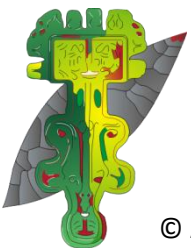


2013

Desk-Based Assessment

Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, JE3 5HX




© Absolute Archaeology 2012

Dr P Driscoll, BA (Hons), MA, PhD,
MIFA

On behalf of Mr C Mullins

Client/Agent Name: Mr C Mullins/Wildbore-Hands Ltd
 Project Site: Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX
 UTM: 567146, 5452764
 Document Type: Desk-Based Assessment
 Issue Number: 3
 Date of Preparation: 18.03.2013
 Local Planning Authority: States of Jersey Planning and Building Services
 Planning Reference: RP/2012/1561
 Absolute Archaeology Site Code: AARC98
 OS Licence: 100048201

Prepared By	Checked By	Signed
Dr Paul Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, PhD, MIFA, Partner	Mrs Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MIFA, Partner	Paul Driscoll 

Disclaimer

Whereas Absolute Archaeology have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological and historical evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

Copyright

The copyright to the following text, drawings, graphics and photographs is, unless otherwise credited, the property of Absolute Archaeology. Absolute Archaeology hereby grants a licence to the client and their agent(s), to use this report for the purpose for which it was issued, after receipt of full payment.

Reproduction of maps

Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved.

Absolute Archaeology

51 St Mary's Gardens, Hilperton Marsh, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 7PH

Sam Driscoll (m) 07825550271 (e) sam.driscoll@absolutearchaeology.co.uk

Paul Martin (m) 07796333021 (e) paul.martin@absoltuearchaeology.co.uk

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In January 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Wildbore-Hands Ltd (the agent) on behalf of Mr C Mullins (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey. The document has been prepared in response to the requirements from the States of Jersey Planning and Building Services for a DBA on the above site, following revised plans to create a basement at the Project Site. The basement will be established beneath the NW portion of the existing footprint and extended to the west beneath the planned new wing. The depth will be excavated to c. 3m below the current ground level and will necessitate an extended period of underpinning to support the existing structure.

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment/cultural heritage resource upon the Project Site and within the Study Area (defined as 1km radius from the Project Site) and to assess the impact that the proposed basement might have upon the known or unknown archaeological resource.

The DBA found that the excavation of the basement beneath a portion of the existing dwelling and extension to the west will necessitate extensive ground disturbance. However, the Project Site has been subject to at least two periods of major redevelopment in the post medieval period which may have included the terracing of the natural topography in order to create a level building platform. It is suggested that the extent of development noted on the Project Site to date, is likely to have had a substantial impact on the natural stratigraphy and therefore the survival of archaeological activity predating the medieval period is thought to be *low*.

In order to establish the potential of the Project Site to preserve evidence of archaeological activity it is suggested that the extent and impact of the proposed terracing be ascertained by way of the evaluation of the land to the west of the main dwelling. The specific aim of this would be to:

- Determine the potential for the preservation of archaeological layers, features or deposits on the Project Site;
- Provide the first phase of a staged approach, with a further programme of work necessary only if the evaluation is positive.

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	6
1.1.	Background.....	6
1.2.	The Project Site.....	6
1.3.	The Proposed Development.....	7
2.	Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment.....	7
3.	Methodology.....	8
3.1.	Walk-Over Survey.....	8
3.2.	Data Collation.....	9
4.	Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey.....	10
4.1.	Introduction.....	10
4.2.	Results of the Walkover Survey.....	11
4.3.	Previous Archaeological activity.....	11
4.4.	Palaeoenvironmental.....	11
4.5.	Prehistory (250,000 BC – 56 BC).....	11
4.6.	Gallo-Roman (56 BC – AD 400).....	12
4.7.	Early Medieval – Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1600).....	12
4.8.	Post-Medieval (AD 1600 – AD 1900).....	14
4.9.	Modern (AD 1900 – Present).....	15
5.	Impact on the Archaeological Resource and Mitigation.....	17
6.	Bibliography.....	19
7.	Figures.....	20
8.	Photographs.....	33
9.	Appendices.....	34

Figures

Figure 1:	Project Site Location.....	20
Figure 2:	Detailed Project Site Outline.....	21
Figure 3:	Proposed development outline, showing area of basement.....	22
Figure 4:	Archaeological Resource within the Study Area.....	23
Figure 5:	Dumaresque Map (1685).....	24
Figure 6:	Faden Map (1783).....	25
Figure 7:	Richmond (1795).....	26
Figure 8:	Bellin Map (1795).....	27
Figure 9:	Bouillon (1799).....	28
Figure 10:	Godfray Map (1849).....	29
Figure 11:	OS Map (1936).....	30
Figure 12:	Aerial Photo (1943).....	31
Figure 13:	Aerial Photo (1973).....	32

Photographs

Photo 1: Current property of Diélament , showing 1980s extension (fore) and area of proposed basement and western extension. Looking north.....	33
Photo 2: Area of proposed basement to west of the current house	33

Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Gazetteer	34
Appendix 2: Abbreviations and Terminology	37
Appendix 3: Confidence Ratings.....	38
Appendix 4: General chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA)	39

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In January 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Wildbore-Hands Ltd (the agent) on behalf of Mr C Mullins (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey (Figure 1).

The document has been prepared in response to the requirements from the States of Jersey Planning and Building Services for a DBA on the above site, following revised plans to create a basement at the Project Site. The basement will be established beneath the NW portion of the existing footprint and extended to the west beneath the planned new wing. The depth will be excavated to c. 3m below the current ground level and will cover c. 30% of the current footprint. The development will necessitate an extended period of underpinning to support the existing structure.

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment/cultural heritage resource upon the Project Site and within the Study Area (defined as 1km radius from the Project Site) and to assess the impact the proposed basement might have upon the known or unknown archaeological resource (see Figure 3).

The assessment was carried out by Paul Driscoll (BA, MA, PhD, MIFA) under the management of Sam Driscoll (BA (Hons), MA, MIFA). Dr Driscoll, the principle author, has extensive knowledge of Channel Island archaeology and was awarded a PhD in Archaeology in 2011, which focussed on the archaeology of the Channel Islands. He has published a number of articles on the archaeology of Jersey and the Channel Islands in international journals and monographs. Furthermore he has conducted numerous research and commercial archaeological projects in Jersey. The Absolute Archaeology project reference is AArc98/13/DBA.

1.2. The Project Site

The Project Site is located in the NE of Jersey within the parish of Trinity. The property is described by the States of Jersey Listed Buildings and Places database thus:

The present house comprises two distinct buildings resulting in 2 storeys at the front and 3 at the back. The ground and first floors of the back part are a typical 18th century Jersey house; it retains parts of two original fireplaces. A taller early 19th century villa has been tacked on to the front of this (now forming the main front) and presumably the third storey

was added to the older part at the same time. Recent owners have inserted Tudor-style panelling in some of the rooms. Parts of the outbuildings are older than the house.

The Project Site is centred on UTM 567146, 5452764, at c.310m aJD. Geologically the site is defined by clay deposits (observed during site visit) overlying Bonne Nuit Ignimbrite, bordering loess to the west. The extent of the loess is unclear as no geotechnical test pits have been excavated.

1.3. The Proposed Development

This document has been prepared based on the following understanding of the case history:

The initial redevelopment plans for the Project Site involved:

- the reduction of the existing conservatory (to the south);
- the construction of a two storey extension to the west elevation;
- various external alterations including fenestration patterns;
- Removal of modern hard standing (tarmac) in the old farmyard/courtyard area to the north of the Project Site.

This proposal was given planning permission without archaeological constraints.

Following submittal of these plans a further application to construct a basement beneath the approved extension was made. This initiated the need for the current archaeological DBA, due to the potential impact that the depth of subterranean excavation may have on the potential archaeological resource.

2. Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment

This DBA has been undertaken in response to a requirement by the States of Jersey Planning and Environment Department to assess the archaeological resource in and around the Project Site and the impact the proposed development may have upon it.

Because previous planning permission had been granted for the reduction of the conservatory and construction of the west elevation extension without any archaeological constraints, the aims of this DBA have been adapted to reflect this. This DBA is therefore focussed on the impact on below ground archaeology and does not address the impact on setting of heritage assets within the Study Area.

The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Identify, where possible, any health and safety concerns, such as soil contamination;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource;
- Raise the potential for, and nature of, further investigation, as required.

