

# 9 SOURCES

## Abbreviations

ABSJ	Annual Bulletin of the Société Jersaise
AgHR	Agricultural History Review
JRASE	Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
JHFBG	Journal of the Historic Farm Buildings Group
VA	Vernacular Architecture

## Maps

An Accurate Survey and Measurement of the Island of Jersey. Surveyed by Order of the Duke of Richmond. 1795. Jersey Archive.

A Map of the Island of Jersey. Surveyed by H. Godfray. 1849. Jersey Archive.

Ordnance Survey 25" maps of Jersey. 1935 (11 sheets). Jersey Archive.

## English Heritage HELM Website

The Preliminary Regional Character Documents can be viewed at:  
<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/category.10116>

The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings document can be viewed at:  
<http://www.helm.or.uk/server/show/nav.10600>

For a report on the Hampshire pilot project, see :  
Jeremy Lake and Bob Edwards, 'New Approaches to Historic Farmsteads', *Landscape Character Network News*, Issue 22 (Spring 2006)  
<http://www.landscapecharacter.org.uk>

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE

### Ash house

In England, ash houses are concentrated in Devon and Cornwall. Ash from domestic fires was used as a fertiliser. Some ash houses (*cendriers*) are built in stone rubble with corbelled roofs.

There is some doubt whether some buildings stated as being pigsties in Jersey are not in fact ash houses.



### Aire

Jersey dialect term for threshing and winnowing area (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 25, 52) – the same as in France.

### Arable

Land cultivated for the growth of crops.

### Bakehouse

In Jersey, bakehouses (*fournils*) are commonly detached structures as at (top right) Le Haut du Marais. Detached kitchens or bakehouses dating from the medieval period are found in some parts of England – for example Suffolk and Devon – and Wales, and are associated with the accommodation of young women or widows. Bakehouses of the type used in Jersey have been noted in Normandy. They are superficially very similar to washhouses and often doubled up for the same function.



### **Banque**

In Jersey, used to describe an earth/stone structure which retains the soil built-up on one side.

### **Barn**

A building for the storage and processing of grain crops, and for housing straw, termed *grange* in France. It is debateable whether these occurred in Jersey (6.2).

There is a crude distinction within Europe between those areas where barns were simply warehouses for storing the harvested crop before it was threshed, and those where barns functioned as both storage and processing areas. The processing of the harvested crop into grain was enabled through threshing (beating the crop with a flail on a threshing floor) and winnowing (commonly in the cross-draught of the threshing floor between two opposing doorways).

The requirements of barns remained comparatively unaltered between the twelfth and early nineteenth centuries:

- a well-ventilated interior for the storage of the harvested crop and an area (the threshing floor) for beating by flail the grain from the crop and for winnowing the grain from the chaff in a cross draught. This was also an area for the storage of straw after threshing.

- doors on the side walls to the threshing floor, which was most commonly sited in the centre, and occasionally off-centre or at one end. The size of these is subject to much regional variation. Barns on large arable farms commonly had large opposing doors, sometimes with porches, into which a laden wagon would draw up and unload the crop.
- In some pastoral-farming areas, especially in the north and west of the country, the doors to the threshing bay could be much smaller and the crop would be forked into the barn through pitching holes. Smaller winnowing doors were commonly provided in these areas.

*Combination barns* combined this and other functions, such as animal housing. Combination barns with horses or cattle accommodated at one end are concentrated in lowland landscapes of dispersed settlement and ancient enclosure, and in upland landscapes of northern and western England. They include **bank barns**.

Threshing machines were most commonly powered by horses accommodated in a projecting *wheel house*, these being particularly common in the north-east and south-west. Wheel houses have been highly vulnerable to removal, and surviving examples are rare.

Water power and rarely wind power was also used, and by the 1830s steam power was also used in areas such as Northumberland with easy access to coal supplies.

The introduction of the portable steam engine and threshing machine in the 1850s heralded the end of the traditional barn as a storage and processing building, as the crop could be processed outdoors. These machines have left no trace in the architecture or archaeology of farmsteads, except in the belt drives and shafting that conveyed power to *mixing rooms* elsewhere in the barn.

Horse engines, as found in wheelhouses, and *in-situ* threshing or winnowing machines, are exceptionally rare.

Split-level *mixing barns* developed from the later 18th century as a result of the widespread introduction of machinery for processing corn and fodder.

After the late 19th century, many barns were converted into cow houses and fodder processing and storage buildings.

See also *Combination Barn*.

## **Camp**

Camps – fields divided into strips (La Campagne, St Ouen)



## Cartshed

A building for housing carts and farm implements. Cartsheds are usually open-fronted buildings sited close to a road or track into the farmstead. One bay of a cart shed may be portioned off and provided with doors to create a secure storage area for smaller implements. Cartsheds in both England and France are combined with first-floor granaries. Cartsheds were also used for vrac carts.



The cart shed housed not only carts for transporting muck to fields, the harvest to the steading and grain to market, but also the implements needed (primarily for arable cultivation) on the farm. It could also accommodate the coach or pony trap. Left outside, wooden implements could shrink and crack in the sun, while rain and snow caused iron to rust, jamming any moving parts. Cartsheds often faced away from the farmyard and were often close to the stables and roadways, giving direct access to the fields. They have been found as additions to barns, but are more commonly found as detached single- or double-storey buildings, in the case of the latter invariably with a first-floor granary. The size of cartshed ranges serves as a rough indication of the former arable acreage of the farm. In some parts of the country, often in pastoral areas, the difficult terrain meant that wheeled vehicles were not widely used and so cart sheds tended to be few and smaller, perhaps of only one or two bays. One bay was sometimes enclosed with a wide door for the storage of small implements, or perhaps a pony trap. Cartsheds and implement sheds with lockable doors did not appear in any great numbers until the mid-19th century, when horse-drawn hoes, and later reapers and mowing machines, became more prevalent.





### **Catch meadow system**

A system of drains cut along a hillside and made to overflow onto the pasture below in winter, encouraging the early growth of grass. Also known as field gutter systems. Referred to in Quayle 1815, 158.

See water meadows for further details.

### **Cattle housing**

The agricultural improvements of the 18th century emphasised the importance of farmyard manure in maintaining the fertility of the soil. It was also recognised that cattle fattened better and were more productive in milk if housed in strawed-down yards and buildings, and fed with carefully measured quantities of nutritious turnips and imported feed. There is hardly a farmstead without 19th-century adaptations for increased livestock accommodation.

The introduction of hygiene regulations early in the 20th century for the production of milk resulted in new floors, windows and stall arrangements being inserted. Animal welfare standards are now rendering traditional housing redundant; cows on farms seeking Soil Association assurance require more than double (at 6 square metres) the space of tethered beasts in traditional cow houses. Some, particularly under split-level barns, are too low for modern usage and so have been preserved by abandonment or occasional use by sheep.



There are great regional differences in the management of cattle and the buildings that housed them. Stalls, drains and muck passages have also been given their own local vocabulary.

Characteristic features of cattle housing include:

- Externally, lower and wider doorways than stables.
- Limited light and ventilation. Openings are largely confined to ventilation slits in the walls and holes in gable ends or side walls for the throwing out of muck: the latter was especially the case in areas with limited straw from corn crops for bedding, such as in the northern uplands.
- Windows were more widely introduced from the 19th century, especially from the 1830s. A common form of window is the hit-and-miss ventilator, and air ducts and ridge ventilators were increasingly common from this period. It was not until the later 19th century that the importance of a well-ventilated cow house became fully appreciated.
- Internally, ceilings were typically low and there was very little light. Hay was stored above in lofts, increasing the warmth and airlessness. The timbers to the hay loft could be renewed on an annual basis, this being a feature which is observable particularly in French examples today.
- Interior stalling and feeding arrangements. Cows were usually tethered in pairs with low partitions of wood, stone, slate and, in the 19th century, cast iron between them. As the breeding of stock improved and cows became larger, the space for the animals in the older buildings became limited and an indication of the date of a cow house can be the length of the stalls or the width of the building. Feeding arrangements can survive in the form of hayracks, water bowls and mangers for feed.

