



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT THE SITE OF  
THE FORMER PONTIN'S HOLIDAY CAMP  
PI mont

Jersey Island

An archaeological assessment

August 2006



MUSEUM OF LONDON

Archaeology Service

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National Grid Reference: 556300 5456500

Project Managers	Derek Seeley Stewart Hoad
Author	Jon Chandler
Graphics	Kenneth Lymer

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**Proposed development at the  
site of the former Pontin's holiday camp,  
Plémont, Jersey Island**

Archaeological assessment

NGR 556300 5456500

*Author* Jon Chandler

*Project Manager* Derek Seeley

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*Finance code* \*\*\*

Date: August 2006

**PROJECT INFORMATION**

MoLAS site code	N/A
MoLAS project no.	INTL/1038
County	N/a
District	N/a
Town	N/a
NGR	556300 5456500
Approximate extent of site in hectares	11 acres
Present land use	Former holiday camp and open field
Planning proposal	Housing development and landscaping
Planning application ref	--
Developer	Plemont Estates Ltd.
MoLAS commission from	BDK Architects

## **SUMMARY (NON-TECHNICAL)**

*BDK Architects on behalf of Plémont Estates Ltd. has commissioned the Museum of London Archaeology Service to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of a former Pontin's holiday camp and open field to the south of the camp. It has been requested in advance of possible redevelopment of the site.*

*The site contains no Sites of Special Interest. The site has a high potential to contain archaeology dated to the prehistoric period. An area of prehistoric flint-manufacture was first identified in the centre of the site in the early 20th century, although its exact location is uncertain. Place-name evidence suggests that there was once a megalith grave named 'Plémont Cromlech' within the site. A number of prehistoric worked flints have been found in the fields immediately to the east of the site. The site has an uncertain but probably low potential to contain previously unrecorded archaeology dated to the Roman and early medieval periods. The site's peripheral location on the Island, above steep cliffs, suggests that it was not a focus of settlement. During the later medieval and post-medieval periods the site was probably used for rough pasture or possibly arable cultivation.*

*The site contains three, possibly four, sections of extant field boundaries, which are first shown in 1795 but which may be of earlier (potentially later medieval) origin. The site also has the potential for remains of footings of a 17th century beacon and possible turf hut in the north-eastern part of the site and footings of the 19th century Plémont Hotel in the north-western part of the site. An extant German World War II mortar position falls within the area to be returned to nature. The site has the potential to contain other World War II German defences.*

*Construction of holiday camp buildings in the 20th century is likely to have damaged, or removed completely, any archaeological remains within the northern half of the site, although there may be localised survival of remains outside the footprints of existing and former buildings. The southern half of the site and the northern, western and possibly eastern edges appear not to have had any substantial ground disturbance in the past, and the potential for survival of archaeological remains within these areas is good.*

*The proposed redevelopment comprises the construction of residential units in four discreet areas, along with general landscaping for gardens, a new road and footpath. Much of the northern part of the site would be returned to open ground. The existing buildings on the site, largely comprising holiday camp buildings in the northern half of the site, would be demolished. Topsoil stripping and subsequent building works, landscaping and services and drainage would damage or remove completely any archaeological remains present.*

*In the light of the archaeological potential of the site it is likely that the Jersey Island Planning and Environment Committee will request further investigation in order to clarify the likely impacts of the development. Although the precise details of any such evaluation will need to be agreed with the Planning and Environment Committee, it is suggested that the most appropriate further strategy would entail archaeological trenching evaluation. The aim of the evaluation would be to assess and define the presence or nature of any archaeological remains within the site. The results of the evaluation would allow the Planning and Environment Committee to formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy (if required). The proposal to remove a protected historic field boundary in order to widen the access road along the eastern side of the site would need to be discussed with the Planning and Environment Committee.*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

MoLAS is grateful for the assistance of Olga Finch of Jersey Museum, John Clarke, Margaret Finlaison and Chris Aubin of the Jersey Archaeological Society, Chris Dunne and Paul Harding of BDK Architects.

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*Note: site outlines may appear differently on some figures owing to distortions in historic maps.*

*Fig 1 Site location*

*Fig 2 Archaeological Features Map*

*Fig 3 Duke of Richmond's Map of the Island of Jersey (1795)*

*Fig 4 Map of Jersey dated to 1817*

*Fig 5 Godfray's Map of the Island of Jersey (1849)*

*Fig 6 Ordnance Survey 2": mile map (1902)*

*Fig 7 Ordnance Survey 1:5000 scale map (1934)*

*Fig 8 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map (1966)*

*Fig 9 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map (1981)*

*Fig 10 BDK Architects plan showing proposals with existing site layout superimposed (Drg no. 1812/8/02/B. Scale 1:500. Dated July 2006)*

*Fig 11 Undated photograph of the Plémont Hotel from Le Maistre F Recollections of Jersey/Jersey en cartes postales anciennes*

*Fig 12 Photograph showing the Jersey Jubilee holiday camp during its construction in 1936 (from Jersey Evening Post Jan 1999)*

*Fig 13 Sketch layout of German WWII defences at Plémont*

*Fig 14 Sketch layout of mortar position (DBA 22)*

*Fig 15 Photograph of mortar stand (DBA 22)*

*Fig 16 Photograph of mortar position (DBA 22)*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site location

The 11-acre site is located at the former Pontin's holiday camp at Plémont, Cueillette De Vinchelez, in the parish of St Ouen, Jersey Island (Ordnance Survey grid reference 556300 5456500). The area of proposed development, hereafter referred to as the 'site', comprises areas of proposed building development, open landscaped areas, and areas to be returned to nature in the northern part of the site. Steep cliffs bound the site to the north and west. A road and open fields lie to the south and east of the site.

## 1.2 Site status

The site contains no Sites of Special Interest, which are designated sites such as known heritage assets recognised as being of particular importance by the Jersey Planning and Environment Committee. It has the potential to contain known archaeological resources and previously unrecorded remains, discussed in this report, which are afforded protection under Island Plan Policy G12. The site also contains the remains of four historic field boundaries that are afforded protection under Island Plan Policy C10. Policies G12 and C10 are discussed in section 2 of this report.

## 1.3 Origin and scope of the report

BDK Architects on behalf of Plémont Estates Ltd. has commissioned the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of a former Pontin's holiday camp and open field to the south of the camp. It has been requested in advance of possible redevelopment of the site (see sections 1.5 and 6) and may be required in relation to the planning process in order that the local authority can formulate appropriate responses in the light of any identified archaeological resource.

The desk-based assessment has been carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001). Under the 'Copyright, Designs and Patents Act' 1988 MoLAS retains the copyright to this document. Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MoLAS, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, more information about the nature of the present buildings, and/or more detailed proposals for redevelopment may require changes to all or parts of the document.

## 1.4 Aims and objectives

The aim of the assessment is to:

- Describe the survival and extent of known or potential archaeological features that may be affected by the proposals;
- Assess the likely impacts arising from the proposals;
- Provide recommendations to further quantify the nature of the archaeological resources or mitigation aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse impacts.

## **1.5 Proposed development summary**

The proposed redevelopment comprises the construction of residential units in four discreet areas, along with general landscaping for gardens, a new road and footpath (see Fig 10). Much of the northern part of the site would be returned to open ground in order to enhance the visual character of the coastline as viewed from the public coastal footpath. The existing buildings on the site, largely comprising holiday camp buildings in the northern half of the site, would be demolished. Section 6 discusses the development proposals in detail along with the likely archaeological implications.

## 2 Methodology and sources consulted

At present there is no database of known archaeological sites and finds for Jersey Island. The Jersey Heritage Trust, based at Jersey Museum, is however responsible for collating information obtained from archaeological investigations, local knowledge, and documentary and cartographic sources. Staff from MoLAS visited Jersey Museum and talked to Olga Finch of the Jersey Heritage Trust, along with John Clarke and Margaret Finlaison, both active members of the Jersey Archaeological Society for many years, regarding the archaeological and historical background of site. John Clarke kindly provided an annotated map showing the location of known sites and finds within a *c* 250m 'study area' around the site.

In addition, the following sources were consulted:

- The Société Jersiaise library, St Helier - historic maps and published sources including archaeological journals;
- Jersey Archive, St Helier - published sources, survey of World War II defences and vertical air photographs dated to 1974;
- Jersey Local Studies Library, St Helier - published sources, and 20th century States of Jersey/Ordnance Survey maps;
- British Library - The States of Jersey/Ordnance Survey maps;
- British Geological Survey - Ordnance Survey Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS) - Channel Islands sheet 2;
- BDK Architects - masterplan of the proposed development, plans of existing site layout and a number of archive newspaper articles of the site as held by the Société Jersiaise library;
- Internet - web-published material including Jersey Heritage Trust website.

MoLAS consulted Roger Hills of the Jersey Island Planning Committee and Chris Aubin, Chairman of the Jersey Archaeological Society, in order to ascertain their opinions on the archaeological potential of the site. Their comments have been considered in this report.

The assessment included a site visit carried out on the 24th of April 2004 in order to determine the topography of the site and existing land use, and to provide further information on areas of possible past ground disturbance and general archaeological potential. Observations made on the site visit have been incorporated into this report.

Fig 2 shows the location of known archaeological sites and finds. These have been allocated a desk-based assessment site reference number (i.e. **DBA 1**), which is listed in the gazetteer (section 7), referred to in the text and shown on Fig 2.

### 3 Planning and legislative framework

A fundamental principle within The Jersey Island Plan 2002 (approved 11 July 2002) is one of sustainability. This aims to ensure that amongst other things, the possibly environmental impact of future development on the Island is assessed with the objective of avoiding or minimising impacts on environmental resources (Section 4.6: Policy G1). 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 law through designation as Sites of Special Interest, but many archaeological sites and areas are not designated and it has been recognised that there is a need for them to be evaluated and protected, as appropriate, through planning policy (Section 4.37). The Island Plan states:

'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.' (Section 4.38)

There is a presumption in favour of 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 the development, through prior excavation and recording or an archaeological watching brief during development) will provide adequate protection.' (Section 4.39)

Policy G12 within the Jersey Island Plan sets out the Planning and Environment Committee's archaeological policy, and is repeated here in full:

'The Planning and Environment Committee will normally require an archaeological evaluation to be carried out for development proposals which may affect archaeological remains.

