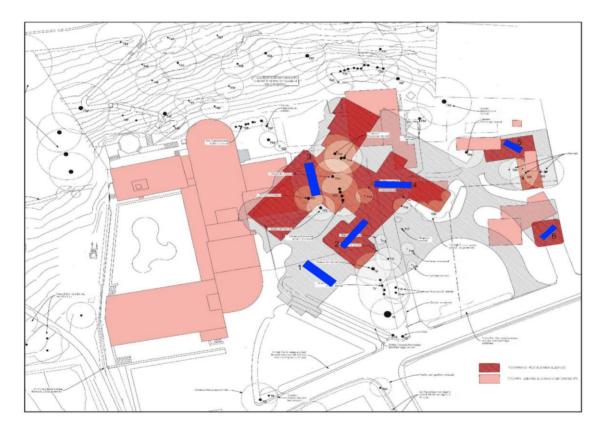
3. Archive

- 3.1. A complete project archive has been prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archived for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990).
- 3.2. The site archive contains all the data collected during the programme of work, including records and has been quantified, ordered, indexed and checked for internal consistency.
- 3.3. The archive has been prepared in accordance with the archive deposition guidelines issued by the Jersey Heritage Trust (2008), and in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation (revised October 2008).
- 3.4. All archive elements will be marked with the appropriate site code and a full index will be prepared prior to deposition.



Reporting

- 3.5. Once approved a digital copy of the report in pdf format will be issued to the States of Jersey Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). Additional data in GIS 'shape' file format may also be submitted as necessary. In addition, three hard copies of the completed report will be submitted to the Historic Buildings Team office within the Planning and Environment Department. A hard and digital copy of the report will also be sent to Jersey Heritage Trust and the Société Jersiase.
- 3.6. The archaeological contractor will also submit a copy of the report to the public OASIS archive.



4. Results

Figure 3 Trench Location Plan © Main Graphic Godel Architects

4.1. Individual context depths and descriptions are given in the tables in Appendix 1. Here follows a summary of individual trench stratigraphy.



- 4.2. Trench One (3.5mx1.7m) was orientated ESE-WNW and revealed a layer of modern hardcore material (100) directly overlying the natural geology (101). It is believed that the topsoil/subsoil was removed prior to the laying of the hardcore.
- 4.3. No archaeological features were identified in Trench One and no finds were recovered from the spoil.



Photo 1 WNW facing view of Trench One (1x2m, 1x1m)

- 4.4. Trench Two (12mx1.7m) was orientated NNE-SSW and revealed a modern make-up layer (200) which measured approximately 100mm in depth. This layer (200) directly overlaid up to 800mm of topsoil (201) which can be described as a loamy sand and, in turn, overlaid the sandy scree subsoil (202). Directly beneath the subsoil (202) lay the natural geology (203).
- 4.5. No archaeological features were identified in Trench Two and no finds were recovered from the spoil.





Photo 2 NNE facing view of Trench Two (1x2m, 1x1m)





Photo 3 WNW facing section of Trench 2 (1x2m, 1x1m)

- 4.6. Trench Three (6mx1.7m) was orientated north-south and revealed an overburden (300) of up to 150mm. This covered a very dark layer with a high organic content with a sandy consistency (301) which overlaid the natural geology (302).
- 4.7. No archaeological features were identified in Trench Three and no finds were recovered from the spoil.



Photo 4 South facing view of Trench 3 (1x2m, 1x1m)



Photo 5 West facing section of Trench 3 (1x400mm, 1x2m)

4.8. Trench Four (10mx1.7m) was orientated WNW-ESE and revealed made ground (400) of up to 500mm in places. This was present throughout the trench and directly overlaid the natural geology (401).



4.9. No archaeological features were identified in Trench Four and no finds were recovered from the spoil.



Photo 6 WNW facing view of Trench 4 (1x2m, 1x1m)



Photo 7 SSW facing section of Trench 4 (1x500mm, 1x2m)



- 4.10. Trench Five (7mx1.7m) was orientated NW-SE and revealed 400mm of topsoil (500). This can be described as a sandy loam and overlaid the natural geology (501).
 - 4.11. No archaeological features were identified in Trench Five and no finds were recovered from the spoil.



Photo 8 NW facing view of Trench 5 (1x2m, 1x1m)





Photo 9 SW facing section of Trench 5 (1x400mm, 1x2m)

- 4.12. Trench Six (5mx1.7m) was orientated NE-SW revealed made ground (600) throughout the trench, measuring up to 150mm in depth. The made ground (600) directly overlaid the topsoil (601), a sandy loam of 500mm depth, which in turn overlaid the subsoil/topsoil mix (602). This measured up to 100mm in depth and directly covered the natural geology (603).
- 4.13. No archaeological features were identified in Trench Six and no finds were recovered from the spoil.