Variations in internal planning, cattle being stalled along or across the main axis of the building and facing a wall or partition. They were fed either from behind or from a feeding passage, these often being connected to fodder rooms from the late 18th century.

Evidence for cattle housing is very rare before the 18th century, and in many areas uncommon before the 19th century. It is largely confined to **cow houses** in East Anglia and the Welsh borders, the **longhouses** of north and west England, where the family and animals used the same entry and the cattle were stalled at the lower end, the **bastle houses** of northern England, the **linhays** of south-west England and **combination barns** which are concentrated in the anciently-enclosed landscapes of south and east England and again the north and west.

Very few cow-house interiors of the nineteenth century or earlier have survived unaltered because hygiene regulations for the production of milk have resulted in new floors, windows and stall arrangements being inserted

**Shelter sheds**, open-fronted structures facing onto cattle yards, mostly date from the late 18th century. The folding of stock in strawed-down *yards* and feeding them with root crops became more general in the nineteenth century, together with the subdivision of yards into smaller areas and the construction of **loose boxes** (identified by multiple doorways to small individual cubicles) and other distinctive building types, including bullpens, associated with more intensive fattening and management.

Cattle housing, including some of early date, can also be in the form of lean-tos or **outshuts** built against other buildings – usually barns.

The most significant examples of **covered yards** – developed to house cattle and conserve their manure – are on the most expensively designed planned and model farms of the 1850s to 1870s in England. It became increasingly common from the 1880s to roof over former open yards with timber or metal-framed superstructures, but it was the multi-purpose portal-framed shed which introduced covered cattle housing on a large scale.

### **Cattle yard**

Also known as a fold yard. Cattle yards were commonly sited so that they faced south to catch the sun. Whilst cattle could be left to wander within yards bounded by yards and other buildings, cattle yards began to develop as a specific farmstead type from the mid 18th century. They were usually bounded by shelter sheds and other livestock sheds, and were subject to subdivision as the need to manage different types of stock became more important in the 19th century.

### **Chaff box/chaff house**

Storage for the chaff, or outer husks of crops, a typical by-product of threshing. Chaff was used as fodder for horses.

There are no known examples on Jersey.

### **Chitting**

The term used for growing potatoes by exposing them to light and promoting the growth of shoots. In England, major potato-growing areas such as Lincolnshire either

used purpose-built glass houses or simply improvised, including making part of the house available.

This process is a probable explanation for the distinctive two-storey combination buildings found on the island.

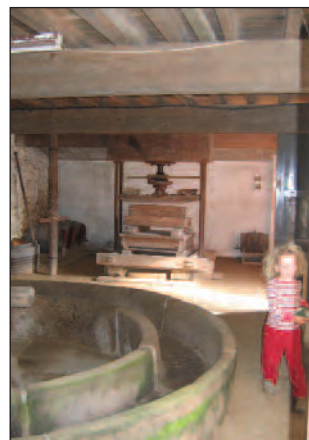
### **Cider house**

A building for the milling and pressing of cider, found in the south-west and the West Midlands of England, south-west Wales, north-west France and north-west Spain. It usually forms part of a combination range.

Cider houses are frequently incorporated into other buildings ranged around the yard. Where the cider house is a separate building it usually does not have any particular external characteristics, other than a wide doorway allowing for the passage of barrels. Quayle noted wide doorways to farmhouses 'in order to give admission to the enormous cider-butts formerly in use': these butts typically stored 3-400 gallons of cider (Quayle 1815, 49, 135-6). Another diagnostic feature is the hollowing out of side walls to allow space for the working of the mill.

Cider could be kept for far longer than beer, and thus on some farms where cider was grown for export cider houses were built with storage for barrels. Interior fittings of cider houses, namely cider presses and mills, are very rare.

In Jersey the cider house is termed *le priensue*, the circular stone vessel in which the apples were mashed being termed *le tour à cidre*. The process is described in some detail in Quayle, 1815. The mill and press are very similar to the technology employed in both France and England.



This 17th century single-storey range at Morel, St Lawrence with its cider mill and press (far left bottom), and the wider doorways for cider barrels at Les Ruettes, St John (top), and Hamptonne, St Lawrence (bottom)





## **Cob**

A term used for earth-walled buildings in the south and west of England.

*See Earth.*

## **Combed wheat reed**

A method of thatching in which all the straw is laid in the same direction with butts down. The stems of the straw are not bruised or crushed as with longstraw. The finished roof resembles reed thatch rather than longstraw.

## **Combination building** - *see also Chitting*

In Jersey, the standard form of combination building, as developed from the 1870s, comprised a two-storey multi-functional structure (commonly termed a shed) with potato chitting/accommodation lofts, and sometimes a granary, above stabling for horses and cattle. These buildings appear to be unique to the Channel Islands. They bear a superficial resemblance to the bank barns of south-west England, but the first floor is not used for threshing or housing the corn crop. Buildings of a broadly similar type have been identified in the coastal strip east of Cherbourg, where horticulture was also a mainstay of the farming economy.



### **Convertible husbandry**

A system whereby some fields were brought into arable cultivation for a short period – usually until the soil was exhausted – and then returned to pasture for a number of years. This system was commonly found in upland areas of England and was a particular element of the farming system in south-western England.

### **Coping**

Usually flat stones but sometimes bricks laid on the top of a wall to prevent water getting into the core of the wall: for example, on the top of a gable wall of a building where the roofing material abuts the gable wall rather than covers it.

Stone coping to gable walls (below left), including to long single-storey cowhouse range in Léoville, St Ouen (below right).



### **Corbelled roof**

A roof of stones laid progressively towards the centre. Associated on Jersey with small structures, particularly pigsties, and used into the 19th century. Roofs of this type have been noted – again on pigsties – in north-west France (especially Brittany), Cornwall, for ash houses in Devon and in south-west Wales and southern Ireland. This type of construction is also found on the Massif Central in France, for buildings used to shelter humans and stock over the summer, and in the Mediterranean (for example in Sicily) for the same purpose.



### **Covered yard**

A cattle yard that is fully covered by a roof – the aims of which were to protect the nutrients in the manure collecting in the yard from being washed away by the rain and to provide an environment where cattle would fatten more quickly.

Covered yards were built from the late 1840s in Britain, and earlier cattle yards were often provided with roofs from the 1880s.

### **Cowhouse**

An enclosed building for cattle in which the animals are normally tethered in stalls.

Top left: 17th century cowhouse attached to the Langlois House, a 15th century first-floor chamber block Hamptonne, St Lawrence.

Top right: 18th century single-storey cowhouse with loft, Les Ruettes, St John.

Bottom left: Cowhouse with loft dated 1882, being a raising and rebuilding of an earlier structure.

Bottom right: Late 19th century cowhouse with original door and window detail.



### **Cruck, Raised cruck, Jointed cruck**

A pair of curved timbers, usually halved from the same tree trunk, that form an A-frame extending from the ground to the apex of the roof. A raised cruck has the feet of the crucks raised off the ground, usually embedded in a masonry wall. Jointed crucks, common in SW England and NW France, are individual cruck blades formed by two timbers joined together.

Left, raised cruck in the loft of a cowhouse

Right, similar cruck in 19th century range at Nehou, Cotentin peninsula.



