

Hamptonne Conservation Statement 2017



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INTRODUCTION

The subject of the Conservation Statement is Hamptonne in St. Lawrence, Jersey. The primary purpose of the statement is to draw together existing information, to set down a brief history for the site, a description of the principal elements, an assessment of significance, the identification of major conservation issues and a series of policies. The Conservation Statement is intended to inform and advise the management of the site and future decisions concerning its alteration and use.

The Conservation Statement is greatly indebted to the work of Dr Warwick Rodwell and his forthcoming publication ‘Hamptonne and the Archaeology of Vernacular House in Jersey’. For the purposes of this Conservation Statement, the historical and architectural development and use of the buildings is guided by Dr Rodwell’s work. It should be noted that there are alternative interpretations of the age and use of early parts of the complex, as demonstrated in the Gwyn Meirion-Jones and John McCormack articles included in the appendices.

1 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

This part of the Conservation Statement briefly reviews the history and development of the site, provides an overview of the key surviving elements of its existing fabric, and an assessment of its significance.

1.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL LAYOUT OF THE SITE

Adapted from 'Hamptonne and the Archaeology of Vernacular Houses in Jersey' by Dr Warwick Rodwell.

Hamptonne is located in the parish of St Lawrence, at the centre of the Island. Geologically, St Lawrence lies on the Jersey Shale Formation. Conglomerates are present in the north-west corner of the parish (around Le Carrefour Selous), volcanic rocks occur in the north-east area, and granite is found on the northern extremity (at Handois). Overlying the shale in most places, and filling channels, undulations and crevices in it, is a deposit of Loess, a very fine, wind-blown material of pale yellow colour. Hamptonne is built on shale and Loess, and both materials were employed extensively in the construction of its buildings.



Figure 1: Map showing Hamptonne and the Parish of St Lawrence (Warwick Rodwell)

Hamptonne is situated on the 79m contour at the northern flank of a small side-valley (côtil) which runs eastwards into Waterworks Valley. The ground rises gently to the north and north-west of the farm buildings, but falls quite sharply into the side-valley to the south. The floor of that valley is some 50m to the south of the buildings and it is here that a spring rises, marked today by a small pond. The outflow is to the

east, through a meadow (field L324) to Waterworks Valley. South of the pond the terrain rises sharply again and a lane, Le Chemin des Moulins, hugs the opposing flank of the side-valley, where it follows the 79m contour. Turning off that lane, due south of Hamptonne, is a track giving access to field L326: here, a square dovecote (colombier) bearing the date 1674 lies in a compact rectangular enclosure. The head of the Hamptonne side-valley is cut off transversely by La Rue de la Patente, and historic farm buildings line both frontages of the lane. On the east side is the Hamptonne complex which forms the subject of this Conservation Statement. Opposite, on the lane's western frontage, is the newer Hamptonne House which is still under separate ownership.



Figure 2: Aerial view of the Hamptonne site (Jersey Mapping, 2014)

Figure 3: View north along La Rue de la Patente (March 2017)



Historically, the principal entrance to the Hamptonne complex from La Rue de la Patente is at the south-west corner, through a monumental stone gateway dated 1637. Further north is another entrance, a large covered thoroughway which runs transversely through the frontage range to the northern yard. There is a separate pedestrian access alongside it, now the main

entry point for visitors to the museum site. Overall, the site is essentially quadrangular in plan, with ranges of buildings defining the north, west and south sides. The three domestic structures are all loosely named after families that are believed to have been connected with them at some stage in their history: Hamptonne, Langlois and Syvret. In the centre of the site stands a detached house of late medieval origin, known as the Hamptonne building (house). It comprises three elements: the primary two-storied house of four structural bays; an east wing of two bays; and a range of single-storied, lean-to additions on the north. The house divides the quadrangle into two courtyards. On one side is the northern yard and on the other (south) side is a courtyard from which access to the three 'houses' is obtained.

The northern yard is gravelled and enclosed on all sides by masonry buildings and boundary walls. The North Range comprises a number of small structures, including a farm labourer's cottage, coach house, bakehouse and wash house. At the eastern end of the row is the substantial horse stable. The Syvret building forms the long west range, comprising domestic quarters, a press-house for cider making (pressoir) and a gated entrance. The east end of the yard is closed by a high garden wall, through which there is an opening leading to the meadow and orchard beyond. The south side of the yard is formed partly by the back of the Hamptonne building and partly by the high wall that encloses the garden, against which is constructed a modern museum exhibition space and café. At the south-west corner of the yard is a narrow passageway leading to the southern courtyard.

The southern yard is gravelled and enclosed on all sides by masonry buildings and garden walls. The south side is enclosed by the single-storied South Range and adjoining two-storied Langlois building. The latter comprises a first-floor domestic hall and undercroft. At the south-west corner of the yard is the twin-arched stone gateway. Projecting into the north-west angle of the courtyard is the southern end of the Syvret building, with the principal entrance to its domestic quarters. The north side of the courtyard is dominated by the Hamptonne building. The east side of the courtyard is enclosed by a high garden wall, pierced towards its northern end by a granite arch.

Further south still is the southern farmyard (also accessible via a field gate opening off La Rue de la Patente) containing pigsties and a farm pond (now

enclosed by a fence and in separate ownership from the remainder of Hamptonne). The garden is a partly walled, rectangular enclosure lying immediately east of the main courtyard and the gable-end of the Hamptonne building. It is bounded on the north by a high wall. The foundations of a demolished east range lie beneath the garden. The plot continues eastwards, the land sloping towards the south where the boundary is marked by a hedge and steep scarp dropping down to the meadow. Along the northern boundary wall are some small modern timber structures including a public lavatory and staff facilities; and a new (2017) playground. At the far eastern end of the site lies an orchard (field L323) of selected cider apple trees planted in 1989–90.



Figure 4: View east of the côtil (March 2017)

Figure 5: Aerial view of the Hamptonne farm group, looking west



1.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

BRIEF SUMMARY

A building has been recorded on this site since 1445 when the Lord of the Islands, Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, gave Richard Langlois permission to erect a colombier on the property. Langlois family owned the property for the next 200 years. 1526, Sire or Dom Philippe Langlois is recorded as owner of a property to the south. 1638, Elizabeth Sarre, the great-granddaughter of Françoise Langlois, who was the sole heiress of the last male Langlois, sold the property to Laurens Hamptonne. It is from this time onwards that the property acquired the name Hamptonne. Laurens Hamptonne was the Vicomte and a loyal Royalist during the English Civil War. Following the execution of Charles I, he was the first person to read the proclamation of Charles II as King, in the Royal Square in St. Helier in February 1649. Charles II rewarded



Figure 6:
Watercolour
of Hamptonne
house from the
south-west,
dated 29th
October 1864
(National Trust
for Jersey)



Figure 7:
Watercolour of
the colombier
by Philip
John Oules.
Probably
painted in the
late 1870s or
early 1880s
(Société Jersiaise
Collection)

Hamptonne in 1649 by granting him Letters Patent by which the property was raised to the status of a fief. This entitled the owners of Hamptonne to appear at the Assize d’Heritage with the other Seigneurs of Fiefs, and gave the right to have a colombier. The 1649 Patent accounts for the alternative name of ‘La Patente’ by which the house was sometimes known. The property remained in the Hamptonne family for many generations, often through the female line until it was finally inherited by the Syvret family. George Laurens Hamptonne Syvret was forced to sell the property due to financial difficulties at the beginning of the 20th century. Hamptonne was occupied by German forces during the Occupation from c.1943-1945. In 1957, Jean Emmanuel acquired the property. In 1987, The National Trust for Jersey, with a subvention from the States, bought the property.

The character of the farmstead is the result of its historical function and development to the present day, and relates to the development from the 16th century of a cash economy based on the production of cider, dairy produce and later cattle breeding and the export of potatoes and other market produce.

Following an archaeological study of both the site and the buildings - the first ever carried out on a Jersey farm complex - led by Dr Warwick Rodwell, the various buildings were restored to represent suitable periods in their history. Now open to public as museum.

For a detailed History and Genealogy, see ‘Hamptonne and the Archaeology of Vernacular Houses in Jersey’ by Dr Warwick Rodwell. For the purposes of this conservation statement, the historical overview is adapted from that work. There are alternative interpretations of the early development of the site, including Gwyn Meirion-Jones, ‘Description of Hamptonne (La Patente), St Lawrence’, 1986/7 (see appendix A) and John McCormack ‘Channel Island Houses’ p456-463 (see appendix B).

MEDIEVAL FARM (PERIOD 1)

Apart from a scatter of Mesolithic flint flakes, there is nothing to indicate habitation on the site prior to the 15th century, and it seems reasonable to conclude that the farm was newly established then. It was owned by Richard Langlois, a member of a well-established family in Jersey. The survival of the Letters Patent of 1445, granting consent for him to erect a square dovecote, implies that the farm was in existence, but that does not necessarily mean that it was already of

significant antiquity. In view of the absence of earlier artefactual evidence from the site, it is more likely that Hamptonne was established *de novo* around 1440, and that the dovecote was merely the final element to be constructed.

A substantial part of the primary shell of the six-bay Hamptonne house survives, although not many of its architectural features remain. Constructed of granite and shale rubble, the building was in two parts: the larger western block of four bays comprised a hall with a massive but plain fireplace, and there was a cross-passage and probably a small service room to the west. Although there was a chamber floor, it could not be established whether this extended over the full area, or if one bay had been left open. The staircase must have been internal, but its location has left no trace. The two-bay east wing – presumably a solar – was entered through an arched doorway alongside the hall fireplace. It was open to the roof and may not have had a hearth of its own, although the evidence is equivocal. The roof was thatched.

Immediately east of the house, a north-south declivity in the shale bedrock contained a deposit of loess, which was quarried for use as building material. Loess was the principal constituent of mortar, wall plaster and beaten-earth floors (*terre battue*). The abandoned quarry silted up and served as a midden for domestic refuse.

Nothing survives of the 1445 dovecote, except probably the materials which were reused in the rebuild of 1674. However, there is a strong possibility that a large part – or perhaps all – of the South Range is also late medieval in origin. It has almost the same overall length as Hamptonne, and stands directly opposite with the courtyard in between. The yard is not quite square, but slightly trapezoidal in plan, the length of the west side being the same as that of the South Range. Deliberate planning seems to be implied.

The primary functions of the single-storied South Range are difficult to assess. It has several well-constructed windows and doorways of dressed granite on the courtyard side, and one of the doorways has an opposite number on the south, indicating a cross-passage. Neither gable-end shows any evidence of having incorporated a fireplace, which superficially appears to eliminate domestic usage. The present internal cross-walls are 18th century, but replace earlier partitions: the building was initially divided into three units, each with a doorway to the courtyard. Moreover, there was a masonry cross-wall close to the

mid-point of the range, and a fireplace here seems likely. The presence of reused burnt and soot-stained stone in one of the inserted cross-walls supports the suggestion. Hence it is concluded that the western half of the range comprised a two-roomed cottage. The central compartment is likely to have been a store, but the function of the easternmost part of the range is enigmatic. It was possibly agricultural, although the functions of certain features in the east-gable wall defy convincing explanation.

The plan of the posited cottage fits comfortably with other small, single-storey dwellings in the Channel Islands.

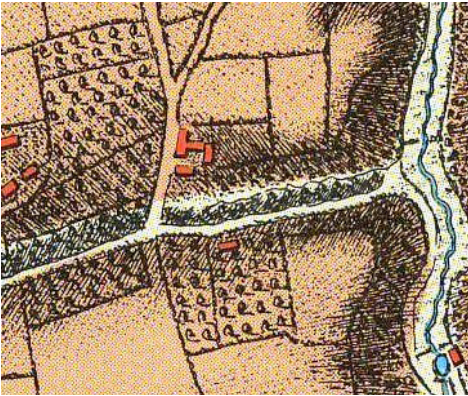


Figure 8:
Detail
from the
Richmond
map, 1795

16TH CENTURY REMODELLING
(PERIOD 2)

Although close dating is currently impossible, it is clear that the 16th century saw a period of intense building activity in Jersey, when the castles, parish churches and houses were enlarged, and architectural detailing became considerably more elaborate. The Hamptonne Chapel in St Lawrence’s Church (1530s) is a fine example of this aggrandization, and was the work of Sire Louis Hamptonne, the rector. A high proportion of the round-arched doorways, decorated fireplaces and domestic tourelles are assignable to this century, although their construction continued well into the next. Imposing façades to houses, with monumental door arches and projecting stair-turrets at the rear, clearly became statements of fashion and wealth.

The house at Hamptonne was refronted, eliminating the set-back that had previously defined the interface between the main block and the east wing. The arched doorway, with its two orders of voussoirs and two spacing rings, was as elaborate as any farmhouse

entrance in the Island. A series of dressed granite window surrounds with integral iron grilles was installed, and some of the timber window frames probably received leaded glazing at this stage. Prior to the 19th century, iron was a scarce and expensive commodity in the Channel Islands, and hardly any was employed in building construction – even nails were scarce – yet its profligate use in window grilles in the 16th and 17th centuries makes a more eloquent statement about contemporary fashion (and the ability to afford ferramenta) than it does about domestic security.

Inside, Hamptonne was completely refurbished: a new king-post roof was constructed, new floors were installed and the joists given fashionable scratch-mouldings. Dendrochronology indicates a likely date in the second quarter of the 16th century. The ground floor comprised a hall, with opposing doorways but no fixed screen, and a small service room to the west. A fireplace was installed in the east wing, to heat the solar or parlour. It may still have been open to the roof, or was perhaps ceiled at a high level, but there is no evidence that the wing received an upper floor yet.

On the first floor, a chamber fireplace was installed in the west gable, and it is possible that the large room was subdivided by panelling. The location of the staircase remains elusive, but was perhaps in the north-east corner, adjacent to the central chimney. Equally problematic is the date of insertion of the first-floor arched doorway in the north wall, which appears to be earlier than the construction of the tourelle and associated with a north wing, of which ephemeral but unequivocal traces of the walls remain at ground level. The orientation of the arch implies access to the wing from the main part of the house, and not vice versa.

The only other element of the Hamptonne complex that has almost certainly survived from the 16th century is the Langlois house. This two-storied hall and chamber block was added to the west end of the South Range, but with no interconnection. It was in existence by 1617, when a lessee was required to install a ceiling in the chamber. The hall and chamber were both on the first floor, entered externally by an arched doorway with mouldings; this was accessed by a stone stairway. The fireplace in the hall has some similarities to that in the chamber of Hamptonne, and contemporaneity seems likely. The ground floor of Langlois comprised a two-part undercroft. The eastern section was an open-fronted implement shed or store

with a wide entrance from the courtyard and a door in the south side leading to the farmyard. The western part was an ill-lit but secure store, entered only from the courtyard. The width of the door suggests that large items – probably barrels – were stored here. The use of this area as a byre came later.

17TH CENTURY REFURBISHMENT (PERIOD 3)

The progressive acquisition of the property by Laurens Hamptonne in 1633 and 1635 opened a new era of aggrandizement at Hamptonne. In 1637 the courtyard was enclosed by high walls on the west and east, and a fashionable twin-arched gateway constructed as a formal entrance from La Rue de la Patente. Laurens and his young son, Edouard, displayed their arms and initials over the gateway.

Hamptonne is sometimes referred to by the alternative name of ‘La Patente’, which is said to be in recognition of the Letters Patent (Lettres Patentes) granted by Charles II in 1649 to Laurens Hamptonne. The Letters Patent was a means of raising money for the young Charles II when he was exiled in Jersey. Signed at Elizabeth Castle in 1649, it cost Laurens Hamptonne 2,000 livres tournois which amounted to about 1/13 of the king’s annual revenue. It gave Hamptonne some of the privileges of a Seigneur. It entitled him to attend the Assize d’Heritage, a ceremony still held today in which seigneurs of fiefs answer for their holdings. Permission to rebuild the colombier was also included. Reference was made in the Patente to the problems caused by the too frequent division of properties amongst heirs. Hamptonne asked for the property to be entailed to ensure that it would be passed on from principal heir to principal heir in both the direct or maternal line. In return Hamptonne and his heirs were to provide a man-at-arms and a horse equipped for war whenever the Island was threatened by the king’s enemies.

The Hamptonne house was updated, the principal improvement externally being the addition of a porch, the two supporting granite pillars of which also bore the family arms. A sundial which was potentially incorporated in the gable of the porch bears the date 1640. The secondary door created in the south elevation of the house is also surmounted by the Hamptonne arms.



Figure 9: The Langlois building and South Range in the 1920s (Dutot Album, Société Jersiaise)



Figure 10: View west from the garden gate in the 1920s (Société Jersiaise)



Figure 11: Looking towards the east garden in the 1920s (Dutot Album, Société Jersiaise)



Figure 12: The colombier in 1927 (Société Jersiaise)

Internally, the accommodation was rearranged. On the ground floor, a spacious entrance hall and lobby (internal timber porch) were formed, and separated from the kitchen (the former hall) by a panelled partition. The hall was given a fine new window with an accolade lintel and iron grille. A second doorway was cut through the middle wall, beside the fireplace, to access the east wing. The tourelle was constructed on the north side of the house, on the site of the earlier north wing. On the upper floor, there were two chambers and a passage leading to a further chamber in the now-floored upper part of the east wing. The wing was raised in height and reroofed. Lean-to rooms for storage and service were erected at the back of the house.

The narrow East Range also originated at this period, and was entered from the courtyard via an arched doorway. This was a single-storied utilitarian range of lean-to rooms, at the northern end of which lay a remarkable little structure with a sunken floor. The location adjacent to springs indicates that it was unavoidably associated with water, and it is interpreted as a dipping-well. This provides the earliest evidence for a clean water supply in the vicinity of the dwellings. Laurens Hamptonne’s successor, his daughter Elizabeth and her husband Josué Ahier, continued to improve the property and were responsible for rebuilding the dovecote in 1674. Although inheritance had occurred through the female line, this was a short-lived interlude because Elizabeth’s granddaughter married a distant cousin, Nicolas Hamptonne, in 1732. This marriage reconnected Hamptonne with the male lineage.

18TH CENTURY IMPROVEMENTS (PERIOD 4)

By comparison with the 17th century, the history of Hamptonne in the following three centuries was mundane and uneventful. In the first place, no Hamptonne children appear to have been born there for 160 years (1699–1859), and hence there was no pressure to modernize any of the buildings, to create a fashionable or convenient family house. The occupants during much of this period were presumably employees or tenants. Nevertheless, there must have been at least a brief period of serious occupation in the first half of the 18th century, when the east wing was refurbished. It was provided with new fireplaces on the ground and first floors and a semi-classical plaster chimneypiece. New sash windows were

installed on the ground floor and casements on the upper floor. Some of the surviving doors also belong to this period. A small amount of refurbishment work was carried out in Langlois, mainly renewing timber window frames, and the interior of the South Range was replanned.