3. Methodology

Although no site specific brief was issued for this project, this DBA has been guided by the *Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Template v.3)* provided by the States of Jersey.

In addition, this DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Nov 2011), which states that a DBA '*will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area*' and that in '*development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact*' (IFA 2011: 4).

3.1. Walk-Over Survey

A walk-over survey of the Project Site was undertaken on Tuesday 22nd January 2013, in order to:

- Confirm the presence/absence/condition of any previously identified archaeological features, deposits or sites within or close to the Project Site;
- Detect any surface evidence for previously unknown archaeological features, deposits or sites within or close to the Project Site;

- Assess the topography, ground conditions, land-use, areas of made ground and any previous or continuing impacts to the Project Site;
- Inspect and report on any recent groundwork and associated impact.

3.2. Data Collation

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

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

The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

Société Jersiaise Coutanche Library

- Historic maps and documents;
- Register Sites of Special Interest and Buildings of Local Interest;
- Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise;
- Books and articles on the archaeology and history of Jersey

Absolute Archaeology

- Database of archaeological sites in the Channel Islands (derived from Paul Driscoll's PhD thesis);

Jersey Archive

- Aerial photographs;

States of Jersey

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

4. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

4.1. Introduction

The information presented here is derived from a range of different sources. The archaeological sites included in the discussion below can be found in the Project Gazetteer (**Appendix 1**) and graphically in the Archaeological Resource (Figure 4).

Map	Date	Observations	Fig No
Dumaresq	1685	Diélament manor is not depicted. This probably reflects the lesser status of Diélament Manor in comparison to Rozel and Trinity Manors, which are both represented. It could be that Diélament was already on its way to decline, although it remained a manor and fief throughout the 17 th century.	Figure 5
Faden	1783	Diélament manor is not depicted, although like the Dumaresq Map, both Rozel and Trinity manors are.	Figure 6
Richmond	1795	Shows the outline of buildings on or adjacent to the Project Site, part of which must be the medieval manor, as it was not demolished until the 19 th century. The largest structure is a T-shaped building, with a smaller square structure to the south. The smaller structure appears to be located on or just to the east of the current dwelling. The Colombier is clearly shown to the east of the site although there is some dispute over the location of this feature, which is believed to have been depicted incorrectly on this source. The (now) ruinous outbuilding is shown to the WNW. The T shaped building is located to the NW of the Project Site, bordering the main north south route which runs directly to the west of the buildings. The route appears to represent a large tree lined avenue which truncates existing field boundaries along its route.	Figure 7
Bellin	1795	It is unclear if Diélament is shown on this map, but certainly a structure of some kind is represented in the general vicinity. The map does not depict any landscape features of note to enhance understanding of the Project Site	Figure 8
Bouillon	1799	A building marked Diélament is clearly depicted, with reference to the owner Monsieur Lemprière, however the exact location of the structure is not ascertainable from this source.	Figure 9
Godfray	1849	The Godfray map depicts the site very differently from preceding maps, in particular the Richmond map of 1795. It shows a single inverse L-shaped building in the general location of the small square building depicted on the Richmond map and may represent an extension to this building. The T shaped building is not depicted. The Colombier is still shown, but other structures are absent (including the ruinous building to the WNW). Intriguingly a faint outline of a building is depicted to the south of the Colombier. Although still owned by the Lemprière's at this point, the tenant is Mr Pirouet.	Figure 10
OS 1:5000	1936	Shows the location of the current dwelling and it is clear that the avenue which continued to the south of the Project Site is now reduced to a small road.	Figure 11
Aerial Photo (L/C/14/B/8/2/13)	1943	The clarity of the 1943 aerial photo is not good and provides little additional evidence, other than to verify that by that point the existing layout of the Project Site had been established (with the exception of the conservatory to the south)	Figure 12
Aerial Photo (D/AL/B/10/i50)	1974	A garden feature is shown to the north of the villa and the west of the northern farm buildings. It is circular in shape and the northern drive curves around it to the west.	Figure 13

Table 1: Summary of Map and Aerial Photo Observations

4.2. Results of the Walkover Survey

The modern day Project Site comprises the main house, orientated N-S and accessed from the north along the old portion of the avenue first depicted on the Richmond map (1795). A large outbuilding is located to the north of the main house, which does not form part of the current planning application, but may preserve part of the T shaped building depicted on the Richmond map. The structure shares the location of the earlier building, although the modern complex occupies a larger area and includes a third bay to the north. The Colombier is present to the east and a swimming pool was excavated to the south of the main house in the late 20th century.

The Project Site is set within an agricultural landscape and would appear to have been constructed on terraced ground, resulted in a significant drop in height from the location of the Colombier to the current dwelling to the west. Most likely resulting from the levelling of the ground to facilitate the development of early structures. Tennis courts are located to the SW of the main dwelling indicating further landscaping and potential truncation of the natural stratigraphy.

During the site visit it was noted that the hard landscaping to the north of the main dwelling had been removed. However, this represented thin layer of tarmac and was seen to overlay a well compacted gravelled surface. The removal of the modern surfacing material has not impacted on the natural stratigraphy or any archaeological resource.

4.3. Previous Archaeological activity

No previous archaeological activity has occurred on the Project Site. The Project Site was privy to visual inspections relating to the Gatehouse, by the Société Jersiaise in 1963, but no excavation has ever occurred that has been archaeological monitored. This original medieval manor house that once existed on the site has never been properly researched or searched for and its location remains unknown.

4.4. Palaeoenvironmental

No Palaeoenvironmental analyses have taken place on the Project Site or within the Study Area.

4.5. Prehistory (250,000 BC – 56 BC)

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity directly on the Project Site. A Neolithic and Bronze Age flint chipping site (Appendix 1: 1) has been located c.900m NE of the Project

Site, whilst a standing stone referred to as *The Rocking Stone* (Appendix 1: 2) is located c.860m SW of the Project Site.

Despite the general lack of evidence, prehistoric activity is notoriously elusive, not because it is in absentia, but because it still awaits discovery. The recent discovery of both coin and axe hoards demonstrate that potential prehistoric deposits still exist within Jersey's landscape.

The potential to encounter archaeology related to this period is considered *low*.

4.6. Gallo-Roman (56 BC – AD 400)

There is no evidence for Gallo-Roman activity either on the Project Site or within the Study Area. Again this does not mean that they were absent from this area, only that either they have been destroyed or await discovery.

The potential to encounter archaeology related to this period is considered *low*.

4.7. Early Medieval – Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1600)

There is no evidence for an early medieval presence on the Project Site, although undoubtedly activity must have occurred within the wider area for it is during this time that the parish boundaries were probably established. Furthermore, the site of Les Catieaux (Chastel Sedement) has tentatively been suggested as being of Viking date and associated with Viking military activity (Aubin 2007), although there is no supporting evidence for this.

Historically, the most significant activity on the Project Site and within the Study Area relates to the Medieval period.

Diélament was a medieval manorial estate and fell within the Vingtaine de Rondin. It was the largest fief in the island. The manor comprised agricultural land, fishponds, an orchard, a Colombier (dovecot), a chapel and a manor house and was originally owned by the infamous de Barentin family until 1367, when two sons of Philippe de Barentin were accused of murder. Jehannet de St Martin had accused the wife of Philippe de Barentin of adultery and she ordered her two sons to avenge the slight. They ambushed Richard de St Martin, husband of Jehannet and cut out his tongue (Syvret and Stevens 1998: 45). The sons fled to France shortly afterwards and although one was caught and hanged the other did not return to Jersey and so Philippe de Barentin sold his estate of Diélament to

Raoul Lemprière and Guillaume Payn jointly, and the particulars of the sale are recorded in the *partage d'heritages de Philippe de Barentin*. In 1413 the estate was fully acquired by Jehan Lempriere and remained in the family for over 500 years (Stevens 1980: 141).

The origins of the manorial estate are unclear and how far back it can be traced is difficult to ascertain, although it was granted to de Barentin in c. AD 1250. The epistemology of Diélament has been suggested to derive from a mix up of the name Guille Hamon, while it may also refer to *Decumana Castra*, a camp of the 10th legion of Rome (Stevens *et al.* 1986: 191). The likelihood is that it is the former and related to the Hamon family, who founded the abbey of St Helier at L'Islet in 1125. Whether the manor existed prior to this is unclear, although an Early Medieval origin cannot be ruled out.

