

Jersey Heritage Trust

The Barge Aground Conservation Statement



November 2005

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1 Introduction

The Jersey Heritage Trust prepared this conservation statement for the Barge Aground in consultation with the Conservation Advisory Group in October/November 2005. Special thanks also go to those people who shared their memories of the Barge Aground.

The primary purpose of the statement is to draw together readily available existing information, to set down a chronology for the site, an overview of the key surviving elements, a statement of significance, the identification of major conservation issues and a set of outline policies. It also identifies key gaps in our knowledge of the site and the issues affecting it. The conservation statement is subject to further review and refinement.

2 Brief history of the site

- George Lionel Cox purchased the site of the Barge Aground in three transactions: 1) the land in the middle of the site was acquired on 11th December 1926 from Leonard Thomas Snell; 2) the land on the North was acquired on 16th June 1934 from John Davies; 3) the land furthest South was acquired on 22nd September 1934 from Angèle Marie Josephine Rault. (Public Registry 1028:524-7).
- The Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935 (surveyed in 1934) shows the site of the Barge Aground without buildings (see appendix A.i).
- In the 1930s, the dunes west of the Five Mile Road were dotted with wooden beach chalets.
- Lionel Cox commissioned the building of the Barge Aground (also known as 'Seagull') circa 1935. It is not known who designed the boat-shaped building but it was built by Mark Amy Limited.
- Lionel Cox travelled all over the world and acquired many antiques and curios – some of which were used to furnish the Barge Aground. He returned to England just before the German Occupation.
- The Barge Aground was requisitioned by the German occupying forces in 1941 and used as a canteen by Machine Gun Battalion 16. The building was painted with camouflage (see appendix B.i, ii & iii). Many of the contents were looted and shipped to Germany.
- After the war, Lionel Cox returned to the Barge Aground and the building was restored as a beach chalet (see appendix B.iv, v & vi).
- George Lionel Cox left the property to The Scout Association in his will on part of three bequests of land on 12th September 1955 (Public Registry 1028:524-7) (Will and Testament of George Lionel Cox 30th August 1955 - Jersey Archive ref: D/Y/B1/31/64)
- The Barge Aground was leased to Mr William Chalmers Kerr until 1971. Mr Kerr was a research psychologist from Glasgow University who specialised in speech disorders. The barge was used as a clinic with patients visiting from around the world.
- The site was used in the 1970s and 1980s by the Scouting Association as a base for camping activities – mainly as additional sleeping accommodation when the Island played host to large scout camps in the summer. The walled garden was used as a safe area for the younger cub scouts to set up their tents. The building was also used to entertain visiting guests such as the Chief Scout Sir William Gladstone in 1978.
- The Scouting Association moved its headquarters from St Helier to Clarkson Hall, erected within the garden of the Barge Aground in 1981. The Clarkson Hall building was relocated from the Jersey Gas Company's premises in Oxford Road.

- The site played host to a fundraising pop concert organized each summer by the Scout Fellowship in the late 1980s / early 1990s.
- The Scout Association sold the property to the Public of the Island on 21st March 1997 although it continued to use the site until 2001 (Public Registry 1028:524-7).
- An application to demolish the boundary walls and sheds and to form naturally planted banks was approved in January 2004 (Planning Application ref: P/2003/0828)

3 Overview of the key surviving elements

The key elements of the Barge Aground are:

- a boat-shaped building called the 'Seagull'
- a paved platform around the building with steps down to the beach and garden
- the landscaped gardens

The building is boat-shaped, single storey. It is constructed of concrete block-work with a plain cement render. There is a raised band that runs around the building above the window heads. The name 'SEAGULL' is in raised lettering at the front of the building on both sides.

The seaside elevation has a central doorway (now boarded over) flanked by 2 pairs of long windows (now boarded over). There are also 2 portholes to the rear of the building and a single porthole to the front.

The landside elevation has a central doorway with a pair of multi-pane glazed metal doors, flanked by 2 pairs of squat windows with shutters. There are also 2 portholes to the rear of the building and a single porthole to the front.

The interior of the building has a large central living area / lounge. There are original 1930s 2-pane metal windows and a pair of multi-pane glazed metal doors on the landside; modern PVCu windows and a boarded up doorway on the seaside. There is hardwood parquet flooring in a herringbone pattern. The walls are lined with simple panelling of painted timber frames and large fibreboard insets. The ceiling is of similar construction with exposed beams.

Two later 20th century rooms have been built within the north end of the lounge area, forming an access corridor the rear of the building. Within the curved back of the building is a kitchen and bathroom, each with 2 portholes and plain rendered walls.

At the south end of the lounge area are 2 modern doors leading through to the former bedrooms – now one large space but formerly divided into 2. Each bedroom has a single porthole and there are remnants of panelled walls. The ceiling is similarly panelled.

The 'Seagull' sits on a raised paved platform bordered by dwarf rendered walls. The concrete paving is patterned with large grey slabs and smaller green slabs. There is a long flight of concrete steps to the lower seaside garden and a short flight of fantail steps to the garden.

To the front and rear of the 'Seagull' are the remnants of the former landscaped gardens with overgrown rockeries and concrete garden borders. There is also a concrete paved pathway that curves through the garden from the steps to the parking area by the Five Mile Road. The original boundary walls to the site have been demolished (see appendix B.vii).

Photographic and documentary evidence shows that notable features of the 1935 building that have been lost include:

- external timber window and door shutters with stripy decoration
- metal windows and a pair of metal doors on the seaside
- a companionway staircase at the north end of the lounge area
- dividing walls between the bedrooms and the kitchen and bathroom
- interior light fittings on the ceiling beams
- metal balcony railings around the rooftop
- a seagull emblem from the prow
- a mast/flagpole
- a rudder from the rear of the building
- painted zigzag decoration on the raised band.

4 Statement of significance

4.1 Archaeological significance

There is no evidence of archaeological significance other than the remains of the landscaped gardens. However, it should be noted that the site is within St Ouen's Bay – many parts of which preserve a prehistoric landscape beneath the sands. Evidence has also been recorded of a submerged Neolithic forest and coastal peat deposits on the foreshore.

4.2 Historical and architectural significance

The Barge Aground is the single surviving example of the beach chalets that once lined St Ouen's Bay and is illustrative of the inter-war fashion for building places of fun and relaxation (apart from the numerous beach chalets that were erected in the 1920s and 1930s, both Plemont Bay Holiday Village and Portelet Bay Holiday Village opened during this period).

The architectural integrity of the building survives close to its original form and physical context. The design of the Barge Aground is playful and quirky but also reflects some elements of the modernist style of architecture that arrived in Jersey in the 1930s.

4.3 Ecological and landscape significance

The area formerly surrounded by a wall has been altered from its original state as part of the species rich coastal strip over the years. Most of the garden was bulldozed by the Scouts Association to provide a flat area. Although no detailed survey of the natural history value of the site has ever been made, and there are no records of any rare or threatened plants within the area, the rest of the coastal strip in that area is very valuable, supporting a variety of rare plants and a high diversity of invertebrate species (St Ouen's Bay Planning Framework (SOBPF)).

Part of the justification for allocating Environment department funds to the removal of the wall was that the area within the wall has a high potential to become in time as

valuable as the rest of the coastal strip. Any plans to make, “restore” or “improve” a garden or plant non-native species in the area would contradict these aims.