Development which would adversely affect archaeological remains will normally only be permitted where the Planning and Environment Committee is satisfied that the importance of the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains in question. In such cases the Planning and Environment Committee will require adequate provision to be made for the archaeological evaluation, investigation and recording of sites by use of planning conditions and/or by the use of agreements prior to permission being granted.

For Sites of Special Interest, there will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains and their settings.'

The Island plan recognises the importance of historic field boundaries, which are of early origin, as representing a unique aspect of the character of the Jersey landscape. Policy C10 sets out the policy in respect of historic field boundaries and states:

'The Planning and Environment Committee will assist where possible in the retention, repair and restoration of historic field boundary walls, fosses, banques, and hedgerows. Where a development site contains, or is bounded by historic field boundary walls, fosses, banques, and hedgerows, whatever their condition, every effort should be made to retain and restore them as part of the development proposal. Development proposals which seek to remove these features will not normally be permitted.'

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 4.1 Geology and topography

The geology of the site is coarse-grained granite of St Mary's type, a Late Cadomian Major Intrusion igneous complex. For most of the site, other than its northern and western edges, the granite is capped with Pleistocene and Recent Loess deposits (IGS sheet 2). It was noted on the MoLAS site visit that the soil in the central (and probably northern) part of the site was very thin; in particular immediately south of the existing holiday camp buildings, and in places the underlying granite could be seen through the soil.

### 4.2 Past archaeological investigations

Known sites and finds have been allocated a desk-based assessment reference number (eg **DBA 1**) which is referred to within this section and shown on Fig 2. Section 4 is a gazetteer of known archaeological sites and finds within the 250m 'study area' around the site.

The site has apparently seen no systematic or detailed archaeological investigation in the past, although several site visits by local enthusiasts undertaken in the first half of the last century (in *c* 1914 and *c* 1937) revealed the presence of a prehistoric flint chipping site within the site (**DBA 1** on Fig 2). Consequently, little is known of the possible archaeological resource within the site. The following sections put the area into its full archaeological and historical context and provide an indication of its likely archaeological potential.

### 4.3 Chronological summary

#### 4.3.1 Early Prehistoric (250,000 -4,800 BC)

Prior to the rise in sea level at around 4,000 BC Jersey was not an island but formed a part of the mainland of Northern France, although Jersey would have been cut off during previous interglacials (Johnston 1981, 8). Evidence from two late 19th century/early 20th century excavations of cave sites on the Island, at La Cotte à la Chèvre *c* 1km to the west of the site, and La Cotte de St Brelade on the south side of the Island, and has revealed the earliest traces of occupation of Jersey pre-dating the rise in sea levels. Both sites revealed a stratified sequence of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic deposits, including thirteen Neanderthal teeth and a fragment of child's skull, as well as bones of woolly mammoths and rhinos and *c* 100,000 flint artefacts.

The Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of the Island shows a number of caves in the vicinity of the site, *c* 100m and 750m to the west, *c* 100m to the north and *c* 600 and *c* 1km to the east. Although the caves were not examined as part of the present study, it is possible that they may have been used for shelter from the earliest times.

From *c* 10,000 BC the climate began to warm. Pollen analysis indicates that vegetation in the form of birch trees began to appear on the open Tundra. By *c* 7,500 BC the landscape on Jersey is likely to have been predominantly wooded and populated with a variety of species including oak, hazel, alder and pine (Johnston 1981, 4). The temperate forests sheltered a variety of animals and these would have been exploited during the Mesolithic period (10,000 - 4,800 BC). It has been argued that environmental conditions at this time would have made Jersey particularly

attractive to Mesolithic groups, providing a diverse range of marine and terrestrial resources (Patton quoted in Patton and Finlaison 2001, 181). Features dated to this period, such as the remains of temporary/seasonal hunting camps, are ephemeral and are therefore extremely rare, while the discovery of artefacts is also rare; on Jersey the Mesolithic is represented by only a few unstratified flint assemblages. One possible explanation for the lack of archaeological evidence for this period on Jersey is that both temporary and permanent settlement is likely to have been located along the coastline (in order to exploit predictable sea/coastal resources) and that such settlements now lie underwater, in areas covered by the subsequent rise in sea level.

Fieldwalking (the systematic collection of artefacts from the surface of a ploughed field in order to identify areas of activity) over a number of years by Brian Philips of the Jersey Archaeological Society has revealed scatters of prehistoric worked flint but no apparent concentrations, in the fields immediately the east of (outside) the site **DBA 12-14, 18 and 19**). The significance of these finds is uncertain.

#### **4.3.2 Neolithic Period (4,800-2,850 BC)**

By around 4,000 BC rising sea levels resulted in the separation of Jersey from the mainland of Northern France. The sea level was roughly that of today's extreme low tide (Johnston 1981, 5). The Neolithic is traditionally seen as the time when hunter gathering gave way to farming and the domestication of animals in settled communities, when forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. The earliest Neolithic cultural groups to arrive in Jersey were closely associated with groups living in the Calvados, who in turn probably traced their ancestry eastwards to the Seine valley and further eastwards (Cunliffe 1995, 11). There are a number of important megalithic monuments on the Island but to date little significant evidence of settlement has been uncovered other than at Pinnacle Rock *c* 2km to the south-west of the site and Blanchés Banques *c* 6.4km to the south. Excavations at the Pinnacle site by the Société Jersiaise, between 1930-36, revealed evidence of Neolithic occupation in the form of remains of seven hearths and dumped deposits. Finds at Blanchés Banques include pottery, flint and other stone implements, human skeletal remains, querns and polished stone axes, many of which were produced from exotic stones.

The north-western part of the Island has a number of megalithic passage tombs. These comprise:

- La Hougue Le Bequi, *c* 200 m to the south of the site (**DBA 23**)
  - The site of La Hougue burial chamber, *c* 750m to the south-east of the site;
  - Hougue de Grosnez, *c* 1.2km to the west;
  - Dolmen des Géonnais, *c* 1.2km to the south-east;
  - Dolmen des Monts Grantez, *c* 3km to the south.

In 1870, a Neolithic 'Jersey' type bowl and a polished hand axe were found at 'Plémont Cromlech'. The finds are currently within the Pitt-Rivers Museum in Oxford. This possible megalith grave has not yet been located. It has been suggested this might possibly be the same site as the Le Dolmen de Geonnais discussed above (comment of the Société Jersiaise to the Planning and Environment Committee quoted in a letter to Voisin and Co ref. PP/2001/0028/58 dated July 2002). However, this Dolmen is some distance from Plémont and it is possible that it was a separate

monument, which is no longer extant but which might on topographical grounds and place name evidence alone, conceivably have been located within the site. Megalithic graves are thought to have served as territorial markers and were typically placed on higher ground so that they were highly visible. No above ground evidence of the possible 'Plémont Cromlech' was noted on the MoLAS site visit.

The site contains one known site dated to this period. This is a flint-manufacture site ('chipping floor') identified as early as 1914 when a site visit revealed a number of worked flints 'on the surface as well as in the soil' (Baal 1914, 453). In 1921, '...a great number of sporadic implements some of good finish' were recovered from the site (Baal 1922, 333). Hawkes, writing in 1937, describes the discovery of worked flints from 'the surface and topsoil of the hill immediately behind Plémont Point. They include a quantity of small flakes and blades...numerous conical cores, one fine core-scraper...and a rather larger end-scraper...The other tool type represented is a good fabricator' (Hawkes 1937, Vol II, 189-190). Elsewhere in her book, Hawkes describes the conical core scraper (tool used to clean animal carcasses) found at Plémont as a rare example and the fabricators (rectangular flint bar with signs of rough usage) as a large example (Hawkes 1937, Vol II, 65). Hawkes describes the Plémont flint-chipping site as one of several around the Jersey coast which were probably temporary as they lack evidence of the presence of hearths, pottery or middens (rubbish deposits) suggestive of settlement (*ibid.*, 189).

The small-scale map at the back of Hawkes' book marks the flint-chipping site within the site. Map 1A in Stevens and Stevens book on Jersey place-names (1986, Vol II) marks the flint-chipping area immediately south of the existing holiday camp buildings, in the centre of the site, although the basis for this apparently more accurate placement of the flint-chipping site is not known. Fieldwalking over a number of years by Brian Philips of the Jersey Archaeological Society has revealed scatters of prehistoric worked flint but no apparent concentrations, in the fields immediately the east of (outside) the site **DBA 12-14, 18 and 19**). The significance of these finds is uncertain.

#### **4.3.3 The Chalcolithic Period (2,850 – 2,250 BC)**

The Chalcolithic period is characterised by the first use in northern Europe of metal tools made out of copper, produced by new techniques of smelting, melting and casting along with the change in shape of flint tools to reflect the new copper technology. On Jersey copper artefacts are rare and only two flat axes have been uncovered in Jersey, at Pinnacle Rock and at La Moye (Johnston 1981, 32). Artefacts more typically associated with this period comprise distinctive Bell-beakers, flints including barbed and tangled arrowheads, wrist guards and whetstones. The site and surrounding study area contains no known sites or finds dated to the Chalcolithic period.

#### **4.3.4 Bronze Age (2,250 - 800 BC)**

There are relatively few Bronze Age finds from Jersey. These consist mainly of pottery, worked stone and four metalwork finds. Despite the increasing use of metal, flint still remained the material of everyday tools with a flint working tradition little changed from the Neolithic (Johnston 1981, 36). Between 1930 and 1936, Société Jersiaise excavations at Pinnacle Rock *c* 2km to the south-west of the site recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity (*ibid.*, 87). The sparse finds and lack of evidence of dwellings, but the presence of carbonised beans was thought to suggest that the site

was used as a food store and refuge rather than a settlement site. Other known Bronze Age sites include Les Blanches Banques, in the Quennevais dunes of St Ouen's, in the south-west corner of Jersey, and five burial mounds containing cist burials at Les Platons, Les Hougues de Millais, La Hougue Mauger, Les Cinq Pierres and Hougue de Vinde. The site and surrounding study area contains no known sites or finds dated to the Bronze Age.