The landscape surrounding the Project Site testifies to widespread medieval use. C. 300m SW of the site is the field *Le Pré des Vieux Viviers* (fishponds) whilst c.130m directly south of the site is a fieldname called *Pommiers des Neufs*, suggesting the presence of an orchard (see Stevens *et al.* 1986: Map 7A). These small remnants of past land practice, combined with the Colombier, manor house and chapel, all point to a well established medieval estate.

The most significant surviving heritage asset near the site is the Colombier (Appendix 1: 4), less than 50m east of the Project Site. It is the largest surviving Colombier in the island but had been rebuilt in 1573, after Thomas Lemprière, who had lost his rights to a dovecot on the land, petitioned the courts to “re-erect” one. During the Medieval period the building of a dovecot was restricted to lords of the manor and only under Royal licence. Failure to achieve this licence could result in forfeit at the assizes (Stevens *et al.* 158).

In his petition he used 12 loyal oathworthy men, all of whom were around 70 years of age, to testify that a Colombier had previously existed on the site, some testifying that they recall the circular foundations of the original dovecot (Le Sueur 1963: 342). Assuming these men were trustworthy, then it seems that not only did a Colombier exist in the area in the late Medieval period, but that it may have been quite old by that point (hence only the foundations).

The original manor house of the Fief of Diélament was in Grands Vaux, but by 1524 had been moved to the current Project Site (Appendix 1: 3). How long a building had existed on the Project Site prior to this is also unknown, but if a Colombier had been present and

the surrounding area bears evidence for medieval manorial components, it would be wise to suggest that the manor house also existed in the medieval period.

There is also a suggestion that a seigneurial chapel existed on site that that it could be incorporated into one of the existing outbuildings. This is currently, unclear, and is possible that the chapel was demolished and parts of its stonework used in the construction of the 16th century Colombier, as ecclesiastical elements are known to be incorporated into the existing dovecot (C. Mullins – pers. comm).

The Manor is not the only Medieval presence within the Study Area. The important site of Chastel-Sedement (Appendix 1: 5), c.470 NW of the Project Site, played an important role in the defence of the island during the 1406 invasion by Përo Nino and may have been a Medieval fortified town.

Les Augrès Manor (Appendix 1: 6), c.585m NE of the Project Site is another prominent manor dating to at least the 13th century. Although it has no direct bearing on the Project Site, it adds to the corpus of Medieval evidence defining prolonged activity in this area of Jersey.

The extent of the Medieval manor is unknown from the current data, although it is clear that the Project Site is located within a sub-rectangular enclosure, depicted on the 1795 Richmond map. All the fieldnames noted above, relating to elements of the manorial estate are contained within this boundary. Furthermore, the northern boundary is represented by a road named Rue de la Fosse, referring to a ditched embankment. However, this route represents an extension of a road from the west and although potentially forming the northern extremity of the manor in the medieval period, may relate to an enclosure dating to an early period of history. It should also be noted here that established field boundaries are truncated by the proposed enclosure roads, which denotes an earlier phase of agricultural activity which cannot be accurately dated based on the current data.

The potential to encounter archaeology related to this period is considered *medium-high* across the Project Site and outbuildings, but due to the impact caused by the current dwellings and the positioning of the basement away from what may be the Medieval Manor, the potential should be considered *low-medium*.

4.8. Post-Medieval (AD 1600 – AD 1900)

The fate of the manor house in the Post-Medieval period is a sad one, and Stead, writing in 1809, records that it is in a dilapidated condition (Appendix 1: 3). This dilapidated condition may have reflected on the manor's significance for it is irregularly represented on 18th century maps. For example, it is not depicted on the Dumaresque map of 1685 (Figure 5) or on the Faden map of 1783 (Figure 6), yet it is potentially depicted on the Richmond map of 1795 (Figure 7), Bellin Map of 1795 (Figure 7) and on the Bouillon Map of 1799 (Figure 9).

The Richmond Map (Figure 7) is the most informative because it provides the best representation of the site. It shows an 18th century building or earlier structure on or near the site of the current main dwelling. To the west is a ruined outbuilding, which is believed to potentially represent a ruined chapel.

The site was partially redeveloped in the 18th century with the building of the granite outbuildings to the north of the current villa and the building of a typical Jersey farmhouse. The chronological relationship between these two developments is unclear although parts of the outbuildings are considered to be older than the house itself (Appendix 1: 3). A stone over the stable door north of the house bears the inscription 17MLP♥IC49, referring to Michel Lempriere and Jeanne Corbet, who lived at the Project Site and who both died in 1762 (Stevens 1977: 118). As the original manor house was not demolished until the 19th century (Appendix 1: 3) the 18th century farmhouse and outbuildings, must have existed contemporaneously with the manor, until, most likely, the manor was completely demolished with the construction of the 19th century villa (which also incorporated the farmhouse into it).

Historical resources record that in the late 18th century, the Lempriere's who had lived at Diélament for many generations, moved to Rozel Manor (Appendix 1: 3). At some point in the 18th century, a new farmhouse was built along with a series of outbuildings. It is suggested that the square building, referenced above, may represent this farmhouse whilst the T shaped building may represent the outbuildings. It is therefore possible that the ruined structure to the NW represents part of a demolished medieval building. However, this is speculation at this time.

As mentioned a 19th century villa was constructed on the site and is believed to have incorporated the 18th century farmhouse

4.9. Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

There is an interesting historical account relating to Diélament manor in WWII (Appendix 1: 9). On November 18th 1942, Airman Lieutenant Bernard William Martial Schiedhauer, of the Free French Air Force, crashed in his spitfire into a field next to Diélament House (exact field unknown), after being shot. Local residents tried to strip the airplane in order to stop it falling into enemy hands. Schiedhauer was caught and although he escaped the compound of Stalag Luft 111, he was captured and executed by the Gestapo.

The aerial photos do not provide any significant additional information other than to clarify site layout and to identify the existence of a garden feature to the north of the villa (see Figure 12 and Figure 13)

The most significant impact to the project site during the 20th century was the establishment of a large conservatory to the south of the main dwelling.

5. Impact on the Archaeological Resource

The excavation of the basement beneath a portion of the existing dwelling and extending to the west will necessitate extensive ground disturbance. However, the Project Site has been subjected to at least two periods of major redevelopment in the Post-Medieval period, which may have included the terracing of the natural topography in order to create a level building platform, although it is equally possible that this represents medieval landscaping in order to establish buildings associated with Diélament Manor.

It is suggested that the extent of development noted on the Project Site to date, is likely to have had a substantial impact on the natural stratigraphy and therefore the survival of archaeological activity predating the medieval period is thought to be *low*.

The DBA has failed to determine the exact location of the medieval manor; however the ruined building to the NW potentially represents the oldest surviving structure on the site (with the exception of the Colombier) and raises the potential for the survival of foundation elements relating to the medieval manor to survive in the vicinity of the development area.

5.1. Suggested Mitigation

During the site visit Dr Driscoll was able to meet with the Client, his Agent and the groundwork contractor, which allowed him to gain a better understanding of the extent and nature of the planned ground disturbance. The above agreed that in order to properly assess the archaeological potential of the Project Site, the extent and impact of the proposed terracing may best be ascertained by way of a trench evaluation, focussed on land to the west of the main dwelling, which is to be reduced in order to establish a new basement.

The evaluation should take the form of a machine excavated trench measuring c. 10m (l) x 2m (w), in the region of the area of the basement, which will extend to the west of the footprint of the existing building. All excavation will take place under archaeological supervision. The mechanical ground reduction will be carried out using a toothless/grading bucket, to allow for the precise removal of stratigraphy to the depth of the natural/sub soil or to the archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first, and not exceeding 1.2m (d) in the first instance. In the event that the natural or archaeological horizon should not be encountered by this depth, it is intended that the trench will be extended at ground level, to allow for the battering of the sides, in order to properly evaluate the area, to the depth of the natural or archaeological horizon, whilst maintaining the required coverage of the Project Site.

Broadly the archaeological investigation will aim to:

- Provide the first phase of a staged approach, with a further programme of work necessary only if the evaluation is positive;
- Seek to assess the potential for archaeological activity associated with the Project Site;
- Establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area;
- Record and identify archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- Establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to interpret archaeological features and phasing identified during the evaluation and to place these within their local and regional context;
- Create a site archive for deposition in a suitable repository;
- Inform the implementation of a suitable strategy in order to mitigate the impact of the groundwork on the archaeological resource, in the event of positive results.