A further justification for removing the wall was that the landscape of the Bay would be improved, and it is essential that no changes be made which would adversely affect this improvement. There are plans to plant some groups of tamarisk on the north side at the request of the neighbour, but any other planting should be of native species only and only with the agreement of the Environment department.

Any proposals for some form of garden for the building, or any “restoration” of the remaining rockery, should not detract from the open and natural state and should be subject to consultation with the Environment Department.

4.4 Cultural significance

A prominent use of the Barge Aground during its 70-year history has been as a place of fun and relaxation – as a beach chalet by its original owner, as a canteen by the German occupying forces, and as an events location for the Scouts Association. This is due largely to its beachside location in a relatively sparsely populated area of the Island, and to the eccentric design of the building.

5 Identification of major conservation issues

The following is an assessment of the way in which the significance of the Barge Aground could be vulnerable.

- Care must be taken to ensure that the significance of the Barge Aground is not eroded through neglect. The building is in an exposed coastal location and an ill-maintained structure will be subject to water ingress and salt laden deposits leading to damp conditions and damage from insect and fungal infestations as well as intrusive plant growth.
- Without proper maintenance and repair of the Barge Aground there will be physical damage to the fabric and thereby to the significance of the building.
- A potential problem is a lack of continuing and long-term interest in the Barge Aground and the subsequent reduction in resources to properly maintain it in years to come – especially if appropriate and successful new uses cannot be found for the site.
- Care must be taken to ensure that the significance of the Barge Aground is not eroded through inappropriate repairs and alterations. The use of inappropriate materials or methods of alteration and repair will be damaging to the character of the building and will contribute to further decline in the integrity of the historic fabric and structure. Good quality works are required that do not damage the integrity or durability of the historic fabric.
- A condition survey is needed to identify the range of problems throughout the building e.g. whether there is water ingress through walls, roofs and windows.
- The significance of the site is potentially vulnerable to legislative and regulatory requirements that may be applied if a new use is found for it e.g. compliance with building byelaws or provision for people with special needs.

- Care must be taken to ensure the preservation and enhancement of the landscape setting of the building in St Ouen's Bay, and of the natural habitats surrounding it.
- There is a potential conflict between different types of significance at the site, for example the need to protect habitats against the reinstatement of any part of the garden.

6 Statutory and policy framework

6.1 International Conventions

Since 1987, the States of Jersey has been a signatory to the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe 1985 (Granada Convention). The Convention places broad obligations on member states to introduce legislative, policy and other measures to protect the architectural heritage. The States is also a signatory to the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992, (Valletta Convention) which imposes similar obligations in respect of the archaeological heritage.

6.2 The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended)

Planning permission will be required for change of use and for any works classed as development.

6.3 The Jersey Island Plan, 2002

The Jersey Island Plan, approved by the States in July 2002, contains policies specifically intended to offer protection for registered buildings. Of particular relevance is Policy G13 that makes a presumption in favour of the preservation of the architectural and historic character and integrity of registered buildings and places. Policy G12 makes provisions relating to the preservation, safeguarding and recording of archaeological remains. Policy TR3 presumes in favour of proposals for the development of new, or extensions to existing, tourism and cultural attractions, providing certain criteria are satisfied.

The Plan notes that the Barge Aground lies within the 'Green Zone' (C5). This is defined as 'areas of countryside identified as having an intact character and comprising an important range of environmental features needing a high level of protection', such as the St Ouen's Bay coastal plain (JIP 2002 5.39). As such the area merits a high level of protection with a general presumption against all forms of new development for whatever purpose.

Policy C7 of the JIP states that 'the planning policies set out in the St Ouen's Bay Planning Framework are adopted by the Planning and Environment Committee for the purposes of development control and integrated management within the area'.

Para 5.3.1 of the SOBPF notes that 'in St Ouen's Bay it is important to maintain the integrity and quality of its natural and cultural assets. There is a real danger of fragmentation and isolation of habitats'.

Among the nature conservation priorities are the enhancement and protection of the coastal strip. The demolition of the wall around the Barge Aground was carried out in line with this priority and any proposals for the Barge Aground must be weighed against this gain.

6.4 Supplementary planning guidance

The Barge Aground is included in the 'Register of Buildings and Sites of Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Importance in Jersey' as a Building of Local Interest (ref:OU0160).

The Interim Policies for the Conservation of Historic Buildings were adopted by the Planning & Environment Committee in 1998 and will continue to provide clarification on matters relating to the built heritage until it is replaced by new Committee guidance. Interim Policy HB6 and HB7 are of particular relevance.

HB6 states: 'There is a presumption in favour of the preservation of registered buildings; therefore permission will not normally be granted for the total demolition of a registered building, or for:

- partial demolition, except for the removal of later additions which are of no architectural or historical interest, and their removal would not harm, or would improve, the appearance of the building or its setting; or
- the external alteration, or extension, of a registered building, if it would adversely affect its architectural or historical interest, character or setting except to the extent that it is necessary to keep a functional building in sufficiently beneficial use to justify its upkeep'.

HB7 states: 'There is a presumption in favour of the preservation of the architectural and historical character and integrity of registered buildings; therefore permission will not be granted for works which would adversely affect that character'.

6.5 The Building Bye Laws (Jersey), 2004

Work at the Barge Aground will have to comply with the Building Bye-laws.

6.6 Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law, 2000

Work to and use of the Barge Aground must be compatible with the provisions of the Wildlife Law. This Law makes provision for the protection of specified wild animals, birds and plants and their habitats and empowers the Environment and Public Services Committee to grant licences in respect of activities that would otherwise be prohibited.

6.7 Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989

Methods of repair work and the safety of staff and visitors will be subject to Health and Safety Legislation. It is a matter for property owners and those managing sites to ensure that relevant health and safety requirements are satisfied, under the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989.

6.8 Other relevant guidance

The States of Jersey and the Jersey Heritage Trust are obliged to work within Jersey law, approved local planning policy and published advice. Any works proposed for the Barge Aground will have to comply with statutory and policy regulations outlined above.

Best current practice from other jurisdictions also provides valuable guidance. The 'British Standard Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings BS7913:1998' is a valuable standard in that it sets out general conservation principles relating to historic buildings as well as providing definitions of terminology (see Appendix E).

7 Conservation policies

7.1 Conservation philosophy

Potential new uses for the Barge Aground makes some change inevitable but any changes must always be subject to the constraint that the significance of the site must not be materially damaged.

7.2 Policy for recording and mitigation strategies

When any work is proposed to maintain, repair or alter the Barge Aground, the Jersey Heritage Trust will:

- carry out a full and detailed record in drawings and photographs sufficient to show the nature of the area affected with an assessment of the impact on the historic fabric and the ecology;
- draw up a brief in advance of any physical investigation or excavation in accordance with the Trust's archaeological protocol (see Appendix D) and an ecological mitigation strategy to be agreed with the Environment Department;
- obtain Planning permission and Building Bye Law permission to undertake the works;
- carry out the work in accordance with the brief and any conditions attached to the above permissions;
- make a full record of the work in progress and deposit the detailed written, drawn and photographic records at the Jersey Archive, followed by appropriate publication.

7.3 Policy for maintenance and repair

The priority for the Jersey Heritage Trust is to maintain the physical fabric of the Barge Aground to ensure its future survival by using materials and construction methods appropriate to the site. Consideration should also be given to correcting past 'mistakes' that are damaging to the significance of the building, such as the PVCu windows.