Various buildings were erected in or before the 18th century to the west and north of Hamptonne: the present Syvret house incorporates vestigial earlier remains, and there are foundations under the northern yard. Little can be said about these, except that they included a press-house and were physically linked to the Hamptonne house.

EXPANSION IN THE 19TH CENTURY (PERIOD 5)

Nicholas Hamptonne died in 1805, ending the direct male line. His daughter Marie Esther had married Elie Syvret in 1784, and she inherited Hamptonne. The Syvrets now incorporated 'Hamptonne' as part of their own name, and carried out major works on the site. These included the erection in 1834 of the long roadside building which comprises the Syvret house and pressoir. Alterations were made in 1848, seemingly to extend the amount of domestic accommodation in this range. At about the same time, a new farmhouse – confusingly named Hamptonne House – was erected on the west side of La Rue de la Patente. Elie's and Marie's son, George Laurens Hamptonne Syvret, inherited the estate, bought out his co-heirs in 1884, and maintained the complex to a good standard, as evidenced by early photographs.

The northern yard was enclosed by high walls and a range of ancillary structures was erected against the north wall: coach house, bakehouse, wash-house, etc. A little later, the range was extended westwards by adding three more units. The farmyard to the south of Langlois also received new structures, including pigsties in 1885.

It was during the Syvret ownership that the twin-portal entrance was reconstructed, and the timber gates decorated in a manner belatedly recalling the Gothick Revival. The East Range was demolished and the garden to the east of the courtyard laid out with granite kerbs. Sometime during the first half of the century, the porch on the Hamptonne house was

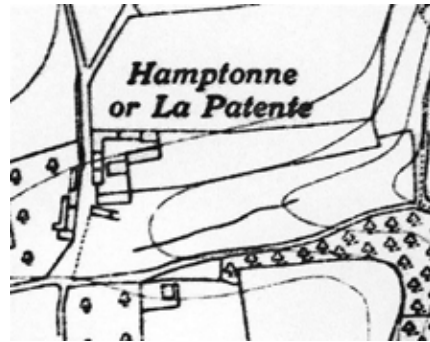


Figure 13: Detail from the Ordnance Survey map, 1934



Figure 14: View north along La Rue de la Patente in 1958 (Société Jersiaise)

unroofed and the courtyard replanned; this probably included the construction of the central circle ('roundabout').

MIXED FORTUNES OF THE 20TH CENTURY (PERIOD 6)

The improvements instigated by the Syvrets in the previous century continued into the opening years of the 20th. Considerable refurbishment took place in the house in 1903, and a fine new horse stable was built in the northern yard in 1906, replacing stables that were previously on the west side of the lane, at Hamptonne House. Three years later George Syvret was declared bankrupt, and Hamptonne was tenanted by the Le Cuirot family until 1918. Charles and Lenore Le Cuirot and their seven children lived in Syvret:

Hamptonne and Langlois were assigned primarily to potato storage, and as a dairy. The 1911 Census reveals that a cowman and two labourers (all French) lived with the family, although they would have been accommodated in either Hamptonne or the middle section of the North Range. The Census records a total of ten habitable rooms.

Nothing further was done to the property until it was purchased by François Dutot in 1918. He carried out works to the stabling in Langlois in 1920, and it was during his ownership that the property became thoroughly utilitarian and was stripped of the domestic charm that it had possessed under the Syvrets: thatched roofs gave way to corrugated iron and the dovecote fell into disrepair. The courtyard was largely cleared of flower beds, shrubs and the central circle, leaving just a few shrubs alongside the reduced east wall and some flower-pots and urns. Only the Syvret house was inhabited: Langlois and subsequently Hamptonne were turned over to potato storage. The domestic accommodation in Syvret was drastically reorganized by the Dutots, the central part of the building no longer functioning as a press-house. Before 1930, the apple crusher had been relocated in the northern yard. In 1936, the property was sold to 'Hamptonne (St Lawrence) Limited'.

The Germans requisitioned the entire property in 1943, billeting soldiers there until the end of the Occupation. Very little is known about this era at Hamptonne, apart from what can be gleaned from the fabric, and a chance encounter with a soldier who had been posted there. It is said that up to 300 men were stationed at Hamptonne, and they were mainly billeted in wooden huts constructed in the area that is now the orchard. Only the officers were resided in the farm buildings,



Figure 15: The south courtyard showing the three principal houses in 1989 (Warwick Rodwell)



Figure 16: Langlois house and the adjoining single-storied South Range in 1989 (Warwick Rodwell)

Figure 17: Hamptonne house in 1989 (Warwick Rodwell)

Figure 18: The northern yard range of buildings in 1989 (Warwick Rodwell)

Figure 19: the single-storey shed in 1989, now the ticket office and shop (Warwick Rodwell)

and the names of eleven of these are preserved in Syvret, as labels on a set of 'pigeon-holes' for mail. One soldier either lost or hid his Storm Trooper's badge behind a skirting board. Under the Occupation, the historic buildings suffered further degradation. The Germans constructed a detention cell and a shower room in the South Range, and installed heating stoves in most of the rooms in the three former houses, and in the outbuildings.

In 1957, Jean Emmanuel acquired the property and carried out further works of a low-grade, utilitarian nature. All the buildings, except the greater part of Syvret, which remained in residential use, were turned over to storage or seasonal occupation by migrant labour (French and Portuguese). The upper floor of Langlois was subdivided into small cells, and the colombier was converted to accommodation (1961).

By 1984, it had become economically unviable and costly to keep the farm going as a business. The property was put on the market and a planning application submitted to convert and enlarge the old farm buildings, creating ten units of accommodation. In 1987 Hamptonne was rescued from the impending threat of redevelopment when it was acquired by the National Trust for Jersey, with financial assistance from the States of Jersey, with a view to becoming Jersey's Country Life Museum. Joan Stevens, then President of the Société Jersiaise, had long recognized the historic importance of the three properties (Hamptonne, Langlois and Syvret) all on one site. An independent report on the architectural merit of Hamptonne was commissioned from Professor Gwyn Meirion-Jones, 'Description of Hamptonne (La Patente), St Lawrence'; this work included within the planning brief approved by the Island Development Committee on 23rd February 1987 (appendix A). A major restoration scheme was subsequently implemented - co-ordinated and carried out by Jersey Heritage and funded by the Société Jersiaise, thanks to a generous donation of snuff bottles from the late Eric Young. The work was informed by the most extensive archaeological investigation carried out on a domestic and agricultural complex in the Channel Islands, led by Dr Warwick Rodwell. Phase 1 of the project opened to the public on 27th May 1993, and Phase 2 on 13th April 1996. The buildings were displayed and furnished as they might have appeared in appropriate historical periods, and a former implement shed converted into a visitor reception area and shop. A new museum exhibition



Figure 20: The boundary of the Listed Building is shown in red (States of Jersey)

space and café was also constructed in the northern yard. Further improvements have been made over the ensuing years, and holiday letting accommodation has been created on the upper floors of Syvret's cider press-house and the north yard stables. A children's playground was added to the east of the garden in 2017.

Hamptonne continues to be owned by the National Trust for Jersey but is managed and operated by Jersey Heritage.

The site is formally protected as a Grade 1 Listed Building for its historical, architectural and archaeological significance (Listed Building ref: LA0123).

1.3 DESCRIPTION

ENTRANCE GATEWAY



Figure 21: The entrance gateway (March 2017)

At the south-west corner of the complex is a twin-arched stone gateway, historically the principal entrance. The gateway is constructed in Mont Mado granite, set within a frontage wall which is set back from the road edge. Part of the frontage comprises the west gable-end of the Langlois building, and the remainder is formed by the courtyard wall. The arch comprises two linked openings, both with semi-circular heads. The southern is the larger and was provided for vehicular access, while the much smaller northern opening accommodated pedestrians (porte piétonne). The arches are of integrated construction and both are moulded in a similar fashion on the external face. The larger arch is composed of seven voussoirs, symmetrically arranged about the central axis and graduated in size; the first voussoir on each flank is shouldered. The smaller arch comprises just three symmetrically arranged voussoirs, the lowest again being shouldered. The gate arches are unusual in Jersey in having both externally chamfered angles and roll mouldings. Set into the wall immediately above the keystone of the vehicular arch is a separate, square block of granite carved in relief with the Hamptonne arms and inscribed LH · 1637 EH. The initials are identifiable as those of Laurens and Edouard Hamptonne - an unusual father and son combination rather than the more usual husband and wife. The door leaves were renewed in 1992.

THE HAMPTONNE BUILDING

Exterior



Figure 22: The Hamptonne building, front south elevation (March 2017)



Figure 23: The Hamptonne building, rear north elevation (March 2017)

The Hamptonne house is aligned east-west, and is broadly divisible into three components. The principal element is the rectangular, gable-ended block which forms two-thirds of the front range: its external plan measures 10.1m long by 6.4m deep. Internally, it is divided into four bays. Adjoining this block on the east is the gabled parlour wing of two bays, which extends the length of the house by 4.9m, giving an overall dimension of 15.0m. The third component is the single-storied range, or outshot, of four lean-to rooms running along the whole of the north side; they vary in depth from 2.1m to 2.75m. The basic construction materials used in all phases is shale and granite rubble, with granite dressings to the major openings. Occasional pebbles and other stone-types are included. Externally, the walls are repointed in lime mortar.

The two storey **south elevation** includes the principal distinguishing features of the house. On the ground floor are two doorways and four windows, and on the upper floor five windows; nothing is synchronized between the two levels. The 1990s restoration left as found all window and door openings. The windows are restored with 17th century fenestration in the main block; oak-frames with diamond-shaped panes held in a net of lead comes. The 18th century character of the east wing is treated differently with sash windows at ground level and casements on the upper floor. The outshot has unglazed oak window frames with simple mullions.

The window in bay 1 (ground floor) comprises six granite blocks, and has a large square aperture, chamfered all round and ornamented with an accolade head. It is integrally protected with an original wrought iron grille, consisting of four saddle bars with three stanchions threaded through them. In bay 2 is the principal doorway, composed of nine large blocks of granite. The opening is round-headed and hollow-chamfered with broach stops. The chamfer on the arch has a quirk (sharp V-shaped incision). The first voussoir on each side has a pronounced shoulder. The head of the doorway comprises four separate, concentric rings of stone: two sets of true voussoirs and two rings of small stones. There is a new harr-hung oak door. The porch was reconstructed in 1991. It encompasses two in situ 17th century pillars made of finely dressed Mont Mado granite. The pillars have stopped mouldings on their angles; the front chamfers edged with small rolls, and plain chamfers on the back. The chamfer-stops have a mildly bull-nosed profile. On the south face of each pillar, at mid-height, the chamfers are interrupted by a reserved panel in the form of a shield bearing the arms of Hamptonne. The oak-framed porch roof is covered with French slates and glazed ceramic ridge-tiles. A limestone sundial, dated 1640, is set into its gable (relocated from a chimneystack).

The window in bay 3 (ground floor) is rectangular with a hollow chamfer all round. It is of unusual size and proportions - the eastern jamb widened and the pockets for ferramenta not aligned. In bay 4 is a square-headed doorway comprising eight jamb stones and a lintel, all with plain chamfers but no stops. Resting centrally on the lintel is an armorial stone carved with a shield with three mullets - the arms of Hamptonne. The 18th century door is retained; pine with four fielded and bevelled panels and an integral overlight glazed in three panes, with three long strap hinges which drop

onto pintles in the west door-post. The window in bay 5 (ground floor) has a granite surround made of well-cut blocks, unchamfered, typical of 18th century sash window construction. The window in bay 6 (ground floor) is similar but its jambs incorporate two upright blocks, and has clearly been constructed with reused stones from an older window.

The window in bay 1-2 (upper floor) is formed from four blocks of granite; the surround chamfered with a quirk. A new iron grille is fitted into the original ferramenta pockets. The window in bay 3 (upper floor) is made of four original chamfered stones, later both widened and heightened. There are pockets for ferramenta. The window in bay 4 (upper floor) was initially four stone, the chamfered surround with a pair of inserted stones beneath the lintel to increase its height. Some pockets for ferramenta survive. The chamfers on the jambs and head are slightly hollow, while that on the sill is plain. The window in bay 5 (upper floor) has its surround formed with chamfered granite blocks derived from one or more earlier windows, including large uprights. The window in bay 6 (upper floor) also has a chamfered granite surround which is an agglomeration of parts - the sill almost certainly an inverted lintel. Interspersed between the upper floor windows is a series of nesting holes for pigeons (volières à pigeons) just below the eaves - sixteen in two rows.

The **east gable** wall is built of mixed stone rubble and has quoins of roughly dressed, long rectangular blocks, many of which have tapering ‘tails’. At the top of the south-east quoin is a projecting kneeler, with a chamfered lower face, supporting the gable coping. Two rectangular apertures in the gable are each made from four blocks of granite, ventilating the attic of the east wing. The verges of the gable are coped with granite blocks. The rear outshot has low eaves and a roof slope which continues from the main east gable. There are two contemporary openings in the wall, dressed with plain, unmoulded blocks. The lower aperture is a window; the upper is a ventilator for an attic room.

The **west gable** wall is built principally of granite rubble, with side-alternate quoining similar to the east gable, but with more regular blocks. Tiers of putlog holes are present. The verges of the gable are coped with granite blocks, larger than those at the east end of the house. There is a single first-floor window with plain granite dressings made from multiple stones. In the middle of the gable are large pieces of projecting granite - the

tails of the long shoulder stones and corbels of the chamber fireplace. The rear outshot has low eaves and a roof slope which continues from the main west gable. The wall of the outshot is skewed slightly - realigned when the Syvret Building was constructed. The lowest courses of walling are stone rubble and the remainder red brick. There is a casement window with a segmental head formed by two rows of brick headers.

The (rear) **north wall** is constructed of rough stone rubble, and has a low eaves level with few openings. It is composed of four separate builds and includes the back of the tourelle. There are two small windows in the eastern lean-to; the larger formed from dressed granite incorporating reused fragments of hollow-chamfered window heads. The smaller opening is built of small stones and has a new stone lintel. The upper part of the tourelle was rebuilt in the 1990s with a north-facing gable and roof covered with French slate. The chamfered stone window and 4-stone ventilation opening are conjectural.

The main **roof** retains *in situ* the 16th century king-post roof trusses and purlins, oversailed by a new roof. The east wing retains a single A-truss with tie-beam. The building is thatched in water reed and finished with a combed wheat-straw ridge. The house has three granite chimneys. The east wing gable stack serves two fireplaces, the flues from which combine halfway up the gable. The stack is original, constructed of regularly coursed granite ashlar with projecting thatching stones. It is capped with a single ashlar course bedded on slates which project slightly. The central chimney rises from the cross-wall and contains a single flue for the ground-floor kitchen fireplace. The stack was taken down and rebuilt in 1990 in roughly squared stone rubble with thatching dripstones, and crowned with a single course of ashlar with projecting stone course below. The west gable stack, containing a single flue serving the first-floor chamber fireplace, was rebuilt in 1990.

Interior

The interior of the principal part of the house is displayed and furnished as it might have appeared in c.1640; and the east wing in c.1730.

The rooms retain fabric and finishes added in the 1990s restoration. The interiors of the masonry

walls are plastered and decorated with limewash. A puddled loess floor is laid at ground level throughout the house. The upper floor joists in the main house have new oak slats laid upon them supporting a floor of terre battue. An oak slatted ceiling is installed over the principal chamber. Pine boarding is retained in the east wing. New partitions to the cross passage were made of in-and-out oak panelling, with doors to match. Other doors and door furniture replicates the appropriate period fittings.

Ground floor rooms

The principal house / main block is divided into three rooms. From west to east: the pantry, entrance passage



Figure 24: Hamptonne house, cross-passage looking south (March 2017)



Figure 25: Hamptonne house, ground floor kitchen looking east (March 2017)



Figure 26: Hamptonne house, ground floor kitchen looking towards rear scullery (March 2017)

Figure 27: Hamptonne house, east wing parlour (March 2017)

Figure 28: Hamptonne house, tourelle (March 2017)

and kitchen. Adjoining this is the east wing parlour. To the rear, running along the whole of the north side, are four lean-to rooms including stores, scullery and tourelle staircase. Three oak bridging-beams carry the first floor in the main block. The beams all have

partially waney edges, but are chamfered on both lower arrises; with simple chamfer-stops surviving in most cases.

The **pantry** is a narrow room at the west end of the main house. The west wall contains three rectangular stone-built recesses, or keeping-places. The east side of the room is formed by a new in-and-out boarded partition, slotted into a continuous groove in the underside of the westernmost bridging-beam. There is a smaller lodging-joist against the west wall, supported by two corbels of roughly trimmed granite. The beams are spanned by oak joists, including some replacements, all laid flat; with new oak slats. The hanging shelf is based on extant examples elsewhere in Jersey. The window has a new pine sill board and shutters.

The **entrance / cross-passage** is entered through the main arched doorway on the south. The outer, round-headed arch is rebated internally, behind which are mildly splayed reveals of well-built ashlar, supporting a granite lintel. One large block in each jamb is a through-stone. The east reveal carries the scars of multiple door fastenings: bolt-holes and a larger hole to receive a square timber bar (now restored). Directly opposite the south doorway is a square-headed north door which gives access from the passage to the tourelle stairs. The unmoulded outer surround is made of well-cut and squared blocks, resting on a threshold slab. Sockets for a full-length drawbar are present in both jambs; new door. Both sides of the passage are formed by the new in-and-out boarded panelling slotted into the underside of the westernmost and middle bridging-beams. The beams are spanned by oak joists.

On the other side of the passage is the **kitchen**. The east wall is dominated by a large granite fireplace with jambs which rise from a new stone hearth. The northern jamb mainly comprises a single upright stone, while the southern is of coursed ashlar. Both jambs are chamfered and a bevelled stop survives on the south. Two massive, quadrant-shaped corbels rest on the jambs, and they in turn carry squared shoulder-stones. The plain granite lintel is supported between the shoulders by joggled joints. In the back wall of the fireplace is a small keeping-place. Two iron pintles to support a pot-crane remain in the south reveal. South of the fireplace is a round-arched granite doorway. It is chamfered on the west face and rebated for a door on the east. The north chamfer has a bevel-stop, similar to that on the fireplace (both are cut on the same

block), and the south chamfer has a broach-stop. The south jamb and arch are each composed of the conventional three blocks, while the north jamb is of coursed ashlar. North of the fireplace is the oak lintel of a blocked doorway.