In support of the above, the author would like to note that Absolute Archaeology have been working closely with the commissioners of the project and have their full cooperation, with regards to the implementation of a suitable programme of archaeological investigation, ahead of the inception of the proposed groundwork.

6. Bibliography

- Aubin, C. 2007. *Conservation Statement: Le Chastel-Sedement (Les Câtiaux), Trinity, Jersey*. Jersey: Jersey Heritage Trust.
- Driscoll, P-D. 2011. *The Channel Islands: An Archipelago of the Atlantic Bronze and Iron Ages*. University of Bristol: PhD Thesis.
- Hawkes, J. 1939. *The Archaeology of the Channel Islands (Voll II): The Bailiwick of Jersey*. Jersey: Société Jersiaise.
- IGS. 1982. Jersey Geology Map (Channel Islands Sheet 2: Solid and Drift). Southampton: Ordnance Survey
- Jones, R. L., Keen, D. H., Birnie, J. F. and Waton, P. 1990. *Past Landscapes of Jersey: Environmental changes during the last ten thousand years*. Jersey: Société Jersiaise.
- Le Sueur, A. 1963. The Colombier at Diélament. *Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise* **18**: 340-343.
- States of Jersey. 2002. *Jersey Island Plan 2002 – General Policies*. Jersey: States of Jersey.
- States of Jersey, Department of Planning and Environment. *Register of Buildings and Sites of Architectural, Archaeological and Historical importance in Jersey*.
- Stevens, J. 1977. *Old Jersey Houses and those who lived in them: Vol II*. London: Phillimore.
- Stevens, J. 1980. *Old Jersey Houses and those who lived in them: Vol I*. Chichester: Phillimore.
- Stevens, C., Arthur, J., Stevens, J., and Le Maistre, F. (1986). *Jersey Place Names*. Jersey: Société Jersiaise.
- Syvret, M. and Stevens, J. 1998. *Balleine's History of Jersey*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co Ltd.

7. Figures

Figure 1: Project Site Location

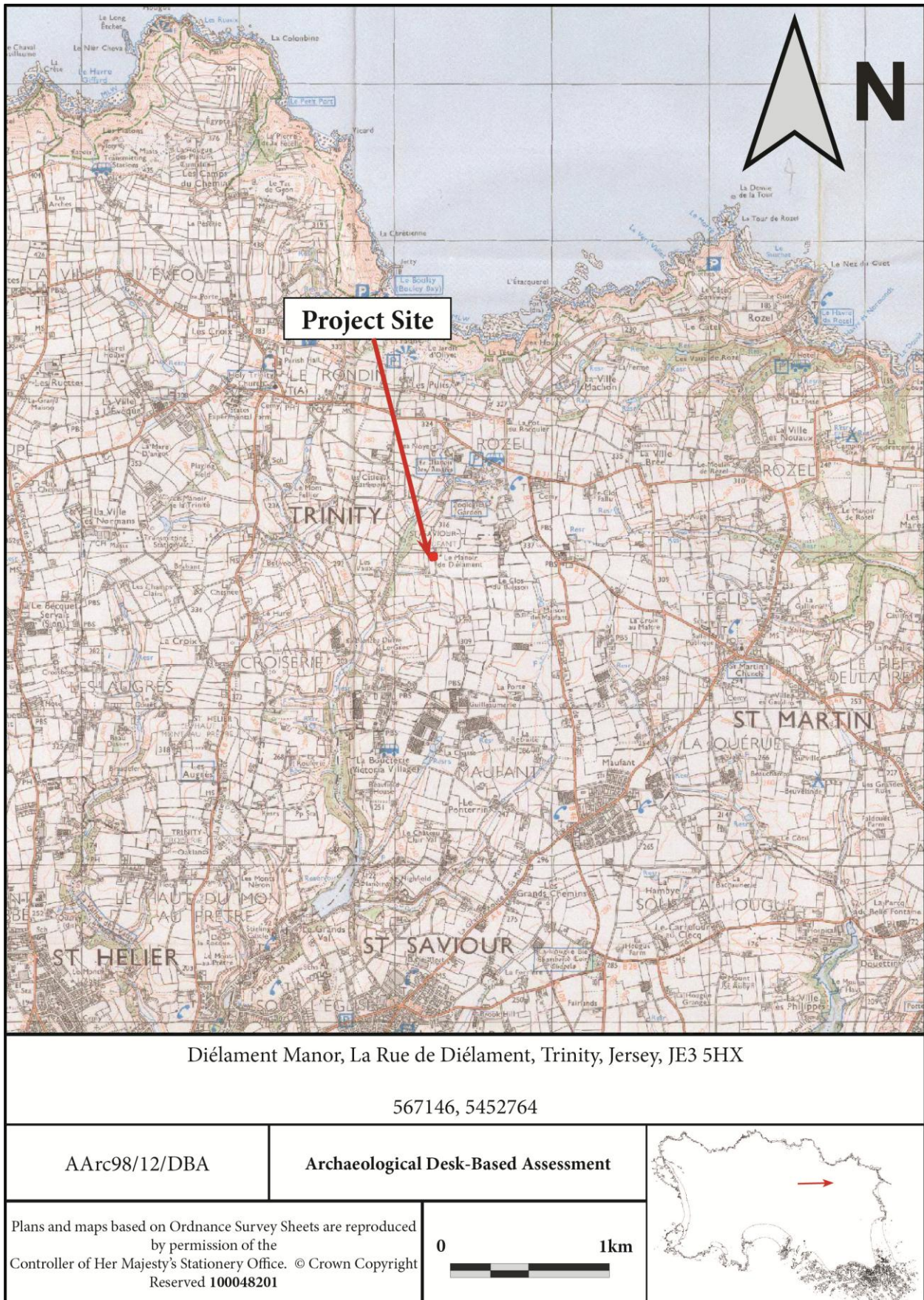
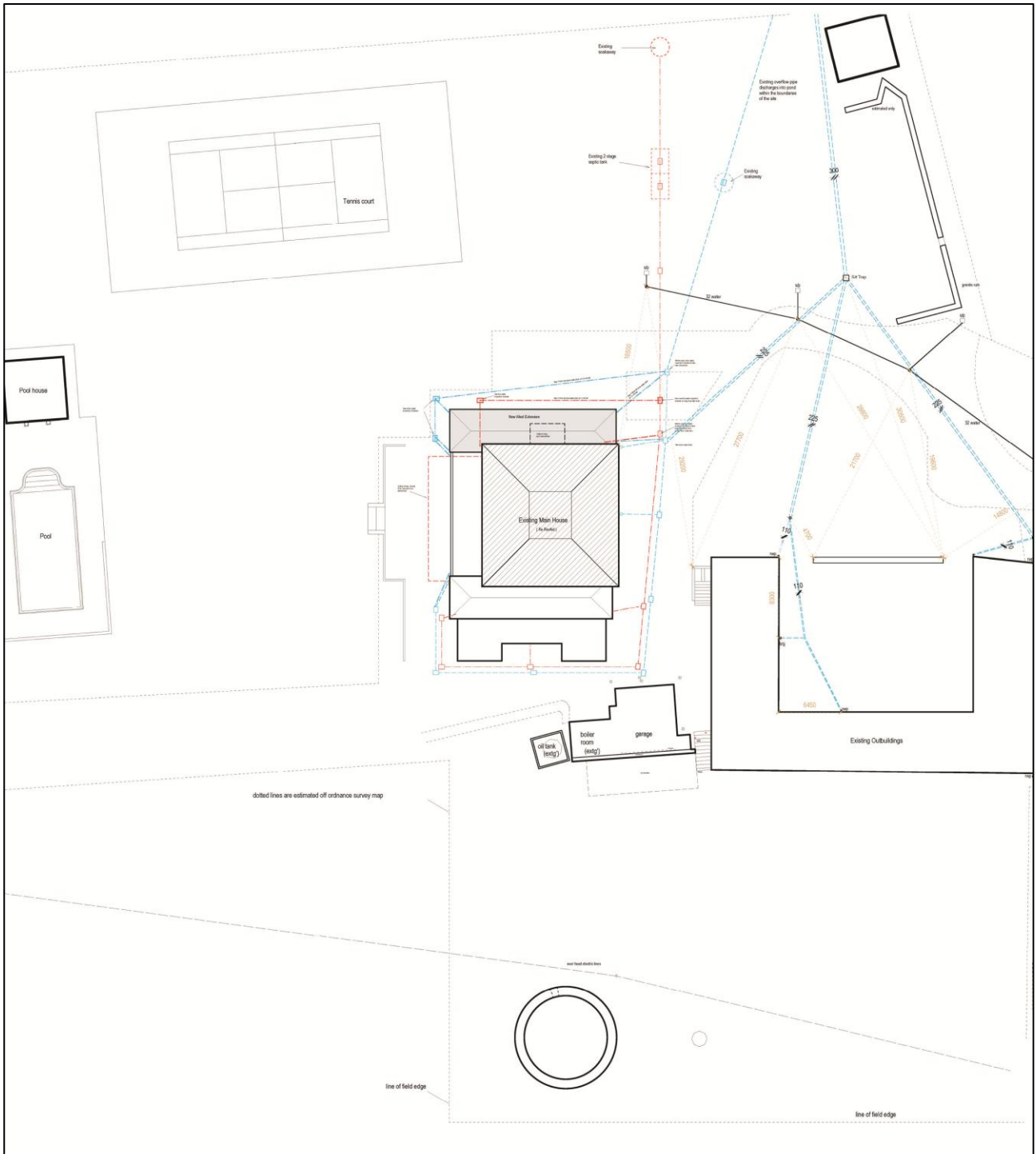