### **Dairy**

A building, or more often a room within the farmhouse, where milk was processed to make butter. The industrialisation of much of the dairy industry meant that the majority of farm dairies were redundant by the mid-20th century. Where the dairy was part of the farmhouse it is usual to find that it has been brought into domestic use, typically resulting in the removal of any fittings associated with butter or cheese-making. Any survivals of dairy equipment in situ are rare. Detached dairy buildings – not observed in Jersey – may also have been brought into an alternative use, again usually resulting in the removal of associated fittings.

In Jersey, as indeed was the case in most of France and England, the dairy (in France *laiterie*) was usually incorporated within the rear outshut. It is described by Le Cornu (1859, 52-3) as 'a small room, having a northern aspect; it is paved with stone or brick, and shelves are fixed against the walls, whereon is placed the milk prior to skimming'.



**Demesne farm**

A manorial farm managed directly as opposed to land within the manor farmed by tenants.

**Dipping**

The washing of sheep by immersing them in water.

**Dispersed settlement**

Settlement primarily consisting of scattered, isolated farmsteads and small hamlets. Dispersed settlement is the predominant settlement form over much of western parts of England, and an area extending from East Anglia to the south-east. It is also the predominant settlement form across large parts of NW France.

**Dovecote**

A building, or part of a building, providing nest boxes for pigeons or doves.

The French-Norman terms *Colombier* and *Colomberie* (the latter to define a dovecote with its environs) are used in Jersey (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 21).

The construction of a dovecote in Britain and France indicated the status of the owner, as in the medieval period the keeping of doves or pigeons was usually restricted as a manorial right – the French ‘*droit du colombier*’. The birds provided fresh meat and eggs as a supplement to the already varied diets of wealthier people, while the manure was also valued (see McCann 1991). As a consequence, dovecotes were often the object of considerable display and decoration, and commonly associated with gentrified or manorial farms.

Dovecotes are usually square or circular towers with pyramidal or conical roofs, but a number of varying forms have been found. Internally the walls were lined with nest boxes. In the earliest examples the nest boxes were sometimes formed in the thickness of the wall but usually they were in stone, brick or wood. Dovecote doorways were low to discourage the birds from flying out and often a potence, a central pivoted post with arms supporting a revolving ladder, provided access to the nest boxes for collection of the squabs and eggs. Surviving internal fittings are of great rarity, notably potences and nest boxes (especially the removable wooden types).

On Jersey dovecotes could be incorporated into the top of stair towers (such as La

Tourelle, St Martin) or into other farm buildings. During the 17th and early 18th centuries, in both France and Britain, the restrictions on keeping doves were lifted and small-scale accommodation for doves can be found built into other farm buildings. However, as cereal prices rose and improved methods of farming were adopted the popularity of pigeons declined. Investigation of a farmstead should include a search for small groups of nest boxes, which may be tucked away at the top of a gable or over a gateway.

15th century dovecote at Hamptonne, St Lawrence, rebuilt 17th century (right). Doveholes in gable end of working building (left).



### **Dutch barn**

Now used to describe an iron-framed, open-fronted building for the shelter of hay or corn. They typically date from the late 19th to the mid 20th centuries. They are common in Britain, relatively unknown in France.

### **Earth**

Construction in earth was an important feature of vernacular architecture in south-west England (where it was termed cob) and in Normandy and Brittany.

There is fragmentary evidence for its use in Jersey.

### **Enclosure**

Enclosed land. Enclosure of land may have occurred at an early date – possibly medieval and in a few rare cases, in the prehistoric period. In other areas open fields or common land was enclosed in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Jersey terms that signify enclosure with walls, hedge or bank are:

- Clos, Clios, used from the 13th century – derivatives Closiau, Cloture (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 151);
- The diminutive Closet (used from the 15th century), together with Closqui and Closetel (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 152);
- Cotil, Costil, Coteau etc: often used for remotely-sited fields, but could be used for fields sited near home (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 17 )
- Courtil, dim. Courtillet (small garden): outlying fields

Curtilage – enclosure with buildings: 169-70

Croute/croutelle for small field – field enclosed with banks or walls – i.e. exception not the rule; could be a mound covering demolished buildings

- Vau – a field (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 535-6)
- Vergée – equivalent to 0.44 of an English acre (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 539)
- Verp – pound for straying animals (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 540)

La Clos de la Ville (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 543)

Also fields with Lande imply enclosure of former common land; lande is concentrated on coast and on parish boundaries (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 316-8)

### **Fallow land**

Land left uncultivated, allowing it to rest. In a 3-field open field system one field was left fallow by rotation each year.

### **Farmstead**

The homestead of a farm where the farmhouse and some or all of the farm buildings are located.

Menage, Mesnage, Mesuage (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 21)

Cour – yard; sometimes ‘the venue of a Seigneurial court’

Porte – name given to farm with conspicuous entrance gate

Le Bel – farmyard; Old Norse *baeli* – homestead or farm; Old French *baille*, bail for palisade 84

Contracts often distinguish between the stack yard and the farm yard, implying that they are in different locations (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 278)

### **Fatstock**

Farm animals reared for meat.

### **Field Barn**

A building set within the fields away from the main farmstead, typically in areas where farmsteads and fields were sited at a long distance from each other. Field barns are often combination buildings providing storage for hay or straw and shelter for animals. No examples of field barns have been noted in Jersey.

### **Flail**

An implement using in the threshing process comprising two linked wooden sticks used to beat grain from the ear.

### **Fosse, Fossé, Fosset, Fossette**

This term is used increasingly from the late 16th century to describe bank and ditched boundaries to keep cattle from the apple trees (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 232).

The term 'fosse' is commonly used for a trench or ditch whereas 'fossé' is a 'traditional Jersey field bank made of piled earth along the top of which a row of trees or shrubs may be planted' (Aubin 1997).

### **Gabled roof**

A roof where the gable wall of the building extends to the apex or ridge, resulting in a triangular-shaped end wall. This is the standard roof form in Jersey.

### **Glass house**

A structure for promoting the propagation and growth of flowers and other plants – termed *serre* in Jersey (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 25).

Glass houses also developed in association with the development of the bulb industry in the late 19th century Isles of Scilly and in other limited areas associated with market gardening – such as the Lynher Valley in Cornwall. Glasshouses were especially used for commercial grape growing (in Guernsey they are still called vineries).

## **Granary**

A building for storing grain before it has been milled. Granaries are usually at first-floor level to prevent rodents and damp damaging the grain. They could be:

- free-standing structures, unknown in Jersey;
- an enclosed upper floor above a cartshed or stable;
- a room or space within the farmhouse.

The term *grenier* in Jersey was used to describe a corn loft or attic (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 21).

Internally granary walls were usually close-boarded or plastered and limewashed, and the floor made of tight-fitting lapped boards to prevent loss of grain. The granary floor had to withstand heavy weights so was stoutly built. Grain bins, or the slots in vertical timbers for horizontal planking used to make them, are another characteristic feature: close-boarded partitions allowed different crops to be kept separate.

The side walls are sometimes weatherboarded, even in regions where weatherboarding is unusual, again to help ventilation. Window openings were typically small, and, with ventilation being the main objective, the openings were generally either louvers, shutters, sliding vents or grilles. A separate external stair often gave access to the granary door.

## **Grange**

French word for barn. In medieval England, the term was used to describe a farmstead belonging to and run by a monastic house.

## **Grazier**

A person who farms grazing animals, typically for meat or wool.

## **Half-hipped roof**

A roof in which the gable wall rises above the height of the eaves but does not extend to the apex. The upper part of the gable has a short sloping roof with rafters lying axially (in the same line of the orientation of the building). In a fully hipped roof, axial rafters are of the same length as the rafters of the main roof slopes.

**Hay barn**

A structure to shelter but ensure the adequate ventilation of hay. They are typically open-sided structures with roofs supported on high brick, stone, timber or iron piers.