In the north wall of the kitchen is a lintelled and rebated granite doorway; the lintel and jambs comprising a pair of tall uprights with squared blocks above. The lowest west jamb has been partially cut back to create a hollow profile (to enable movement of large items). In the same wall, but further west, is a two-tiered stone-lined recess. The upper compartment is a rectangular keeping-place, formed with four stones. In the base is an oak sill. The lower recess comprises a wall-sink, or *évier*, with splayed reveals and a drain-hole in the back. The outlet passes through the wall, and would have discharged externally into the northern yard before the tourelle was built. The base and lintel of the *évier* are formed with flat slabs of stone, the latter dished in the centre. In the south wall of the room is an original external door, with oak lintel, and a single window. The kitchen is divided by two bridging-beams. The west side of the room is formed by a new in-and-out boarded partition, slotted into a continuous groove in the underside of the middle bridging-beam. The eastern bridging-beam is unusually chamfered on all four angles, and has a full set of stepped chamfer-stops. The west face of the beam bears ten impressions stamped with an iron punch, a carpenter's label displaying the initials 'TI' within a dotted shield. There are smaller lodging-joists against the east wall, separated by the fireplace, with a trimmer around the fireplace hood. The beams are spanned by oak joists. The hanging shelf is based on extant examples elsewhere in Jersey.

The round-arched granite doorway leads into the **east wing parlour**. The principal feature in the room is a granite fireplace, centred on the east wall, and flanked by a pair of full-height recesses with reinstated panelled cupboard doors with H-hinges. The fireplace is constructed from six pieces of granite and dates from the early 18th century. The jambs incorporate tall upright blocks, and the lintel comprises a large slab which was not long enough to provide a bearing at the northern end and so was extended with an additional piece of stone, the connection being achieved with a joggled joint. There are no corbels. The aperture has a plain chamfer all round; there are also chamfers on the outer angles of the uprights. All have

bevelled (diagonally-cut) stops. On top of the lintel is an original oak mantelshelf with ovolo-moulded edges and canted corners, reflecting the chamfered uprights below. Rising from mantelshelf to ceiling level is an original plaster overmantle, comprising a pair of channelled pilasters with simple scotia-moulded bases and flat-band capitals, supporting a quasi-classical cornice with returned ends. The south wall of the room is largely taken up with a pair of sash windows; the splayed reveals extended to a low level and re-fitted with timber window seats. There is a stone-lintelled reveal behind the granite arch doorway in the west wall. The north wall contains a simple unrebrated doorway, originally an external entrance from the north yard, but now accessing a **small store room**. The room is divided into two bays by a single oak bridging-beam, which has chamfers and bold broach stops, the bays spanned by oak joists housed in pockets cut into the masonry of the central cross-wall, and either supported on two oak lodging-joists to each side of the chimney breast, or housed directly into its face.

To the rear of the kitchen is a **scullery**, with a single window in the north wall. Beside the window is a low-level recess with splayed reveals, a sloping base and head, and a flat back with an outlet which discharges into the yard outside. This feature is a shute rather than a sink proper, but is classifiable as an *évier*. The west wall of the room contains a row of three keeping-places. The flooring is brick and roughly flagged stone.

The stone staircase, or **tourelle**, is approached from the cross passage. It takes the form of a rectangular chamber entirely filled by a winding stone staircase which turns through 180 degrees to reach the upper floor. Internally room is rounded at the angles. Some of the steps are made from single blocks of granite, others from two blocks. The uppermost section of the room is reconstructed, with a window and ventilation opening to the outer north wall. There is a keeping place / lamp holder on the south wall, with a rough projecting corbel at upper floor level. Hatch openings access the spaces above the rear store rooms to east and west. A further small **store room** is constructed at the north-west corner of the house, accessed through a doorway at the foot of the stairs. The north wall has a small, plaster-lined recess with splayed reveals at mid-height in the north wall. There is a window on the west wall, and re-laid brick flooring.

Upper floor rooms

The upper floor of the main house comprises a single **principal chamber**. There is a substantial granite fireplace in the west wall (restored in 1990). It is composed of nine principal stones: the original granite reveals and corbels, with a new lintel and repaired shoulder-stones. Each reveal is formed with one upright and one flat stone, with a hollow-chamfered aris. The basal stop to the southern chamfer is damaged, but its northern counterpart has a conical, triple-ringed stop. Both chamfers have bull-nosed stops at the top. The quadrant-shaped corbels are decorated with an ogival motif on the upper band. The new shoulder-stones are near-square in section and have joggled joints into which a one-piece lintel is dropped. The rendered hood was also reinstated in the 1990s. To the north of the fireplace is a window



Figure 29:
Hamptonne
house,
upper floor
chamber
looking west
(March 2017)



Figure 30:
Hamptonne
house,
upper floor
chamber
window seat
(March 2017)



Figure 31: Hamptonne house, upper floor chamber arched doorway and 17th century ceiling (March 2017)



Figure 32: Hamptonne house, east wing chamber (March 2017)

with splayed reveals. In the wall to the south of the fireplace, at the level of the shoulder stone, is a projecting granite bracket with a moulded front edge, bowed in plan. Directly above is a shallow, rectangular recess in the wall (lamp bracket?).

The south wall of the chamber contains a well preserved window at its western end. Internally, this has wide-angled splays and a rectangular recess extending down to the floor below sill level, its reveals formed from large stones capped with chamfered blocks of granite which form a pair window seats. A tie-beam rests on the pair of long oak lintels, and two wrought iron stanchions have been installed as props, bearing on the stone seats. The middle window in the south wall has splayed reveals, a steeply sloping head with two thin timber lintels, and an oak sill board with 17th century scratch-moulding at the front edge. The easternmost window is restored with a new soffit,

and re-used sill board. The east side of the room is dominated by the projecting rendered hood of the kitchen fireplace below. There is a pair of rough granite corbels flanking the hood. To the left of the chimney is a doorway leading to the upper floor of the east wing. The north wall contains the arched granite doorway connecting with the tourelle. The arch comprises nine stones, symmetrically disposed, and one of the voussoirs is shouldered. It is rebated for a door on the north side and hollow-chamfered on the south, facing the chamber; the chamfers have broach stops.

The ceiling above the main chamber comprises four bays, supported primarily by the tie-beams of the three roof trusses - expressed as ceiling beams. The tie-beams all have waney edges and incomplete chamfering. The easternmost truss has interrupted chamfers on both its lower arrises, each of the interruptions accompanied by a horizontally-drilled hole in the side of the beam. The holes are blind and once held projecting oak pegs. Against the west wall are lodging-joists to either side of the chimney, with a trimmer around the chimney hood - the joints tenoned and pegged. The first two bays are spanned by oak joists. The third bay is spanned by oak joists and an integral trimmer around the access hatch for the attic. The joists are all scratch-moulded on the soffit face, and the hatch aperture had tenoned and pegged joints. This is a 17th century ceiling. The remains of the original king-post roof - possibly the only one of its type still surviving in Jersey - can be viewed through the ceiling hatch. The easternmost bay is also spanned by oak joists, many of which are decorated with scratch-mouldings. The joists support an oak slatted ceiling.

The upper floor of the east wing comprises a single **chamber**. There are two windows in the south wall with splayed reveals, slightly canted timber lintels and pine sills boards. Centred on the east wall is a granite fireplace with two unchamfered, monolithic uprights standing on a hearth of red frogless bricks supporting a pair of corbels, on top of which rests a plain lintel. The quadrant-shaped corbels have plain horizontal moulding. Above the lintel, up to ceiling level, the rendered hood is squarely formed. The doorway opening is bridged with oak lintels. The chamber is floored with pine boards. The ceiling above east wing chamber is constructed in two bays, defined by a central tie-beam truss. The beam is waney-edged and the lower arrises have simple run-out chamfers. Against the west wall of the chamber is a new oak

lodging-joist spanning the full depth of the room. There are eastern lodging-joists of oak either side of the chimney breast. There is no trimmer around this. The bays are spanned by oak joists supporting broad pine boards above.

THE LANGLOIS BUILDING AND SOUTH RANGE

The Langlois building and South Range form a contiguous block, defining the south side of the courtyard. The range is aligned east-west, and has its principal elevation on the north side, facing into the courtyard. The eastern part (South Range) is the earlier and comprises a single-storied rectangular block, externally measuring 15.0m on the north side, and the width increases from 6.1m at the east end to 6.4m at the west. The western component (Langlois) is a two-storied range, encapsulating the west gable of the earlier structure in its upper storey. There has never been any physical interconnection between the two blocks. Langlois is roughly trapezoidal in plan, measuring 11.2m on the north, but only 10.8m on the south; the length of the west wall is 6.8m. Hence, the western gable of the complete range is 0.7m wider than the eastern. The granite and shale construction, and use of loess mortar, is similar to the Hamptonne house. Externally, the walls are repointed in lime mortar.

The 1990s restoration replaced the modern roof on the single-storied south range with a new one based on typical 18th century A-frame trusses, with an 'eyebrow' hatch in the north side reinstated. Nothing remained of the two roof trusses, apart from the tie-beams, on Langlois house and there was a full-scale recreation of an upper king-post roof. The entire building is thatched in water reed and finished with a combed wheat-straw ridge. Blocked openings were cleared and new doors and fenestration fitted throughout - unglazed oak window frames to the south range and small-paned casements on the upper floor of the Langlois building.

Exterior

From east-to-west on the **north elevation**, bay 1 of the south range has a rectangular window of dressed granite without chamfers or internal rebates. The



Figure 33: The Langlois building and South Range, front north elevation (March 2017)



Figure 34: The Langlois building and South Range, rear south elevation (March 2017)

sill is an irregular slab with a flat upper face, and the lowest block in each jamb is upright. To the right of the window is a doorway with rebated but unchamfered jambs of dressed granite. The head comprises four oak lintels laid side by side. There is a new stone threshold. In bay 2 is another internally rebated but unchamfered doorway, the eastern jamb of which is linked to the previous doorway by a single tying block. The lintel is of granite and the construction of the jambs is asymmetrical, the western one being built from seven roughly squared blocks of granite. There is no threshold. There is a square window in bay 3, with unchamfered jambs, sill and lintel, all in granite; the jambs formed with upright blocks. Bay 4 of the south range has a relatively low doorway, the rebated jambs of which are formed with squared blocks of granite; the lowest one on each side is upright. The well-worn threshold slab remains, but there is a new granite lintel.

Asymmetrically sited above the doorway is a restored 'eyebrow' hatch.

Langlois house forms bays 5-7. At ground level, most of the width of bay 5 is taken up with a plain, rectangular vehicle opening. The eastern jamb is formed by the quoin of the single-storey range, and the western jamb is of dressed granite. Two massive stone lintels span the opening - the outer lintel comprises a block of roughly dressed granite, its arris crudely bevelled to impart a slightly arched appearance. At first-floor level, the north-east quoin of Langlois is erected on top of the old gable wall of the single-storey range. The granite blocks are roughly squared and laid in side-alternate fashion. The verge of the east gable rises from a moulded kneeler. Above the vehicular opening is a window composed of four pieces of pink granite, the surround salvaged from elsewhere. The lintel has a plain chamfer; the other stones have a hollow chamfered arris and variety of pockets for ferramenta.

Bay 6, at ground-floor level, is mostly obscured by the external stone stairway erected against the wall face. The stair largely conceals a small window made of grey granite, with a hollow-chamfered surround, internal rebate and pockets for ferramenta - fitted with a new iron grille. At first-floor level is an arched doorway and a window. The doorway is composed of eleven well-cut blocks of grey granite. The outer arris is hollow-chamfered and has bullnosed stops, below which the two basal blocks have a plinth-like appearance and carry pronounced horizontal mouldings. A large block of pink granite forms the threshold but is not wide enough to provide a seating for the moulded plinths. Alongside the doorway, on the east, is a window formed from four well cut blocks of granite - the outer arrises have pronounced hollow chamfers and pockets for ferramenta. The only significant feature in bay 7 is a ground-level doorway. Its unchamfered jambs are cut from dressed blocks of pink granite, those on the west being generally larger; the lintel is chamfered and reused from an earlier feature.

The external stairway comprises a rectangular block of solid masonry. It supports ten granite steps - the uppermost step takes the form of a rectangular platform centred on the doorway leading into the first-floor chamber of the Langlois building, although it is not at threshold level where there is one further

step. The platform comprises flat pieces of granite and small rubble laid in lime mortar. The stairway is not physically bonded to the building and was merely erected alongside. Most of the individual steps comprise one large block of granite, and one or more smaller blocks to make up the required length. Two small, rectangular recesses (lantern niches) are incorporated in the construction of the staircase: one in the west end, and the other in the north flank.

The (rear) **south elevation** has pierre perdu render. The south-east quoin is composed of very irregular and roughly dressed pieces of pink granite, laid in side-alternate fashion. There are few openings to the south range. Bay 2 has two windows, quite close together, composed of roughly shaped granite without chamfers or an internal rebate. There is a doorway in bay 4, its unchamfered jambs constructed with large, irregular blocks of granite. The lintel is a flat slab, the outer edge of which slightly projects in front of the wall face. The threshold is formed with a granite slab. The surround is internally rebated for an original door, and two robust wrought iron pintles, set in lead on the outer face of the eastern jamb, relate to a 19th century, externally-hung door. West of the doorway is a small window, the surround of which comprises four unchamfered blocks of granite.

Bay 5 (Langlois house) has an unaltered primary doorway, complete with its threshold slab, plain unchamfered surround of pink granite, and an internal rebate for a door. The jambs are made of large blocks, the lowest on each side being upright. On the first floor is a window, the surround formed with four plain pieces of pink granite. To the east of this is the south-east quoin of the upper storey, terminating in a plain gable kneeler. Bay 6 has suffered considerable reconstruction. On the ground floor is a large, inserted (19th century) doorway, the external opening mostly lined with small pieces of granite with some reused jambs from a window or doorway. The concrete threshold is later and has a crude scroll-pattern scratched in it, together with the date '1910'. There is a restored stone window opening above. On the first floor of bay 7 is a window which is a confection of pink and grey granite. The jambs and sills are chamfered, but the head is a flat slab. The upright blocks in the jambs each have pockets for ferramenta, but there are no pockets in the sill, and it seems likely the components were derived from earlier windows. The

south-west quoin of Langlois house is constructed with blocks of granite of irregular shape, resting on a large rectangular corner-block. It is surmounted by a moulded gable-kneeler.

The **east gable** wall has hammer-dressed pieces of pink granite, laid in side-alternate fashion on the south quoin, and more carefully dressed rectangular blocks on the north quoin. There is a plain raised door / hatch opening with internal rebate and new stone threshold. Three putlog holes are preserved and the head of the gable is filled with volières à pigeons, arranged symmetrically in five rows. The gable verges are finished with hammer-dressed stones. A horizontal line of iron pins driven into the wall are the remains of a lean-to chicken house.

The east face of the **middle gable** wall is externally visible only above the roof of the single-storied block. The gable is asymmetrical with verges finished with hammer-dressed stones. On the north is a projecting kneeler with a plain basal chamfer; it has no counterpart on the south. In the apex of the gable is a rectangular opening which serves as a ventilator for the thatch; it is formed with four pieces of granite - the sill is a thin flat slab which projects from the wall face and serves also as the thatching stone for the apex of the abutting lower roof.

The **west gable** wall forms part of the roadside frontage wall. It is constructed of mixed granite and shale rubble. The gable verge is coped with medium-sized blocks of pink granite. At the south-west corner is a large kneeler, which is moulded and projects southwards; it carries an arcaded and roped moulding. There is no counterpart kneeler on the north, where the verge rests on a rectangular block which forms part of the 19th century rebuild of the corner. Two ventilation apertures are incorporated in the gable. The gable is surmounted by a chimney stack. It comprises six courses of fairly well squared blocks, capped by a thin course of slate which projects slightly; above that is one further ashlar course.

Interior

Langlois house is displayed and furnished as it might have appeared in the 18th century. The ground floor rooms and south range are retained and restored as stables, store rooms and an implement shed.

The rooms retain fabric and finishes added in the 1990s restoration. The interiors of the masonry walls of the hall and chamber are plastered and decorated with limewash. There is a new timber first floor with beams and joists, and a new harr-hung door for the arched entrance. The upper floor hall and chamber are divided by a new oak partition of in-and-out panelling, with an en suite door. New pegs have been inserted in the lateral holes in the original tie-beams that have interrupted chamfers, and small shelves lodged upon them. The original slatted ceiling is re-erected. Modern concrete floors on the ground floor were replaced with loess and cow stalls reinstated.

Ground floor rooms

At the east end of the south range are two **store rooms**. The only feature in the easternmost room is keeping-places: two in the east wall and one in the west. Close to the mid-point of the east wall is a triangular-headed recess (of unknown function) constructed from five pieces of granite, the back of a single block, and a flat sill. The east and west sides of the adjacent store room are formed by two inserted walls. The room is provided with five keeping-places: two in each of the long walls and one on the north side. The north recess is integral with the construction of the external wall; the keeping-places in the east and west walls are formed through the full thickness of masonry. There is a well laid floor of cobbles and flat pieces of stone.

The **cow stable** is a spacious room at the west end of the single-storied south range. It has two opposing doorways, a tiny window in the south wall and a larger one in the north. The west wall comprises the middle gable of the range. The north doorway has asymmetrically splayed reveals; the adjacent window splayed reveals and a granite lintel and sill. The south wall is somewhat irregular in plan and the doorway passes through it askew, its reveals are splayed and the granite sill is flat. The only other known primary feature is a keeping-place at the north end of the west wall. The room retains a 19th century paved brick floor, with central drain. Cow stalls have been reinstated using the original granite base stones with iron pins. The walls are cement rendered with a pierre perdu effect, with a near-horizontal line in dark maroon painted around the walls to form a dado at the same level as the tops of the stall divisions.

Below the Langlois chamber is an open-fronted **implement shed**. There is a doorway with square-cut reveals in the south wall, with internal oak lintel. The east side of the room is formed by the gable-end of the single-storied building. The west wall is a secondary insertion, butt-jointed and slightly askew to the north and south walls. The only features in the room are four keeping-places of rectangular form, all lined with masonry; two in the east wall belonging to the adjoining older building, one in the south wall and one in the inserted west wall.

The westernmost **stable** room is divided by an original bridging-beam made from a single oak trunk with waney edges and crude chamfering. There is a broad doorway and small window in the north wall. The internal reveals of the rebated doorway are slightly



Figure 35:
South Range,
store room
interior
(March 2017)

Figure 36: South
Range, cow stable
interior (March
2017)



splayed and of rather rough construction, with oak lintels. The window embrasure is internally splayed and lintelled with three timbers. The steeply sloping sill has been partially rebuilt and lowered. The west reveal is intact, but the eastern one was reformed when the cross-wall was inserted. Incorporated in this reveal is a large fragment of a lugged stone mortar of late medieval type. The south wall contains a late inserted doorway. The inserted cross-wall on the east has only a single rectangular keeping-place. There is a brick and concrete floor, and cow stalls have been reinstated using the original granite base stones. There are various pieces of iron, including several recognizable tethering-rings, embedded in the masonry.

Upper floor rooms

The east wall of the chamber comprises the raised gable-end of the original single-storied range. The west side is formed by new panelling slotted into a continuous groove in the soffit of the (easterly) tie-beam. There is a splayed window in the north wall, with new timber sill board. In the south wall is a splayed window, the canted head of the reveal consisting of oak lintels. A new window seat is fitted.