Figure 2: Detailed Project Site Outline



<p>Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX</p> <p>567146, 5452764</p>		<p>Site Plan (© Wildbore-Hands Ltd)</p>	
<p>AArc98/12/DBA</p>		<p>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</p>	
<p>Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201</p>		<p>0 30m</p>	
		<p></p>	

Figure 3: Proposed development outline, showing area of basement

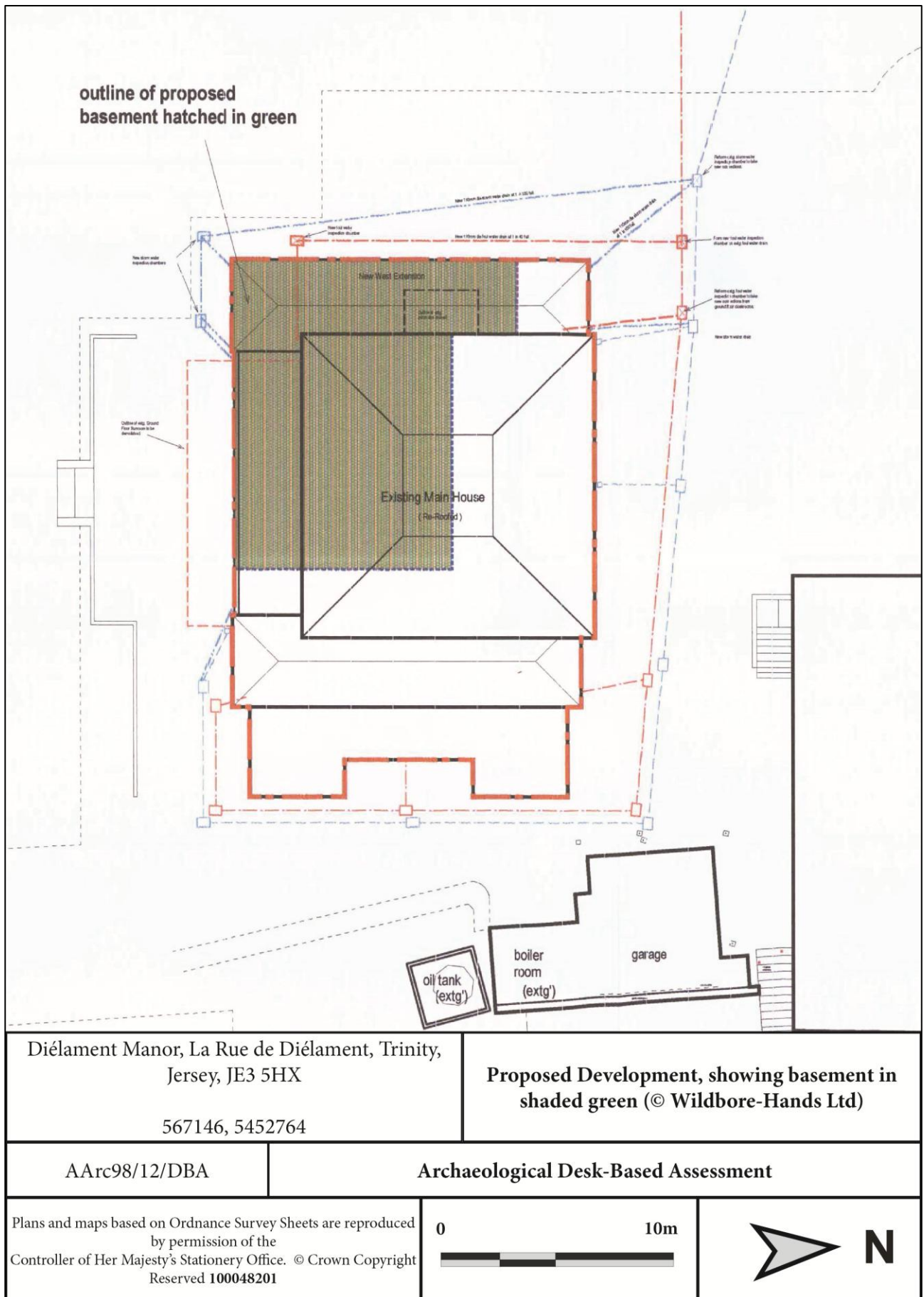
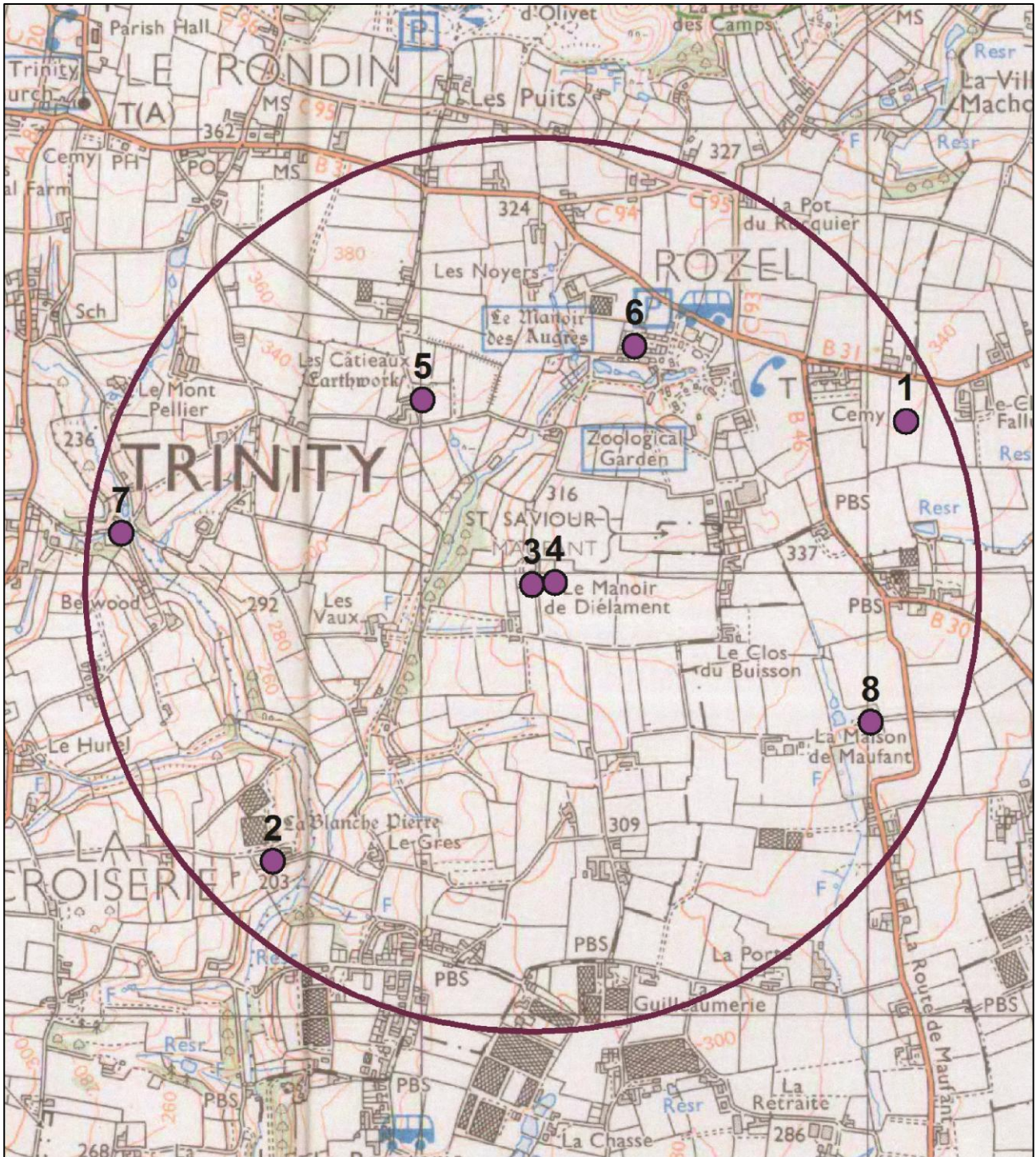