#### **4.3.5 Iron Age (800 - 55BC)**

The Iron Age in Europe is characterised by expanding population and worsening climate, necessitating the utilisation of previously marginal or difficult land. Between the 8th and 6th centuries BC (possibly lasting into the 5th century), extensive patterns of exchange can be recognised in the archaeological record, linking Brittany, Normandy, the Channel Islands and Southern Britain together as part of a single zone characterised by the widespread distribution of similar bronze implements and weapons (Cunliffe in Johnston 1986, 57). From the 5th to 2nd century BC it appears that the intensity of cross-Channel contact greatly diminished and at this time Jersey shared the same cultural development parallel with that of Brittany (*ibid.*, 59). By the 1st century, probably as a direct consequence of the creation of the Roman province in Southern France, trade networks re-emerge (in particular the wine trade).

The Iron Age saw the emergence of hillforts, generally believed to have been linked to the possession and utilisation of land. On Jersey and other Channel Islands there are a number of 'promontory forts' that exploited the natural defences in their design. At least four are known on Jersey. Plémont Point *c* 150m to the north of the site has been identified as the possible site of a promontory fort. The narrow neck of land between the peninsular and the site is cut by a defensive bank and ditch, the faint traces of which are were apparently still visible in the 1980s. The presence of the bank and ditch was 'recently surveyed and [their presence] proved by excavation' (Cornwall and Johnston 1984, 31). Unfortunately this work is unpublished and no further information was found in the course of the present assessment. Curiously, the site is not mentioned by Barry Cunliffe, an authority on the Iron Age in Europe who has written several short articles on Jersey (Cunliffe 1995 and Johnston 1986). The reasons for this are not known but might question the validity of the identification of the site as a promontory fort.

Few Iron Age sites have been excavated in Jersey, and as a result the period is not well represented. The most important finds have been pottery and coin hoards from the first century BC, comprising thousands of coins from the Gaulish Coriosolites tribe along with some Durrigian coins, and jewellery. There is limited evidence of Iron Age activity at The Pinnacle *c* 2km to the south-west of the site, in the form of several isolated finds, and from Broad Street and The Parade in St Helier. The site contains no known sites or finds dated to the Iron Age.

#### **4.3.6 Roman Period (55BC - AD400)**

The Channel Islands would have fallen within the control of the Roman Empire and were probably used as staging points in the maritime trade between Gaul, southern Britain and the Mediterranean (Cunliffe 1995, 24). To date no evidence of substantial Roman settlement has been uncovered on Jersey, possibly as navigational hazards and the lack of a deep water harbour may not have made the island the most ideal of the islands as a stopping point for maritime traders (Johnston 1981, 63).

Roman artefacts found on Jersey include pottery and coins as well as a number of small finds such as a gaming piece, a fibula and beads. The presence of various types of pottery from sites such as The Pinnacle, Old Street and The Parade, St Helier, and from St Ouen, indicate a complex network of trade with southern England and the French coast. The discovery of Gallo-Roman deposits including pottery of more than one Roman period, and a coin hoard indicate that a Roman settlement existed within the vicinity of The Parade during this period. It is likely that there was a Roman trading centre here, based on evidence from the discovery of amphora sherds and mid-Gaulish pottery. Further evidence for Roman activity on Jersey can be found at The Pinnacle where excavations in 1950 revealed the presence of a Romano-Celtic temple along with a number of possible outbuildings (Johnston 1981, 50), and a possible Roman farmstead of considerable size in the south-eastern part of the island, in the vicinity of the parish church of St Clement (MoLAS 2003 and 2004). The site and surrounding study area contains no known sites or finds dated to the Roman period.

#### ***4.3.7 Early medieval period (AD400 - 933AD)***

During the 4th century AD, Jersey, like much of the Western Roman Empire, slipped slowly into, what still remains, a Dark Age (Cunliffe 1995, 26). Evidence of the widespread Anglo-Saxon culture, which appeared in north-west Europe following the collapse of the Roman empire, is absent from Brittany and the Channel Islands, while the culture of later Viking raiders and settlers have apparently left little trace other than in place-name evidence (Johnston 1981, 52).

According to documentary sources, in *c* AD470 Riothamus brought 12,000 colonists with him to Brittany, possibly from South Wales and the South-West England (Chadwick quoted in Johnston 1981, 52). This migration is believed to have been part of a larger trend that continued over the next several centuries and which introduced the Celtic language and a distinctive form of Celtic Christianity to the region.

In the 1970s, an excavation on the Ile Agois islet revealed 20-25 stone hut circles and a possible chapel, believed to date to the 9th century AD. The site was interpreted as a small monastic community similar to those on the Northern Isles and Ireland (Johnston 1981, 53).

The peripheral location of the site suggests that it was not a focus of settlement and was probably heathland, possibly used for rough grazing. The site and surrounding study area contains no known sites or finds dated to the early medieval period.

#### ***4.3.8 Later medieval Period (AD933-1485)***

In 933 the Duke of Normandy, William Longsword, took possession of the Channel Islands. Following the Conquest of England in 1066, England, Normandy and the Channel Islands were united under one rule although they were administered separately from London and Caen respectively. The Channel Islands continued to be regarded as part of Normandy, and were subject to Norman Customary Law and local customary rules.

The loss of Normandy to the French King in 1204 marked the start of hostilities between France and Jersey and led to the construction of Gros Nez Castle, located *c* 1.5km to the west of the site, and Mont Orgueil, located on the eastern coast. Normans owning land in the Island had to choose whether to relinquish their land here and remain loyal to the French King or vice versa. Throughout this period, up until AD1567, the Channel Islands were under the Catholic diocese of the Bishop of Coutances and the French church maintained both property and influence in the

islands. In 1341, King Edward III issued a Royal Charter declaring the independence of the Channel Islands and in 1483, as a result of constant attack by the French King Edward IV obtained a Papal Bull (edict) of Neutrality for the islands.

Feudalism and the seigniorial system flourished in this period, in which tenants paid rent to the seigneur and tithes to the church (Hunt 1998, 18). The Island's parochial system also developed at this time (Patton and Finlaison 2001, 190). The site is located in the northern part of the ancient parish of St Ouen. The parish had at least three manors, Vinchelez de Haut and Vinchelez de Bas, located c 1.2km to the south-east, and St Ouen's, located c 3.8km to the south-east (Ashworth 1993, 57). The site probably fell within one of the Vinchelez' manors, a family name which is first recorded in AD1156 (Ashworth 1993, 61). Its peripheral location within the manor and later parish suggests that it was not a focus of settlement and was probably heathland, possibly used for rough grazing. It is possible that some of the field boundaries shown on the earliest map consulted, dated to 1795 (Fig 3 - see below), were set out at this time. Several of the field boundaries are still extant (**DBA 3, 5, 7** and possibly **4**).

#### **4.3.9 Post-medieval period (AD1485 - present)**

Stevens and Stevens Place-names of Jersey indicates that the field occupied by the existing car park in the eastern part of the site as *Le Bequier*, or 'beacon' (**DBA 2**). There numerous references to beacons in historical sources and were clearly important to the Island defence from at least the Late 16th century up to the early 19th century. In 1678-9 there is a reference to beacons (des Besquies) being placed at high points in each parish and in various bays (Stevens and Stevens 1986, Vol II, 83). The nature of the beacons is not known, although a reference in 1685 to them being in disrepair (*ibid.*, 83), might suggest that they were not ephemeral features. There is also a reference to 'maisons de biate' - rough huts of turf for men tending the beacons. No above ground remains of any features associated with the beacon or possible turf hut were noted on the MoLAS site visit, although it is possible that below ground traces survive.

There is a lack of documentary evidence for land use on Jersey prior to the late 18th century, by which time over 80% of the Island had been enclosed (Hibbs in Johnston 1986, 216). The earliest map consulted is the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition map of 1795, which is more commonly referred to as Duke of Richmond's Map. The map is small-scale but shows detail such as roads, field boundaries, individual buildings and wooded areas (Fig 3). The map shows the site as several enclosed fields of rough grass, with arable in the south-eastern corner of the site. The map shows no buildings within the site or its immediately vicinity, the closest built up areas being the village of Portinfer to the south and a homestead at La Val Bachelier to the south-west. Several of the field boundaries shown within the site on the 1795 map appear to be extant. Their origin is uncertain and may potentially be of later medieval date. They comprise:

- Two stretches of bank along the eastern boundary of the site (**DBA 3** and **5**). The southern end of one bank is broken by a field entrance flanked by two standing granite blocks;
- A partly extant stretch of bank or wall, c 1.5m high, in the centre of the site (**DBA 4**). The bank/wall is overgrown with grass and possibly has material dumped up against it. The southern 80% of this boundary has

been removed. This bank is discussed further below.

- A bank with a dry stone retaining wall along the southern border of the site (**DBA 7**). The bank is c 3m high on its south side (down to road level) and c 1.5m high on its north side. While the eastern section of the wall/bank follows the line of the field boundary marked on the 1795 map, the western section is not shown here and appears to be a later extension.

A small-scale map of Jersey dated to 1817 (Fig 4) shows roads, general topographic detail and a small selection of buildings. The accuracy of the map is questionable as the road layout is poor when compared to earlier or later maps. The map shows a square structure marked 'Plémont By [?battery] & Watch House' apparently within the site and 'Old Guard House' to the east, although the positioning of these structures probably cannot be taken literally. The former structure is probably the same as that shown on Godfray's map of 1849 (see below), which is partly extant (**DBA 10**) and located c 100m to the north of the site.

Godfray's Map of the Island of Jersey, dated to 1849 (Fig 5), is a small-scale map that shows individual buildings and roads. The map shows no buildings within the site. A small square structure, which is still extant (**DBA 9**) is shown c 50m to the north-west (outside) of the site, and a very large rectangular structure to the north of this, which is still extant (**DBA 10**). The map marks 'Guard House' at this location, although it is not clear to which building this refers. Both structures are probably of military origin and both appear to have been reused by the Germans in the Second World War.