In order to achieve this, the Trust will:

- carry out a quinquennial condition survey of the site;
- draw up an annual programme of works together with a phased maintenance schedule;
- use contractors and specialists with appropriate experience of building conservation work to achieve the best possible craftsmanship and selection of materials;

- carry out repairs under competent supervision and regular inspection including an archaeological watching brief if required.

7.4 Policy for reconstruction and alteration

- consideration will be given to appropriate new uses for the Barge Aground to ensure that it continues to play a role in Jersey society whilst maintaining its character and significance
- reconstruction work may be justified where it is desirable for the maintenance of the structure and where it completes a damaged element; the work must be carried out harmoniously with the original whilst being, upon close inspection, distinguishable from it
- reconstruction work can only be carried out where there is evidence of the historic form of the structure through a detailed study of the building and its archaeology - reconstruction work should stop where conjecture begins
- consideration will be given to improving visitor interpretation and facilities at the Barge Aground if this does not involve the loss of historic fabric or damage to the character and significance of the site; any new work should be easily identifiable and of the highest quality
- all reconstruction work and alterations must adhere to the principle of 'reversibility'
- consideration will be given to improving access (physical and intellectual) to the site for all people, including those with special needs
- consideration will be given to security provision at the Barge Aground to ensure that the significance of the site is not damaged through vandalism or other intrusive activities

7.5 Policy for service provision

There is already some service provision at the Barge Aground including electricity, water and toilets. The Jersey Heritage Trust will ensure that:

- any additional services are to be installed with a minimal loss of fabric, in routes where they are accessible for future maintenance / renewal work, and with minimal damage and disturbance to the natural habitats;
- cables and pipes are surface mounted except where they can be laid within modern floor structures or in other accessible voids or ducts;
- any sub-surface trenching for services, drains or landscaping must be carried out in accordance with the Trust's archaeological protocol (see Appendix D)
- the survival of historic fabric and below ground archaeology will take precedence over the installation of services.

7.6 Policy for interpretation

Consideration should be given to the dissemination of knowledge about the Barge Aground, such as the production of a multi-lingual guidebook, resource material for educational visits and a programme of events that complement the Barge Aground and contribute to the understanding of its history.

8 Summary of proposed additional research and analysis

A condition survey to identify the range of problems at the Barge Aground.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
Implement a quinquennial condition survey of the site.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
Draw up an annual programme of works together with a phased maintenance schedule.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust
An agreed ecological mitigation strategy.	To be undertaken by the Jersey Heritage Trust with advice from the Environment Department

9 Implementation and review

- The Jersey Heritage Trust has undertaken to produce a conservation statement for the Barge Aground according to current best practice (as set out in the English Heritage guidance 'Informed Conservation' 2001).
- In order to consult with other interested parties with relevant knowledge, the Jersey Heritage Trust has set up a Conservation Advisory Group to comment on and contribute knowledge to the structure and content of the conservation statement, and thereafter to monitor proposals for change, to ensure upstream consultation with relevant bodies on change, and to advise the JHT on matters relating to the conservation of the Barge Aground.
- The Conservation Advisory Group comprises representatives from the National Trust, the Société Jersiaise, the Channel Islands Occupation Society, an officer of the Planning Department, an officer of the Environment Department, and the project team from the Jersey Heritage Trust.
- The Jersey Heritage Trust Board of Trustees will formally adopt the conservation statement for the Barge Aground.
- The conservation statement will be regularly reviewed and refined every 3 years.

10 Sources and references

States of Jersey Environment Department - statement on ecological significance.

Statutory and policy framework references:

- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3.X.1985)
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta, 16.I.1992)
- The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended)
- The Building Bye Laws (Jersey), 2004.
- The Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law, 2000.
- The Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989.
- The Jersey Island Plan, 2002.
- The St Ouen's Bay Planning Framework, 1999.
- The Interim Policies for the Conservation of Historic Buildings, 1998 (States of Jersey Planning and Building Services Department)
- British Standard Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913:1998)

Jersey Heritage Trust (Jersey Archive):

- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935. Sheet 5, West of the Island: St Ouen's Bay, St Ouen, St Peter, St Brelade (ref: D/Z/L/8/7)
- BKS Survey Map of Jersey, 1958
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981. Map of St Ouen, including Les Laveurs and La Crabière, number 3/22 (ref: L/F/70/A/159)
- Photograph of the Barge Aground (unknown date) (ref: L/D/36)

Jersey Heritage Trust (other sources):

- Protocol for Archaeological Work, 2005

Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive:

- Photograph of German Machine Gun Battalion 16 c.1942 (ref: SJPA/010537)
- Photograph of a camouflaged Barge Aground c.1942 (ref: SJPA/010233)

States of Jersey Planning and Building Services Department:

- Historic Buildings Register (ref:OU0160)
- Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003

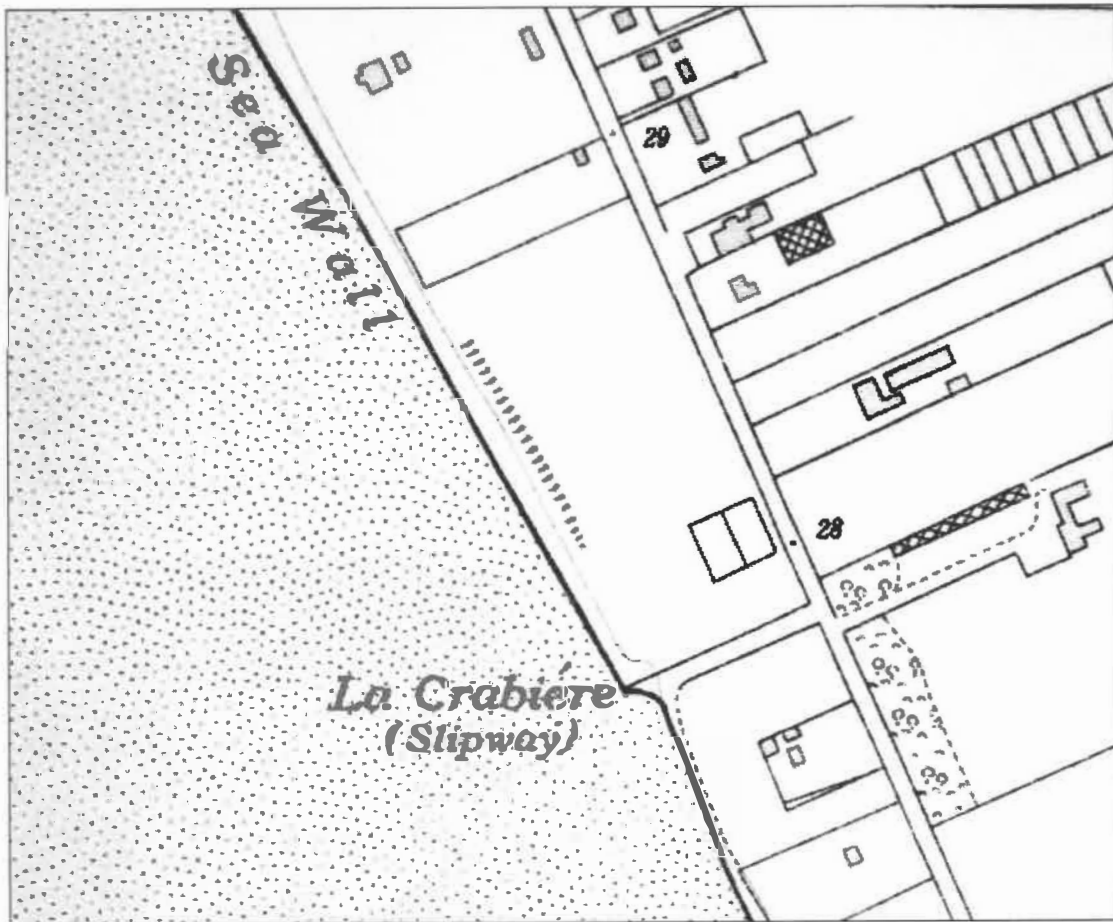
Other sources:

- Mr A Allix – collection of photographs of German Machine Gun Battalion 16 at the Barge Aground
- Mr M Ginns – photograph of the Barge Aground, March 1941
- Miss M Cabot – photographs of Mr Lionel Cox and the Barge Aground c.1948
- Jersey Evening Post – articles from 19th March 1993 and 9th November 2001
- Mrs S Wilkinson, Mr K. Durbano, Mr P. Henwood, Mr F. Laine, Miss H A Ratazzi, Mr I Ratazzi, Maj. C Davey and Mr E Mallett – memories of the Barge Aground.

Appendix A
Maps

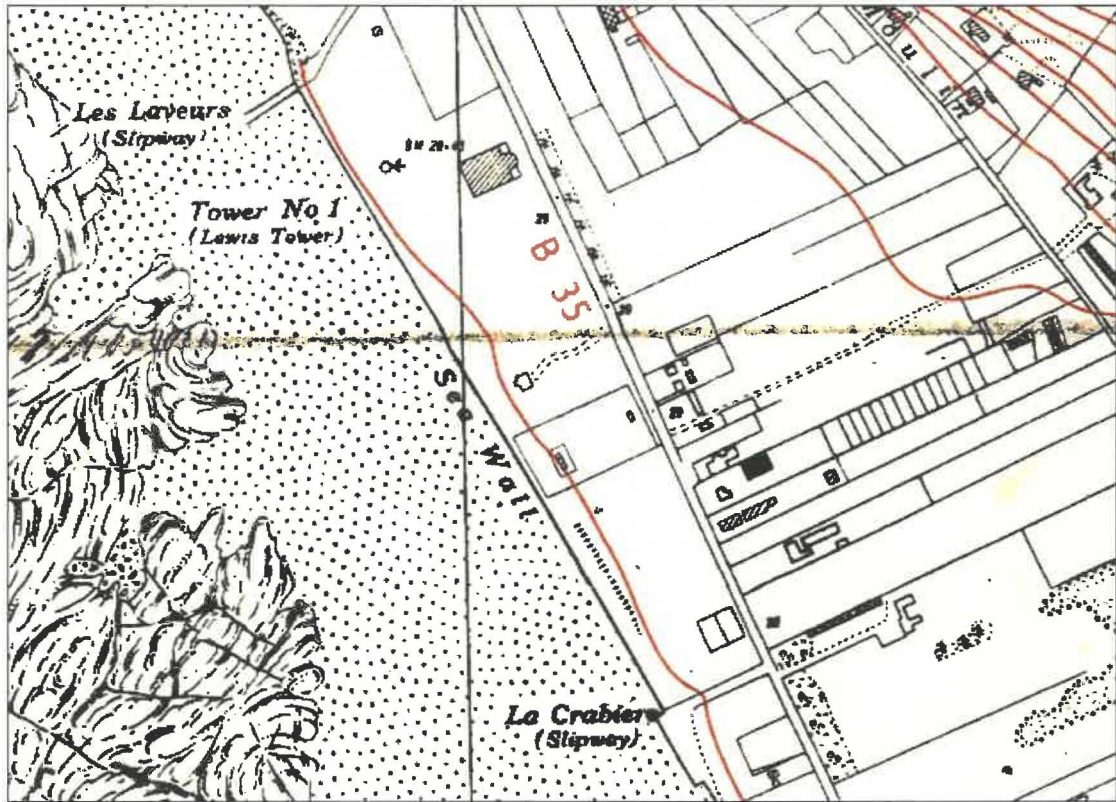
A.i

Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1935 (surveyed 1934)
(Jersey Archive ref: D/Z/L/8/7)



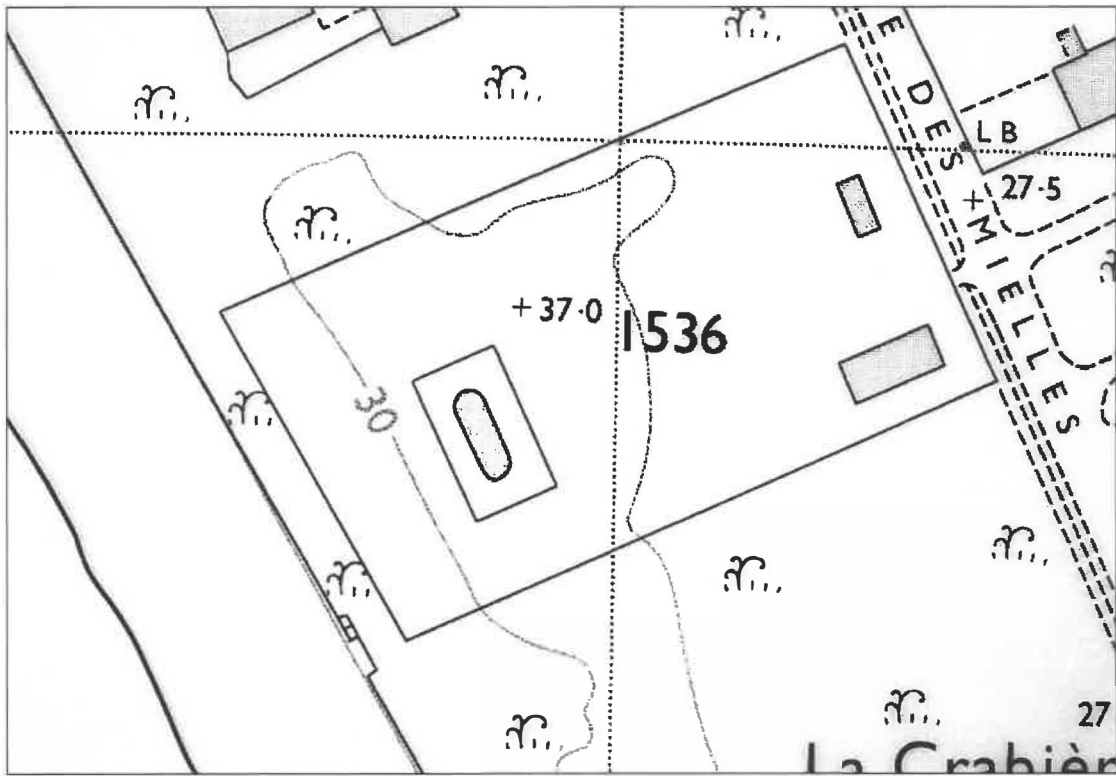
A.ii

BKS Survey Map of Jersey, 1958
(Jersey Archive)



A.iii

Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 1981
(Jersey Archive ref: L/F/70/A/159)