Figure 4: Archaeological Resource within the Study Area



Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity,
Jersey, JE3 5HX

567146, 5452764

Archaeological Resource

AArc98/12/DBA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201



Figure 5: Dumaresque Map (1685)




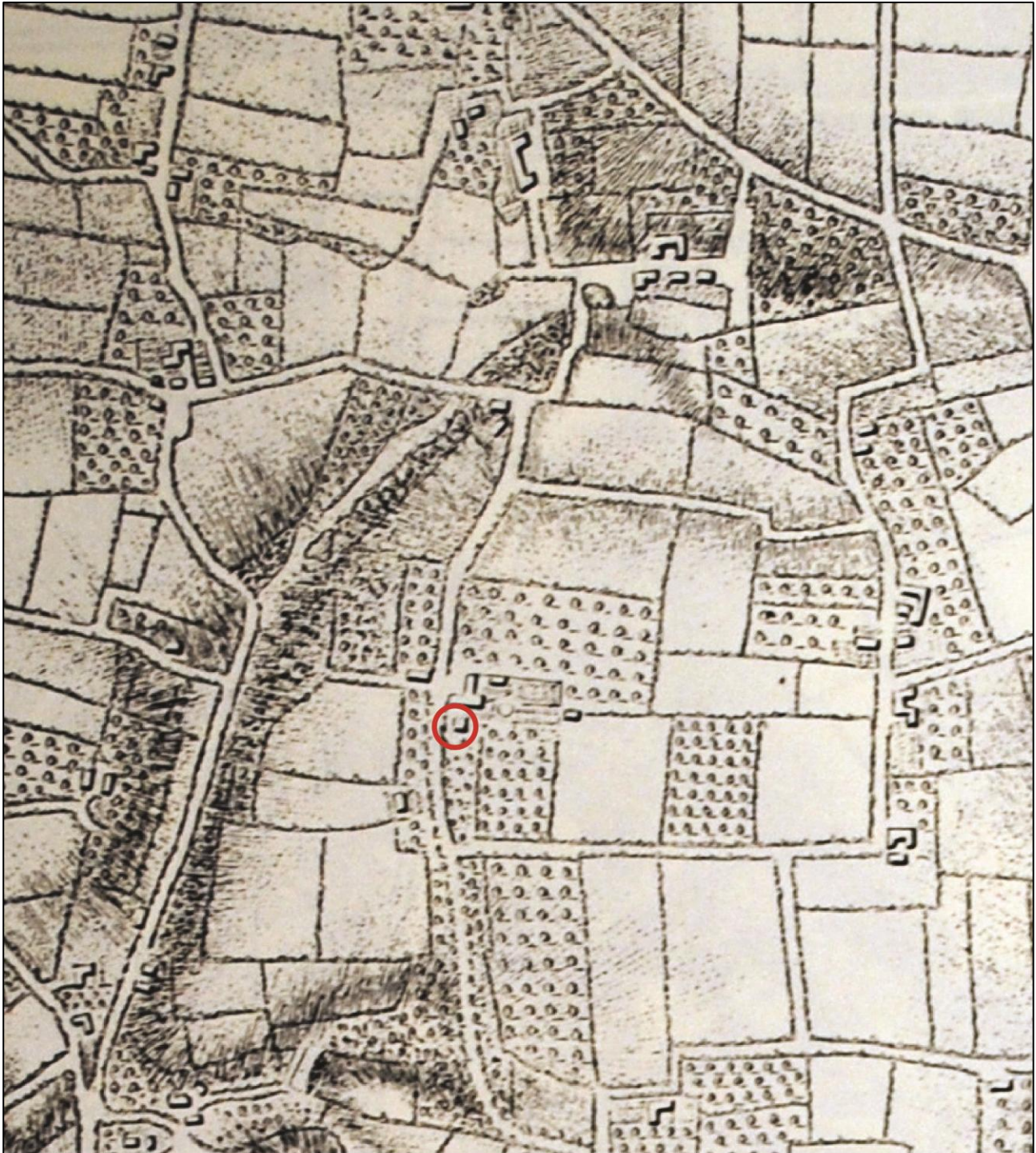
Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX		1685 Dumaresque Map	
567146, 5452764			
AArc98/12/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		No scale and site outline for identification purposes only	
			

Figure 6: Faden Map (1783)



Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX		1783 Faden Map	
567146, 5452764			
AArc98/12/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		No scale and site outline for identification purposes only	

Figure 7: Richmond (1795)




Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX		1795 Richmond Map	
567146, 5452764			
AArc98/12/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201	No scale and site outline for identification purposes only		

Figure 8: Bellin Map (1795)



Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX		1795 Bellin Map	
567146, 5452764			
AArc98/12/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		No scale and site outline for identification purposes only	

Figure 9: Bouillon (1799)