The ceilings of the hall and chamber are supported by two tie-beams and lodging-joists at the east and west ends, respectively. The eastern (chamber) lodging-joist is made from a complete oak trunk, waney-edged and unchamfered; supported from below by two roughly cut granite corbels. The easterly tie-beam is cut from a full oak trunk, the lower arrises with discontinuous or 'interrupted' chamfers. The first two on the east face are exceptional in that they have pyramidal stops, rather than the usual simple, forty-five-degree chamfers. Each interruption is drilled horizontally with a hole to receive a peg. This tie-beam also has a central groove in its soffit face, to receive a panelled partition. The chamber joists are new. The more westerly (hall) tie-beam is similarly cut from a single oak trunk and has interrupted chamfers on both lower arrises. There are five interruptions, paired on both faces, each horizontally drilled to receive a peg. There are lodging-joists against the west wall, either side of the fireplace hood. The hall ceiling has joists decorated with scratch mouldings on the soffit face, and reinstated thin oak slats. A new timber floor with wide boards is installed at the historic level throughout.

The external entrance to the upper floor is in the north wall of the **hall**. The reveals of the doorway are unsplayed and built of squared pieces of granite. The interior is lintelled at an unusually low level with an odd tilt. Sandwiched between the arch and inner granite lintel is one of oak. There is a new stonework threshold. An adjacent window has splayed reveals and a canted head with a thin slab of granite; and new sill board. The two windows in the south wall each have splayed reveals, with a canted head of timber planks, and a window seat.

The principal feature of the room is the substantial fireplace in the west gable wall, composed of nine blocks of granite. Each jamb comprises a large upright stone and one laid flat: they do not project beyond the wall face. The jambs have hollow chamfers, stopped at both ends: a large fleur-de-llys at the bottom and a bullnose at the top. The corbels are elaborate: they have a double quadrant-shaped profile and hollow chamfers on the outer arrises. The upper quadrant moulding is bold, the lower one diminutive, but they



Figure 37: Langlois house, upper floor hall looking west
(March 2017)

Figure 38: Langlois house, upper floor hall entrance
doorway (March 2017)



are both topped by narrow horizontal bands carved with ogival decoration. The shoulder-stones also have hollow chamfers, returned around the sides. The plain lintel has splayed ends which are housed in the shoulders. The hood mostly stands above the ceiling. There is a new paved hearth. South of the fireplace is a rectangular wall-cupboard, integral with the construction of the fireplace.

THE SYVRET BUILDING

The Syvret building comprises a long, rectangular, two-storied structure, aligned north-south, with its west wall hard against La Rue de la Patente. The range forms the western flank of the site, enclosing the northern service yard and, in part, the southern courtyard. It also incorporates a large opening which formed the vehicular entrance to the northern yard from the adjacent road.

Exterior

The overall dimensions of Syvret are 35.4m long by 7.2m wide, and the principal elevation is towards the east. The quoins and dressings to the openings are of well-cut granite ashlar, and the windows and doorways all have ashlar lintels and sills, except those of secondary date in the west side. The general walling is composed of coursed rubble, mainly granite and shale, with considerably more attention devoted to the appearance of the east elevation than the other three sides.

There are gables to north and south, and two internal masonry cross-walls which effectively divide the building into three unequal units: southern, middle and northern. The south gable and the more southerly cross-wall both incorporate fireplaces and support chimney stacks. The southern stack contains two flues and is built of neatly dressed granite, while the middle stack is of brick and carries three flues. The roof is fitted with twelve identical tie-beam trusses of Baltic pine. Each truss consists of a tie-beam with chamfered lower arrises, supporting a pair of principal rafters, which are cross-halved and double-pegged at the apex; a square ridge-piece rests in the angle between the projecting horns of the principals. There are two side-purlins on each slope, face-pegged to the principals. The purlins carry the common rafters, their feet resting

on thin wallplates that are aligned with outer face of the masonry. The building is reroofed to reflect the original hierarchical arrangement: Welsh slate over the domestic part, and pantiles on the remainder.

The 1990s restoration reinstated the original form of the building as an 1834 residence at the southern end (Syvret house), with (middle) cider press-house and a gatehouse at the northern end.

Syvret house presents a near-symmetrical 5-bay appearance to its east front: a central doorway (with new front door) flanked by two sash windows on each side; with five symmetrically disposed sash windows, their sills all aligned, on the upper floor. The sashes have six-over-six panes. The west (roadside) elevation has two windows lighting the ground-floor rooms: a small six-over-six pane sash with granite dressings, and a larger brick-dressed window with a segmental arch and two-over-two sash. There is a sizeable stair window at an intermediate height with restored 12-over-12 sash. On the first floor are three identical small six-over-six sashes. The south gable wall of the house is of stone rubble and devoid of architectural features; it is abutted by the gated wall enclosing the courtyard. Rising from the apex is a chimney stack of dressed granite, with a projecting course of Welsh slate.

The east front of the **cider press-house** is of five bays less symmetrically disposed. There is a wide doorway with two windows on either flank. The doorway is not centred and the windows are wider spaced to the north than they are to the south. Only one of the four windows retains its original dimensions, the others having been heightened by lowering their sills and



Figure 39: The south courtyard showing the three principal houses in March 2017



Figure 40: Syvret house, front east elevation (March 2017)

Figure 41: The Syvret building, cider-press house and throughway (March 2017)



Figure 42: The Syvret building, view north along La Rue de la Patente (March 2017)

Figure 43: The Syvret building, view south along La Rue de la Patente (March 2017)



Figure 44: Syvret house, water pump (March 2017)

inserting additional blocks in the jambs. The ground-floor windows are not glazed, but fitted with hinged shutters, opening inwards. The five windows on the first floor are of the same dimensions and aligned with those in the Syvret house, with six-over-six sashes. The west (roadside) elevation has windows confined to three bays – small ground floor openings unglazed and fitted with hinged shutters; and first floor windows with squat six-over-six sashes and dressed granite surrounds.

The northern unit originally functioned as a **gatehouse** to the northern service yard, and is now the principal public visitor entrance. One-and-a-half bays of this section are taken up by a large opening which forms a covered vehicular entrance to the yard. The jambs have quoins of regular ashlar work and the lintels are steel beams encased in concrete. Immediately to the north of the vehicular opening is a doorway for pedestrian access (now inside the ticket office / shop). The west (roadside) elevation also has the vehicular throughway and a pedestrian entrance. Just below eaves level, and centred above the doorway, is a rectangular block of granite bearing the crudely incised date '1834'. The north gable wall contains a near-square window at a high level, with timber shutter; and a small roof vent in the gable, the lintel of which takes the form of a capstone and projects beyond the wall face.

Interior

The interior of **Syvret house** has been used for temporary exhibitions, but is currently being re-displayed and furnished as it might have appeared soon after the end of World War Two.

The 1990s restoration recovered the 1834 room layout and reinstated the destroyed entrance hall with new matchboarded partitions and six-panelled doors, and a dog-legged staircase with half-landing. On the upper floor the two bedrooms were restored, but the tiny cabinet was not recreated. All the floors are of original 19th century deal boarding.

The **kitchen** has a large granite fireplace in the south gable wall, which reuses old materials. The fireplace cheeks are built of granite ashlar and incorporate a pair of late 17th century quadrant-shaped corbels, each boldly chamfered to give the appearance of a central tongue flanked by bullnoses. There is a new stone



Figure 45: Syvret house kitchen (March 2017)

Figure 46: Syvret house, south bedroom (March 2017)



lintel and hood. The south-west corner of the house may incorporate some earlier masonry *in situ*, and reuse older foundations. The masonry walls, beams and ceiling joists with pine boarding over are currently exposed. The **parlour** has a plastered ceiling and walls, deep moulded skirting boards, and panelled backs and linings to the windows. The fireplace in the north wall has a plain late 19th century timber surround. There is a stone-lined well shaft under the east side of the room. On the exterior east wall is a reinstated hand-pump standing on stone slabs (three of granite and one of Purbeck limestone), with a rectangular trough of grey granite – the outlet flowing southwards into a channel formed from hollowed blocks of granite, laid alongside the house wall.

The **southern bedroom** has plastered walls and an original lath-and-plaster ceiling, with a six-panelled door. There is a mid-19th century fireplace offset on the south wall, with a pine fire-surround with roundels and mouldings – originally painted as faux marble. This is flanked by built-in cupboards with six-panelled doors. The **northern bedroom** has plastered walls with exposed ceiling beam and joists with pine boarding over, and a six-panelled door. The fireplace has a mid-19th century timber surround painted to imitate veined black marble.

The interior of the **cider press-house** is restored as an exhibit, also as a working unit, with a new twin-screw cider press constructed in oak and set up on the site where the original had been. A replacement apple crusher in Chausey granite is installed where its predecessor had stood. This dates to 1718 and was salvaged from another farm. There is exposed stone walling and a loess floor. The former agricultural store on the first floor is converted as holiday-letting accommodation. 'The Cider Barn Apartment' retains some original features including the original plaster work in the double bedrooms, early 19th century graffiti and wooden beams and joists.

The Syvret building retains several examples of graffiti including inscriptions left by tradesmen from 1848 to 1937; and some by the occupying German forces, 1943–45 – the names of officers who resided in the farm buildings preserved as labels on a set of 'pigeon-holes' for mail (now held in Jersey Museum). In the former apple loft, there is also an unusual and notable painted graffiti, or dipinto, of the gallows showing Pope Pius IX being hanged – likely created between the 1850s and the early 1870s.



Figure 47: The Syvret building, restored cider-press house interior (March 2017)

Figure 48: The Syvret building, upper floor holiday accommodation (March 2017)



The south flank of the double-height **throughway** / covered entrance passage is formed by the masonry wall of the cider press-house and has a wide doorway at ground level, and a smaller one giving access to the former apple loft above. The north flank is enclosed by a reinstated timber partition at the lower level. The passage is ceiled with a boarded floor on exposed joists, all in pine. This forms the attic floor which runs throughout the length of the building. There is a small **entrance lobby** / 'gatehouse' at the north-west corner, now the visitors' entrance. It has an integral lamp niche adjacent to the west door. A steep wooden ladder-stair accesses a store room above, with rough boarding on joists.

THE NORTHERN YARD AND RANGES

The yard is quadrangular in plan, with its axis running east-west, and is enclosed on all sides by masonry buildings and boundary walls. The North Range of farm buildings comprises a central section containing a number of small rooms, a substantial horse stable at the eastern end of the row, and a former single-storey

implement shed and store at the western end, now converted into a visitor reception area and shop.

The south front of the **ticket office** is defined by brick piers with granite blocks for their bases; and English red bullnosed bricks on some of the arrises. The originally open bays are partially infilled with brick, with large shop windows and a doorway. The pantiled monopitched roof extends across the small storeroom adjacent to the east (now utilised to house site equipment). The south wall is stone and brick with a single doorway, with a granite threshold, and fixed six-pane window. The interior has a floor of red brick, laid on edge.

The earliest (c1840–50) central section of the range – restored and displayed as a farm labourer's cottage, coach house, bakehouse and wash house – is built mainly of tightly jointed, granite rubble with a little shale, laid in loess mortar. White gritty lime mortar is used for bedding the dressings. The quoins are of



Figure 49: The north range of farm buildings, with ticket office (March 2017)



Figure 50: The Northern yard horse stable (March 2017)

well-cut granite, laid in side-alternate fashion. The reveals of the openings are dressed with red brick, block-bonded in triple courses; burnt headers are employed ornamentally. The low, segmental heads of the openings are all formed in brick, and the doorways have granite sills with a single granite ashlar at the base of each jamb. The openings are all lintelled internally with barks of oak. The roof is covered with slate from North Wales (Penrhyn type), and the ridges are finished with Staffordshire black-glazed tiles. There are two brick chimney stacks, a single-flued one rising from the west gable, and a larger, twin-flued one between the eastern rooms. There are identical six-over-six pane sash windows. Internally, the slender glazing bars of the sashes have a pointed moulding, and the lowered embrasures contain boarded seats. The plain, boarded-and-ledged doors are hung in rebated frames with chamfered arrises. The pine tongued-and-grooved boards are beaded on both faces. Each door has two long strap-hinges, hung on iron crooks.

The **farm labourer's cottage** has a narrow door and a sash window in the south wall, and an original small fireplace on the west side - the chimney breast built of red brick. The interior masonry of the walls is unplastered, but variously painted and limewashed. The ceiling is exposed lathing attached to slender pine joists. At the north-east corner of the room is a ceiling hatch and a simple timber ladder-stair leading to the loft which runs the full length of the building. There is a loess floor. The **coach house** is a near-square room entered through outward-opening double doors; it has no windows or other features. The double doors are reinstated (the western leaf, complete with its hinges, reused). The floor is paved with square-cut, pink granite flags, laid to courses in an east-west direction. The ceiling is of lath and plaster. The walls are also lime plastered and line-incised as false ashlar, then limewashed. The walls of the **bakehouse** are plastered and limewashed, with the ceiling showing the undersides of the floorboards above on exposed pine joists. There is a loess floor. The timber back-plates for architraves remain around the window and door openings. A later doorway is broken through the east wall to interconnect with laundry. On the east wall, a replacement bread oven was constructed, to the original dimensions, using salvaged materials. A large open fireplace, built with a mixture of stone and brick, dominates the west wall of the **laundry** room. The floor comprises a cement screed, and the ceiling shows the blackened undersides of the floorboards



Figure 51: The Northern yard, interior of horse stable (March 2017)



Figure 52: The Northern yard, interior of farm labourer's cottage (March 2017)



Figure 53: The Northern yard, interior of laundry room (March 2017)

above. Timber back-plates for architraves are again present around the doorway and window. Inserted in the north-west corner of the room is hot-water boiler 'copper' for washing clothes; a replacement



Figure 54: The Northern yard, modern museum space and café on south side (March 2017)

constructed in 1993 using salvaged materials. In the south-east corner of the room is a granite sink, mounted on a low stone plinth, with a reinstated water pump attached to the south wall.

A storage loft extends over the full length of the range. It is floored with deal boards and the only means of internal access is via the hatch in the cottage. There are two double-doored hatches in the south wall, overlooking the yard, and two larger hatches / loading doors in the north wall, at a convenient height for offloading from a vehicle parked on the field track alongside.

The **horse-stable** is a substantial and well-built two-storied structure occupying the north-east corner of the yard. It is built of coursed granite rubble, apparently laid in Portland cement; the external joints all finished with struck cement pointing. The quoins are very regular in size and built of hammer-dressed granite. The openings on the south elevation have granite lintels and flanking dressings of red brick, block-bonded in triple courses; the sub-sills of the windows are of precast concrete. All the dressings stand proud of the wall face. The internal lintels are of timber. There are three windows on the ground floor and two smaller ones on the upper. The pine frames carry double-hung sashes, each of two panes, and the thin glazing bars are of simple chamfered cross-section. The ledged-and-braced door in the second bay is finished with plain vertical boarding, and hangs on strap-hinges; there is a substantial granite threshold slab. Over the door is a small triple-light window, and above it, on the first floor, is a former hatch (now casement window). There is a central fixing-point for a hoist over the hatch. The openings in the rear north wall are simpler,

there being four rectangular ventilators (now blocked) for the loose-boxes; the openings have brick reveals and segmental heads. On the first floor is another two-door hatch towards the east end, and a large four-pane sash window to the west. The latter is a mid-20th century insertion.

Internally, the walls are coated with Portland cement slurry, and limewashed. The ground floor is divided into two parts by a light timber-boarded partition. This defines the tack room, which occupies the easternmost bay. The floor in the tack room has been concreted. The remainder of the stable is sub-divided to provide loose-boxes. The floor comprises blue Staffordshire pavements, laid to fall to an open drain, which discharges through the south wall. The ceiling of the stable is of pine boards, nailed to the joists of the floor above. In the south-west corner is new stairs giving access to the former hayloft above - now converted into holiday-letting accommodation, the 'Stable Barn Holiday Apartment'.

The east end of the northern yard is closed by a high garden wall, through which there is an opening leading to the meadow and orchard beyond. The south side of the yard is formed partly by the back of the Hamptonne building and partly by the high wall that encloses the garden, against which is constructed a modern museum exhibition space and café. At the south-west corner of the yard is a narrow tapering passageway leading to the southern courtyard.

THE EAST GARDEN

The garden is a rectangular enclosure lying immediately east of the main courtyard and the gable-end of the Hamptonne building. It measures approximately 36m by 26m and is entered from the courtyard, through a granite archway in the granite rubble separating wall. The arch is 16th or 17th century; constructed from nine pieces of dressed pink granite. The outer arris is chamfered and has run-out stops. The stones are rebated on the east face, to receive a door, and the jambs rest on a pair of threshold stones. On the east side, the unsplayed reveal is formed with roughly dressed pieces of granite of varying sizes, and it has a new oak lintel and door.

Abutting the east gable wall of Hamptonne house is a small rectangular structure - built in the 1990s on



Figure 55: The East garden looking towards south courtyard (March 2017)

original 17th century foundations and interpreted by Dr Rodwell as a 'dipping-well'. At the south-west corner of the garden is a small brick-built latrine of the late 19th century. The building has a low-pitched roof covered with pantiles, and there are three glazed ceramic ventilator bricks in the rear wall.

The garden is bounded on the north by a high stone wall (mostly rebuilt 1989-90), through which a doorway was roughly cut in the 20th century to provide alternative access from the northern yard. The garden is terraced into the side of the valley, but nevertheless still slopes slightly towards the south, dropping down to the southern farmyard and c  til beyond. The retaining wall on the south is very fragmentary. The garden and farmyard levels are connected by a flight of stone and concrete steps, containing some older materials. The site extends to the east, bounded on the north by a stone boundary wall, with gateway, alongside which are built temporary public lavatories and staff facilities, and a children's playground. The east side of the garden is delineated by a hedge and earth bank, beyond which lies an orchard.

THE SOUTHERN FARMYARD

To the south of the Langlois building and the adjacent garden, the ground slopes gently down to the side-valley. On the road frontage, adjoining the south-west corner of Langlois, is a field gate with plain granite gateposts of late 19th century type. This gives access to the southern farmyard and the c  til beyond. The yard is trapezoidal in plan, and defined on the north by the fa  ade of Langlois, and on the south by a low



Figure 56: Modern facilities for public and staff along north boundary wall (March 2017)

Figure 57: Children's playground and garden (March 2017)

Figure 58: The cider apple orchard, with woodland beyond (March 2017)

Figure 59: The southern farmyard pigsties (March 2017)

boundary wall against part of which a block comprising two pigsties was built in the 19th century. The east side of the farmyard is undefined, and there is no discernible evidence that it was ever formally enclosed.

The pigsties have a monopitched roof covered with pantiles. A graffito scratched in the cement pointing under the tiles at the south-west corner of the roof appears to read 1885 F.ABH. The quoins and facing masonry are of well-dressed pink granite from Mont Mado.