A.iv

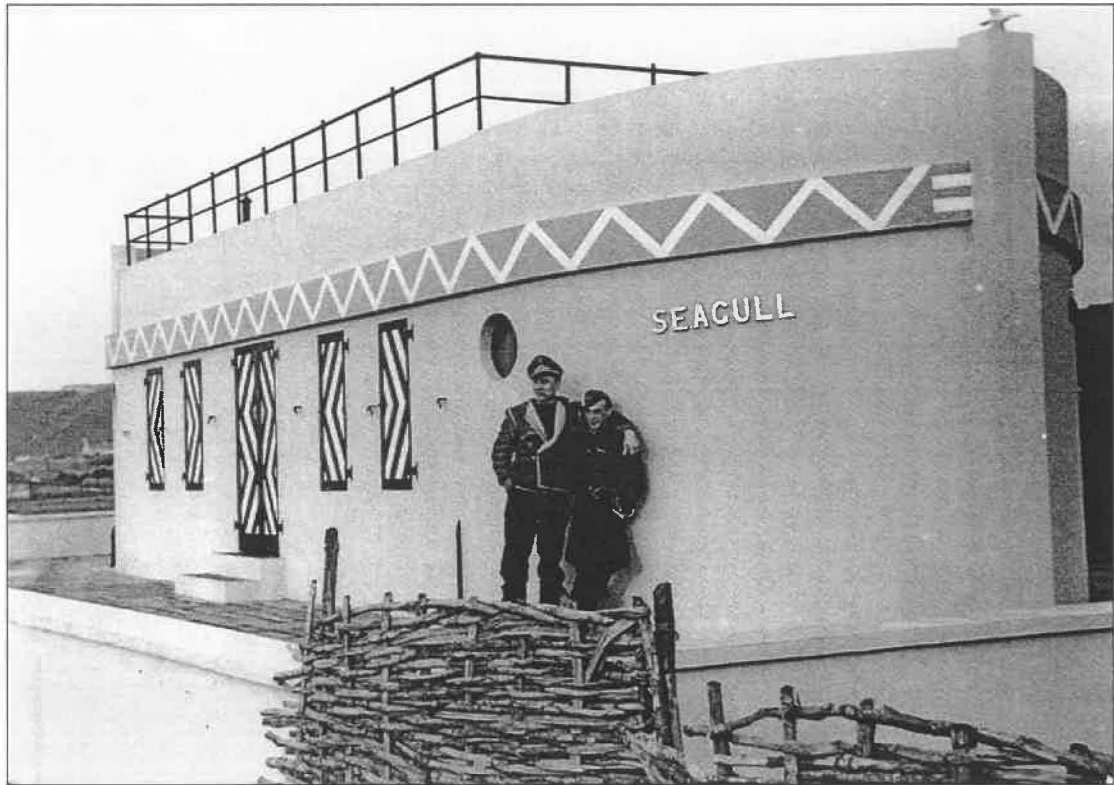
Ordnance Survey Map of Jersey, 2003
(States of Jersey Planning and Building Services Department)



Appendix B
Photographs

B.i

**The Barge Aground, March 1941
(courtesy of M Ginns)**



B.ii

**German Machine Gun Battalion 16 outside The Barge Aground c.1942
(Société Jersiaise Photographic Archive)**



(ref: SJPA/010233)



(ref: SJPA/010537)

B.iii

German Machine Gun Battalion 16 at The Barge Aground c.1942
(images courtesy of Mr A. Allix collection)



front and rear gardens c.1942 (Allix collection)



interior showing original layout c.1942 (Allix collection)

B.iv

**The Barge Aground c.1948
(image courtesy of Miss M Cabot)**



B.v

Lionel Cox outside The Barge Aground c.1948
(image courtesy of Miss M Cabot)



B.vi

The Barge Aground (unknown date)
(Jersey Archive ref: L/D/36)



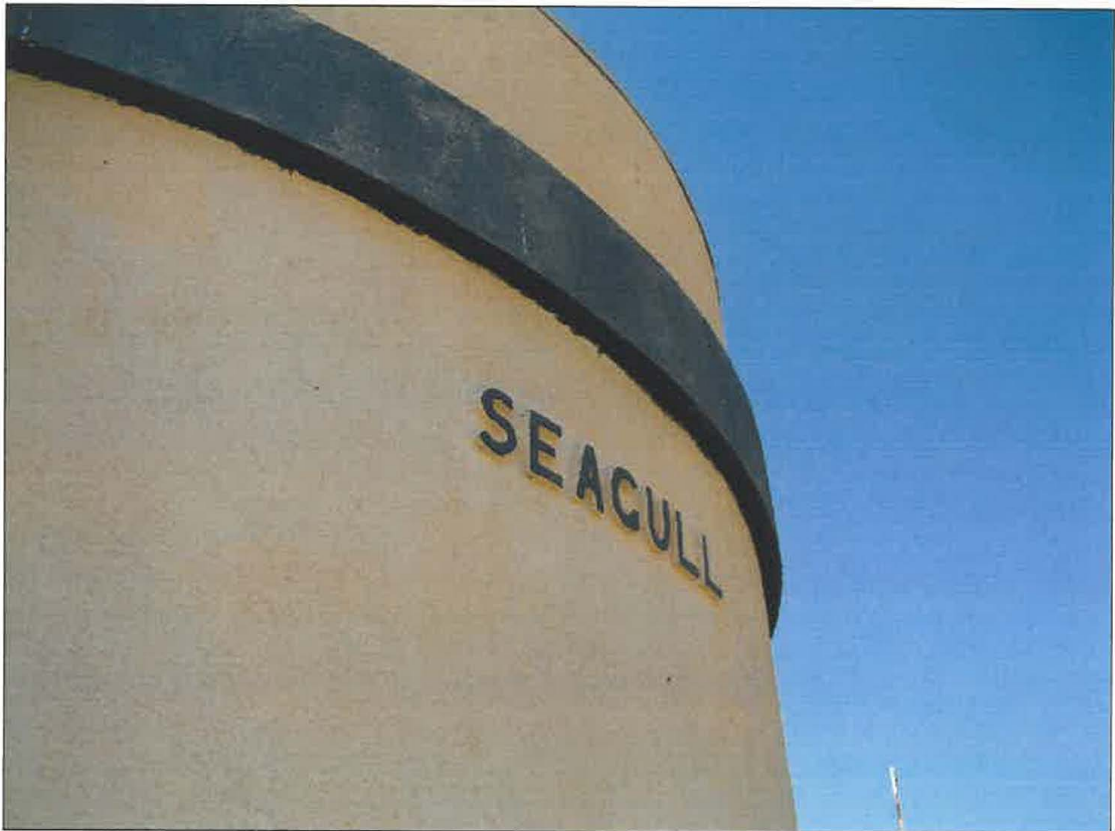
B.vii

Photographs of The Barge Aground, 1989-2005
(Historic Buildings Register ref: OU0160)