Photo 10 NE facing view of Trench 6 (1x2m, 1x1m)



Photo 11 NW facing section of Trench 6 (1x700mm, 1x2m)



Discussion

4.14. Throughout the archaeological investigation negative results were encountered. It is most probably, with the quantity of made up ground and modern hard-core present, that the Project Site has been significantly disturbed during its previous development and use as a hotel complex.

5. Conclusion

5.1. The results of the archaeological investigation were negative, likely due to original development of the Project Site. However, a lack of residual finds should be noted.



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7. Appendix

Appendix 1 Context Information

Trench 1								
Descripti	on:				Orientation		ESE-WNW	
Machine e	excavated linear	trench	Depth		350mn	n (WNW)		
			Width		1.7m			
			Length		3.5m			
Contexts	100-101				-		1	
Context Number	Туре	Depth/ Height	Width	Length /Diameter	Colour	Finds		Recorded Date
100	Modern Hardcore	300mm	>1.7m	>3.5m	-	-		20.10.2015
101	Natural Geological Horizon	-	>1.7m	>3.5m	-	-		20.10.2015

Trench 2								
Descripti	on:				Orientation NNE - SSW			
Machine	excavated linear t	rench	Depth	1.0m				
			Width	1.7m				
			Length	12m				
Contexts	200-203							
Context Number	Туре	Depth/ Height	Width	Length /Diameter	Colour	Finds	Recorded Date	
200	Modern Make- Up	100mm	>1.7m	>12m	-	-	20.10.15	
201	Layer - Topsoil	800mm	>1.7m	>12m	Very Dark Greyish Brown (10YR 3/2)	-	20.10.15	



202	Layer - Subsoil	100mm	>1.7m	>12m	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6)	-	20.10.2015
203	Natural Geological Horizon	-	>1.7m	>12m	-	-	20.10.2015

Trench 3								
Descripti	on:				Orientation		N-S	
Machine e	excavated linear to	rench			Depth		0.4m	
			Width		1.7m			
					Length		6m	
Contexts	300-302							
Context Number	Туре	Depth/ Height	Width	Length /Diameter	Colour	Finds		Recorded Date
300	Overburden	150mm	>1.7m	>6m	-	-		20.10.2015
301	Organic Layer	350mm	>1.7m	>6m	Black (10YR 2/1)	-		20.10.2015
302	Natural Geological Horizon	-	>1.7m	>6m	-	-		20.10.2015

Trench 4								
Descripti	on:			Orientation		ESE-WNW		
Machine e	excavated line	ear trench	Depth		0.66m (ESE)			
			Width		1.7m			
					Length		10m	
Contexts	400 - 401							
Context	Туре	Depth/	Width	Length	Colour	Finds		Recorded
Number		Height		/Diameter				Date

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400	Made Ground	500mm	>1.7m	>10m	-	-	20.10.2015
401	Natural Geological Horizon	-	>1.7m	>10m	-	-	23.09.2015

Trench 5								
Description:					Orientation NW-SE		E	
Machine e	excavated linear tr	ench	Depth 0.4m					
					Width	Width 1.7m		
					Length	7m		
Contexts 500 - 501								
Context Number	Туре	Depth/ Height	Width	Length /Diameter	Colour	Finds	Recorded Date	
500	Layer – Topsoil	400mm	>1.7m	>7m	Very Dark Greyish Brown (10YR 3/2)	-	19.10.2015	
501	Natural Geological Horizon	-	>1.7m	>7m	-	-	19.10.2015	

Trench 6								
Description:					Orientation		NE-SW	
Machine excavated linear trench					-		0.71m (NE)	
							1.7m	
				Length		5m		
Contexts	600 - 603				-		•	
Context Number	Туре	Depth/ Height	Width	Length /Diameter	Colour	Find	S	Recorded Date
600	Made Ground	150mm	>1.7m	5m	-	-		19.10.2015



601	Layer - Topsoil	500mm	>1.7m	>5m	Very Dark Greyish Brown (10YR 3/2)	-	19.10.2015
602	Mixed Topsoil/Subsoil	100mm	>1.7m	>5m	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6)	-	19.10.2015
603	Natural Geological Horizon	-	>1.7m	>5m	-	-	19.10.2015



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