The western end of the building is a shed / store (open-fronted with modern timber infill). The roof timbers are carried on an east-west purlin supported by an oak Sampson post. The pigsties are divided internally into two enclosed compartments. The floors are made of large, irregular slabs of granite and there are two entrances in the north wall with typical pigsty doors of sheet iron; these openings have granite lintels. Next to the doorways are two feeding chutes with square external apertures and mid-wall baffles, all constructed in dressed granite. Internally, below the eastern chute, is a circular granite basin which serves as a trough. Behind the western chute a trough has been made-up in an ad hoc fashion, using a granite kerb and some bricks. At the eastern end of the building is an open square enclosure added in the 20th century - probably the 1920s. The thin walls indicate that it is built of brick, or blockwork, but is fully rendered with Portland cement. There is an iron-doored entrance on the north. A low-level connecting hatch is cut through the east wall.

South of the pigsties, adjacent to the roadside wall, is an underground stone-built slurry tank. Above is a square stone platform and reinstated pump. Set into the outer face of the roadside wall are three irregular stone slabs that form a crude flight of steps giving access to the pump.

THE COLOMBIER (DOVECOTE)

The dovecote, or colombier, is a small square building, dated 1674, which stands well apart from the main complex of buildings at Hamptonne, being separated by the small valley-head and Le Chemin des Moulins that lies immediately to the south of the farm.

The colombier was repaired and restored in the 1990s, including reinstatement of the pyramidal oak roof,



Figure 60: The colombier (dovecote) (March 2017)

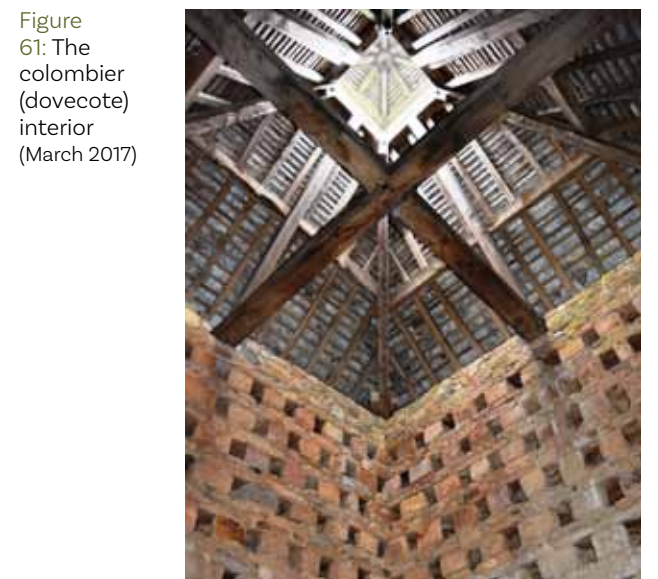


Figure 61: The colombier (dovecote) interior (March 2017)

incorporating a simple cupola, covered with reclaimed French slates and crowned by a wrought iron vane.

The colombier measures 5.9m square overall and its walls stand to a height of 5.0m above the foundation offset. The walls are consistently built of small, mixed rubble, laid in loess mortar with no evidence for the use of lime. The masonry mainly comprises granite, although there is much use of shale in small pieces, some French slate for levelling, occasional lumps of quartz and one piece of French millstone. The quoins are made of blocks of hammer-dressed Mont Mado granite of varying sizes, laid in side-alternate fashion. A single block, in the north-west quoin, exhibits quarry wedge-marks, and one re-used in the north-east quoin bears the eroded remains of some initials. A few

other blocks are reused from elsewhere, including four stones taken from window surrounds with pockets for ferramenta. The walls are constructed as two skins, with an infill of small rubble between them. The nesting holes for the pigeons were built as part of the internal skin. The masonry of the colombier is of a single build, and embodies only one architectural feature: the doorway.

The entrance is on the west side. It comprises a low, square-cut doorway with three unchamfered granite blocks in each jamb, the first being an upright stone. The jambs stand on a granite threshold slab, and they supported a granite lintel – a re-used head of a domestic window, with chamfered arrises and two pockets for iron stanchions in its soffit face. There is an internal rebate all round the opening, including at the threshold (to ensure a vermin-proof seal). The lintel is surmounted by a weathered datestone in the form of a square plaque. The block of Mont Mado granite is built into the wall, flush with its face, and carries a three-line inscription set within a framework of incised lines. It reads: I.A. E.H. 1674, the initials referring to Josué Ahier and Elizabeth Hamptonne. The interior is a single, undivided space, open from floor to roof. Internally, the structure of the walling is regimentally coursed, incorporating twelve rows of nesting places: each is L-shaped in plan. There is a total of 407 nesting places. The floor is loess.

1.4 ECOLOGY

There are a range of habitats at Hamptonne - grasslands, hedges, woodland, wetland and stone walls. For a detailed report, see the ‘Hamptonne Ecological Management Plan’ by Penny Anderson Associates Ltd., 2001.

The **grasslands** include the long narrow meadow in the valley bottom, the east garden area and orchard. These are overall of low nature conservation value with a species-poor character dominated by a few common pasture species. Dominating the east garden is: perennial rye-grass, white clover, the grass Yorkshire fog, greater plantain, mouse-eared chickweed, and common cat’s-ear. The cider orchard is similar but smooth hawks-beard, daisy and white clover are more frequent. The side-valley (côtil) to the south is dominated by Yorkshire fog but has a limited range of other species: cock’s foot, hogweed, common bent, rough meadow grass, creeping bent, creeping soft-grass and creeping buttercup. Also present are characteristic wet ground species include soft rush, flote-grass, fool’s watercress, water purslane and toadrush. The bare soils created by trampling by livestock support further species such as pineapple weed, scentless mayweed, knotgrass and redleg.

The **hedges** provide habitats of variable quality which screen the small fields and link each other to the woodland in Waterwork’s Valley. The hedge between the east garden / orchard and the side-valley is a good quality habitat, including a good variety of woody species, incorporating woodland and grassland species, likely to support good numbers of invertebrates and breeding birds, and providing an important woody corridor and link through the site. The main trees are hawthorn, wild cherry, elder and holly. Towards the eastern end are some young hazel. Throughout are maturing pedunculated oak trees; and at the western end a single large sycamore. There is also a medlar. The hedge spreads into a sizeable canopy down the bank to the south. Ivy is abundant in the shade, with clumps of male fern and bracken. Wall pennywort clings to the bank and nettles frequent the deeper soils. The hedge edges include a greater range of species characteristic of woodland – including hedge woundwort, foxglove, hedge bedstraw, red campion and balm-leaved figwort – and those more typical of grasslands, such as cleavers, common cat’s-ear and creeping buttercup. Balm-leaved figwort is

very rare in Britain and regarded there as a Nationally Scarce species. The hedge alongside Le Chemin des Moulins, which consists primarily of hawthorn, and the hedges on the north and west sides of the orchard, dominated by herbaceous growth of competitive species like nettle, hogweed, bramble and Yorkshire fog, are not of high nature conservation value.

The small patch of **woodland** on the site is wrapped around a steep slope into Waterwork’s Valley at the eastern end of the site; and is of high nature conservation value. There is an excellent pedunculated oak canopy towards the bottom of the slope; the upper slopes replanted with native species including oak, hazel and wild cherry. Areas with more open cover have a vigorous growth of herbaceous species between the trees – such as bracken, nettle, common bent, bramble, foxgloves and some balm-leaved figwort. Under the denser canopy are more typical woodland species like butcher’s broom (restricted to Southern England and West Wales in Britain), bluebell, red campion and creeping soft-grass. The woodland is important because it is part of and linked to the wooded valley beyond. This is an important habitat for the red squirrel; and also for birds, other mammals (mice, voles), invertebrates and fungi. It also shares in the presence of species like the short-toed tree creeper (which does not occur in Britain), great-spotted woodpecker and other woodland birds. The woodland is also well linked to the hedges on the site which benefit various birds and other animals.

There are **stone walls** around the site, in particular the tall boundary wall along the north side, which have cracks and crannies in which some plants have established. Wall pennywort is the most frequent, and there is also a range of common ferns. All add to the value of the walls as a habitat for invertebrates. In addition, a range of lichens have colonised open surfaces.

The **wetlands** on the site are around the small stream which runs down through the meadows. There is a limited wetland flora, but present are fool’s watercress, greater bird’s foot trefoil, marsh thistle, water mint and soft rush. The stream is a valuable additional habitat, with a moderate nature conservation value.

1.5 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Conservation Statement has established that Hamptonne is of significance to Jersey, and internationally.

Historical and archaeological value

Hamptonne exemplifies the evolution of an Island farmstead from the 15th century to the 20th century, as well as highlighting key moments in Jersey’s agricultural development. It also has a documented historical context and notable historical associations, notably in terms of its 17th century political connections.

Architectural value

The ensemble of buildings is an exemplar of a Jersey vernacular farmstead. There is a faithful restoration of buildings from the 15th to the 19th centuries.

Setting and landscape value

The setting of the farm buildings on the northern flank of a small side-valley is evocative of Jersey’s traditional rural character.

Education and research values

Hamptonne is a valuable educational resource to inform people of the Island’s history and rural architecture. The educational value is enhanced by the restored and furnished rooms, and living history.

Social value

Hamptonne is an exemplar of a community-led restoration of the built heritage and the ongoing partnership between the National Trust for Jersey, the Société Jersiaise and Jersey Heritage. The restoration was a landmark in the conservation and presentation of Jersey’s built heritage.

Hamptonne is designated by the States of Jersey as a Grade 1 Listed Building.

Economic value

The economic value of the site is its use as a visitor attraction for both local residents and tourists, which enhances and diversifies Jersey’s tourism offer.

Ecological value

Hamptonne has a range of habitats - grasslands, hedges, woodland, wetland and stone walls - which contribute to the Island’s biodiversity. The woodland is of high nature conservation value.

2 CONSERVATION POLICIES

This part of the Conservation Statement indicates how the various individual values placed on the property are vulnerable to damage, and then proposes a series of Conservation Statement Policies, which should ensure that the significance and values of the property are protected and, wherever possible, enhanced for public enjoyment and benefit.

The framework of policies seeks to:

- Preserve and enhance the significance of the historical building and its setting for future generations, and ensure that all conservation work is undertaken in strict accordance with international best practice;
- Guide management proposals for the preservation and future development of the property as a heritage and educational asset;
- Ensure that the property can be maintained as a sustainable heritage asset for the foreseeable future.

The conservation policies that are set out are intended to ensure an adequate balance between all the values placed on the property during its ongoing management and in any future proposals to develop it; conserving Hamptonne as a heritage asset to the highest possible standards, whilst securing maximum benefit to the community. For the purposes of the Statement, the term development includes repair, restoration, interpretation, and the provision of facilities to encourage and improve public enjoyment and sustainability.

2.1 VULNERABILITY

Hamptonne is well maintained and looked after by Jersey Heritage. Nonetheless, like any property of its age and one that is open to the public on a regular basis, the buildings are vulnerable to wear and tear from the volume of visitors, especially at peak times when overcrowding may occur.

The site has a complex ownership and management arrangement. The National Trust for Jersey is the freehold owner of the property; the Societe Jersiaise granted a usufruct; and the Jersey Heritage Trust responsibilities to manage Hamptonne as the Island’s rural life museum.

The fabric of the buildings is in very good condition. In addition to ongoing maintenance, there are two issues which need to be addressed: the first is the need for regular replacement and repair of the thatched roofs to the Hamptonne and Langlois buildings; secondly, there is occasional flooding of the ground floor of Hamptonne House caused by inadequate drainage of the northern yard and blockages caused by displaced gravel hoggin.

2.2 CONSERVATION PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES

The policies set out in this Conservation Statement seek to ensure compliance with international and States of Jersey laws, planning policies, principles, guidelines, and best practice concerning the conservation and development of historic properties. In particular the policies pertaining to Listed Buildings and Places in the Island Plan (2011) and Planning Advice Note 6: Managing Change in Historic Buildings (2008).

There are also a range of policies, principles, and guidelines for the care of heritage sites and these are set out in a range of international documents. Clear policies for repair and restoration are set out in the international Venice Charter (1964) and the ICOMOS specialist charters, in particular the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter (1979 – revised in 1981 and 1988), whilst the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1988) and the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta 1992), both signed by the States of Jersey, are more concerned with sustainable access and interpretation. The British Standard Guide to the principles of the conservation of historic buildings (BS 7913:1998) is a valuable standard in that it sets out general conservation principles relating to historic buildings as well as providing definitions of terminology. English Heritage’s advisory publication Informed Conservation (Clark, 2001) makes a series of valuable suggestions.

The Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 affords protection to the ecology of the Island and has been supplemented by a Biodiversity Strategy; Policies NE1 & NE2 in the Island Plan (Revised 2011); and by Supplementary Planning Guidance on the Natural Environment.

2.3 CONSERVATION STATEMENT POLICIES

Cultural Policies (Conservation)

Policy CP1: Seek to preserve the setting of Hamptonne and the contribution that it makes to the rural landscape.

Reason: The setting of Hamptonne makes a major contribution to the rural character of the surrounding area. Inappropriate and encroaching development could have a detrimental effect on the heritage value of the property and its contribution to the rural landscape.

Implementation:

CP1.1 Ensure that any proposals for alterations to Hamptonne and the approaches to it are not visually intrusive to the site and the locality.

CP1.2 Make representations on proposals for new development, redevelopment, or alterations to existing buildings in the vicinity of Hamptonne, which would have a harmful effect on the setting of the site.

Policy CP2: Meet legal and statutory requirements having regard to Jersey Heritage’s obligations to the States of Jersey to comply with the Island’s laws; with policies contained in the Island Plan; and with supplementary planning guidance.

Reason: Jersey Heritage is legally obliged to satisfy these requirements in respect to the transfer to it of responsibility for the management of the site. The buildings on the site are Grade 1 Listed and it is important that the highest possible standards are applied.

Implementation:

CP2.1 Satisfy local planning requirements, and particularly policies relating to Listed historic buildings.

CP2.2 Comply with local building byelaws as far as they are relevant.

CP2.3 Comply with Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law (1989).

CP2.4 Comply with provisions of environmental health legislation.

Policy CP5: Employ the most appropriate materials and methods of construction in all repairs and works of restoration.

Reason: The use of inappropriate materials and methods will adversely affect the historical integrity of the site and be damaging to its role as a heritage asset.

Implementation:

CP5.1 Ensure techniques employed for conservation works are those methods recommended by reputable conservation bodies and institutions.

CP5.2 Whenever possible, use traditional, like-for-like, materials and methods for all repairs and restoration works. It may be necessary to employ the use of specialist materials and conservation repairs techniques that may not be available in Jersey. For these reasons it may sometimes be necessary to source materials and craftsmen with appropriate skills outside Jersey.

CP5.3 The use of modern materials as an expedient during repair is not considered good practice. However, if no alternative course of action is available then they should be capable of being removed without damage to the historic fabric.

CP5.4 Where modern materials have been used previously and are seen to be harming the fabric or integrity of the historic building, and where removal will not cause further damage, then these should where possible be removed and new repairs using traditional materials and techniques implemented.

Policy CP6: Ensure that the historic property and its integrity, including any below ground material of archaeological value, are not adversely affected by alterations, new development or the provision of services.

Reason: The historical integrity of the site could be harmed by the construction of new structures and the provision of services could damage standing fabric or buried remains.

Implementation:

CP6.1 Any investigation or excavation must be based on a thorough understanding of the site and commenced only after sufficient desk-based assessment has been carried out.

Policy CP3: Conserve, repair and maintain the buildings at Hamptonne in accordance with the conservation philosophy stated in this document and conservation good practice, as outlined in national guidelines and international conventions.

Reason: The buildings and remains on the site are of international significance and it is important that the highest possible standards are applied to their restoration and maintenance.

Implementation:

CP3.1 Ensure that staff of Jersey Heritage, its advisors and contractors are familiar with the relevant international practice and guidelines pertaining to the historic property, and seek to apply them in all works that are proposed and undertaken, whenever it is appropriate to do so.

CP3.2 Employ suitably qualified professionals to prepare specifications and to supervise all works.

CP3.3 Employ appropriately skilled and qualified contractors and craftspeople with experience of similar conservation work for all repairs.

CP3.4 Ensure access arrangements for conservation and maintenance works are carefully planned so as to cause the least damage to the historic fabric, while ensuring all visitor management and health and safety provisions are adequately met.

Policy CP4: Make decisions concerning repair and restoration based on the best available information about the original fabric and form of the structure.

Reason: The historical integrity of the buildings at Hamptonne could be adversely affected by the use of inappropriate materials or the inaccurate representation of lost features.

Implementation:

CP4.1 Undertake appropriate levels of research prior to the commencement of repairs or restoration works. This might range from archaeological recording and archival research to the specialist study of materials.

CP4.2 If any new works are proposed which might adversely affect historic fabric, seek to mitigate those affects either by a change of design or, as a last resort, by recording historic fabric before it is removed.

CP6.2 Maintain and implement a strategy whereby services are installed with a minimal loss of historic fabric and in routes where they are accessible for future work.

CP6.3 Means of maintaining necessary environmental and security conditions to be designed and executed in a way so as not to harmfully impact on the historic fabric.

CP6.4 Wherever possible, ensure that functions and services that may adversely affect the historic significance and integrity of the property are placed elsewhere and/or in newer parts of the site.

Policy CP7: Mitigate risks and vulnerabilities affecting the cultural significance of the property by taking appropriate and timely actions.

Reason: Unless the buildings are adequately maintained they will deteriorate, causing loss of historic fabric and integrity.

Implementation:

CP7.1 Prepare an on-going maintenance plan, with annual programmes of repair and a phased maintenance schedule.

CP7.2 Prepare a detailed risk assessment to identify areas at risk from fire, extreme weather, high winds, heavy rainfall and flooding, and include preventative measures in the property maintenance plan.

CP7.3 Undertake regular condition audits of the buildings, preferably on a five-year cycle.

CP7.4 Identify the carrying capacity for the various rooms and spaces at Hamptonne to determine limitations on visitor numbers at events.

Policy CP8: Maintain consistent records of research and work undertaken at the property.

Reason: To ensure an accurate record of works and the long-term sustainability of the fabric.

Implementation:

CP8.1 Ensure that a record is made of all alterations to the fabric, including ongoing maintenance, repair and servicing works, and that this is deposited in an

appropriate off-site archive and a copy maintained on site.

CP8.2 Ensure these records are regularly updated.

Policy CP9: Protect the architectural and archaeological fabric of Hamptonne as a resource for research, and promote interest in its study.

Reason: The standing fabric of the buildings, and the below ground archaeological remains are important sources of information pertaining to the past uses of the site and the sequence of construction on it.

Implementation:

CP9.1 Encourage scholarly interest in the study of Hamptonne.

CP9.2 Small scale archaeological excavations should be avoided wherever possible, unless they are evaluations undertaken as a precursor to development or the provision of underground services.

CP9.3 Allow for an archaeological watching brief during significant repairs or ground disturbance, in accordance with the standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the Jersey Heritage archaeological protocol.