The 'Plémont Hotel' was once located in the north-western corner of the site (Fig 11). The hotel is first mentioned in the Kelly's Postal Directory for 1874, when John Steen owned it. The hotel closed for a period around 1882 but by 1896 visitors were again staying at the hotel (Jersey Evening Post 6 Jan 1999). Kelly's Directories indicates that Elizabeth Beauchamp owned the hotel from at least 1903-35, possibly earlier, as her name first appears in the rate list of Vinchelez, St Ouen, in 1900 (notes provided by BDK Architects).

The OS 2" mile map of 1902 (Fig 6) is small-scale and not detailed, but shows individual buildings other than the built-up area of St Helier, which is hatched. The map shows a road leading to two non-extant buildings marked 'Hotel' in the western part of the site (**DBA 6** and **21**). These are almost certainly the same buildings as those shown in more detail on the OS 1:5000 scale map of 1934 and the more northern of these buildings is the Plémont Hotel described above (Fig 7 - see below). The road leading to these buildings approximately follows the line of the existing road.

The OS 1:5000 scale map of 1934 (Fig 7) is the first detailed map of the area. It shows the Plémont Hotel in the north-western part of the site (**DBA 6**). The hotel comprises a large rectangular building with a small extension on its western corner. A long rectangular building of unknown function lies to the south. The map shows a rectangular building and garden/yard in the western/central part of the site (**DBA 21**), which is currently occupied by a modern bungalow with the same property boundary. The general layout of the site, its road and boundaries appear to have remained largely unchanged up to the present day.

In 1935, the 'Jubilee Holiday Camp Hotel' was built in the northern third of the site (on the site of the existing Pontin's buildings), adjacent to the Plémont Hotel (Fig 12). A newspaper article dated to 1936 (Sunny Jersey 30 May 1936) describes it as having

a stone-built main building (with dining and dance halls, sports and rest rooms, café and library) and bungalows with verandas, with accommodation for 250 guests. In July 1937, a fire destroyed 20 of the chalets, and a second fire in September of that year caused considerable damage to the main building (Holmes undated, 37).

In June 1940 the Island was occupied by the Germans without resistance, up until close to the end of the War in 1945. During this period, the Germans established an elaborate system of fortifications across the Island (Cruickshank 1975, 178), Hitler apparently obsessed with its defence (Ginns and Bryans 1975, 1). Many of these Island defences are still extant. Plémont was a defensive strongpoint manned by four sergeants and thirty men. It was in place by 1942 and included a number of gun and flamethrower positions, an observation post, a 60cm and 40cm search light and quarters, apparently reusing an older 18th century fortification (**DBA 10**) and a mortar position (**DBA 22**). The David Maindonald Research Collection of German fortifications in Jersey, as held by the Jersey Archive, comprises a collection of photographs and sketch plans of the then-extant defences, carried out by a local enthusiast, and include a survey of the defences at Plémont (ref. L/C/48/A/2, L/C/48/A/7, L/C/48/A/10). The sketch plan of the overall layout of the defences (Fig 13) appears to indicate that there were a number of defences at Plémont. The plan is not accurate enough to be able to place these features within any certainty in relation to the site, other than a mortar position, which is still extant in the north-eastern part of the site, in the area to be returned to nature (**DBA 22**). The feature, which comprises a mortar stand and bunker, was photographed and surveyed and plan produced as part of the David Maindonald project (ref. L/C/48/A/10 reproduced here as Figs 14-16). It currently has a recent breezeblock construction built on top of it, and was apparently used as an incinerator (Paul Harding pers. comm.).

An annotated map in Ginns and Bryans' *German fortifications in Jersey* (1975, 93-94: not reproduced) shows a 'Direction Finding and Signalling Position (Reinforced field type - army) apparently within the site, but again the scale of the map is such that it is not possible to place the feature with any accuracy, although the position was probably located on high ground in order to be maximise visibility. The position is not included in the survey by David Maindonald, although the reasons for this are not known. No above ground traces of any defensive positions were noted on the MoLAS site visit.

Ordnance Survey 1:31,680 scale map of 1943 (not reproduced) is a small-scale map and not detailed. The map appears to show the same buildings as the 1934 map but does not show the new Jubilee Holiday Camp, and this is probably an error of omission or possibly a result of the Germans demolishing some or all of the wooden structures during the occupation (Jersey Evening Post 6 Jan 1999).

Following the end of the war, Stanley Parkin, who had bought the site from a man on the mainland in 1942, rebuilt the holiday camp on a large scale with enough accommodation to hold 500 guests. The camp opened in 1946 and later guests included Gracie Fields and Vera Lynn (Jersey Evening Post 6 Jan 1999). In 1948, the Plémont Hotel (**DBA 6**) was destroyed in a fire. At that time it had been used as a store and hostel for the Jubilee Holiday Camp (Holmes undated, 38-39).

The 1960s saw major developments in the holiday camp industry. In 1961, Pontin's acquired the Plémont camp from Stanley Parkin for £375,000. The site was one of 16 new camps (the remainder were located on the mainland) acquired as part of the expansion of the business in order to rival Butlins holiday camps ([www.butlinsmemories.com](http://www.butlinsmemories.com)). The OS 1960 map (not reproduced) and the States of

Jersey 1:2500 scale map of 1966 (Fig 8) show that the holiday camp's building layout was very similar layout to the existing Pontin's holiday camp. Curiously, the map does not show the existing partly extant field boundary in the centre of the site (**DBA 4**), which appears on earlier maps and on the 1981 OS map (Fig 9). It is not known whether this was an error of omission or whether the field boundary was removed and then replaced.

In the late 1960s or early 1970s, Pontin's considerably redeveloped the site, replacing the wooden chalets with the classical 'Hi-Di-Hi' chalets. The business continued to flourish in the 1970s, despite the decline of its main rival Butlins. The States of Jersey 1:2500 scale map of 1981 (Fig 9) shows the site as it appears to today, with the newly developed Pontin's holiday camp. The holiday camp buildings follow the earlier Jubilee holiday camp layout very closely.

By 1998 the site was named was named 'Plémont Bay Holiday Village' and catered for up to 438 guests plus 60 staff beds. In October 2000 Pontin's pulled out of the Island following a general decline in the holiday camp business and the camp closed ([pontins\\_jersey.tripod.com/pontins/id2.html](http://pontins_jersey.tripod.com/pontins/id2.html)). The camp is currently vacant apart from the manager's office.

## 5 Archaeological potential

### 5.1 Factors determining archaeological potential

#### 5.1.1 *Natural geology*

The depth of drift geology (loess) appears to vary across the site. In the northern half of the site the soils are very thin and the granite bedrock visible in places. The depth of subsoil is probably deeper in the southern half of the site, as the ground level slopes gently downwards to the south, and it is anticipated that there has been a movement of soil down the slope over time through natural processes.

#### 5.1.2 *Past impacts*

Approximately half of the site is covered with buildings set on typically *c* 0.3m-thick concrete slab foundations. Considering the likely depth of soil on the northern half of the site (see above), it is likely that construction of these buildings, and the earlier holiday camp buildings (located in the same part of the site) has completely removed any archaeological remains within the footprint of each building. Any archaeological remains within the footprint of the swimming pool will have been removed. The extent of ground disturbance in the areas between buildings and the car park is less certain, but it is possible that construction activities across these parts of the site in general will have damaged, if not removed, any archaeological deposits.

The southern half of the site, along with the existing open areas in the western and northern edges of the site, appear from historic maps examined never to have been developed. The survival of any archaeological remains in these areas is potentially good.

#### 5.1.3 *Depth of archaeological deposit*

The natural geology is granite. It is unlikely that any archaeological features earlier than 19th or 20th century date will have been cut into the solid geology. The potential depth of archaeological deposit would match the depth of overlying drift geology, which, as state above, is thin in the northern half of the site and potentially deeper (depth not currently known) in the southern half of the site. Any archaeological deposits would be located immediately beneath the topsoil and within, or at the base of, the subsoil.

### 5.2 Archaeological potential

#### 5.2.1 *Introduction*

The nature of possible archaeological survival in the area of the proposed development is summarised here, taking into account the nature of the natural geology, the level and nature of later disturbance and truncation and the nature of archaeological deposits and features known from adjacent sites.

#### 5.2.2 *Prehistoric*

The site has an uncertain but possibly high potential to contain archaeology dated to the prehistoric period. In the first half of the 20th century, a flint tool manufacture site was identified within the site (**DBA 1**). The exact location is uncertain but may have

been located in the central part of the site, which is currently open grass and has never been developed and where the soils are thin. A number of worked flints have been recovered from the fields immediately to the east of (outside) the site. Place-name evidence suggests that there was once a megalith grave named 'Plémont Cromlech' in the area, and based on natural topography, this may conceivably have been located within the site. This is based on conjecture and no above ground evidence of the megalith was noted on the site visit.

### **5.2.3 Roman**

The site has an uncertain but probably low potential to contain archaeology dated to the Roman period. The surrounding study area contains no known sites or finds dated to this period. The site's peripheral location on the Island, above steep cliffs, suggests that it was not a focus of settlement.

### **5.2.4 Early medieval**

The site has an uncertain but probably low potential to contain archaeology dated to the early medieval period. The surrounding study area contains no known sites or finds dated to this period. The site's peripheral location on the Island, above steep cliffs, suggests that it was not a focus of settlement.

### **5.2.5 Later medieval**

This report has identified three, possibly four (**DBA 3, 5, 7** and possibly **4**) sections of extant field boundaries, which are possibly (although this is by no means certain) of later medieval origin. They are shown on the earliest map consulted dated to 1795 and survive as banks or dry stone walls. Other than these boundaries, the site has a low potential to contain previously unrecorded archaeology dated to the later medieval period. The site was located at the edge of the parish, and its peripheral location suggests that it was not a focus for settlement, and in all likelihood was heathland, possibly used for rough pasture.