**Hay loft**

Storage for hay above cart shed or stables.

**Hayrack**

A rack made of wood and from the later 19th century often made in iron, in which hay could be placed to be eaten by cattle, horses or sheep.

**Hipped roof**

A roof with slopes at the gable ends of equal or similar length to the side slopes. The gable walls do not rise up to the apex but are of similar height to the side walls. The top ends of the rafters that do not extend to the ridge are carried on a hip rafter.

**Holding**

A farm.

**Husbandry**

Farming, the management of the production of crops and animals.

**Infield-outfield system**

A type of agriculture practised in pastoral (usually upland) areas, where the fields closest to the farmstead or settlement were the most intensively cropped and animals were only permitted to graze after the hay or corn crop was cut. Beyond was rough grazing for sheep and cattle, which was occasionally ploughed for corn.

**Kneeler**

A stone, often shaped, which supports the stone coping to the gable end.

In Jersey, kneelers are often dated and initialled.





### **Lean-to**

A building, usually a later addition, which is constructed against the side of a larger building. Lean-to's typically have a mono-pitch roof. Also termed an outshot.

### **Linear farmstead** - *See farmstead type*

A farmstead where the farmhouse and agricultural buildings are ranged in a line, usually attached to each other.

### **Loose box**

An individual cubicle for housing fatstock, found in the form of lean-tos attached to barns or other buildings, or as continuous ranges with an optional central or rear feeding passage.

### **Longhouse**

A building that housed humans and cattle under one roof and in which there was direct access from the accommodation into the byre. The byre was always built down-slope from the accommodation. Originally animals and humans used the same entrance but as living standards changed the animals were often provided with separate access.

There is no evidence for longhouses in Jersey, and intensive fieldwork in Guernsey and Sark by John McCormack has likewise revised earlier views and failed to find any convincing evidence. The initial dominance of the longhouse in some areas is significant, since, as a house type capable of almost infinite adaptation, it exerted considerable influence on the subsequent evolution of farmsteads.

### **Longstraw**

Term used to describe a thatching method where the ears and butts of the straw are mixed. The stems of the straw are bruised and crushed and the result is a generally looser coat than combed wheat reed or water reed. The appearance of the roof is quite different from combed wheat reed and water reed, with a much thicker covering of straw.

### **Manger**

An open trough in a stable or cowshed from which horses or cattle could eat.

**Manoir**

In France and England the residence of a seigneur of a fief, but in Jersey it is a more inclusive term - not all fiefs have manor houses and not all manor houses are on fiefs.

**Mass-walled building**

Buildings where the walls are constructed of solid materials such as stone, earth or brick as opposed to timber-framed walling.

**Meadow**

A field maintained for providing grass for grazing and for making hay.

**Nucleated settlement**

Settlement pattern consisting mainly of villages with relatively few isolated farmsteads or hamlets.

**Open-field system**

A system in which farmland was held in common with the strips of individual farmers intermixed across several (usually between two and four) large fields which were seasonally rotated in order to allow the cultivation of corn crops, legumes and fallow. Open-field systems rarely had hedges between strips or fields. Over time the strips were usually consolidated and eventually enclosed. Enclosure of open fields in England results in characteristic field patterns where the boundaries form an elongated reversed 'S'.

**Outfarm**

A barn with animal accommodation either within the barn or separately, located away from the main farmstead, which avoided transporting straw and manure to and from distant fields.

**Outshot** - *See Lean-to***Pantiles**

Clay roofing tiles with a wavy profile. Many examples in Jersey - which display a wide variety in colour and profile - were imported from Bridgewater in Somerset in the 19th century. For illustration see coping.

**Pastoral farming**

Farming system based predominantly on the rearing or fattening of stock. Pastoral areas are usually predominantly grassland but in some areas arable cultivation was also important, providing fodder crops for the animals as well as corn crops for domestic use.



## **Pasture/pasturage**

Grazing land.

## **Piecemeal enclosure**

The enclosure of areas of land field by field, possibly through assarting, as opposed to the wholesale enclosure of large tracts of land and the creation of large field systems.

## **Pigsty**

A small building for housing pigs.

In the 19th century they were typically built as individual boxes, with low entrances, individually or in rows and with external feeding chutes. This type is common in Jersey, typically with lean-to roofs. Pigsties were also built with their own individual yards.

Some pre-19th century corbelled-roofed pigsties remain, as at London Farm, Vallee des Mouriers.

McCormack has recorded underground pigsties in Sark and Guernsey.

One or two pigs were kept on most farms, although the pigs often ran with other livestock in the fields, or roamed about the yard, rather than having their own dedicated housing. In the 19th century the requirements for special accommodation were for farrowing, final fattening and accommodation of the boar. On most farms only a few pigs were kept for domestic use and here they were normally fed on kitchen scraps or whey (a by-product of dairying) and so were often placed near the kitchen or dairy.



Pigsty to smallholding near Mont Mado quarries, St John (left) and blocked entrance to possible pigsty in combination barn.



Pigsties with lean-to roof and feeding chutes, Hamptonne, St Lawrence



Above Pigsties with feeding chutes to yards, Noirmont.  
Below Pigsty with corbelled roof, Vallee des Mouriers.



**Pilotins**

The Jèrriais term for staddle stones (Jee 1982, 70).

**Pilaster**

An ornamental rectangular column projecting from a wall.

**Portal-framed shed**

Mass-produced iron framed shed usually clad in metal sheeting.

**Processing room**

A room in a farmstead where fodder for animals would be prepared, usually with the aid of machinery such as chaff cutters, cake breakers and root crushers.

**Quoin**

The stones or brickwork set at the corner of a building. Where poor quality building stone was used it was difficult to form corners to a building so the quoins would be made out of bricks or a better quality stone that could be worked square.

**Ridge and furrow**

Long, parallel ridges of soil separated by linear depressions, caused by repeated ploughing using a heavy plough.

**Ring-fenced**

A term to describe a farm in which all the fields are held in a compact block as opposed to being intermixed with the fields of other farmers.

**Root and fodder stores**

Room often located close to or incorporated within the cattle housing.

Roots were not stored internally in the early 19th century, being stacked and covered in straw or layered with earth (in the case of parsnips) (Quayle 1815, 94 and 101), and there is no evidence that root stores were provided on farms in the later 19th century.

**Sheep pens**

These are recorded in place names such as La Bergerie as places where sheep were impounded for shearing. There is one surviving example on the island (Jee 1982, 77).

### **Shelter sheds**

Open-fronted structures for cattle facing onto cattle yards.

Shelter shed at Rozel, an unusual feature on the island.



### **Silage clamp**

An airtight container for the storage of freshly cut grass.

### **Stable**

A building for housing horses or working oxen (for example see cider house, Les Ruettes, St John).

The size of stabling was, like granaries and cart sheds, loosely linked to the arable acreage of the farm. Farmsteads, and the farmyards attached to manor and gentry houses, often had stables for riding and coach horses, the upper floors commonly being used as accommodation for stable hands. These were usually well appointed and in some cases were used as displays of wealth and status, incorporating architectural detailing not found on most other farm buildings.

Stable interiors are characterised by:

- Wooden stall divisions..



- A manger and hayrack, the latter often accessed from a drop from the hayloft above. Other types of fodder, such as crushed oats and bean straw, became more general after the mid-19th century.
- Floors, cobbled and from the mid-19th century of engineering brick, sloping to a drainage channel.
- A ladder to the loft.
- The harness was usually kept in a separate room and chaff boxes were built in to the structure for storing feed. Small cubby-holes for keeping grooming brushes, medicines or lanterns were often built into the walls.

### **Staddle stone**

Staddle stones usually comprise two stones: an upright column that is capped by a circular stone of larger diameter, typically with a rounded top, together forming a mushroom shape. Staddle stones prevented rodents climbing up into granaries, ricks and staddle barns.



