The remains of the buildings visible today represent a small part of what was a medieval settlement. In 1995 archaeological excavations uncovered three small buildings around a cobbled courtyard. Adjoining one of the buildings is a boundary wall which runs towards the north west. Outside this wall lies an area of rich soil indicating an area of farmed land and research has shown that fields used to cover a wide area of the headland. Part of the settlement has been lost to the sea and erosion by wave action is continuing.

The granite outcrop was used to form the back wall of one of the buildings and beyond these rocks was a small quarry which was used to provide stone for buildings in the area. The settlement was occupied in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. This date has been provided by pottery and from coins found in one of the buildings and in the surrounding fields.

In total, 18 coins were found. Evidence from material attached to the coins suggests that they were buried in a leather pouch in a pine box. All are silver and the latest are sterlings of the Black Prince. A date of c.1375 has been suggested for their burial, which was about the time of the French raids on the West Coast of Guernsey.