### **5.2.6 Post-medieval-modern**

The following known sites have been identified within the site boundary:

- The possible below ground remains of footings of a 17th century beacon and possible turf hut, in the north-eastern part of the site (**DBA 2**). Evidence of the features is derived solely from field name evidence. The field falls within an area of proposed gardens/landscaping.
- The possible below ground remains of footings of the Plémont Hotel in the north-western corner of the site (**DBA 6**). The hotel is first mentioned in 1874 and extant until 1948 when it was destroyed by fire. The site of the hotel falls within an area of proposed gardens/landscaping and possibly within the footprint of proposed residential building.
- An extant German World War II mortar position, which has previously been surveyed and photographed, in the north-eastern part of the site, in the area to be returned to nature (**DBA 22**). The MoLAS site visit noted that the feature was covered by a breezeblock structure. It was previously used as an incinerator and consequently is badly damaged.

The site might possibly contain the below ground remains of other German defences discussed above, although the location of these features within the site is not known

(consequently they have not been assigned a DBA reference number and are not shown on Fig 2). It is likely that these features were at least set on a concrete slab, but may have been set within a more elaborate defensive structure. No above ground evidence of any defences other than the mortar position were noted on the MoLAS site visit. Section 6 below discusses the impact (if any) of the development proposals upon these known sites.

## **6 Impact of proposals**

### **6.1 Introduction**

BDK Architects provided MoLAS with a plan of the proposed development superimposed on the existing site layout (Drg no. 1812/8/02/B. July 2006, reproduced as ). As no detailed engineering drawings have yet been produced, this section provides a general indication of the likely archaeological implications of the development proposals.

The development proposals comprise the following main elements:

- Demolition of the existing holiday camp buildings in the northern half of the site;
- Reinstatement of much of the northern part of the site to open ground;
- Construction of residential units at four locations;
- Widening of the existing road leading to the site along its eastern side and the construction of a new road across the site;
- Landscaping and construction of service and drainage trenches.

### **6.2 Demolition of the existing holiday camp buildings**

Due to the nature of the underlying geology - thin soils over solid granite - it is likely that construction of the existing holiday camp buildings and structures (including the swimming pool) will have removed any archaeological remains within the footprint of these constructions and there is therefore unlikely to be an archaeological impact within these areas, although it is possible that there is a localised survival of archaeological remains outside the footprints of the existing (and former) buildings.

The breezeblock incinerator attached to World War II mortar position in the north-eastern corner of the area of the site to be reinstated (**DBA 22**) would be removed, although the mortar bunker would be left in tact. Demolition of the breezeblock structure would need to be carried out with care to avoid further damage to this feature.

### **6.3 Reinstatement of the northern third of the site to open ground**

It is proposed to reinstate much of the northern part of the site to open ground. Following demolition of existing structures, this area will be returned to nature. There will be no hard landscaping, although topsoil may be brought into this area to support the growth of the natural environment. If this was carried out with care and with minimal ground disturbance that might be caused by heavy vehicles crossing this area, it is unlikely to constitute an archaeological impact.

### **6.4 Site preparation**

As discussed above, the northern half of the site has seen considerable ground disturbance in the past. Where there has been no previous substantial ground disturbance (ie the southern half of the site and possibly also the car park area), site preparation such as topsoil removal and landscaping would constitute an archaeological impact. Topsoil stripping in the central part of the site, where the soils

are thin, is likely to reach bedrock, while removal of topsoil in the southern half of the site would expose any archaeological remains present beneath the topsoil, which are then damaged by subsequent movement of vehicles and plant involved in construction activities (i.e. through rutting and compaction). Topsoil stripping without archaeological supervision could result in overstripping, which would also have an impact upon any archaeological remains present.

Topsoil stripping would have an impact upon two known archaeological sites identified by this assessment. These comprise a prehistoric flint tool manufacture site identified in the first half of the 19th century (**DBA 1**), and the site of a 17th century beacon and possible turf hut (**DBA 2**). In addition, topsoil stripping would have an impact upon the conjectured site of a non-extant megalithic grave and possible World War II defensive features (no above ground remains of either of these features was noted on the site visit), along with any previously unrecorded archaeological remains that may be present.

### **6.5 Construction of residential units**

It is anticipated that the proposed residential units at four locations within the site would have 0.9m deep (maximum depth) strip foundations. In the central and northern parts of the site, where the soil is thin, any archaeological remains will have been removed by the initial topsoil strip and the construction of the residential units would not constitute an additional impact.

In the southern third of the site, where soils is probably deeper, construction of the proposed residential units may therefore constitute an archaeological impact additional to the initial topsoil strip. Any archaeological remains would be removed within the footprint of each foundation to a maximum depth of ground disturbance (ie *c* 0.9m below ground level).

### **6.6 Construction of service and drainage trenches**

It is anticipated that the proposed service trenches would have a typical depth of 0.45m below ground level. The depth of the drainage trenches was not known at the time of writing. The impact of the construction of the service and drainage trenches would be similar to that of the strip foundations discussed above (ie dependant on the depth of soil overlying the solid geology), other than the maximum depth of ground disturbance, which would be *c* 0.45m for the services, and an as yet unknown depth for the drainage trenches.

### **6.7 Widening of the existing site access road**

Widening of the existing access road as part of the development proposals would entail the removal of an existing historic field boundary (**DBA 3**). The field boundary is first shown on the earliest map consulted, dated to 1795, but may be of earlier date and potentially of later medieval date. Such field boundaries are afforded some protection under Policy C10 of the Jersey Island Plan (2002).

## 7 Conclusions and recommendations

The site contains no Sites of Special Interest. The site has a high potential to contain archaeology dated to the prehistoric period. An area of prehistoric flint-manufacture was first identified in the centre of the site in the early 20th century, although its exact location is uncertain. Place-name evidence suggests that there was once a megalith grave named 'Plémont Cromlech' within the site. A number of prehistoric worked flints have been found in the fields immediately to the east of the site.

The site has an uncertain but probably low potential to contain previously unrecorded archaeology dated to the Roman and early medieval periods. The site's peripheral location on the Island, above steep cliffs, suggests that it was not a focus of settlement. During the later medieval and post-medieval periods the site was probably used for rough pasture or possibly arable cultivation.

The site contains three, possibly four, sections of extant field boundaries, which are first shown in 1795 but which may be of earlier (potentially later medieval) origin. The site also has the potential for remains of footings of a 17th century beacon and possible turf hut in the north-eastern part of the site and footings of the 19th century Plémont Hotel in the north-western part of the site. An extant German World War II mortar position falls within the area to be returned to nature. The site has the potential to contain possible below ground remains associated with World War II German defences.

Construction of holiday camp buildings in the 20th century is likely to have damaged, or removed completely, any archaeological remains within the northern half of the site, although there may be localised survival of remains outside the footprints of existing and former buildings. The southern half of the site and the northern, western and possibly eastern edges appear not to have had any substantial ground disturbance in the past, and the potential for survival of archaeological remains within these areas is good.

The proposed redevelopment comprises the construction of residential units in four discreet areas, along with general landscaping for gardens, a new road and footpath. Much of the northern part of the site would be returned to open ground. The existing buildings on the site, largely comprising holiday camp buildings in the northern half of the site, would be demolished. Topsoil stripping and subsequent building works, landscaping and services and drainage would damage or remove completely any archaeological remains present.

In the light of the archaeological potential of the site it is likely that the Jersey Island Planning and Environment Committee will request further investigation in order to clarify the likely impacts of the development. Although the precise details of any such evaluation will need to be agreed with the Planning and Environment Committee, it is suggested that the most appropriate further strategy would entail archaeological trenching evaluation by an appropriate (IFA registered) archaeological organisation. The aim of the evaluation would be to assess and define the presence or nature of any archaeological remains within the site.

The results of the evaluation would allow the Planning and Environment Committee to formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy. This might comprise preservation *in situ* in the unlikely event that nationally important remains were identified, targeted archaeological excavation and recording of archaeological remains that were not

worthy of preservation *in situ*, an archaeological watching brief prior to/during construction of remains of lesser significance, or no further work. The proposal to remove a protected historic field boundary in order to widen the access road along the eastern side of the site would need to be discussed with the Planning and Environment Committee.

## 8 Archaeological Gazetteer (250m study area)

The list below represents a gazetteer of archaeological excavations and observations in the 250m-study area around the site. The study area is intended to put the site into its archaeological context and should be read in conjunction with section 3 and Fig 2.

DBA no.	Location	Description
1	Within site	Flint chipping site first identified in c 1914. The exact location of the site within the site is uncertain. A number of flints were recovered from this area at that time and following further site investigation in 1937, again the exact location within the site is uncertain.
2	Within site	Probable site of post-medieval beacon and turf hut for person maintaining beacon. Identified from field name evidence ( <i>Le Bequier</i> or 'The Beacon'). Beacons are known as early as the late 16th century up to the early 19th century. There is a record of beacons being erected around the Island in the 17th century, at high points around the coastline. The MoLAS site visit noted no above ground evidence for the site of a beacon or turf hut. It is possible that footings of these structures survive below ground.
3	Within site	Extant historic field boundary bank first shown on earliest map consulted dated to 1795. The bank survives up to c 1.5m high. The bank is broken at its southern end by field entrance formed by two upright dressed granite blocks.
4	Within site	Partly extant possible historic field boundary wall or bank first shown on earliest map consulted dated to 1795. The bank survives up to c 1.5m high and is overgrown with grass. It possibly has material dumped up against it. Most of this boundary (the southern 80%) is no longer extant. The bank is broken at its northern end by field entrance formed by two upright dressed granite blocks. The boundary is shown on all maps other than the States of Jersey 1966 map (it is shown again in 1981). It is not known whether this was an error of omission or whether the field boundary was removed and then replaced.
5	Within site	Extant historic field boundary bank first shown on earliest map consulted dated to 1795. The bank survives up to c 1m high, although there is a drop of c 5m down to one field on its eastern side.
6	Within site	Site of Plémont hotel (no longer extant). The hotel is first mentioned in 1874 and is first shown on the OS map of 1902. It was destroyed in a fire in 1948. This area is currently a level area of rough grass with an overgrown bank down to the road level. The exact location of the hotel is uncertain. No above ground remains were noted on the site visit.
7	Within site	Extant bank, c 3m down to road on south side, c 1.5m high on north side. Overgrown. Dry stone retaining wall on south side of bank. Possible historic field boundary first shown on earliest map consulted dated to 1795.
8	Within site	Extant bank, c 3m down to road on south side, c 1.5m high on north side. Overgrown. The eastern half of this field boundary is first shown on the OS map of 1934. The entire bank is first shown on the States of Jersey map of 1981.
9	Within study area outside the site	Extant stone defensive structure of possible 18th century date.
10	Within study area outside the site	Extant World War II German defensive structure in the form of a 40cm and 60cm searchlight battery and quarters.
11	Within study area outside the site	Extant World War II German concrete bunker/defensive structure on north side of coastal path.