c.1989





August 2005



August 2005



August 2005



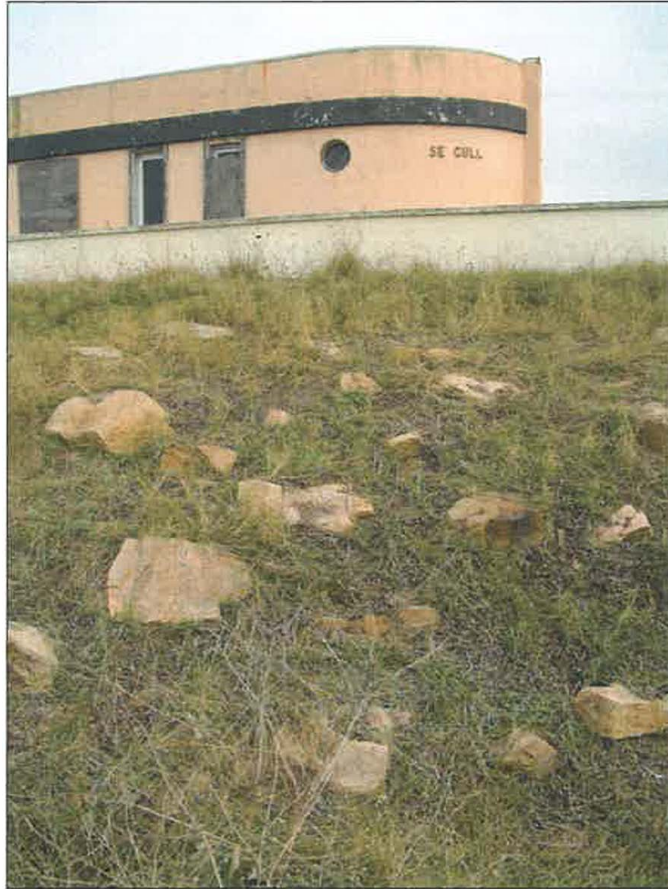
The Barge Aground

18/10/2005



former garden and pathway leading from the roadside parking

18/10/2005



remains of former gardens

18/10/2005



seaside steps

18/10/2005



landside steps

18/10/2005



1930s metal window and doors

18/10/2005



green and buff paving to platform



parquet flooring to lounge

18/10/2005



lounge looking south towards bedrooms

18/10/2005



lounge looking north towards the kitchen and bathroom

18/10/2005



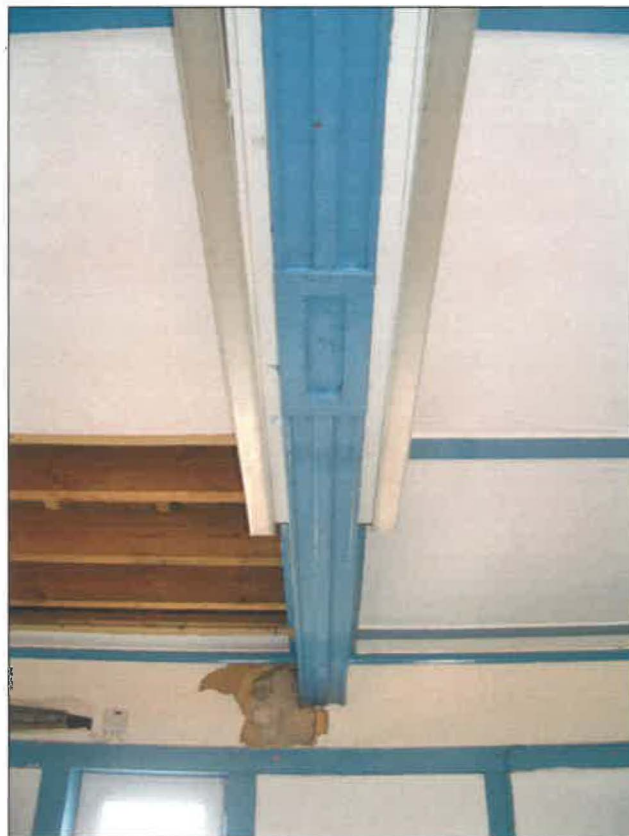
lounge looking east

18/10/2005



lounge looking west (with blocked doorway)

18/10/2005



lounge ceiling beam showing
housing for light fitting

18/10/2005

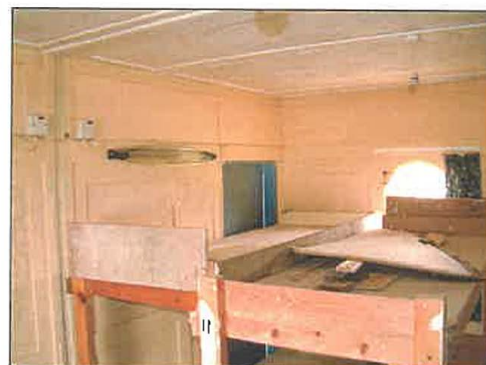


kitchen

18/10/2005



bedrooms



18/10/2005

Appendix C
Miscellaneous articles



Above: Changes, which include new raised flower beds, are nearly complete

Below: If further money is available, there are plans for more new flower beds in the area of General Don's statue

Memories of sandy seas in summer

19/3/93

The Jersey Scout Association decided this week to sell the Barge Aground, the unusual boat-shaped building on the Five Mile Road, and Westward Ho, the site opposite.

PAUL MURRAY looks at the history of the building

THE decision to sell the Barge Aground on the Five Mile road, as well as the Westward Ho site opposite, marks the end of an era for the Island's scouting movement.

Although the site was not used by the scouts until the beginning of the 1970s, the property had been in the possession of the association since it was bequeathed to them in 1956 by Lionel Cox, a man of means with a keen interest in the scouting movement.

Mr Cox was also obviously a man with a passion for unusual buildings as he rented St Aubin's Fort for many summers before commissioning the construction of the whimsical boat shaped house during the 1930s.

Different

At that time the dunes to the west of the road were dotted with little wooden beach chalets, but Mr Cox's concrete confection, complete with its portholes and panelled bedrooms was definitely different.

Officially called the Seagull, the house was rented out to a speech therapist by the name of Mr Kerr until his lease expired in 1971, and the association decided to use the property as a base for the camping activities which had been going on at the Westward Ho site since 1958.

The Seagull itself was used mainly as additional sleeping accommodation when the Island played host to large scout camps in the summer, which often included groups from Germany and France. Its safe, walled garden was an ideal spot for the younger cub scouts to set up their tents.

It was also used to entertain such important guests as Chief Scout Sir William Gladstone, who visited the Island in 1978 and had lunch there.

However, about 12 years ago the site took on a new impor-

tance when the association's headquarters moved from Glenham Hall in James Street to Clarkson Hall which, because of the difficulties in finding another location, was built at the Barge Aground.

Since then the Barge Aground has been used not just by the thousand or so young people who make up the scout movement in Jersey but also by a number of the Island's schools, and it is rare to find a weekend when either this site or the Westward Ho site are not in use.

For the past eight years the Barge Aground has also played host to an extremely successful fundraising pop concert, which is organised each summer by the Scout Fellowship.

But over the years the shortcomings of the Barge Aground and Westward Ho in meeting the changing needs of the Island's larger and more modern scouting movement have become more apparent.

Westward Ho, an ideal site for camps in the 1950s, has suffered to some extent from over-use, and the association needs somewhere with better soil and which is more isolated from the increasingly busy Five Mile Road and its nightspots.

It is also felt that as property development continues apace in Jersey the beach remains accessible to everybody, while a country site where scouts could camp out would be much more of a rarity and of even greater interest and value to the movement's members.

Cost

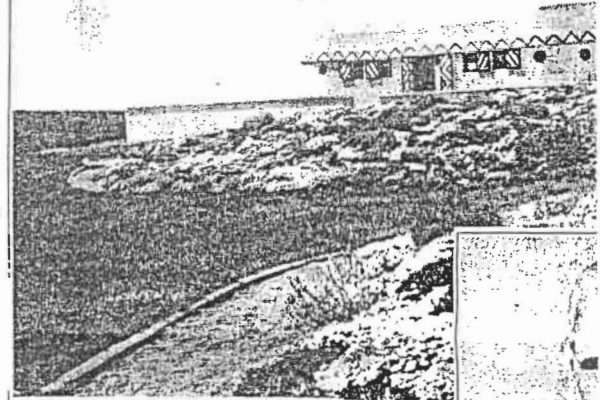
The cost of maintaining the listed Seagull building on the Barge Aground site, meanwhile, has become prohibitive.