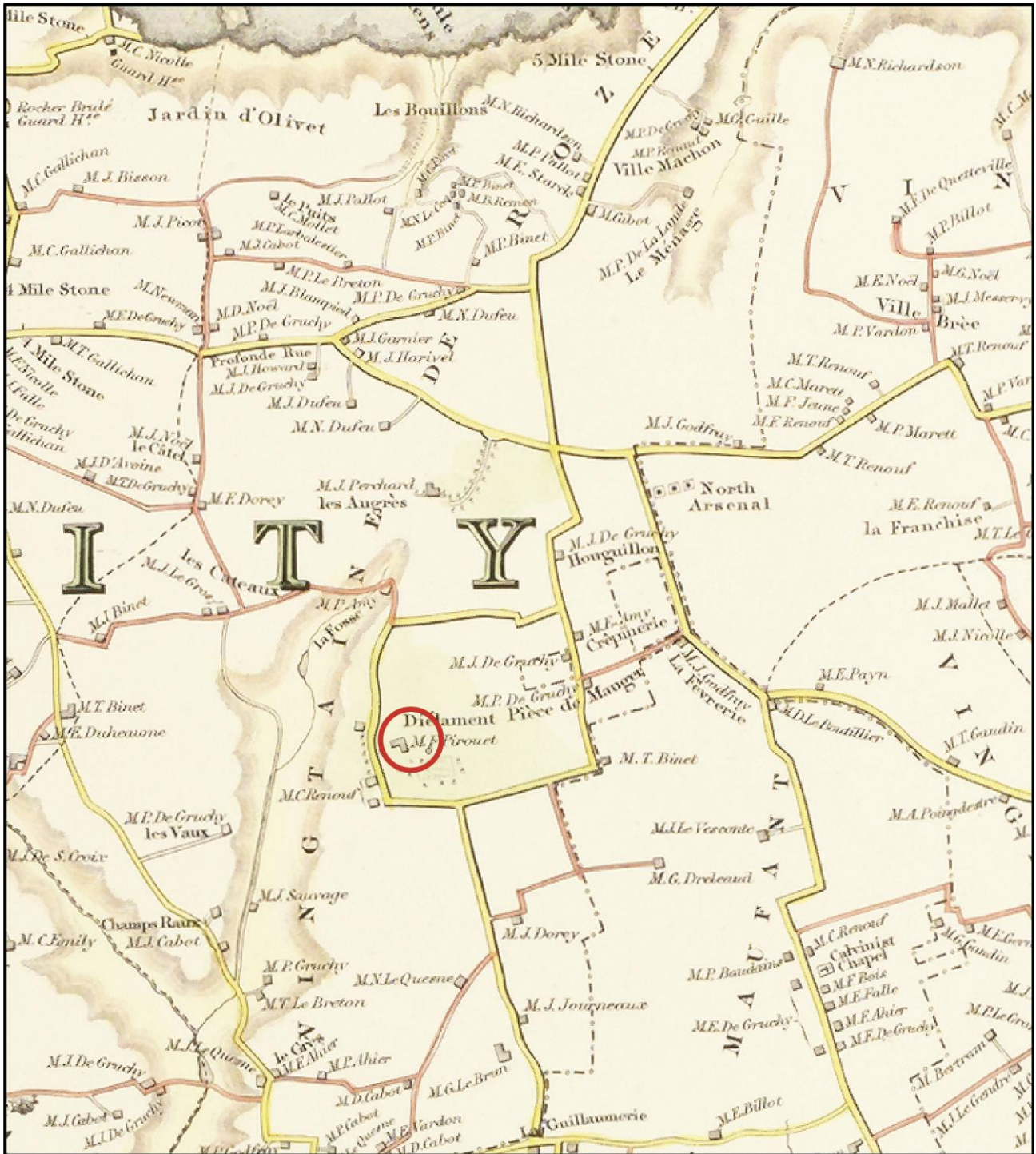
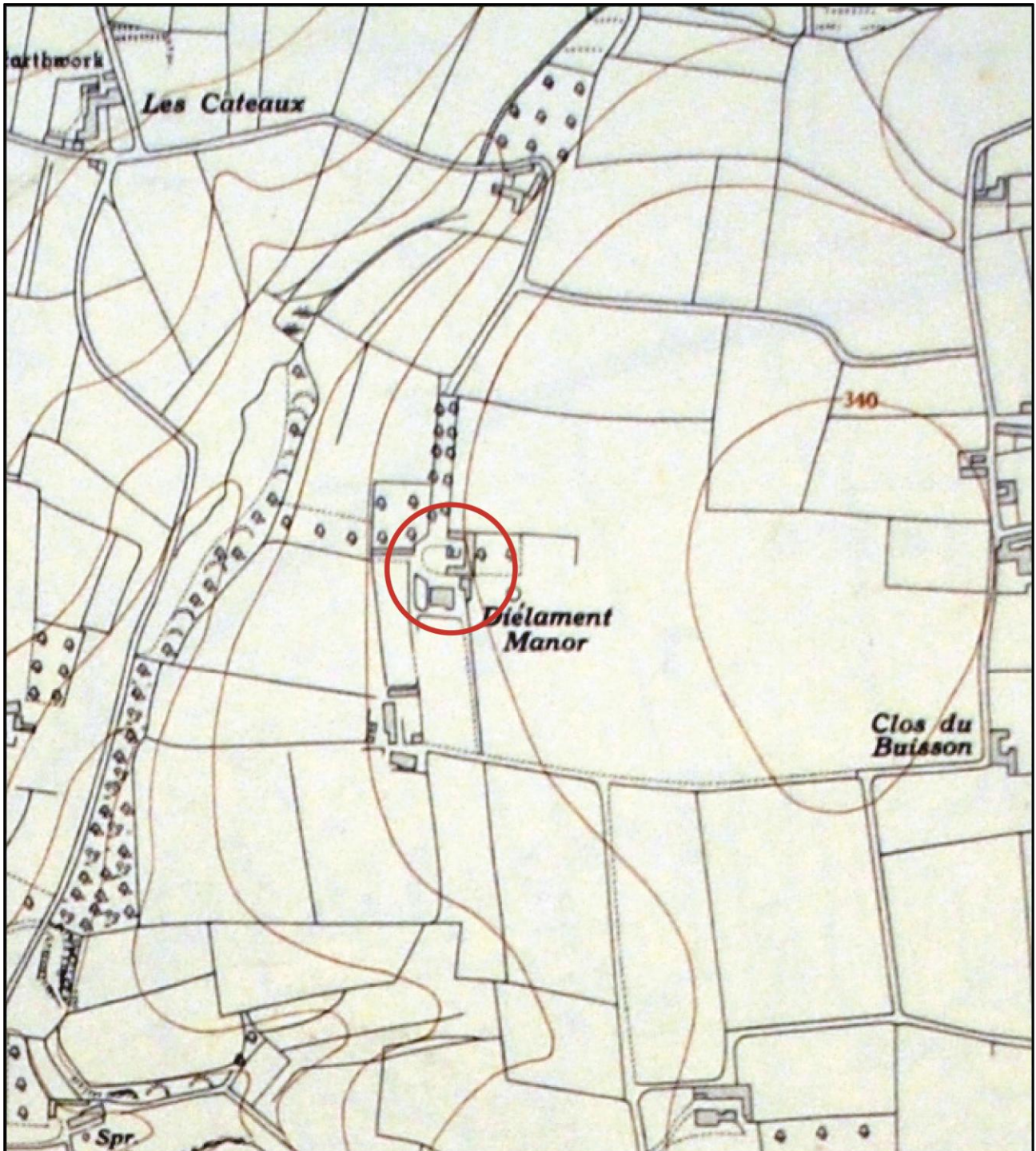
Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX		1799 Bouillon Map	
567146, 5452764			
AArc98/12/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		No scale and site outline for identification purposes only	
			

Figure 10: Godfray Map (1849)



Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX 567146, 5452764		1849 Godfray	
AArc98/12/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		No scale and site outline for identification purposes only	

Figure 11: OS Map (1936)





<p>Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX</p> <p>567146, 5452764</p>	<p>1936 OS Map</p>	
<p>AArc98/12/DBA</p>	<p>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</p>	
<p>Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201</p>	<p>0 200m</p> 	

Figure 12: Aerial Photo (1943)





Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX 567146, 5452764		1943 Aerial Photo (L/C/14/B/8/2/13)	
AArc98/12/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		0  100m	
			

Figure 13: Aerial Photo (1973)



Diélament Manor, La Rue de Diélament, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5HX 567146, 5452764		1974 Aerial Photo (D_AL_B_10_i50)	
AArc98/12/DBA		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201		0 100m 	

8. Photographs

Photo 1: Current property of Diélament , showing 1980s extension (fore) and area of proposed basement and western extension. Looking north.



Photo 2: Area of proposed basement to west of the current house



9. Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Gazetteer

This gazetteer has been compiled from a range of sources including the Department of the Environment Register of Buildings and Sites of Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Importance, and the Schedule of Areas of Archaeological Potential, articles from the Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise and a database of archaeological sites in the Channel Islands (held by Absolute Archaeology).

No	Source	Site/Find Name	Period	Description
1	AS 19	St Martin's Arsenal Flint Chipping Area	Prehistoric (mainly Neolithic and Bronze Age)	La Hougue Bie Museum holds in its collection an important lithic assemblage associated with this site. They are part of the Watson collection of artefacts collected sometime around the 1920s and consist of flint cores and worked flints, mainly scrapers. They date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age period. These flints are a clear indication that the area was in use around 6,000 years ago and was possibly a habitation site. The flint tools are an indication that there is important in-situ remains still buried below the surface
2	Schedule of sites of archaeological importance (no 100); Hawkes 1939: 310-311	The Rocking Stone (or La Pierre de la Fettle/ La Dame Blanche)	Prehistoric	White stone (of highly siliceous rhyolite), c.2,4m high, standing on a hillside to the north of Five Oaks, and may have been a 'rocking stone,' although whether it is naturally or artificially positioned is uncertain. Some projecting portions on the south side are rounded and highly polished, which Mourant suggests may have been made by constant touching for superstitious motives, akin to the rubbing of animals. Hawkes refers to the association between white quartzite and superstitious importance. Rybot found a flint scraper nearby.
3	TR0079	Diélament Manor	Medieval	'Diélament' is said to be a corruption of 'Guille Hamon', which was perhaps the name of an early seigneur: the Hamon family founded the Abbey of St Hélier in 1125. The fief of Diélament, though not among the highest in dignity, is thought to be the largest in Jersey and was held successively by two of Jersey's most powerful families, the de Barentins and the Lemprières. Its original manor house was in Les Grands Vaux, where the parishes of St Helier, St Saviour and Trinity meet, but by 1524 this was only a memory and the manor had been established on its present site. The Lemprières lived here for generations, but after they moved to Rozel Manor in the late 18th century Diélament was evidently neglected and in 1809 Stead recorded the manor house as being in a dilapidated condition. It was later demolished after the estate was sold away from the fief, and its location is not known for certain: it may have been behind the present house, adjacent to the outbuildings. The present house comprises two distinct