12	Within study area outside the site	Prehistoric worked flint found during fieldwalking within the last ten years by Brian Philips of the Jersey Archaeological Society.
13	Within study area outside the site	Prehistoric worked flint found during fieldwalking within the last ten years by Brian Philips of the Jersey Archaeological Society.
14	Within study area outside the site	Prehistoric worked flint found during fieldwalking within the last ten years by Brian Philips of the Jersey Archaeological Society. This area has recently been used as a dumping ground.
15	Within study area outside the site	Possible Iron Age promontory fort. A ditch and bank is recorded at the neck of the promontory although there is apparently no record of this investigation.
16	<b>Within site</b>	Extant hut apparently built in 1945.
17	<b>Within site</b>	Low bank noted on site visit. Probable remains of former field boundary. The section of the bank away from the roadside is first shown on the OS map of 1934. The roadside bank is first shown on the States of Jersey map of 1981.
18	Within study area outside the site	Prehistoric worked flint found during fieldwalking within the last ten years by Brian Philips of the Jersey Archaeological Society.
19	Within study area outside the site	Prehistoric worked flint found during fieldwalking within the last ten years by Brian Philips of the Jersey Archaeological Society.
20	Within study area outside the site	Site of rectangular building first shown in 1934. No longer extant.
21	<b>Within site</b>	Site of rectangular building first shown in 1934. The site is currently occupied by a modern bungalow.
22	<b>Within site</b>	Site of World War II German mortar position, comprising a mortar stand and bunker. The David Maindonald Research Collection of German fortifications in Jersey, as held by the Jersey Archive shows a photograph of the bunker to the west of the tennis court (ref. L/C/48/A/10). The collection also includes a photograph of the mortar stand and a sketch plan of the mortar position. The bunker is currently covered with a breeze-block construction and was used as an incinerator.
23	Within study area outside the site	La Hougue Le Bequi. Megalithic passage tomb.

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Ordnance Survey Institute of Geological Sciences - Channel Islands Sheet 2

### **Architects drawings**

BDK Design Associates. Plémont Holiday Village. Proposed and Existing Site Plan. Drg No. 1812/8/02/B. July 2006.



Fig 1 Site location



Fig 3 Duke of Richmond's Map of the Island of Jersey (1795)

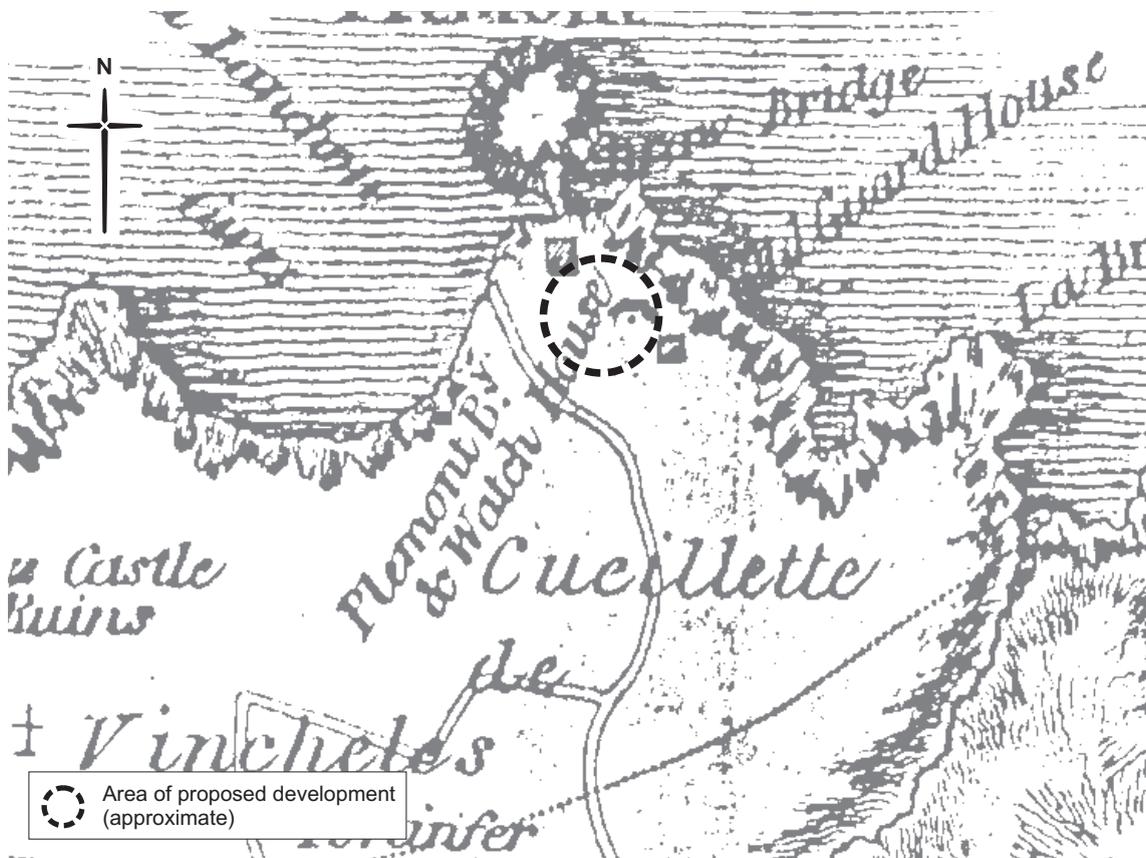


Fig 4 Map of Jersey dated to 1817

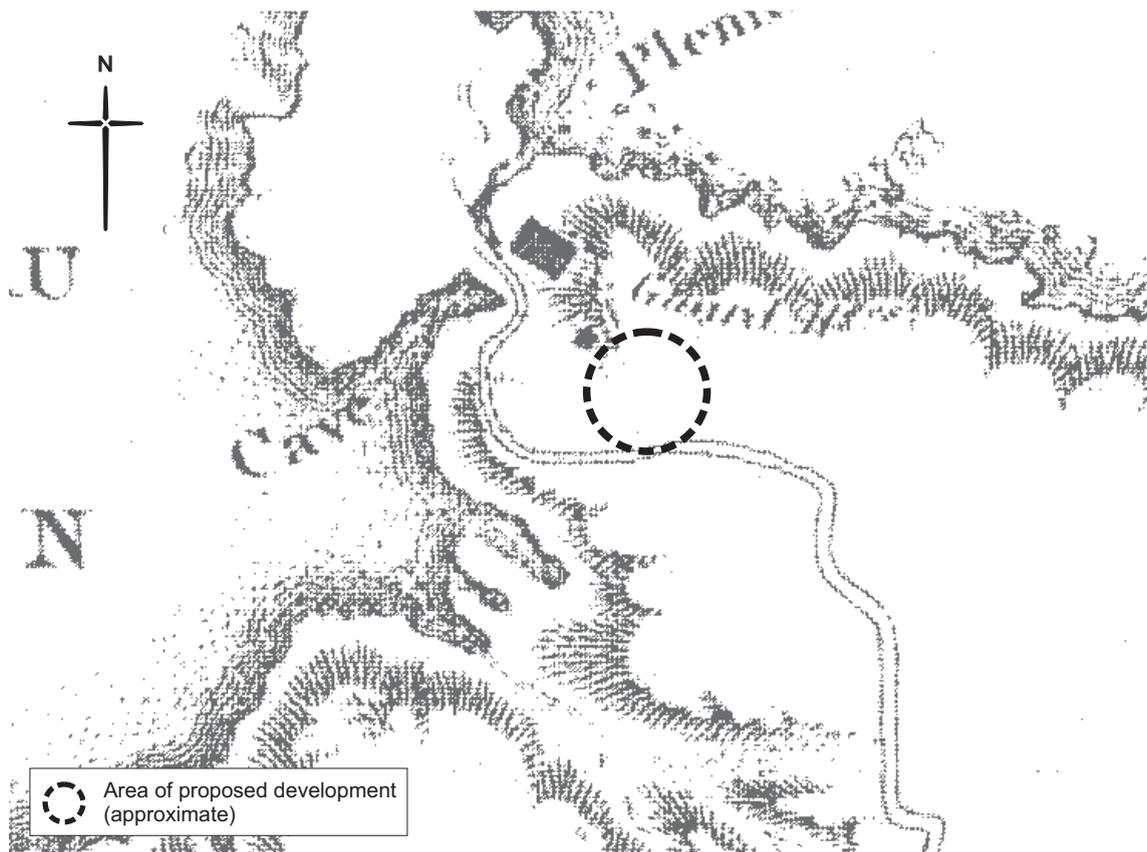


Fig 5 Godfray's Map of the Island of Jersey (1849)