Also known in Jersey as pilotins, les pierres de haugard, assiettes et pids de tas (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 278).

### **Stack yard**

A yard, usually sited close to the barn, in which the harvested corn crops could be stored in stacks to await threshing. The stacks would be built on raised platforms to protect the grain from rodents and thatched to protect from rain.

Haugard – stack yard; Old Norse Haust – harvest; (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 278)

### **Stall**

A standing for a cow or horse within a byre or stable. Stalls are usually divided by wooden or stone partitions to prevent animals biting and kicking each other.



**Strip**

An allotment separated from its neighbours by plough furrows. Indicated in place name evidence by the name Riage, Reage, pl. Riauts: ploughed from centre outwards (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 453).

Sommier – a narrow strip running across the heads of others (502).

Sillerie – terraces on hillside (singular sillon, plough furrow)

(Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 1, 17).

**Threshing (or Threshing)**

The removal of grain from the ears of corn crops. Threshing by hand involved hitting the ears with a flail.

**Threshing barn** – *See barn.*

**Tillage**

The tending of land to prepare it for a crop.

**Tithe**

A payment of a tenth of crops and produce paid to the Rector of the church for his maintenance. Payment in kind was generally changed to a cash payment in the mid 19th century although this occurred earlier in some parishes.

**Topography**

The features of the landscape; its hills, rivers, roads, woods and settlement.

**Vraic**

Seaweed used as fertiliser. This was hugely important to maintaining the fertility of both alkaline and acid soils. Its principal archaeological trace are the granite slipways used for hauling it off the beaches and the channels or 'gutters' through the rocks. Vraic could be used dried or as ash.

**Watermeadow**

A valley floor meadow that was subject to controlled flooding using a system of drains and sluices to encourage early grass growth, providing spring food for sheep. The flooding brought nutrients onto the land, improving hay crops. Watermeadows were developed in the 16th century in England, one key area for their development being the Golden Valley in Herefordshire and a major area where they were adopted being the chalklands of southern England.

These systems controlled flooding of meadows adjacent to rivers during winter to bring nutrients over the meadow and protect the grass from the coldest winter temperatures. This advanced the spring growth of the grass, providing the sheep flocks with an early 'bite' when the winter feed store was diminishing and when the downland grass had not begun to grow. It also dramatically improved the crops of hay that could be obtained.

In Jersey, wet meadows characterised the valley floors, which from the 11th century were managed through damming for the production of lush grasslands and powering the island's corn-grinding mills. A variety of words, being derivations of *Praire*, *Pray* etc (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 **1**, 17), are indicative of the use of landscape for water meadows: for example a 1592 order that streams must not be diverted to the detriment of the 'prairies aux chemins' or 'prairies au chemin' (Stevens, Arthur and Stevens 1986 **1**, 432).

There is evidence for the inclusion of water meadows into designed or ornamental landscapes in Jersey, at for example The Elms where they were sited to the east and south of the house and the streams also fed water mills.

### **Well head**

Cattle need copious amounts of water, and stone well heads and adjacent drinking troughs were often provided (Jee 1982, 79). Wells (puits) can be ancillary structures or free standing.

### **Wheel house**

A structure which housed a horse-engine for powering threshing machinery, and typically found projecting from barns. Also known as a gin gang in northern England. There is one documented example of its use in Jersey, and they are absent from farmsteads in Normandy and Brittany.

### **Winnowing**

The separation of grain from the chaff, usually achieved by throwing the grain into the air and using the wind to blow the lighter chaff away from the grain.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEXE 1 RECENT WORK ON HISTORIC FARMSTEADS IN ENGLAND

### 1 The Problem of Farmsteads

Historic farmsteads and their buildings are a prominent contributor to regional distinctiveness and landscape, but there is far less information in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe available at a landscape scale about farmsteads and their buildings than other aspects of the cultural landscape, such as settlement patterns, field systems and boundary features. This is of critical importance, as structural changes in the farming industry have hastened their wholesale redundancy and – markedly in parts of England, but increasing at a rapid rate in other parts of Europe – the decoupling of entire farmsteads from agricultural production. There is a strong demand for their conversion into other uses, overwhelmingly housing. Their future is largely dependent on funding a use for which they were not originally intended, and solutions lie far less in consideration of their merits as historic buildings alone, and increasingly as part of the wider landscape and the changing demography and structure of rural communities and economies.

Research commissioned by English Heritage and the Countryside Agency (Gaskell and Owen 2006) has established that a broad range of stakeholders shared an appreciation of the landscape and historic value of farmstead buildings, but that there were considerable differences of opinion on how best to secure a sustainable future. Limited knowledge of historic farmsteads in their broader context, and the lack of a consistent framework for understanding and valuing farmsteads and their buildings, was identified as the greatest obstacle to:

- 1 building capacity informing clear and transparent decision making by local stakeholders;
- 2 informing determination of the most appropriate options for reuse;
- 3 identifying issues at the earliest possible stage relating to the impact of development on significance and character – pre-application discussion being a critical factor in progressing and determining planning applications;
- 4 the development of local plan policies for rural buildings that are based on a clear understanding of character and context, that work from broad principles to detail;
- 5 informing a consistent and transparent approach for use in development control and listed building consent;
- 6 the development of place-specific guidance based on character and context, as recommended in national planning policy (PPS1, 7 and 12);



- 7 the targeting of resources, including through the Higher Level Agri-Environment Schemes;
- 8 making the built environment part of the more integrated approaches to land management that are developing.

This research also highlighted that policies aimed to prevent domestic conversion do not work, and that there needs to be far greater emphasis on place-specific policies and guidance that align an understanding of the character of historic farmsteads and their landscapes with their sensitivity to change. Applicants and local authorities need such information at the outset of any proposals, in order to inform high-quality design. National policy is also encouraging local authorities to take a more flexible and positive approach to the sustainable reuse of redundant rural buildings, especially for economic use, and develop positive design policies based on a good understanding of the quality, character and local distinctiveness of the rural environment. The need for high-quality design, informed by an understanding of local character and context, has recently been reinforced by further Government guidance including DCLG's *Guidance on changes to the development control system*, effective from August 2006, and related guidance by CABE. Applicants are now required to prepare design and access statements at the outset of a scheme, which are intended to demonstrate how the design process has been informed by a good understanding of local characteristics and circumstances. These considerations have informed the recommendations for action made in the recently published joint English Heritage and Countryside Agency policy on farm buildings, namely that they should design and demonstrate character-based evaluations of the farm building stock as a positive tool for land-use planning and environmental management that should:

- take account of the issues driving forward change, ranging from the demand for residential use to the restructuring of agricultural industry;
- promote *positive* means of managing change which align an understanding of the characteristics of historic farmsteads with their potential for and sensitivity to change, working from landscape context towards farmsteads, buildings and their detail;
- inform appropriate development through considering buildings as part of their wider landscapes, and within their regional and local context;
- emphasise the quality of traditional and contemporary design at the outset, including appropriate detailing, materials, craftsmanship and the setting of buildings;

- avoid the emphasis on designation as the key factor in allowing or preventing change of use;
- provide planning officers with the confidence to be proactive.

## **2 Defining Character**

Landscape character assessment is a consistent and systematic means of identifying, describing, classifying and mapping the character of different rural landscapes without making judgements about their relative worth. It takes account of physical, cultural and historical aspects of the landscape. Landscape assessment identifies and describes the features and characteristics which influence and contribute towards the distinctive identity and sense of place of a particular landscape and its contribution to the diversity of the wider area.