				buildings resulting in 2 storeys at the front and 3 at the back. The ground and first floors of the back part are a typical 18th century Jersey house; it retains parts of two original fireplaces. A taller early 19th century villa has been tacked on to the front of this (now forming the main front) and presumably the third storey was added to the older part at the same time. Recent owners have inserted Tudor-style panelling in some of the rooms. Parts of the outbuildings are older than the house. The manor is recorded in 1537 as possessing a chapel dedicated to La Vierge (The Virgin Mary). One of the outbuildings (which lies east-west) is said to incorporate the remains of this chapel, but this is not substantiated. At its east end a window has been inserted with C17 accolade lintel. (The Colombier is listed separately under TR0151)
4	SJ TR0151	Diélament Manor Colombier	Medieval	'Diélament' is said to be a corruption of 'Guille Hamon', which was perhaps the name of an early seigneur: the Hamon family founded the Abbey of St Héliier in 1125. The fief of Diélament, though not among the highest in dignity, is thought to be the largest in Jersey and was held successively by two of Jersey's most powerful families, the de Barentins and the Lemprières. Its original manor house was in Les Grands Vaux, where the parishes of St Helier, St Saviour and Trinity meet, but by 1524 this was only a memory and the manor had been established on its present site. The Lemprières lived here for generations, but after they moved to Rozel Manor in the late 18th century Diélament was evidently neglected and in 1809 Stead recorded the manor house as being in a dilapidated condition. It was later demolished after the estate was sold away from the fief, and its location is not known for certain: it may have been behind the present house, adjacent to the outbuildings. The round Colombier contains nesting boxes for the 1,000 birds, making it the largest Colombier in Jersey. Colombiers occur only on Manor grounds and were a privilege accorded only to the Seigneur of a fief. The principal reason for keeping pigeons was to ensure a source of meat during winter months. The Colombier at Diélament Manor is recorded to have been rebuilt in 1573 by Thomas Lemprière, who obtained a special dispensation from the manorial court of Rozel in order to do so.
5	AS 112	Chastel-Sedement	Medieval	Earthwork interpreted as defensive site. Suggestions that site may be Roman by the trapezoidal shape is more indicative of a Viking period camp or early medieval site. Long assumed to be the fortified area or 'villa' referred to by Niño in 1406.
6	SJ TR0066	Les Augrès Manor	Medieval – Post-Medieval	The house takes its name from the nearby fief which in turn is called after a 13th century owner, Guillaume des Augreys. This is the best known example in Jersey of a house originally unconnected with the fief whose manor it later became. The fief of Les Augrès is in the south-west corner of the parish of Trinity. For a time in the Middle Ages the fief was held by the Brasdefer

				family, whose house on the fief was thus the Manoir des Augrès, but by the end of the 15th century the house and fief had apparently been separated. In the 17th century the fief was acquired by Elie Dumaresq, and the house where he lived on the other side of the parish became the Les Augrès Manor that we know today
7	SJ TR0006	Moulin de Bas	C17	Jersey water mill possibly of C17 origin, retains a wheel and much of its historic character. Water mill with integral house and attached cottage. Mill house: 2 ranges in L-plan, main mill building now house facing east, shorter modern wing facing north, water wheel (taken from Gargate Mill) on north elevation of main building where it meets north wing; pitched pantile roofs to both, dressed granite chimney to main house, thatch stones, stone copings and corbels. Front (east) elevation: 2 storey, 5 bay, 2 bay wing to south; granite rubble, dressed granite quoins and openings, small timber sash windows, 12 pane (6/6); wing 2 bay, modern tall windows to 1st floor, brick openings. North elevation: large iron and timber undershot water wheel to gabled elevation of house, north wing: 2 storey, 4 bay, of similar construction to house, also residential. Cottage attached to east elevation of house: single storey, 4 bay with 2 bay wing in similar style to east, hipped and pitched pantile roof, similar construction to main building.
8	SA0210	Maufant Manor		Although not strictly a manor, the property has been so called as far back as the 17th century on the strength of it being the principal house in the district. There is however a link with Diélament, in that it used to belong to the same family and was traditionally lived in by a son of the seigneur of that fief. The present house was probably built in 1837, the date which appears on a stone in the garden wall, and perhaps also on an incomplete datestone over the north door. François Ahier acquired the house in 1825 and may have been responsible for the rebuilding. It is thought that there was once a medieval chapel on the site, as a nearby field-name, le Clos de la Chapelle, suggests; fragments of this may be preserved in one of the outbuildings, which contains a segmental-arched doorway.
9	Deilament.je	Spitfire crash site	WWII	On November 18 th 1942, Airman Lieutenant Bernard William Martial Schiedhauer, of the Free French Air Force, crashed his spitfire into a field next to Diélament Manor (exact field unknown), after being shot. Locals tried to strip the airplane in order to stop it falling into enemy hands. Schiedhauer was caught and although he escaped the compound of Stalag Luft 111, he was captured and executed by the Gestapo.

Appendix 2: Abbreviations and Terminology

ARCHAEOLOGY

Taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. It is also used in this report as a means of describing physical remains (e.g. there is likely to be preservation of archaeology).

DBA

Desk Based Assessment.

aJD

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

PROJECT SITE

The area of the proposed development site. This may include heritage assets and boundaries that will not be directly affected by development, but which by virtue of their proximity to the actual ground disturbance are important elements of the historic environment and which must be included in any assessment.

SEA LEVEL

Heights are to the nearest metre above sea level.

STUDY AREA

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

Appendix 3: Confidence Ratings

Low

Archaeological activity is considered unlikely based on available information, but cannot be entirely discounted.

Medium

Likely survival of archaeological remains based on proximity to archaeological sites, associated finds and or literary and cartographic evidence.

High

Confirmed presence of archaeological features, preserved to a high level from which vital and important evidence could be obtained.

Appendix 4: General chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA)

Period	Date	Information
Prehistoric	250000 – 100/56 BC	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in the island to the official conquest of Gaul by the Romans.
Palaeolithic	250000 - 10000 BC	Defined by a number of key sites showing Neanderthal and Early Human activity, for example La Cote de St Brelade. Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology.
Mesolithic	10000 – 5000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age and the beginning of the Holocene. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement with evidence for the exploitation of the coastal zones of the islands. Example at Lihou Priory on Guernsey.
Neolithic	5000 – 2400 BC	The Channel Islands saw an earlier transition to the Neolithic than in Britain. Emergence of monumental architecture, first (potentially) with menhirs later by chambered tombs and subsequently gallery graves. Development of complex society, more sedentary lifestyles and more clearly defined symbolic behaviour.
Chalcolithic/Beaker phase	2400 – 1800 BC	Earliest introduction of copper to western Europe. Expansion of the pan-European Beaker phenomenon, including prestigious material culture and individual burials. Bell Beakers found throughout the archipelago including local emulations called Jersey Bowls. Cist-in-Circle monuments.
Bronze Age	1800 – 800 BC	The Introduction of Bronze as a material, used by the elite at first and later available to the populace more widely. Barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition. Large quantities of bronze metalwork found throughout the islands and in Jersey in particular.
Iron Age	800 – 100/56 BC	Little change to domestic life in the islands. Return of monumental architecture in the form of promontory forts (at C�atel Rozel, Fremont etc) in the earlier periods, followed by warrior and horse burials in the Middle to Later stages (Guernsey only).
Gallo-Roman	100/56 BC – 400 AD	Used to describe a fusion of indigenous late Iron Age traditions in France and the Channel Islands with Roman culture. Represented by the identification of Gallo-Roman ceramics and roofing material recently excavated at Grouville Parish Church, confirming the first evidence of Gallo-Roman occupation in Jersey.
Early Medieval	400 – 973 AD	Represents the time from the end of the Roman period c.400 AD to the annexation of the Channel Islands as a region of Normandy under William Longsword in 973.
Medieval	973 – 1600 AD	Norman and post-Norman phases of Channel Island life. The islands remained loyal to the English crown despite the loss of territories in NW France under King John. Period of fortification building throughout the archipelago and in Jersey at Mont Orgueil and later at Elizabeth Castle. 1600 AD is an arbitrary date, but enables the separation of periods with more intensive industries.
Post-Medieval	1600 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid change in Jersey including the growing urbanisation of St Helier, the involvement of the island in the English Civil War and the Napoleonic Wars. Industrial activity did not impact the island as it did Britain and the rest of Europe.
Modern	1900 – 1950 AD	Radical alterations to the landscape during WWI and particularly WWII. Extensive defensive fortifications across the Channel Islands and forming part of Hitler’s Atlantic wall.