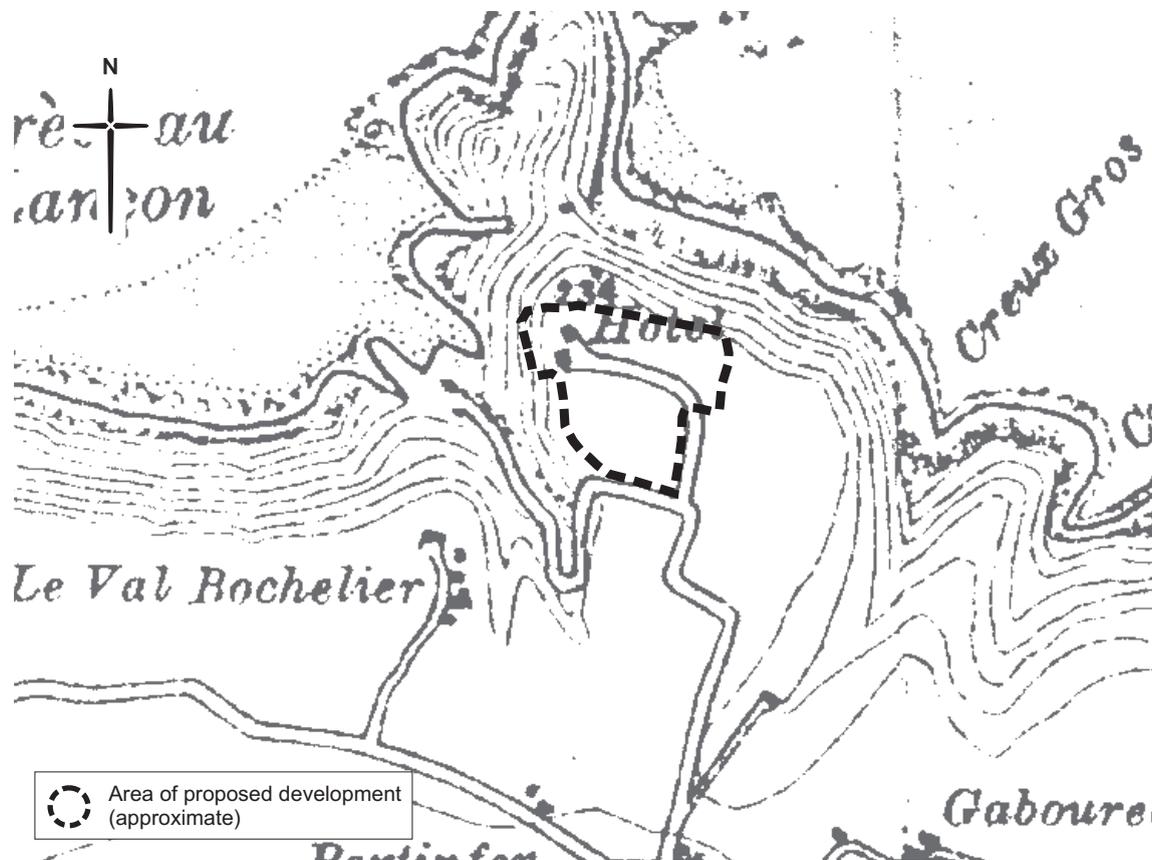


Fig 6 Ordnance Survey 2" mile map (1902)

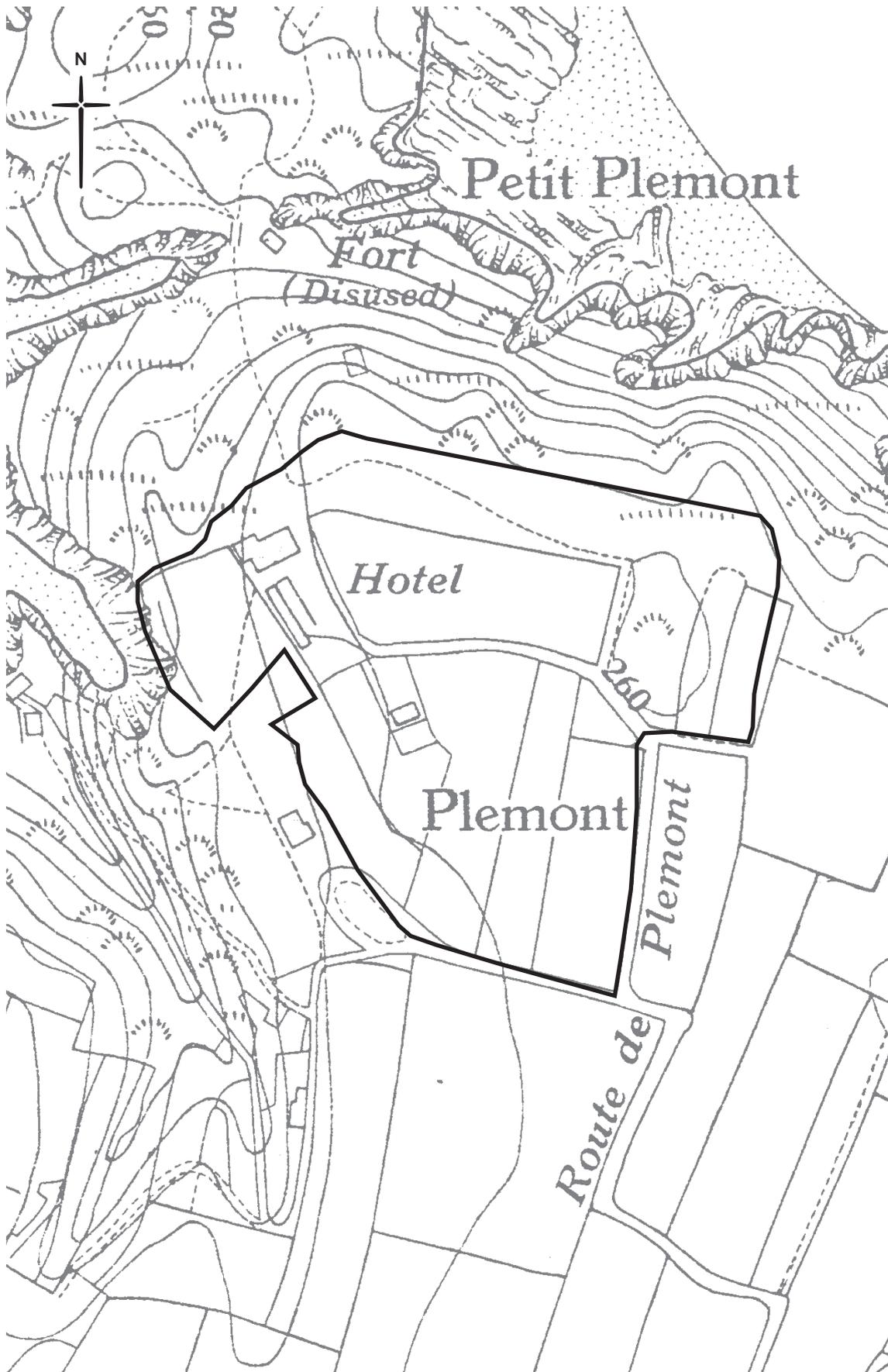


Fig 7 Ordnance Survey 1:5000 scale map (1934)

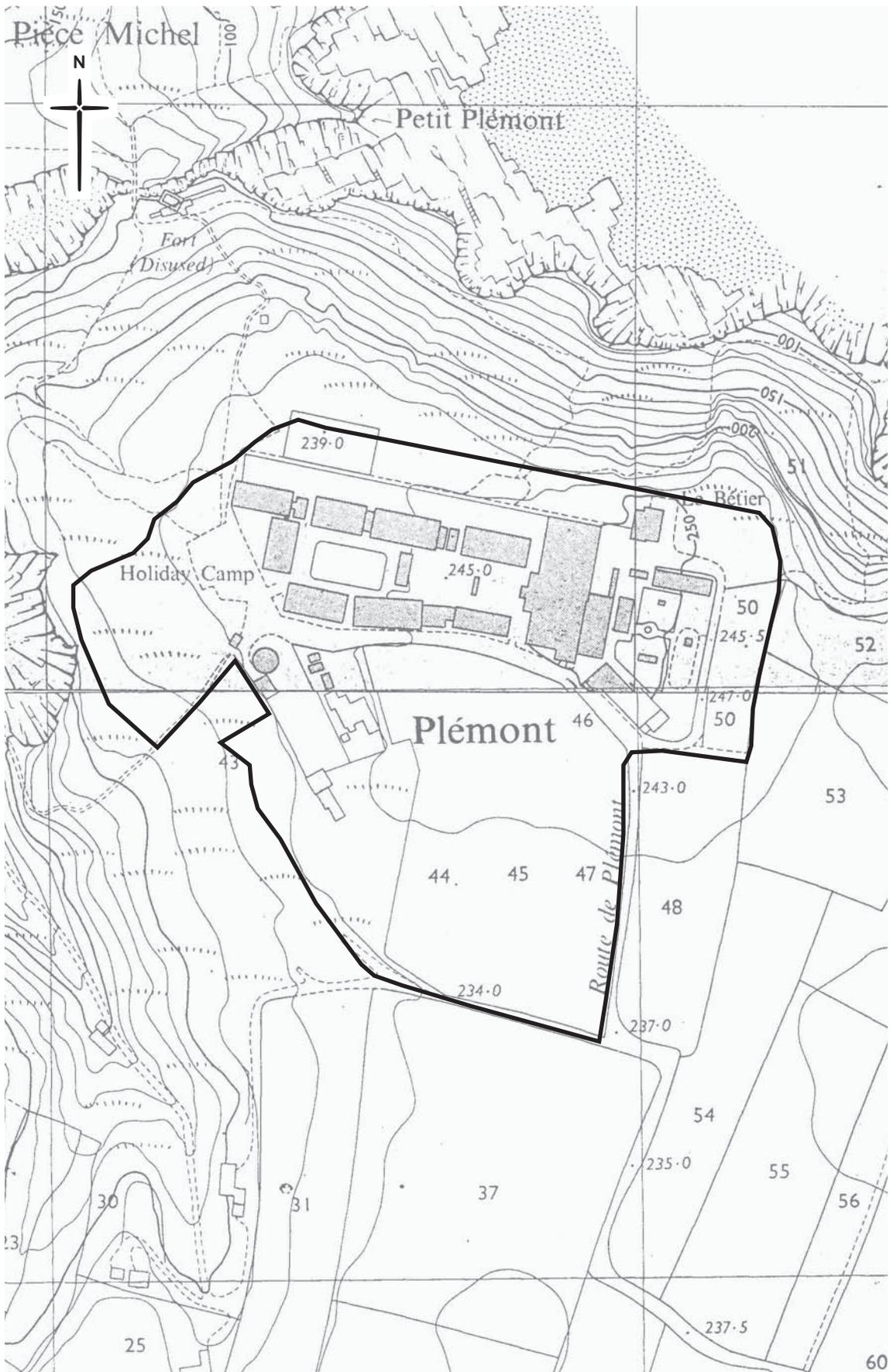


Fig 8 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map (1966)