Assessments can be undertaken at a range of scales from national to local. At the more local scale, account can be taken of the condition of the landscape and the need for conservation or enhancement. Landscape assessment can be useful in raising awareness and furthering the understanding of the landscape, but it is best used as a mechanism for achieving action, identifying priorities and allocating resources. It creates the opportunity to set out guidelines that can help to guide and direct landscape change, and assist with aspects of countryside planning and management. Jersey was subject to a Landscape Character Assessment in 1999 by Land Use Consultants (LUC 1999).

Landscape character is – to paraphrase the wording of the European Landscape Convention – as much the result of perception as ‘of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors’ (Fairclough 2002b, 27). Such a concept of landscape is one that demands an inter-disciplinary approach, or at the very least the exchange and sharing of information that bridges the gap between different disciplines, and between academic and popular and professional understanding. National planning policy in England (PPS 1, 7 and 12) has over the last decade moved away from advocating restraint on development in rural areas to the advancement of the principles of sustainable development, based on sound knowledge and an integrated understanding of the environmental, social and economic characteristics within an area. Methods for mapping landscape character have developed in response to this need. Landscape character is defined as a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape. Particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use, field patterns and human settlement create character. Character makes each part of the landscape distinct, and gives each its particular sense of place. Landscape-scale techniques for

understanding and guiding future change, now brigaded under the heading of characterisation, have developed since the 1990s. These have developed as multi-disciplinary and holistic tools for understanding the whole rural environment, its capacity to absorb change and its links to community values and needs.

During the 1990s the Countryside Commission worked with English Nature and English Heritage to identify Joint Character Areas (159 in total) for the whole of England, each of these resulting from a combination of factors such as land cover, geology, soils, topography and settlement and enclosure patterns. These are now being used as the framework for the delivery of advice and the targeting of resources for many aspects of the rural environment, most recently to farmers under the Higher Level Stewardship Agri-Environment schemes, and local authorities have taken forward this methodology for Landscape Character Assessments on a finer scale. These are also being used as the spatial framework for reporting change in the countryside, in the Countryside Quality Counts project (see [www.cqc.org.uk](http://www.cqc.org.uk)).

It is clear that local communities attach huge importance to the built environment (of which the listed resource is but a minor component) in providing them with a sense of place. What has been lacking is how an understanding of the 'historic' in the environment – rather than the 'historic environment', as if it is somehow separate from ecology and the physical landscape – can help local communities, planners and other disciplines and professions understand what they have in its broader context, and provide them with the tools to understand the environment around them as a product of past change, what is important, and why. Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is using the techniques of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mapping to map change and time-depth in the present landscape, through the analysis and identification of field patterns and other features, and the identification of distinct landscape types, such as ancient woodland, and ancient or parliamentary enclosure ([www.english-heritage.org.uk/characterisation](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/characterisation)). The practical applications of HLC now include development plans, a broad range of conservation and enhancement strategies, strategic land-use planning and similar initiatives and research and academic implications (Clark, Darlington & Fairclough, 2004; Rippon, 2005, 100-142).

### **3 The Problem of Recording**

Landscape-scale studies of buildings have generally viewed them within the context of geology, topography and administrative boundaries rather than as part of deeply-rooted patterns of land use and settlement. Most vernacular building studies

operate at the level of individual buildings, parishes or counties, and archaeological research agendas that deal with the post-medieval period are predominantly urban and industrial in tone (Newman 2005). In the case of farmsteads, we know far less at a landscape scale about the working than the domestic buildings, which recent research has revealed are subject to very different processes of change, and far more about the nature and processes of change affecting hedgerows, boundary walls and woodland (Gaskell and Owen 2005, 37-8, 85-9). Moreover, the results of recording are not systematically fed into county Historic Environment Records (the former Sites and Monuments Records), a situation made worse by the fact that there is little appreciation amongst owners and local authorities of the broader value of recording and archiving (Edwards 2001; Orr 2006; Gould 2005). The consequences are ill-informed approaches to managing change of the whole building stock and directing grant aid. Unless informed by broader contextual issues, moreover, buildings may require re-evaluation after fieldwork has been completed.

#### **4 Data – Problems and Potential**

Some – but by no means a majority – of the results of local recorders have been entered on the National Monuments Record's AMIE database and county-based Sites and Monuments Records (now known as Historic Environment Records) (Newman 2006, 209-10). The most comprehensive data set available is the statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, which has grown since 1947 into an archive of nearly half a million entries, including 30,000 farmhouses and an equivalent number of detached farm buildings and ranges. The great bulk of these were subject to survey and revision during the Accelerated Resurvey of Listed Buildings that took place during the 1980s. Any analysis of the statutory lists must of course be subject to a long list of caveats, prime amongst these being the resourcing, date and reliability of survey, and whether or not the investigator was able to examine the interior of buildings and check for evidence of phasing (Gaskell and Owen 2005, 42-51). Subsequent research on individual buildings has shown that many list descriptions place too late a date on them, largely because evidence was missed (for instance, if an internal inspection was not made) or concealed. This is particularly the case in landscapes characterised by isolated farmsteads and hamlets, which were far more time-consuming to survey than areas of nucleated settlement.

Any distributions of listed buildings will thus show the visible and evident time-depth of the present building stock, and it is important to note that, as the identification of complete pre-1750 buildings has been a key objective of all survey work, very few that are not explicitly revealed as belonging to this date have been

omitted. GIS mapping, which enables different types of data to be seen and interrogated on the same map, now affords us the opportunity to map the distributions of farmhouses and farm buildings.

## **5 Recent Developments**

A Characterisation pilot project in Hampshire has comprised another key first step in demonstrating how evidence-based and character-based guidance can be taken up at local level, including the development of Historic Environment Records.

It was undertaken in 2004, and explored methods for interpreting the patterning of time-depth and farmstead character across the landscape. As a first step, descriptions relating to each of the Joint Character Areas and the county's own landscape character areas and types were compiled. These outlined the character and landscape context of historic farmstead types and buildings, identified those features or elements that contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character and produced good guidance and positive recommendations for enhancement based on this understanding.

These statements were further developed through consultation, reference to the county Historic Environment Record and by rapid field survey. Information about farmsteads was captured by plotting all farmstead sites – not just those with listed or recorded buildings – as a separate map layer in GIS so that they could be analysed in relationship to Landscape Character and Historic Landscape Character (HLC) areas. The Hampshire pilot has been extended across the rest of the county, taking 35 days to map over 5,000 farmsteads from First Edition maps to the present, and across Sussex and the High Weald AONB. The results of this work will be made available by spring 2007.

The Hampshire work has demonstrated that the dating and patterning of farmsteads in the landscape, and the rates of survival of different types of steading and building, is closely related to patterns of landscape character and type (Lake and Edwards 2006a, 2007). Further patterns were revealed which raise questions for future research for both landscapes and the built environment. This has brought to the fore the importance of understanding the whole resource, not just what is listed or recorded, in order to enrich our understanding of buildings and landscapes. This understanding, besides informing the direction of future research, will help inform our understanding of the capacity of distinct farmstead types and their landscapes to absorb change, as recent work has shown that the adaptation of the existing building stock in rural areas – and especially in areas characterised by dispersed

farmsteads and hamlets – is accounting for as much housing growth as in urban areas (Bibby 2006). This understanding of the historical patterning of the building stock, settlement and landscapes, combined with evolving patterns of live-work, will challenge some existing attitudes and policies but must inform an open debate about the future shape of our rural landscapes and communities.