CP9.4 Ensure that a record is made of all alterations to the fabric and that this is deposited in an appropriate archive.

Policy CP10: Encourage the dissemination of information on the archaeology, history and architecture of Hamptonne.

Reason: Information relating to the site, which has been derived from archival and on-site research, is only of value to the community if it is made available in a readily-accessible form.

Implementation:

CP10.1 Support the publication of material relating to the history, architecture, and archaeology of the site.

CP10.2 Ensure that original archival material and copies of relevant studies and investigations are deposited in an accessible location, such as the Jersey Archive.

Natural Policies

Policy NP1: Protect and enhance the value of Hamptonne as a wildlife habitat.

Reason: The site is of significance as a wildlife habitat, particularly for its woodland.

Implementation:

NP1.1 Undertake additional wildlife surveys in order to establish the extent and range of habitats that exist on the site, such as the presence of fauna and invertebrates.

NP1.2 Monitor and protect existing habitats from unnecessary damage during normal visitor activities; routine maintenance of the fabric and vegetation; and during any proposed repairs or new development.

NP1.3 Enhance existing habitats, for example by encouraging vegetation growth in areas where it will not be damaging to the fabric of the historic buildings are their setting.

Policy NP2: Encourage interest in the natural values of Hamptonne.

Reason: To achieve greater educational and public engagement with the site’s wildlife interests.

Implementation:

NP2.1 Draw greater attention, by means of interpretation, to the wildlife interest of the site.

NP2.2 Encourage the use of the site by individuals or specialist interest groups.

Social Policies

Policy SP1: Convey the significance and values of Hamptonne in various forms of interpretation and activities at the site.

Reason: To ensure that the visitors’ experience is enjoyable; that a genuine understanding of the site is possible; and that repeat visits are encouraged.
Implementation:

SP1.1 Provide a good range of interpretation facilities

that will enhance the visitor experience, whilst maintaining the integrity of the historic property.

SP1.2 When major conservation works are being undertaken, the works and their purpose should be conveyed to visitors, including provision of indirect or managed direct access.

Policy SP2: Maintain a good provision of physical, social and intellectual access to the property that will promote its significance and values to a wide audience.

Reason: Access to the site is desirable for people of all ages and abilities.
Implementation:

SP2.1 Produce interpretive material that is easily available and accessible to a range of audiences, and considers those with physical and non-physical disabilities.

SP2.2: Designs and strategies to ensure the safety of all users of the site should be in keeping with the property and its setting, as defined in this Conservation Statement.

SP2.3: In undertaking access improvements, the presumption should be in favour of the preservation of the historic fabric, unless a convincing case can be made for alteration. Reasonable alternatives should be considered before alterations are permitted to the historic fabric.

Economic Policies

Policy EP1: Manage and develop Hamptonne as a sustainable heritage asset to the benefit of the local community and visitors to the Island.

Reason: to ensure that Hamptonne can continue as a heritage asset for the foreseeable future and contribute to the local economy. Unless sufficient income can be derived, it will prove difficult to manage and maintain the property in an appropriate manner.

Implementation:

EP1.1 Manage the property in a way that maximises income from all existing sources, without damaging its authenticity and integrity.

EP1.2 Undertake necessary and urgent repairs based on available funding.

EP1.3 provide adequate facilities for the comfort of visitors.

EP1.4 Seek to identify and secure additional sources of revenue income.

Implementation and Review

Jersey Heritage will implement the Conservation Statement Policies during its management of Hamptonne and comply with them during any future proposals to conserve and develop the site. The Conservation Statement will be reviewed at appropriate times in order to ensure compliance with changing circumstances, changing approaches to conservation, and changing visitor patterns.

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3/04/8/1

HAMPTONNE PLANNING BRIEF
THE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF A JERSEY MANORIAL FARMSTEAD



A Report for the Island Development Committee
Approved and adopted by the Committee on 23 February 1987
PREPARED BY MELVILLE DUNBAR ASSOCIATES

HAMPTONNE
PLANNING BRIEF

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Hamptonne farmstead, soon to be designated as a 'Site of Special Interest', is currently unoccupied and unused. The intention of this brief is to identify the particular character of the farmstead and to consider how it can best be protected and enhanced within the particular planning framework described below. The site has already attracted considerable interest and it is likely that developers will come forward with a variety of possible options for its future use. With this in view, it is essential that its future is considered in terms of a general planning strategy, against which individual proposals can be logically assessed.

2.0 Location and Landscape Setting

2.1 The farmstead of Hamptonne is situated on the west bank of La Vallée de St. Laurens, where Le Chemin des Moulins leads up a spur of the main valley to a junction with La Rue de la Patente and La Rue de Bas. A location plan is shown in Fig. 1.



2.2 Hamptonne is built on gently sloping land, on the edge of the steeper sloping valley. Below the farmstead the main valley is densely treed and there are also numerous trees lining the surrounding lanes which provide a backdrop and a frame to the buildings when seen from most directions. The general effect of buildings and landscape is idyllically pastoral, with the golden granite contrasting agreeably with the richly varied greens of the surrounding landscape. The buildings and immediate setting are shown in Fig. 2.

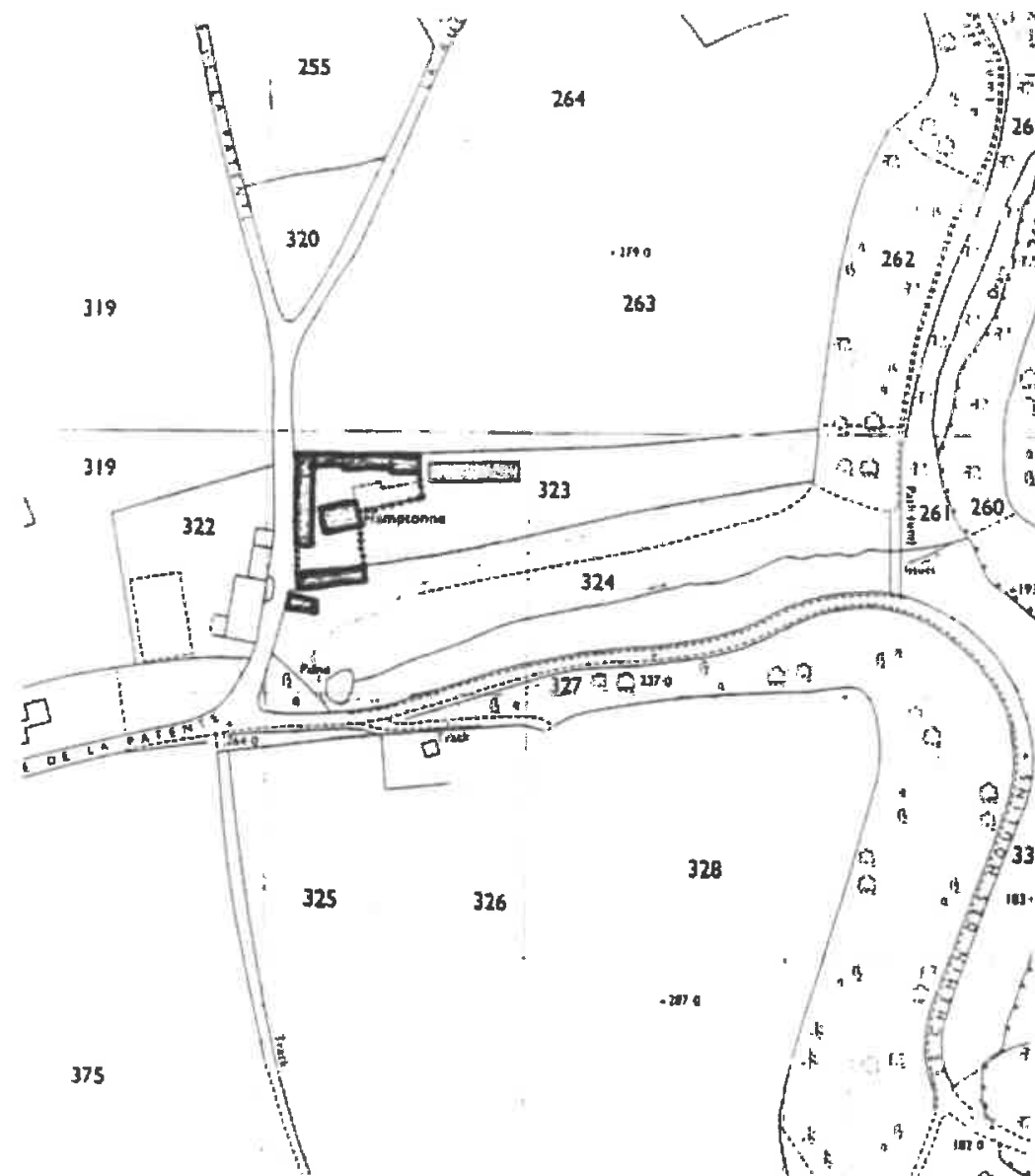


Fig. 2

2.3 In the context of the Island Plan, Hamptonne is on the boundary between the Green Zone and the Sensitive Landscape Area of the Agricultural Priority Zone. It is also shown as a proposed Site of Special Interest.

3.0 Architectural and Historic Importance

3.1 Hamptonne is a seigneurial site, occupied from at least the 15th Century by a 'gentry' family, bearing arms. Clearly this dynasty had social pretensions and played an important part in local affairs, and this is all reflected in the character of the buildings. The principal interest of the site is in its completeness as an illustration of the continuity of occupation from the late middle ages to the present day. Once this has been understood, all the buildings can be seen to have special importance as each forms a piece of a jigsaw of evolution right down to and including the 19th Century pigsty. The terms of the Planning Brief must therefore include a consideration of the best ways of protecting Hamptonne as a complete entity, rather than simply as a group of individual buildings.

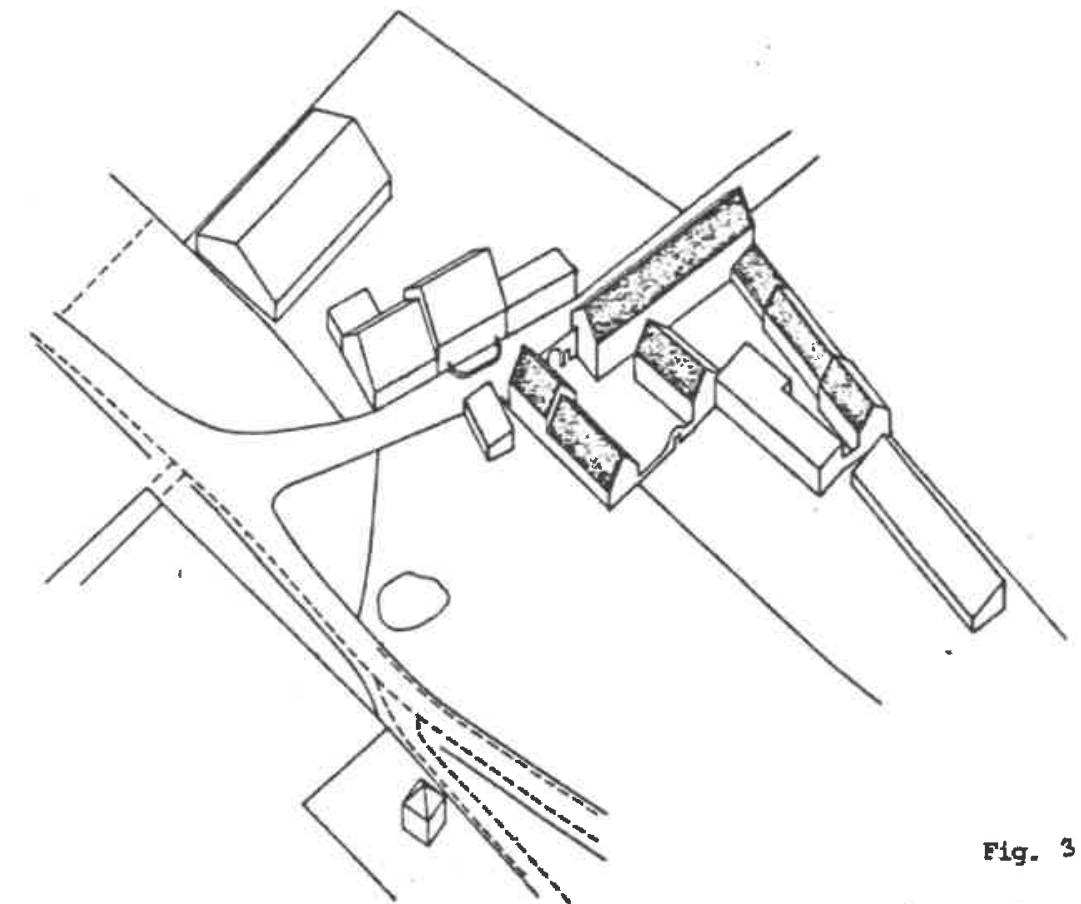


Fig. 3

4.0 The Building Group See Figs. 3 and 4.

4.1 As one approaches Hamptonne from the south the view is dominated by the long, architecturally restrained bulk of the Syvret house (1834). It creates a powerful sense of enclosure to the lane and substantially conceals the yards within. To the south, the gable end of the Langlois building and the little pigsty form a more picturesque group, but they, too, serve to enclose the lane.

- 4.2 Entry to the site is through the Jersey Arches or, further up the lane through a 'tunnel'. Both serve to isolate the private realm from the public space outside. Within the site there are two separate yards connected by a narrow corridor-like passage. Both yards are open to the east, providing a visual and practical connection to the walled garden space beyond, and to the fields.
- 4.3 Looking at a plan of the complex (Fig. 4), some of its special qualities can be noted. It is made up of four clearly differentiated elements: the roads, the buildings, the yards, and the enclosing landscape. The buildings form strong geometrical statements; they are grouped in an orderly manner but have slight variations in orientation which provide a pleasing degree of informality. The yards are separated from the roadway, their boundaries being determined by the granite walls of the containing structures. The lack of soft, garden landscaping will be noted. This is an important characteristic of the site, hinting at its strictly practical function.

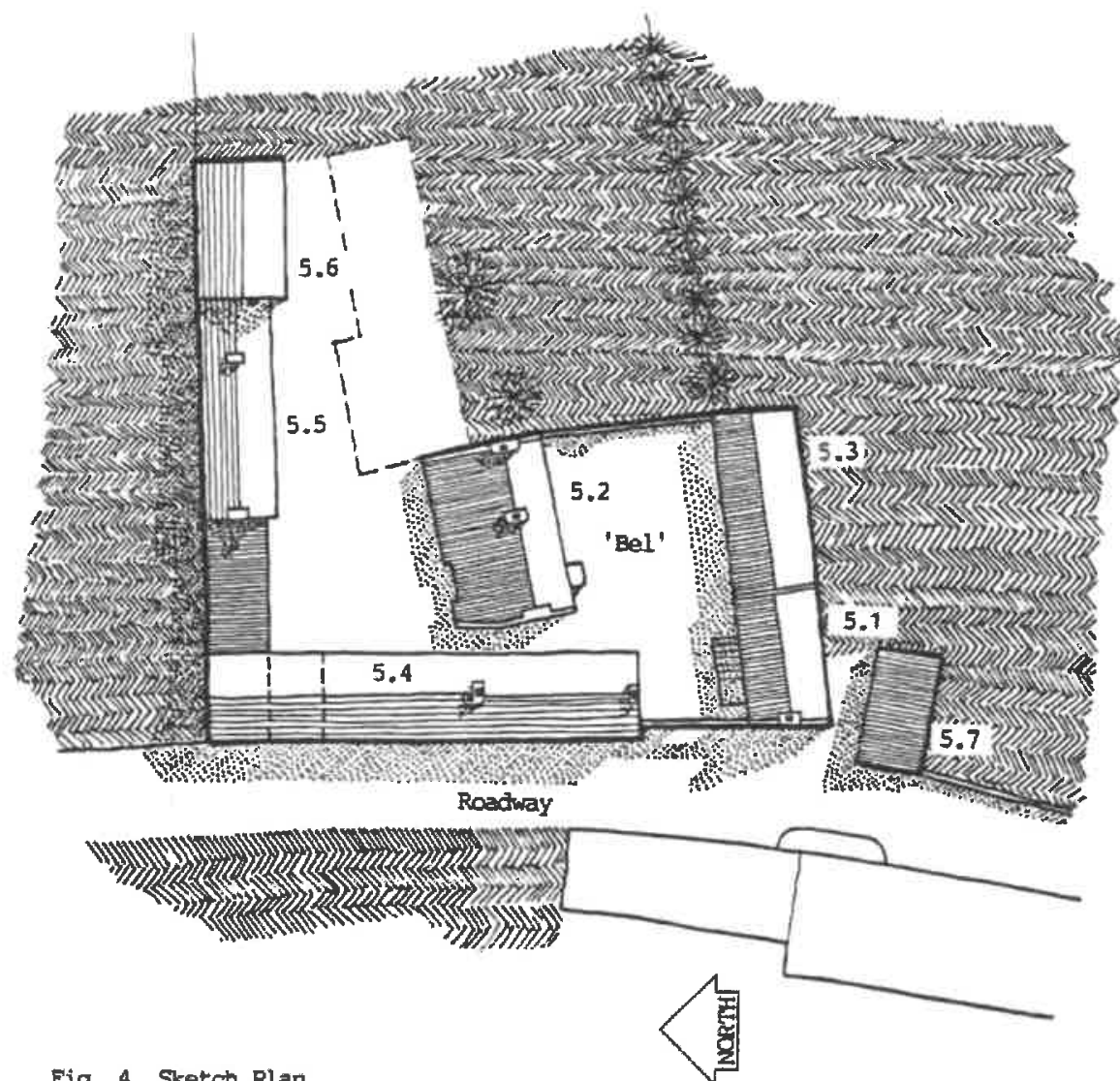


Fig. 4 Sketch Plan

5.0 The Buildings

Hamptonne and the Langlois building are described in greater detail in the appendix.

5.1 The Langlois building

This is the most ancient building on the site. It is a former upper hall house of very considerable historic value.

5.2 Hamptonne

Probably almost as old as the Langlois building but containing an even greater number of historic details and features.

5.3 Farmbuildings adjoining Langlois

They make up the south side of the 'Bel' and the lower parts of the walling are of considerable antiquity.

5.4 The Syvret building

An early 19th Century farmhouse with austere but dignified and well-designed elevations. The interior is typical of the period.

5.5 The 19th Century Farm Outbuildings

These are of considerable interest as they represent the working buildings of a farmstead and include a cider house, tack room, coach house and wash house.

5.6 Stables

The 19th Century stables represent a rare survival of stalls, tack room and hay-loft with original fittings and floor.

5.7 Pigstys

A well-built 19th Century example of a humble building type.