The flat roof of the building has had to be extensively restored twice in the last 14 years, and a spate of vandalism a few years ago meant that money had to be spent on making the building secure, as well as

which there is the routine maintenance, such as painting the exterior, to be done.

'When a building becomes so expensive to maintain you have to look at the reasons why,' said the current Island Scout Commissioner, Marian Whittaker. 'We would rather spend money on the young people than on the upkeep of a building.'

Mrs Whittaker would not be



drawn into speculation about what would become of the Barge Aground when it was sold, but whatever use prospective buyers may have in mind for it, for many of the Island's boys, and now girls, involved in the scouting movement, it will always be that wonderfully strange house-boat stranded on a sandy sea where they spent their first summer camps.

Above: The Barge Aground in its former splendour

Right: Lionel Cox, the 'man of means', who bequeathed the 'Sodd-shaped building to the Scout Association



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Holiday home conversion plan for Barge Aground

THE Seagull, the unique boat-shaped building at Barge Aground on the coastal strip on St Ouen's Bay, could become a holiday home.

The Planning committee has taken up a suggestion from its Les Mielles sub-committee as a way to preserve the unique building, which was most recently used as a Scouts centre.

Preserve

However, Planning also intend to investigate other possible ways to preserve the building.

While these are being considered the wall surrounding the Seagull will be demolished and possibly replaced in some areas with pad-dock-style fencing to mark boundaries with neighbouring land.

Left: The building at St Ouen's Bay pictured in the 1950s when it was inhabited

Schools offered grants of up to

Relax... Buy Now and pay next Easter



Appendix D

Jersey Heritage Trust – protocol for archaeological work

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In the absence of statutory guidance the Jersey Heritage Trust has developed its own protocol for archaeological work.
- 1.2 The purpose of this document is to set out the methods to be employed and the standards to be achieved when undertaking works of an archaeological nature at JHT sites.
- 1.3 The protocol mirrors standard practice in England and encompasses the draft *Supplementary Planning Guidance – The Historic Environment*.

2. STATUTORY, POLICY AND ADVISORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 **The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964 (as amended) Article 12 Protection of Sites of Special Interest**

Site of Special Interest Permission is required from the Environment & Public Services Committee for the following works to an SSI:

- the demolition of a building or its alteration or extension in any manner which would seriously affect its character;
- the use or operation of any device designed or adapted for detecting or locating any metal or mineral in the ground;
- the insertion of a probe into the surface of an SSI;
- the digging of any hole on an SSI;
- the excavation in an SSI;
- the removal of any sand, stone, gravel, earth or rock from an SSI.

The sites and monuments in the care of the JHT are either designated as Sites of Special Interest (SSI) or registered as proposed Sites of Special Interest (pSSI). Whichever the case all sites will be treated as designated.

2.2 **Jersey Island Plan (2002) - Policies relevant to Archaeology**

- G11 Sites of Special Interest
- G12 Archaeological Resources
- G13 Buildings and Places of Architectural and Historic Interest

2.3 **Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance – The Historic Environment**

The SPG provides support to the policy framework set out in the Jersey Island Plan 2002 and is intended to ensure that the historic environment, including the archaeological and built heritage, is a material consideration in planning decisions, that those decisions are informed and reasonable, and that the impact of development on the historic environment is sustainable.

2.4 **International Conventions** – Jersey has ratified the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985) and

the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta 1992).

The conventions place obligations on member states to introduce legislative, policy and other measures to protect the archaeological and architectural heritage.

- 2.5 **Other Guidance** – It is the intention of the JHT to take into account best current practice from other jurisdictions especially English Heritage, Institute of Field Archaeologists, Council for British Archaeology etc. (see bibliography).
- 2.6 **Conservation Plans** – Work must be considered in the light of policies set out in Conservation Plans which provide site-specific guidance.

3. **DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT (DBA)**

- 3.1 A programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource. This will inform the requirement for, and scope of, any non-intrusive or intrusive surveys.
- 3.2 On a large complex site like Mont Orgueil Castle a phased programme of evaluation is adopted, with each stage informing the next.
- 3.3 The DBA should be submitted to the Planning department who will decide whether further information is needed in order to make an informed decision regarding the archaeological resource.
- 3.4 All work should be carried out with reference to the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*.
- 3.5 **Consultation**
The JHT aims to ensure involvement and support from those other organisations which have an interest in the project.
- 3.6 SSI permissions are automatically referred to the Archaeology Section of the SJ for comment.
- 3.7 Also consideration is given at this stage to seeking any additional academic guidance needed.

4. **MITIGATION PLAN**

- 4.1 This is required to demonstrate that primary consideration has been given to mitigating loss by the appropriate design of foundations and other interventions prior to determination.

- 4.2 Where archaeological remains are present but preservation *in situ* is not appropriate, we must make appropriate provision for the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the specification produced by the Planning Committee.

5. PROJECT DESIGN

- 5.1 Required to submit a project design to the planning department. This comprises a comprehensive document describing the background to the project, listing aims and objectives, describing the methodologies and resources to be employed and the form of reporting and archiving (EH 1991). The project design will also include appropriate risk assessment(s).
- 5.2 Project designs are to be produced for each stage of evaluation/mitigation works in response to a brief/specification produced by the planning department.

6. METHODS STATEMENT

- 6.1 The proposed data collection methods should be described, making clear why those advocated are the most appropriate and will best ensure that the data collected can fulfil the projects aims.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

- 7.1 Excavation will examine and record the archaeological resource within a specified area (usually areas that contain significant archaeological deposits, but do not warrant preservation *in situ*) using appropriate methods and practices. These must satisfy the stated aims of the project (Project Design) and detailed in the brief/specification produced by the planning department.
It will result in one or more published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive.
- 7.2 A unique site code is issued by the JHT.
- 7.3 All work should be carried out with reference to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (1995, revised 2001).

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

- 8.1 In some cases where pre-determination evaluation has shown that archaeological remains are expected to be sparse, poorly preserved

and are not significant enough to require preservation *in situ* or by detailed investigation and record, the Planning department may still require archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The scale and scope of archaeological monitoring can vary according to circumstances and are subject to a brief provided by the department.

- 8.2** In certain circumstances remains found during a watching brief may require detailed investigation, analysis, publication and archiving.
- 8.3** On completion of the watching brief a programme of post-excavation will be undertaken, culminating in the publication of the results of the investigations and deposition of the site archive.
- 8.4** All work should be carried out with reference to the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994, revised 2001).

9. BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

- 9.1** Preservation by record will be required by condition (planning) where features of interest are likely to be exposed during the works or where damage is unavoidable, or in the case of the removal or covering up of features.
The mitigation will be a full written and graphic record of the investigation.
- 9.2** The work will be undertaken by properly experienced archaeologist/building investigators and conducted according to a brief agreed with the Planning department.
- 9.3** The product of the investigation and recording of the building will be an illustrated report and published account of any discoveries
- 9.4** All work should be carried out with reference to the *IFA Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.