## **6 Policy and Practical Implications**

Farmstead characterisation has contributed to the development of new practical EH guidance on how to reuse farm buildings (*The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice*), and it is now being used to develop new tools for land-use planning and environmental management that are informed by a clear understanding of local character and circumstances. Consultation and pilot work with key stakeholders has indicated that these should:

- take account of the issues driving forward change, ranging from the demand for residential use to the restructuring of agricultural industry;
- promote *positive* means of managing change which align an understanding of the characteristics of historic farmsteads with their potential for and sensitivity to change, at the building, farmstead and landscape scale;
- inform appropriate development through considering buildings as part of their wider landscapes, and within their regional and local context;
- emphasise the quality of traditional and contemporary design at the outset, including appropriate detailing, materials, craftsmanship and the setting of buildings;
- avoid the emphasis on designation as the key factor in allowing or preventing change of use;
- provide owners, planning officers and others with the confidence to make and present their own decisions.

A toolkit is now being developed that brings this work together, and pilot projects with estates and local authorities, that is seeking to deliver two key products:

*Defining local distinctiveness* within a structured framework which links key characteristics, and access to regional and national context, to guidance for conservation and enhancement.

*An assessment framework*, that comprises an Options Appraisal for land managers

and a Pre-Application checklist for applicants. This uses a similarly structured framework for informing landscape-scale or site-based solutions. It does this by aligning an understanding of the character of the farmstead, its landscape setting and individual structures against its significance and sensitivity to change.

An early version of this toolkit, and of character-based guidance, has appeared in Basingstoke and Deane's SPD on Diversification and Reuse.

<http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/planning/localplan/spd/Farm+Diversification+and+Traditional+Farmsteads+SPD.htm>

A web-based product, now at pilot stage, is being devised as single-stop shop that can be applied at a variety of scales and for a variety of uses. It is experimenting with the delivery of character statements on individual areas, linked to contextual overviews, a hyper-linked glossary, and guidance on best practice in conversion, repair, useful links to other web sites etc.

## **ANNEXE 2 ST JOHN'S MAP SQUARE (MAP 5)**

It took three hours for two people (Jeremy Lake and Bob Edwards) to walk around this square and six hours to write up the results and mark the photographs. It must be emphasised that this is the result of very rapid survey, that can only record at a superficial level the evident date and overall form of each property. However, key attributes could be recorded on the island's HER, and in combination with map regression using high resolution and rectified scans an initial picture at a landscape scale of the island's architecture by date and type developed. The data could then be corrected further to more detailed survey.

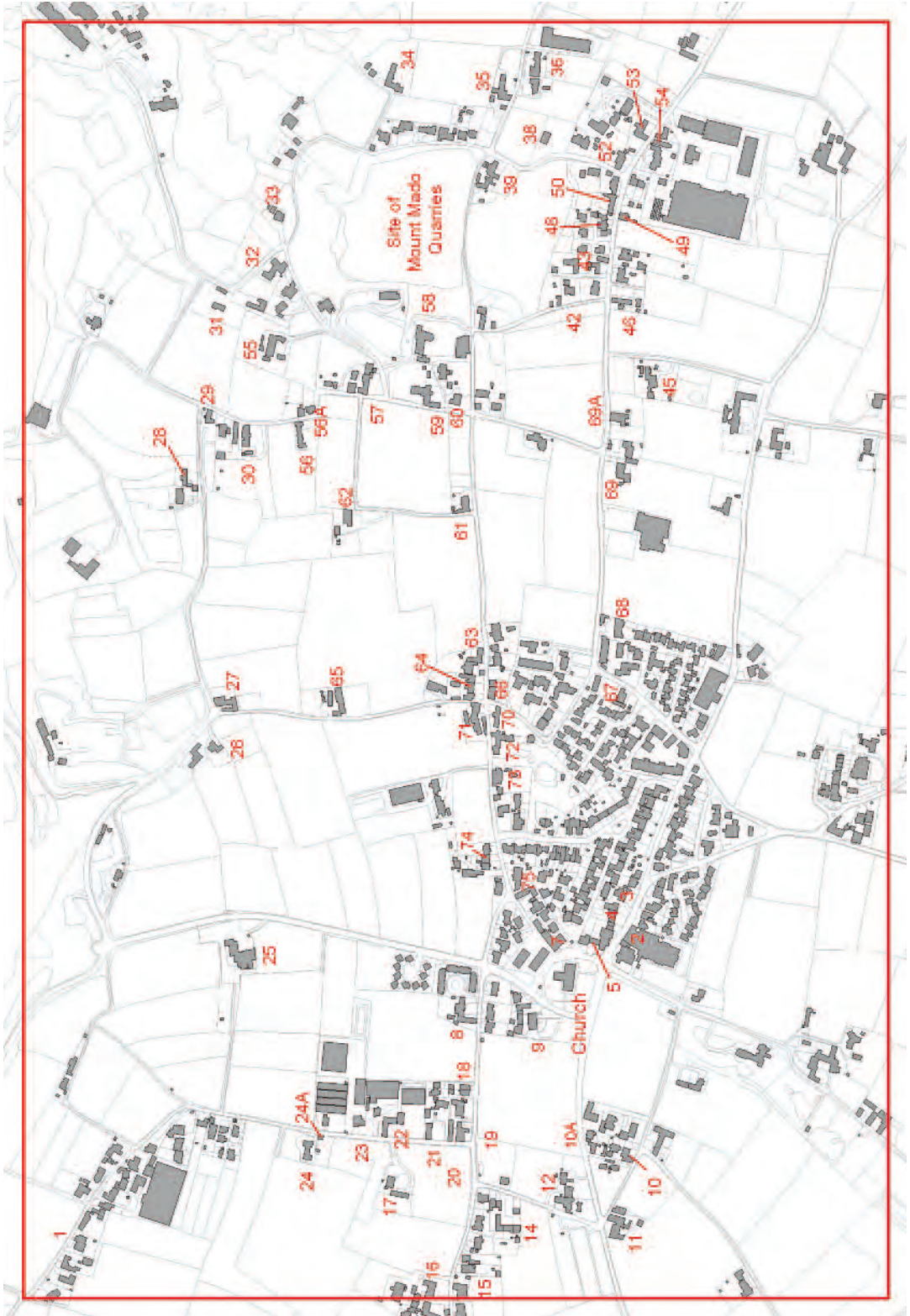
Photographs of these and other buildings from the map squares will be submitted to Jersey Heritage.

There are some buildings of evident 17th century date, for example items 54 (Mont Mado Farm, with a stair turret extending to the rear of its 20-unit plan) and item no 25 (Le Nord), which is a late C17 house (dated 1696), comprising two heated units; entry to main room to left with tourelle to rear.

A small proportion are evidently of 18th century date, often 2-storey houses of 5 bays (for example item 12, dated 1795) but the dominant form is the 2-storey house which on external grounds is of mid-late 19th century date. Many of these probably hide earlier cores, and sometimes this is evident in the scars of former steeply-pitched roofs. Some houses are clearly divided into distinct living areas, for example where the façade is marked by 5 and then 2 bays. The shorter bay lengths may comprise accommodation for extended family members. This is a feature noted throughout the island.

Of particular interest are the single-storey cottages of which there are 13 and many more (at least 10) detectable within later remodelled and heightened houses. There is a hamlet including single-storey cottages to the north-west (1), close to former coastal landes and the traces of strip fields running towards St Johns, but the main concentration is around the former Mount Mado quarries to the east. Some of these are dated (for example item 29, with 1728 kneeler) and others include fine masonry. Some include pigsties, either attached (item 48) or located in the gardens (item 67). They are clearly associated with smallholders with by-employment.





**Item no 1**

Hamlet to NW of map, includes:

- Early C19 ashlar single-storey cottage
- 2 storey 5-bay house
- C19 cottage, rebuilt mid C20
- Mid C19 rendered single-storey cottage to NW
- Mid C19 3-bay house with small outbuilding to rear making overall L-plan.

**Items no 2-4**

School and other buildings (to check in October 2007)

**Item no 5**

Two houses to east of St John's church. That to north is 5-bay single-storey house, originally thatched. That to south is 5-bay house dated 1832.