6.0 PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Siting in Landscape

It is recommended that any proposal which would result in the relationship of the building complex to its landscape setting being changed should be strongly resisted. The provision of new areas of car-parking, outside the existing group but within its immediate area, would seriously damage this delicate relationship. Furthermore, proposals which resulted in the presence of large numbers of people would damage the intrinsic tranquility of the farmyard group. Uses that involve the construction of substantial additional building are also considered potentially damaging because they would disturb the character of an historic and traditionally-evolved farmyard group.

6.2 Spaces Within the Complex

Proposals should be resisted that would result in the subdivision of the existing yards and their splitting up into a number of individual curtilages. The plan view (Fig. 5) demonstrates the damaging effects resulting from the provision of individual garden plots. They can be seen to be destructive of the strong relationship between buildings and yards, and the complex as a whole and the landscape. The addition of minor structures such as sheds, domestic greenhouses or garages can also be seen to severely compromise the pleasing and functional geometry of the existing complex.

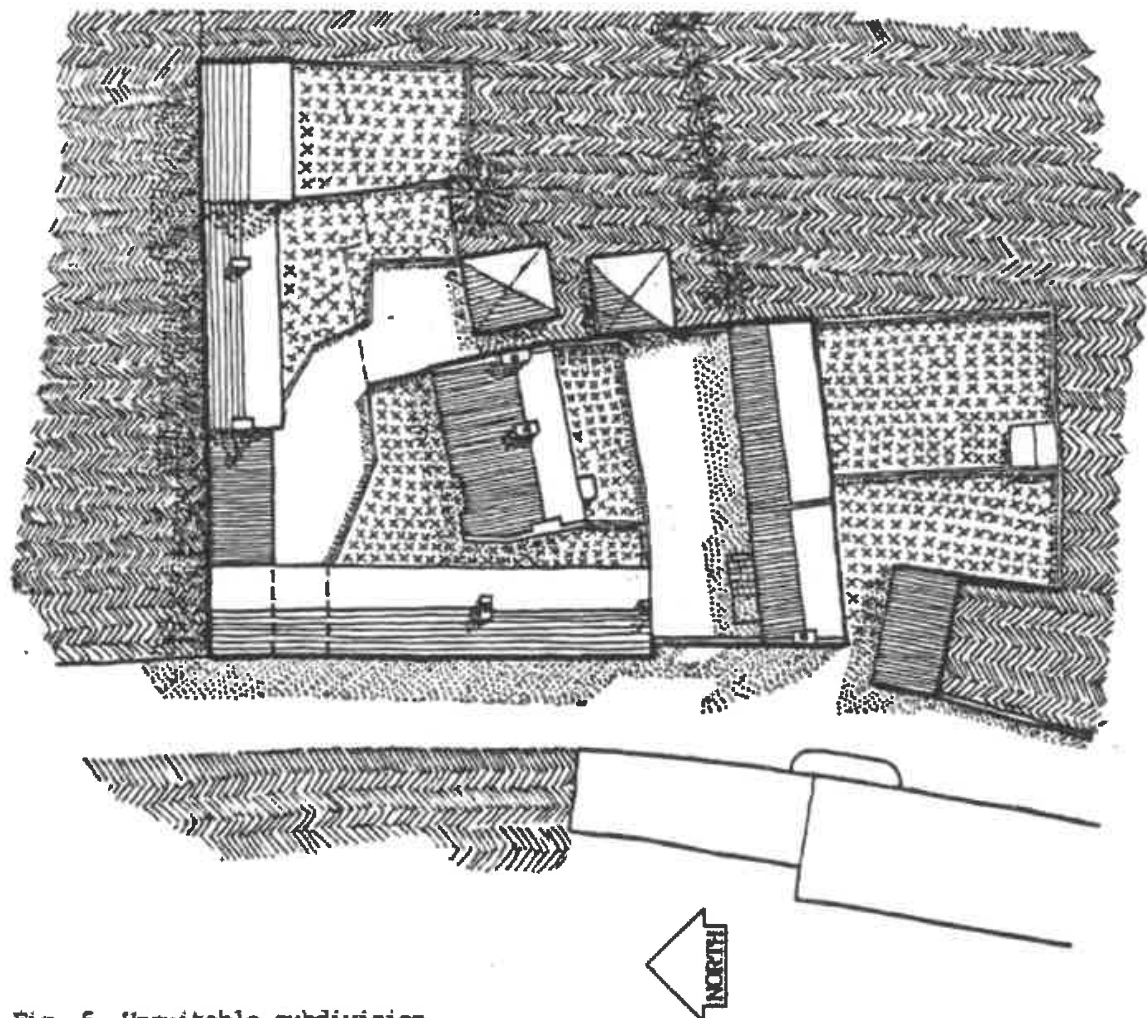


Fig. 5 Unsuitable subdivision

6.3 Buildings

6.4 The Langlois building

This remarkable small building is difficult to convert to a new use without damaging its architectural and historic interest. In particular, the unprotected external stairs could be considered hazardous in their present form and the marvellous surviving fire hood is vulnerable to damage from improvement. Room areas are very small and daylighting is minimal; both would be difficult to improve without seriously compromising the building's character.

6.5 Hamptonne

Only slightly more adaptable than the Langlois building; daylighting is minimal by present-day standards and the number of historic features precludes extensive modernisation. The existing character of this handsome house is the product of a profusion of unsophisticated details, the loss of any one of which would be extremely regrettable.

6.6 Farmbuildings adjoining Langlois

Proposals which would threaten their simple rustic nature or their architectural subservience to the Langlois, Hamptonne and Syvret buildings should be resisted. Their profile should remain unchanged, but there is scope for the introduction of some carefully positioned new openings and a different subdivision of the interior.

6.7 The Syvret building

Proposals should be resisted that would, or could in the future, result in major alterations being made to the external appearance of this building. Such alterations include the provision of dormers and other changes to the planes of the roof which would compromise the simple geometry of the buildings that go to make up the group.

6.8 The 19th Century Farm Outbuildings

Proposals should be resisted if they were likely to threaten the utilitarian character of the elevations or would disguise their original purposes. Internally they are reasonably adaptable.

6.9 Stables

Similar constraints apply as above. Efforts should be made to achieve the re-use, in situ or elsewhere in the complex, of the various features of interest.

6.10 Pigsty

The destruction or drastic alteration of this simple building should be resisted. It seems to be suitable for storage without compromising its special character and relationship to the more important farmstead buildings.

7.0 POSSIBLE USES

Clearly, it is not possible to provide a comprehensive list covering all of the conceivable uses of Hamptonne that would meet the above criteria. It is also difficult to predict whether particular uses would be attractive to prospective purchasers at the present time. However, it would be wise to consider the most obvious possibilities as to do so will cast light on the problem and open up opportunities for a satisfactory outcome.

7.1 Self-catering Accommodation

The majority of the farmyard buildings could be converted to self-catering residential units without adversely affecting their architectural character. Where poor daylighting or non-standard features are likely to be considered a disadvantage in a conventional dwelling, they could be regarded as part of the interest and charm of staying in a historic building for a holiday. Obviously, conversion only to a basic habitable standard should be the aim, as too extensive alterations would defeat the object of retaining the buildings' character. Such a proposal would obviate the need for the subdivision of the yards and car-parking could be provided in a simple and informal way, commensurate with short-term occupation. With this holiday/tourist orientated use the practical domestic problems of living in an unsophisticated manner could be turned to a positive advantage.

7.2 Self-catering plus Outdoor Activities

A combination of holiday accommodation with stabling or a riding school would not be incompatible; nor would a combination involving other outdoor activities. This would have the advantage of exploiting the rural situation and ambiance of the countryside while recognising the potential of the existing farm outbuildings.

7.3 Residential Training Centre

The conversion of the complex to form a small-scale conference or 'think tank' centre, with supporting residential units, would appear to have some merits. The Syvret building and the 19th Century farm buildings would readily provide a number of flats of varying size, with the Langlois building and Hamptonne itself adapted for communal use. The valuable historic and architectural features of the complex would provide a suitably prestigious background, particularly when visitors from overseas were to be invited to the Island.

7.4 Museum Uses

In almost all predictable variants the use of the buildings as a museum would be likely to generate an untenable number of visitors and the need for car-parking. Perhaps a very low-key museum use of the Langlois building in combination with self-catering elsewhere in the complex, could be appropriate.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 The use to be selected for this very special group of buildings must be compatible not only with its undoubted historic and architectural importance but also with its past use as the centre of a working farm. Unless this is recognised, and the work of conversion is designed to reinforce the group's qualities, its future will not be secure.

8.2 Having been put to a new use, the careful and sensitive management of the group of buildings, with the internal open spaces and the immediately surrounding land, is important. The integrity of the complex can only be maintained if a single management responsibility is applied to the whole.

8.3 The Island Development Committee will judge applications for change of use, conversion and limited redevelopment on their merits, matching the proposals against all the normal planning and environmental criteria and recognising that the Hamptonne farmstead is unique; that the proposals have to be considered in relation to the purposes of the Island Planning Law, particularly:

- b) to ensure that land is used in a manner serving the best interests of the community;
- g) to protect sites of special interest.

APPENDIX 1.

A REPORT PREPARED BY PROFESSOR GWYN I. MEIRION-JONES BSc
MPhil PhD OF THE CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Description of Hamptonne (La Patente), St. Lawrence

Historical Background

The history of Hamptonne, such as is known, has been more than adequately outlined by Mrs Joan Stevens in Volume 1 of her book Old Jersey Houses, Philimore (1965) and it is considered unnecessary here to repeat what is available on pages 158 - 161 of that book. The following paragraphs draw attention to some of the main features of the history of the house.

The name La Patente arises from letters patent granted by Charles II in 1649 to the then owner Laurens Hamptonne who was entitled to appear at the Assise d'Heritage with other Seigneurs of Fiefs. The house is consequently to be considered of Manorial status. It is indeed a manor house, with all the appurtenances of a Seigneurial dwelling. These would include a dovecot or colombier and also perhaps a chapel but there is no evidence of the existence of the latter. The dovecot survives and stands on the opposite side of the valley to the group of houses and farm buildings. It is well known and is one of the only two examples of square colombiers known in Jersey. It appears to have been erected in 1445 and was rebuilt in 1674.

As befitted their social status as land owners the Hamptonne family were prominent in local life and Mrs Stevens gives details of some of their activities in her book. The shield of arms of the family with its three cinquefoils is to be found not only over the entrance gateway, but also on one of the buildings in the farmyard. The large double entrance gateway, well known and much photographed, is one of the finest on the Island of Jersey. It is dated 1637 and bears the initials LH and EH, probably representing the father Laurens and his son Edouard. Its chamfering is moulded and is not inconsistent with the mid-17th Century date recorded on the stone above the porte cochere. Alongside this large cart entrance is the smaller porte pietonne, the pedestrian entrance.

On entering the courtyard behind this gateway the visitor is confronted by two old structures facing one another across the yard. On the right hand side is a small two storey structure with a stone staircase and beyond it a longer single storey building. Facing it is what is obviously an old Jersey farmhouse with two entrance doorways and an array of dissimilar window openings. In front of the first doorway stands a pair of square pillars chamfered and bearing the Hamptonne arms. This structure is almost certainly of 16th Century date although an early 17th Century date is not impossible. It is certainly earlier than the entrance gateway with the date 1637 referred to above.

The bounding wall containing this entrance gateway is also structurally attached to the gable wall of the small building on the right with its stone staircase. The presence of an irregular vertical joint now appearing as a narrow fissure is clear evidence that in order to construct the bounding wall and entrance gateways the quoins were taken out of this gable wall of the pre-existing building and the new courtyard wall bonded in to the gable of the pre-existing structure at this particular point. From the description that follows the reader will see that this small building to the immediate right of the entrance gateway may well be of late 15th Century date and is certainly not later than the early part of the 16th Century.

Hamptonne, in the early modern period, thus appears to consist of an entrance gateway with an early but small two-storey structure on the right hand side of an external stone staircase probably dating from the late 15th or early 16th Century and opposite a later farmhouse with a gate that is certainly earlier than the middle of the 17th Century and is more likely to lie somewhere within the latter part of the 16th Century. The other buildings now associated with this group will be referred to in the architectural description which follows.

The wider cultural context

The traditional buildings of Jersey must be seen in the context of a wider cultural zone which includes Western Normandy and the whole of Brittany together with the other Channel Islands. Indeed it may also be extended to touch upon south-west Britain. In all these areas some of the characteristics familiar in Jersey re-appear. The round arched doorway is widespread in north-west France and very common from the 16th Century onwards. Whilst each region has its own local variations of the type essentially it is the same feature.

Until about 1700 window openings, the small rectangular granite windows with no glass and provided with wooden shutters opening inwards, were also a feature shared not only with the other Channel Islands but also with the adjacent regions of continental Europe. Mouldings on doorway and window openings are also surprisingly consistent although, as in the case with the round arches, each small region has its own minor variations. Thus from the point of view of building materials and the way they are treated Jersey fits into this wider north-west European cultural zone.

The Island also shares a common heritage of plan form and room function with the neighbouring continent and indeed also with south-west Britain. At Hamptonne we see in the smaller of the 2 buildings, that with the external stone staircase, an extremely fine example of the upper hall type of house in which the hall, or common living room, was situated at first floor level with access through a doorway provided with an external stone stair and situated over ground floor accommodation devoted to livestock and/or storage.

To understand this type of house it is necessary to realise that the peasantry and, as in the case of Hamptonne, the minor gentry, lived until about 1700 very largely in one room. This may strike us from the point of view of the late 20th Century as being very deprived but indeed it was the norm, the whole life-cycle taking place in one room in which not only did the family eat and sleep but also in which cooking was frequently done. The only concession to this form of life at Hamptonne is the provision of a small room at the lower end which may have served either as 'service' rooms or as a small bed chamber thereby providing additional sleeping accommodation. On the basis of present evidence there must remain some uncertainty as to which of these two functions was intended. It was only with the beginning of the 18th Century that the aristocracy and the gentry descended to first floor living and indeed the recurrent theme running through continental Seigneurial architecture from the Middle Ages until the 18th Century is the persistence of the upper hall as the principal Seigneurial accommodation.

It is therefore interesting that when the second house at Hamptonne was built the owner maintained the tradition of first floor living with the provision of a large heated chamber with its access this time via a stair turret at the back of the house. Modernisation came in the form of the provision of an additional room at ground floor level which could only have served as a kitchen and probably also as living accommodation for a family of servants. Here, in the second house, the provision of a 'service' end, that is to say a room in which food and drink might be kept, is very clear. It lies at the lower end of the house beyond a partition to the left of the cross passage formed by the front doorway and that leading into the stair turret.

In both these buildings Jersey shows itself to be part of a wider continental tradition which persisted until the beginning of the 18th Century when other influences came to the Island. The fashion for ground floor living gradually superseded the long-standing tradition of the upper hall and English influences in particular came to modify some of the pre-existing traditions. The most obvious and striking of these is the introduction of the English sash window with the result that the old small granite framed windows without glazing came to be replaced by the larger glazed sash windows which are such a feature of Jersey architecture today.

These two buildings are therefore a precious relic of a style of architecture which was once the norm, which represents the local interpretation of a much wider cultural tradition and for which evidence has very largely disappeared in much of the Island either by destruction or by modernisation over the Centuries.

Architectural Description

The site of this complex is an inclined plateau on the edge of a deepish valley drained by a small stream. In essence this is a classic Seigneurial site with the habitation, the house and farm buildings lying between the cultivated land on the upper slopes and the meadow land in the valley bottom. In medieval times the latter would have been the more valuable as it provided grazing for cattle and hay for winter feed.

The present farm buildings lie on both sides of the Parish road the bulk, however, being on the eastern side. These buildings are grouped around two yards with entrance by a very fine example of the double Jersey gateway; that is, a cart entrance accompanied by a porte piétonne. The cart entrance bears the initials EH, the Hamptonne arms with three cinqfoiles, except they have got six points to them, and the date 1637. (The Hamptonne arms do actually have cinqfoiles on them, that is to say five-pointed stars and not six-pointed stars).

On entering the first yard the visitor finds on the right hand side a two-storey building accompanied by a flight of stone steps rising to the entrance doorway at first floor level. This structure, and indeed all the buildings surrounding this yard, are built of the well-known pinkish brown Jersey granite and all were formerly roofed with thatch. Both the steepness of the roof pitch, at about 47 degrees, and the presence of projecting stones on the chimney flues are sufficient evidence of the former covering.

The building to the right of the entrance gateway appears to be the oldest in the whole complex. It is of two storeys and has the principal storey at first floor level approached by the flight of external stone stairs already alluded to. At ground floor level there are two doorways, formerly giving access to the ground floor rooms which are not heated and show no sign of ever having been heated. They were therefore either byres, or byre and stable, or byre and storage. The floor levels of these two ground floor rooms are significantly different which supports the contention that the partition is an original feature.

The front elevation clearly shows that the principal room was at first floor level. Approached from the flight of external stairs access is into the lower end of an upper, or first-floor, hall with a fine granite chimney-piece in the gable end. The mouldings of this suggest a possible 15th Century or early 16th Century date.

To the left of the entrance doorway are two windows, one of which lights the hall the other what appears to have been a chamber at the lower end. There is a small change in floor level at this point which may be of modern date but it does coincide approximately with the line of one of the two original crossbeams. This one is grooved on its underside to take what it must be supposed was an original partition. This contention is further supported by the presence of regularly spaced peg holes and an interrupted chamfer which allows for the positioning of vertical posts. This beam thus seems to have been intended to support a partition of the post and panel type.

The chamber appears to have been lighted by windows on both facades. The hall has one small window on the eastern facade and one on the western facade sufficiently close to the chimney-piece to provide light for this end of the hall. It is not clear whether there was an early window at the site of the present 20th Century window.

The second crossbeam over the hall is likewise provided with interrupted chamfers and peg holes but there is no evidence of there ever having been a post and panel partition here. Indeed, such a partition in this position would not be sensible.

The other original feature worth commenting upon is the survival of a number of joists just inside this first floor hall bearing original chamfers of a kind which would be entirely consistent with a period that produced the so-called linenfold panelling. Indeed, in Mrs Stevens' book she makes mention of a wall cupboard supplied with a door bearing a linenfold panel but of this no trace now remains (wall cupboard blocked behind plaster).

The original entrances to the two ground floor rooms are to a certain extent uncertain. It is probable, but not proven, that the doorway immediately next to the external stone stair gave access to the lower of the two ground floor rooms from the courtyard. The slightly higher of the two spaces, however, is now served by a cart entrance from the courtyard with brick jambs and this must be of very recent date. Immediately opposite, overlooking the valley, is a doorway standing some 40 cm. above the ground level outside which may well be original.

This room is characteristically supplied with four keeping places or wall cupboards. The lower of the two ground floor rooms is also provided, at present, with a doorway on the outside facade, but this appears to have been cut through. The room has a number of unexplained features one of which is a stub beam embedded in the wall. It is just possible that this represents the remains of an original crossbeam which would have supported joists and a clay floor rising approximately to the level of the two stone corbels embedded in the gable wall which must have supported the hearth stone for the chimney-piece above.