10. POST-EXCAVATION

- 10.1** On completion of the fieldwork a programme of post-excavation will be undertaken, culminating in the publication of the results of the investigations and deposition of the site archive.
- 10.2** A post excavation assessment should be carried out after completion of the fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication.
- 10.3** Proposals for work to be carried out will be expressed as an updated project design

11. COLLECTION, DOCUMENTATION, CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

- 11.1** All finds and samples should be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed by the JHT.
- 11.2** JHT must make available a copy of its Acquisition Policy and Collection Management Plan. This will include recommendations on the content and presentation of the archive, the selection and retention of material, standards for documentation, packaging and conservation requirements, storage grants to be charged and arrangements for transfer of ownership and copyright issues.
- 11.3** The Curator of Archaeology to be responsible for all archaeological finds.
- 11.4** At the end of each investigation artefacts and samples to be taken off site by the Curator of archaeology – usually to La Hougue Bie.
- 11.5** The Curator of Archaeology to arrange for appropriate cleaning, marking and storage, with the assistance of the Société Jersiaise Archaeology Section.
- 11.6** The Project Archaeologist/Curator of Archaeology to inform the JHT Conservator of any conservation requirements.
- 11.7** All work should be carried out with reference to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material*. Best practice is also represented in the UKIC Conservation Guidelines No 2 and English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines.

12. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 12.1** Technical reports detailing the results of the various stages of evaluation will be required for approval by the Planning department. A programme of appropriate analysis and publication will form part of that requirement.
This is likely to take the form of an Assessment report and updated project design. A summary of the result will be required for inclusion in the Heritage Environment Database.
- 12.2** The JHT will seek to ensure the prompt dissemination of all work. The project archaeologist is responsible for the analysis and publication of the data. While exercising this responsibility they shall enjoy consequent rights of primacy. However failure to prepare or publish the

results within 10 years of completion of fieldwork shall be construed as a waiver of such rights.

12.3 There is a presumption in favour of publication locally (*Ann. Bull. Soc. Jersiaise*).

12.4 Consideration will also be given to more wider publications, through the JHT website and exhibitions.

13. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

13.1 JHT must make provision for the archival storage of artefacts retrieved during archaeological investigation together with associated written and drawn archives.

13.2 A copy of all reports should be deposited with the Planning department for the Heritage Environment Database, SJ Library and the SJAS library.

13.3 The archive must be treated and packed in accordance with requirements of the JHT Curator of Archaeology, Conservator and Archivist.

14. STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

14.1 All staff including volunteers must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project role.

14.2 All staff and volunteers must be fully briefed and aware of the work required under the specification and must understand the aims and methodologies of the project.

14.3 The site director should preferably be a corporate member of the IFA or equivalent.

14.4 The JHT Site Resource Officer will maintain a digital photographic archive of all works in progress.

15. HEALTH AND SAFETY

15.1 All work is to be carried out in accordance with the latest Health and Safety legislation and good practice.

16. REFERENCES

- The Island Planning (Jersey) Law, 1964, as amended

- Island Plan Policies G11, G12, G13
- Supplementary Planning Guidance – The Historic Environment (draft)
- Granada Convention 1985
- Valetta Convention 1992
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 *Standards and Guidance, By-Laws*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1986 *Code of Conduct*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1992 *Guidelines for Finds Work*
- English Heritage *Management of Archaeological Projects 1991*
- Museums and Gallery Commission 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1992 *Guidelines on the Selection Retention and Display of Archaeological Collections.*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*
- Museum Documentation Association and Society Museum Archaeologists 2000 *Standards in Action : Working with Archaeology*
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.*
- Association of County Archaeological Officers 1993 *Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations*
- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*
- Clark, K 1999 *Conservation Plans in Action*
- Clark K 2001 *Informed Conservation*
- ICOMOS 1990 *Guide to Recording Historic Buildings*
- Museum of London 1990 *Archaeological Site Manual*
- Dixon, P & Kennedy, J 2002 *Mont Orgueil Castle Conservation Plan*
- Jersey Heritage Trust *Mont Orgueil Castle Development Strategy*
- Council for British Archaeology - *Various fact sheets*

Appendix E

Glossary of building conservation terminology

Extract from section 4 of BS 7913:1998 *Guide to the principles of the conservation of historic buildings* (BSI, 1998):

NOTE. *The terms defined are those which can be regarded as having precise or technical meanings in the context of building conservation. No definitions are offered for such general terms as refurbishment, rehabilitation or renovation.*

alteration

Work the object of which is to change or improve the function of a building or artefact or to modify its appearance.

archaeology

Scientific study and interpretation of the past, based on the uncovering, retrieval, recording and interpretation of information from physical evidence.

NOTE 1. *Archaeological evidence in buildings is as likely to be visible or concealed in the superstructure as below the ground.*

NOTE 2. *Archaeological investigation can be destructive.*

conservation

Action to secure the survival or preservation of buildings, cultural artefacts, natural resources, energy or any other thing of acknowledged value for the future.

NOTE. *Where buildings or artefacts are involved, such actions should avoid significant loss of authenticity or essential qualities.*

conservation area

Area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

conversion

Alteration, the object of which is a change of use of a building or artefact, from one use or type to another.

design

Abstract concept of a building or artefact. It can exist in the mind or on paper and if realised, it can be represented in the building or artefact itself.

NOTE. *The design of a building can be original and unaltered, or it can be a composite made up of a series of successive designs.*

fabric

Physical material of which a building or artefact is made.

NOTE. *Its state at any particular time will be a product of the original design and of everything to which it has been subject in the course of its history, including deliberate alterations based on well considered secondary or subsequent designs, careless changes, the effects over time of weather and use, damage and decay.*

intervention

Any action which has a physical effect on the fabric of a building or artefact.

maintenance

Routine work necessary to keep the fabric of a building, the moving parts of machinery, grounds, gardens or any other artefact, in good order.

preservation

State of survival of a building or artefact, whether by historical accident or through a combination of protection and active conservation.

protection

Provision of legal restraints or controls on the destruction or damaging of buildings or artefacts, natural features, systems, sites, areas or other things of acknowledged value, with a view to their survival or preservation for the future.

NOTE. Any intervention or work likely to affect the essential qualities of a building or its character, land or anything which is legally protected would normally require a consent to be obtained through a procedure established by the relevant legislation.

rebuilding

Remaking, on the basis of a recorded or reconstructed design, a building or part of a building or artefact which has been irretrievably damaged or destroyed.

reconstruction

Re-establishment of what occurred or what existed in the past, on the basis of documentary or physical evidence.

NOTE. The strength of this evidence determines how accurate or hypothetical the reconstruction is.

repair

Work beyond the scope of regular maintenance to remedy defects, significant decay or damage caused deliberately or by accident, neglect, normal weathering or wear and tear, the object of which is to return the building or artefact to good order, without alteration or restoration.

NOTE. Most repair work should be anticipated and planned, but occasionally it can be required in response to a specific event, such as a storm or accident.

replication

Making an exact copy or copies of a building or artefact.

restoration

Alteration of a building, part of a building or artefact which has decayed, been lost or damaged or is thought to have been inappropriately repaired or altered in the past, the objective of which is to make it conform again to its design or appearance at a previous date.

NOTE. The accuracy of any restoration depends on the extent to which the original design or appearance at a previous date is known, or can be established by research.

reversibility

Concept of work to a building, part of a building or artefact being carried out in such a way that it can be reversed at some future time, without any significant damage having been done.