**Item no 9**

5-bay double-depth house, the front part being earlier C19 than the rear.

**Item no 8**

Linear farmstead, comprising early C19 rebuilding of C18 core. Single-storey plus attic. Elliptical arch to outbuilding range.

**Item no 10**

Mid C19 3-bay house, rendered.

**Item no 10A**

Two mid C19 2-bay houses, rendered. Single-storey plus attic.

**Item no 12**

Linear farmstead. 5-bay house dated 1796. Elliptical arch to outbuilding range.

**Item no 11**

Le Carrefour

C18 farmhouse with projecting outbuilding to east dated 1896 making overall L-plan; two rear ranges extending to south, either side of the farmhouse.

Iron tethering rings to outbuilding – noted as common elsewhere on island.

Cartshed to east.

**Item no 13**

Mid-late C19 3-bay house.

**Item no 14**

Oakland

L-plan farmstead. Late C19 5-bay house.

**Item no 15**

18/early C19 farmstead – transformed mid/late C20.

**Item no 16**

Les Cornieres

L-plan farmstead. Early C19 refronting of C18 5-bay house; rear outshut. Outbuilding to west. Detached outbuilding to north, parallel to house.

**Item no 17**

Marked on map as rectory. Mid C20 house, late C19 outbuilding.

**Item no 18**

Mid C19 3-bay house.

**Item no 20**

Linear farmstead comprising mid C19 2-story 3-bay house, two single-storey cottages and outhouse.

**Item no 19**

5-bay C18 house; rendered C19 rear outshut.

**Item no 21**

La Rosaye

Mid C19 T-plan farmstead, with single-storey plus attic house.

**Item no 22**

Le Catel

L-plan farmstead. Single-storey plus attic house heightened to 2-storey house in early/mid C19. 1st floor loading door to gable end of house.

**Item no 23**

3-bay late C19 house.

**Item no 24**

C18 5-bay house with mid/late C19 wings.

24A Outbuilding to south-east

**Item no 25**

Le Nord

Late C17 house (dated 1696), now hotel.

Comprises two heated units, entry to main room to left with tourelle to rear.

**Item no 26**

Mid C19 2-storey 3-bay house with rear outhouse making overall L-plan.

**Item no 27**

Meadowside

L-plan farmstead. C18 single-storey plus attic 5-bay range raised to 2 storeys in C19. Rear outbuilding range much altered.

**Item no 28**

Two 2-bay houses. Outhouse to front left (SW).

**Item no 29**

Fremont House

Single-storey plus attic 3-bay range with 1728 datestone. Mid C19 2-storey 2-bay range. Low door to rear wing.

**Item no 30**

Mid-late C19 2-storey 3-bay rendered house sited to west of parallel-plan farmstead comprising:

- Mid C19 2-storey 5- plus 3-bay house
- Mid/late C19 2-storey combination range, altered late C20.

**Item no 31**

Mid C19 2-storey 2-bay house, with rear outshut.

**Item no 32**

Demolished.

**Item no 33**

Mid-late C19 2-storey 3-bay rendered house.

Parallel-plan farmstead

Mid C19 5-bay house plus 3-bay in-line range. 2-phase 2-storey outbuilding, much altered C20.

**Item no 34**

La Valette

**Item no 35**

House, overall L-plan, comprising block dated 1892 next to earlier single-storey 5-bay house.

**Item no 36**

C18 house with axial and end stacks, heavily remodelled later C19.

**Item no 37**

Demolished.

**Item no 38**

Mid C19 2-storey house

**Item no 39**

Two mid C19 2-storey houses, one dated 1843. Boundary walls with low openings (?pig sties?)

39A is C18 2-storey 4-bay house with C19 rear wing

**Item no 40**

Mid-late C19 2-storey house.

**Item no 41**

2-storey house, with C18 or earlier single-storey core.

Item no 42

**Item no 43**

C18 2-storey 5-bay house.

**Item no 44**

Mid C19 2-storey 3-bay house, earlier more steep-pitched structure visible.

**Item no 45**

**Item no 46**

**Item no 47**

Quarryside Cottages

Two single-storey cottages, one with 1721 datestone and other of early C18 refronted mid C19.

**Item no 48**

**Item no 49**

Oldham

C19 single-storey house, 5 bays.

**Item no 50**

Late C19 rendered 2-storey house, 8 bays.

**Item no 51**

Demolished.

**Item no 52**

Mid C19 2-storey 3-bay house.

**Item no 53**

2-storey house, C18 3-bay range extended by 3 bays in 1826. Single-storey wing to front.

**Item no 54**

Mount Mado Farm

C17 2-storey house with C18 rear wing.

**Item no 55**

**Item no 56**

L-plan farmstead. 5-bay house, altered outbuilding.

**Item no 56A**

Les Egaliers

Single-storey 2-bay house plus pigsty (2 units) in line.

At right angles to south is 2-storey 4-bay mid C19 house which is remodelling of C18 single-storey house with date of 1700 on kneeler. Overall 2-unit plan with end stacks and east front.

**Item no 57**

2-storey 5-bay house with 2-bay in-line range. Parallel combination barn to north with large arch to west of 2-window range with central door and late C20 2-pane sashes.

**Item no 55**

L-plan house, the main range with long quoins and end/axial stacks to poss. 5-bay range. Projecting short wing to SE has steps to 1st-floor chamber. Two detached blocks to NE comprise pigsties and (to NW) bakehouse with stack.

**Item no 56**

Les Egaliers

Single-storey cottage with end stack, with pigsties to end. Mid C19 2-storey 4-bay house sited at right angles, including earlier fabric (date 1700 on kneeler)

**Item no 57**

**Item no 58**

**Item no 59**

**Item no 60**

Mid C20 rebuild of earlier property.

**Item no 61**

Mid-late C19 2-storey 5-bay house, pigsties to rear.

**Item no 62**

Mid C19 2 storey house, 5 plus 2 bays.

**Item no 63**

Mid C19 2-storey 5-bay house.

**Item no 64**



**Item no 65**

Linear farmstead. Mid/late C19 refronting of 2-storey 5 plus 2-bay house, outshut to rear. Outbuilding to west raised from one to 2 storeys in C19, with short additional C19 outbuilding projecting to north at west end.

Parallel to rear is outbuilding of single storey and 2-storeys. Row of detached pigsties to north.

Also recorded as 65

Mid C19 linear farmstead, but including earlier fabric. 5 plus 2 bays.

Also recorded as 65

2 storey house, mid C19 3 bay to end, C18 5-bay to centre, single storey 2-bay late C19 to right end. Mid C19 2 storey 5-bay house to right.

**Item no 66**

Mid C19 2 storey 5-bay house, but with earlier steep-pitched structure visible.

**Item no 67**

C18 single storey house, 5 bays, with pigsty in garden

**Item no 68**

2-storey house, with earlier and lower core to C19 remodelling.

**Item no 69**

Single storey C18 house with straight joint to outshut

**Item no 69A**

Mid-late C19 2 storey house, of 5 plus 2 bays

**Item no 70**

Two 5-bay single-storey cottages, each a mid-late C19 refronting of earlier fabric.

**Item no 71**

Linear farmstead. Mid C19 2-storey 5-bay house, outbuilding to left, detached outhouse to front, washhouse with stack to rear.

**Item no 72**

C19 house, much altered mid-late C20.

**Item no 73**

C19 house, much altered mid-late C20.

**Item no 74**

Linear farmstead. Mid C19 rendered 2-storey 3-bay house, plus outbuilding part-converted into house in late C19.

**Item no 75**

Cluster of 3 C19 2 storey houses, one with outbuilding including cartshed.

**Item no 76**

L-plan steading, much remodelled C19 with earlier core.