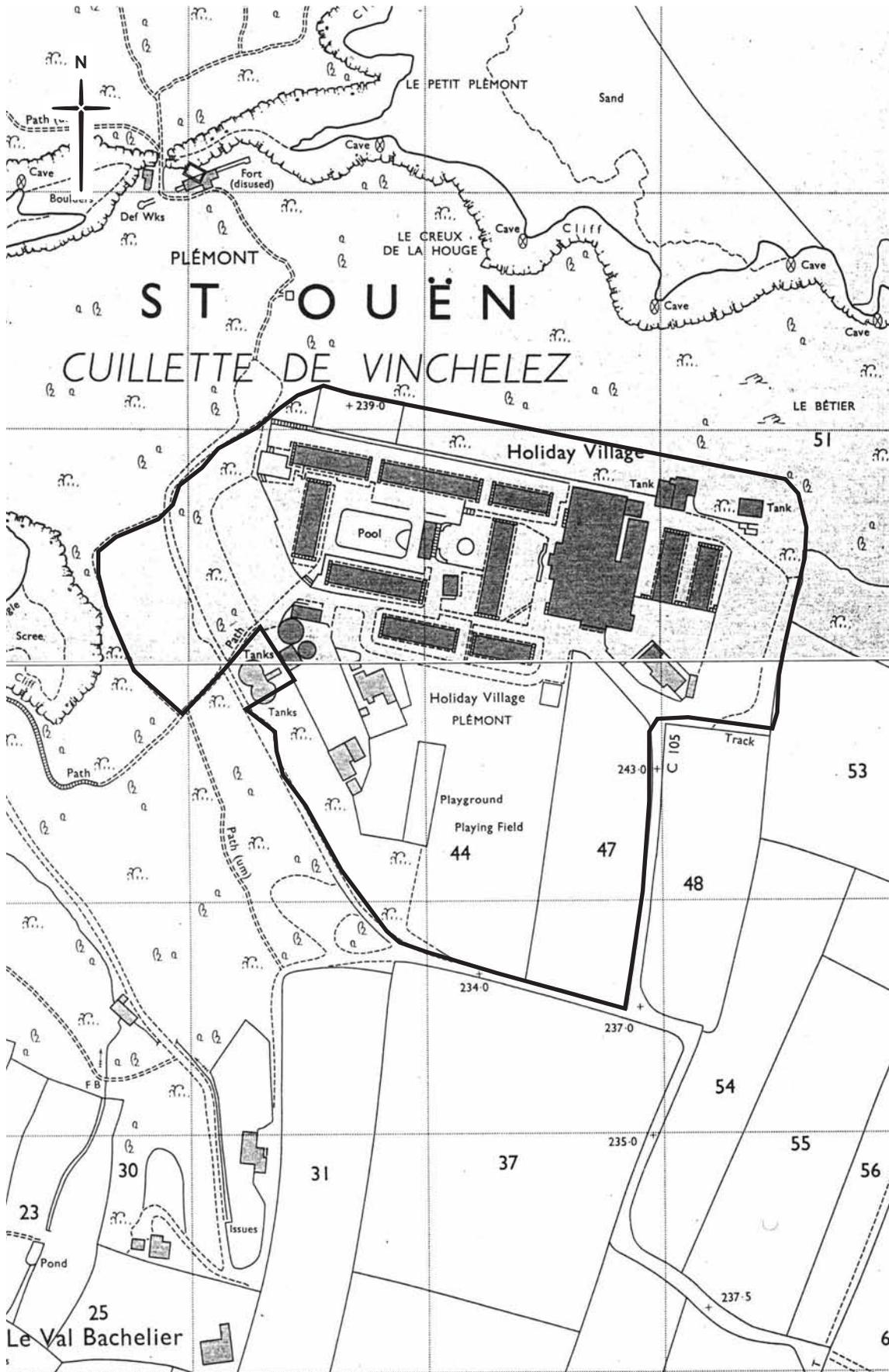


Fig 9 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map (1981)

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 This drawing must be read in conjunction with all other drawings, details and specifications issued by the Architect, Structural Engineer and other Consultants or approved specialists. Discrepancies between any other drawings, details and/or specifications must be referred to the Architect for verification at least 7 days prior to commencement of the work. It is the Contractor's responsibility to ensure all work is carried out in accordance with all statutory requirements and to the approval of the Building Control Officer. All roof and structural timbers are to be vacuum preservative treated by approved methods before delivery to site. All roof decking or external plywood to be W.B.P. bonded external grade. All materials to comply with the latest British Standards Specification or have an Agreement Certificate. The Contractor is responsible for all setting out of the works. Use written dimensions only, do not scale off drawings. All dimensions and setting out must be checked on site.

REVISIONS



Fig. 10 - BDK Architects 73no. Unit Self Catering Site Plan



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PROJECT / LOCATION		DRAWING	
PLEMONT PARK SELF CATERING		PLANS PROPOSED & EXISTING	
CLIENT	DRAWN	CHECKED	
PLEMONT ESTATES LTD.	MDW / SB		
DATE	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER	
JANUARY 2008	1:500	1856/8/02 (render)	



Fig 11 Undated photograph of the Plémont Hotel from Le Maistre F  
*Recollections of Jersey/Jersey en cartes postales anciennes*



Fig 12 Photograph showing the Jersey Jubilee holiday camp during its construction  
in 1936 (from Jersey Evening Post Jan 1999)

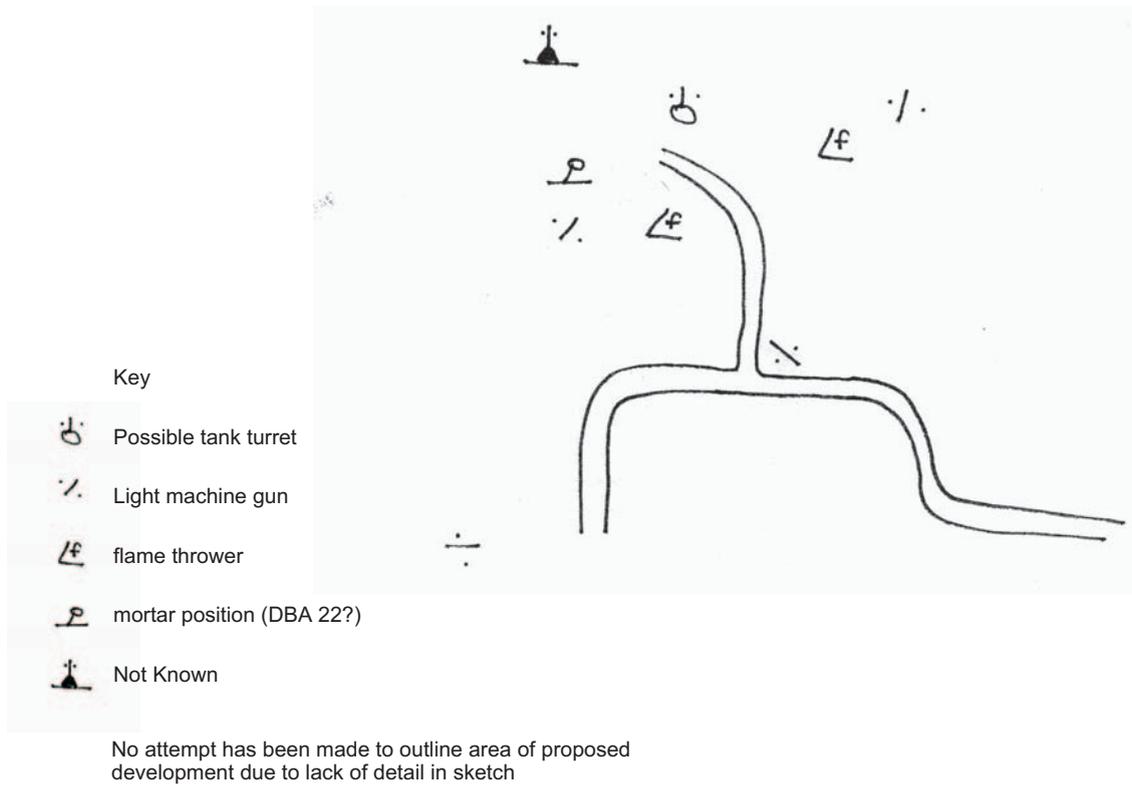


Fig 13 Strongpoint Plemont: sketch plan of German WWII defences (Jersey Archive L/C/48/A/10)

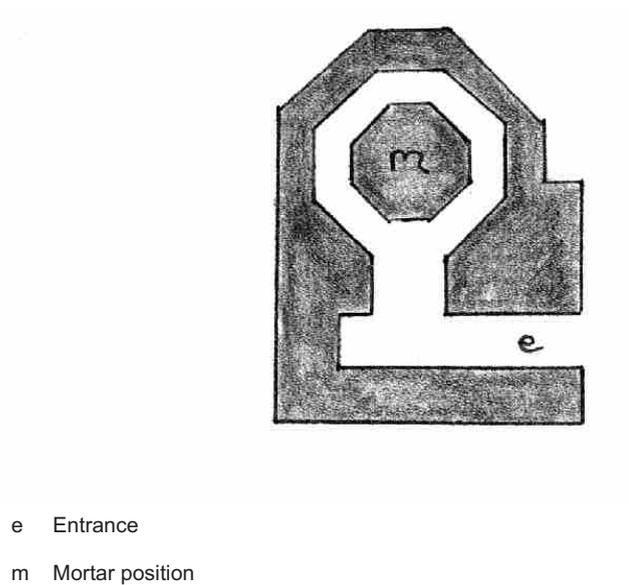


Fig 14 Plan of mortar position (DBA 22) (Jersey Archive reference: L/C/48/A/10)



Fig 15 Photograph of mortar stand (DBA 22) (Jersey Archive L/C/48/A/10)



Fig 16 Photograph of mortar bunker (DBA 22) (Jersey Archive reference: L/C/48/A/10)