This lower of the two ground floor rooms is lighted by a small original window awkwardly placed next to the outside stone staircase and, at the moment, by a window on the site of the former doorway opening from the courtyard.

The floor coverings of both these ground floor rooms are modern in date. The uppermost is floored with concrete and the lowermost with bricks. It is reasonable to suppose that originally both rooms were floored with clay.

The rear facade of this two storey first floor hall house is rather untidy. At first floor level there are two windows which may reasonably be considered to have been original and at ground floor level the one doorway already alluded to may also be original but the other doorway and the large 20th Century window above must be considered to be recent insertions.

Beyond this structure and extending in an easterly direction is a single-storey building which is well tied in to the earlier structure. It is probable that this represents an addition to the earlier building but one which was made fairly soon after construction. Its original function was probably that of a house but it later served as a byre or stables or both. In the eastern gable there are nesting holes for pigeons. There is no inconsistency in the provision of nesting boxes for pigeons in this gable and the presence of the well-known square colombier or dovecot on the opposite side of the valley. The latter was undoubtedly Seigneurial. It is likely that these dozen or so nesting boxes were provided for pigeons belonging to the farmer or someone with a function within this Seigneurial holding.

This building is extremely important. It is undoubtedly Seignorial and represents the home of a small landowner probably of 15th or early 16th Century date. It may be considered, in English terms, to be of minor gentry status, that is, a small landowner with some social pretensions and a claim to the bearing of arms. The size of the estate need not have been very great, 40 or 50 acres would have been quite sufficient to justify buildings on this scale. The social pretensions of the owner are all too clear in the provision of the only living space at first floor level. This type of first floor hall is widely known in the 15th and 16th Centuries in south-west England and in northern parts of Normandy and Brittany. It is particularly common in the latter province where there are literally hundreds of examples dating from the two Centuries up to about 1700. In all cases they can be shown to have been the homes of minor nobles or persons of similar social status, such as clergy.

Living accommodation was at first floor level and extremely simple. Generally, there was only one room in which the complete life cycle took place; birth, growth, manhood and death, complete with cooking and all other daily functions taking place within the one room which was used for both sleeping and daily living. In this case, at Hamptonne, there seems to have been some refinement in that the lower end of the hall was partitioned off and this lower end may have been used as a sleeping chamber. Alternatively, the lower end may have performed the function of service rooms, that is to say, space in which food and drink was stored. There is no proof for the one function as against the other.

This is the only known surviving example of a first floor hall in Jersey and must be considered of importance for that reason alone.

It will have been noticed that the first floor hall faces north and this need not surprise us because in the 15th and 16th Centuries buildings seem not always to have been orientated towards the south as was favoured frequently in later Centuries. Across the yard, however, is a second house of later date, and in its own way just as fine, which does face south. Indeed it faces the first floor hall across the common yard. It is built of similar materials and at first sight appears to be of three-unit form formerly having three chimney stacks.

There are two entrance doorways, one on the left sited between a pair of ground floor windows, followed by a square-headed doorway above which is placed the Hamptonne arms and to the right of this a room lighted by two windows. The first doorway is round-headed and the whole structure has the air of a building of 16th or perhaps early 17th Century date. The mouldings at the windows are mixed with cavetto, flat splay and a modified flat splay moulding being present. The original window openings are provided with holes formerly containing the iron grille. It is to be noted that both here and in the first floor hall across the courtyard windows are a relatively recent insertion. The original window openings would all have had iron grilles with wooden shutters fitted and opening to the inside.

The interpretation of the plan of this building is assisted by the suggestion of a ragged break in the stonework just to the right of the second square-headed doorway. The structure appears to be of two builds. If this interpretation is correct then we may suppose that the left-hand part is the older and on entering by the round-headed doorway the visitor finds himself in a cross passage with a second doorway opposite leading to the stone stair turret with its newel stairway leading to first floor level.

To the left of the cross passage is a post and panel partition slotted into a crossbeam with a door opening into the long narrow room at the end of the house which can only have been a service room, perhaps also doubling up as a dairy (the later added dairy at the rear of the house is all too evidently 20th Century).

To the right of the entrance there is an inserted wooden partition which clearly had no part in the original plan. At the time of construction the visitor would have found himself standing at the lower end of a small hall with a fireplace (now destroyed) in the gable to the right-hand side. This room must have been the kitchen and would have provided not only space for the normal functions associated with a kitchen but probably living accommodation for a servant or a family of servants as well.

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Rising to first floor level by the originally stone stair in the stair turret the visitor comes out at first floor level into an upper hall with four crossbeams supporting the loft contained in the roof space. It seems likely that these are not an original feature but may have been inserted at some stage when it was desired to convert the roof space into a loft for farm purposes. At the gable(western) end are the remains of a fine stone chimney-piece. The corbels with their ogive decoration are clearly evident as is the lamp bracket on the left-hand side. The flue and hearth have been blocked and the bressummer is missing. The mouldings on these corbels are very similar to those in the first floor hall across the yard and it is reasonable to suppose that this building is not much later in date than the former.

We thus have a house where once again the principal room is at first floor level but with the additional provision of a kitchen and service rooms at ground floor level. This must be considered to be an improvement on the hall across the yard provided with only a small second chamber or service rooms and with accommodation below for animals. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the Seigneur decided to improve his lot by building a new house across the yard.

This new house was subsequently enlarged by the addition of a third unit at the upper end beyond the kitchen chimney-piece and this addition has one upstairs and one ground floor room. It appears that there may well also have been a chimney-piece at first floor level so that what we have in the dower house is a two-room dwelling with a chamber or upper hall over a ground floor kitchen and this would in fact provide a small dwelling, but a good one, for a dowager or, indeed, for an elderly couple. Whatever its original function, however, there is no doubt that it is additional to the remainder of the building.

Behind the structure just described is a second yard and this is bounded on the roadside by a fine, if somewhat severe 18th Century house with large rooms. Indeed it may more accurately be described as two adjoining 18th Century houses. The stonework is of similar quality to that of the other buildings but the relative severity, the sash windows and the lower pitched slate roof must all point to a late 18th Century date.

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The ensemble is completed by a range of two or three houses and farm buildings completing the northern side of this yard. Although largely of stonework the use of brick quoins and some brick window and door dressings is further confirmation of its late date.

APPENDIX 2. A report prepared by David Stenning, DipArch RIBA of Melville Dunbar Associates

- A1.1 The two courtyards are enclosed by one and mainly two storey stone buildings which make up the original farmstead group. The two earliest structures have been examined in some detail which has enabled the ideas of their likely history, and future use, to be formulated. Substantial stone buildings of this kind are in many ways peculiar to Jersey but the analytical approach applied in this study is one which is valid for all structures of the period.
- A1.2 The Hamptonne farmstead is almost entirely constructed of native granite with minimal timber works. The construction relates to the vernacular tradition of northern France, rather than to the UK, for obvious geographical reasons. In beginning to understand the Jersey vernacular, Old Jersey Houses by Joan Stephens provide a valuable source of reference, particularly as a guide to the domestic heritage. But as a rich source of archaeological knowledge, these buildings have yet to be examined in sufficient detail. No truly systematic analysis of structure and development has yet been made.
- A1.3 Looking to the buildings themselves, it is evident that the two early stone buildings in the Hamptonne Courtyard are deserving of much more examination, both above and below ground, than has been possible in this study. Professor Gwynn I. Merron-Jones has also examined the buildings and, as the acknowledged expert on the vernacular of northern France, is obviously able to make direct comparisons with those in the part of Europe which had a direct influence on the history and development of Jersey. Fig. 6 shows a general block plan of the group and the names of the buildings referred to in the following sections.

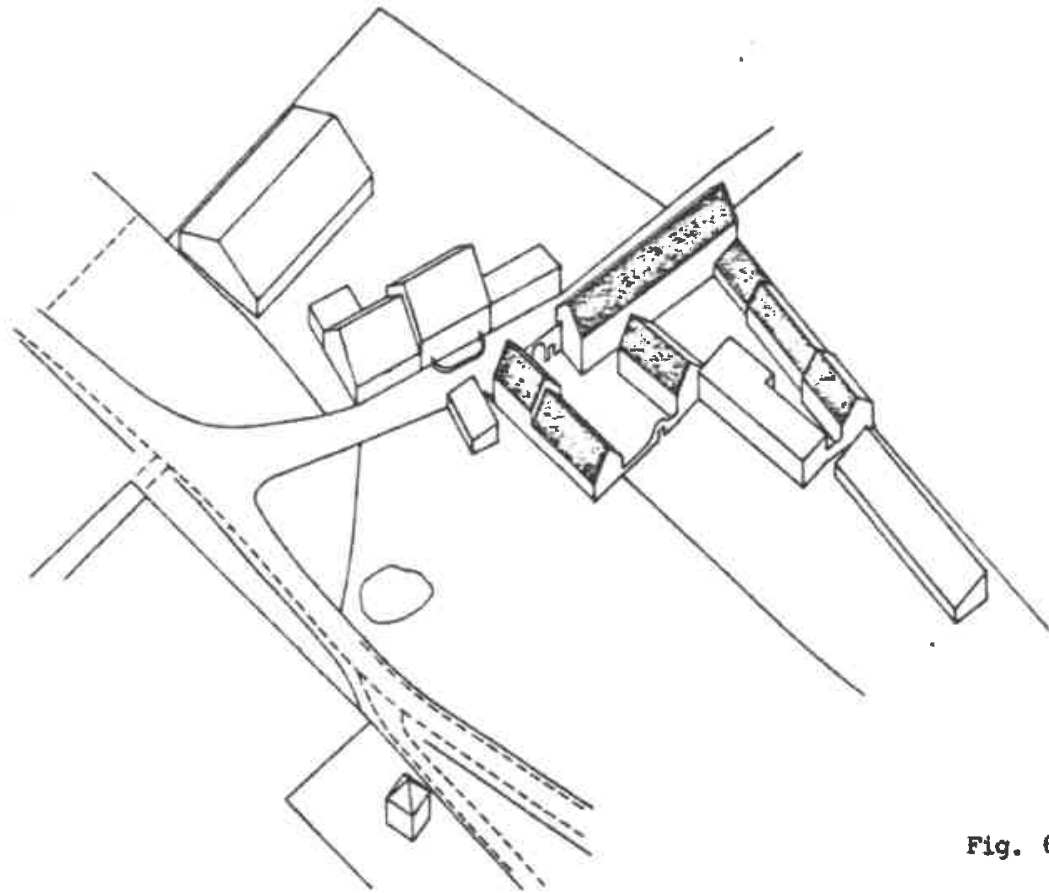
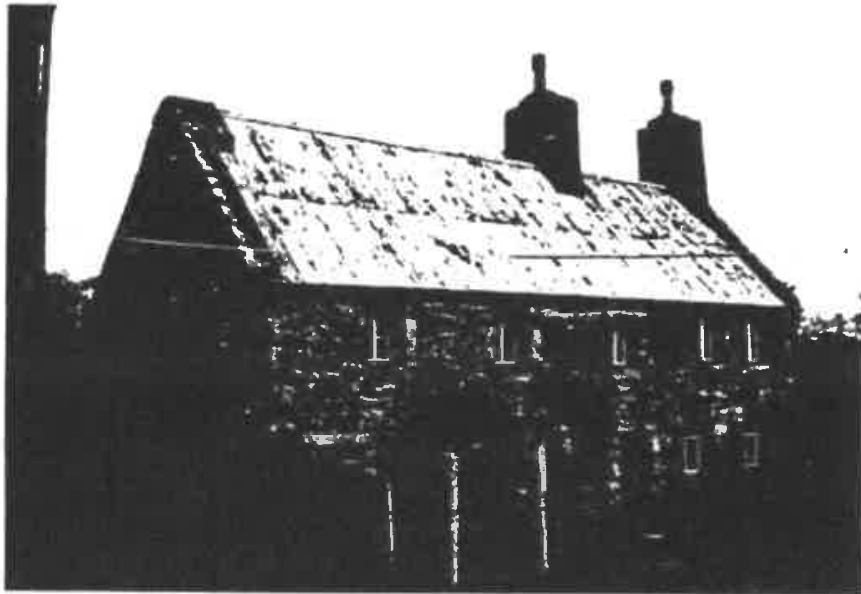


Fig. 6

A1.4 Hamptonne

- A1.5 This building has its front entrance facing south, approximately at the centre of the present farmyard. It is a remarkably complete building, and incorporates many of the idiosyncratic features of the local vernacular. But how old is it? The answer to this question is by no means easy to ascertain. Photograph 1 shows the Granite Farmhouse.



Photograph 1

- A1.6 There are two obvious parts of the building, a larger left hand part and a short extension block on the eastern end. The main elevation faces south and has two doorways and a multi farious collection of window openings as shown in Fig. 7.

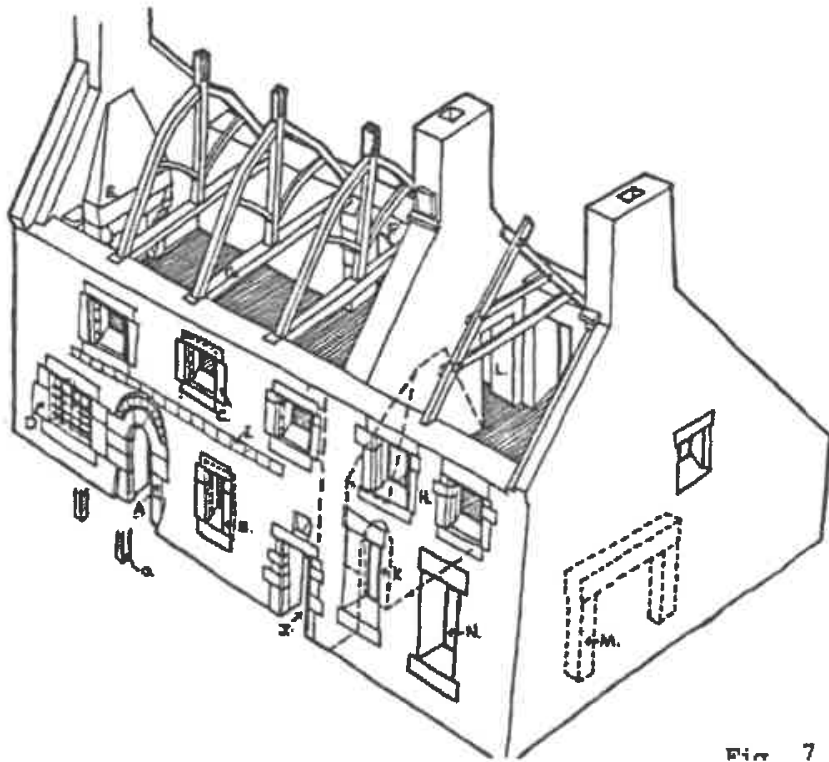
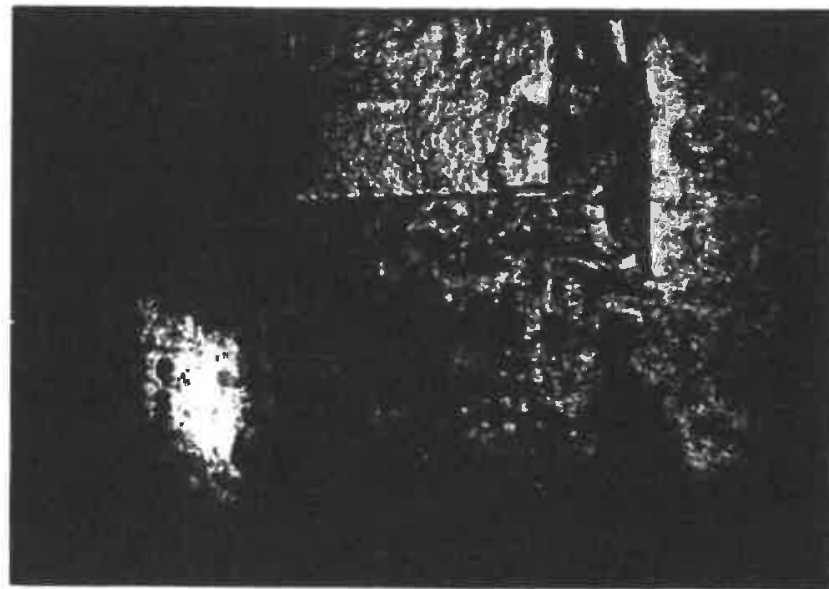


Fig. 7

The "Jersey arch" entrance door is a fine example (A) and has hollow chamfers and a double arch of the kind that is usually considered to be of the earliest type. The window to the right (B) and the one above (C) also have hollow chamfers and were therefore probably made at the same time as the doorway.

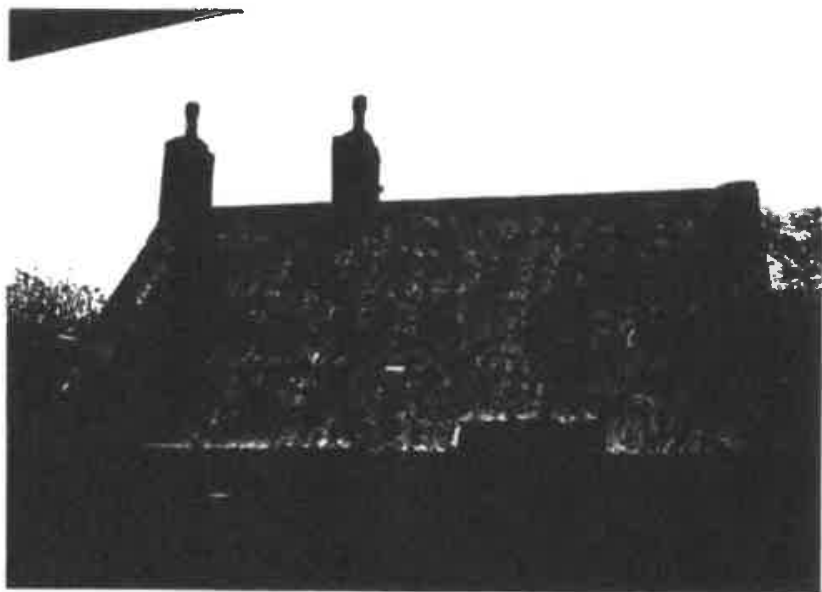
- A1.7 The majority of the other openings have flat chamfers conveying a quite different visual effect. If we imagine a stone mason would be unlikely to work chamfers of a different design, it follows that the openings make use of dressed stone work from a number of periods. It would seem reasonable, on a stylistic basis, to ascribe the hollow chamfers to the earliest phase and the flat chamfered openings to a latter period. The largest window in the main part of the building (D) has flat chamfers, and an ogee-like decoration in the centre of the lintel. The great periods of popularity for the ogee are during the 14.C. and the first half of the 17.C. The latter seems most probable in the present context. It seems likely therefore that this elevation is composed of reused material from previous buildings, re-employed because the intractable nature of the natural granite made it too valuable to discard.
- A1.8 The "Jersey arch" is complete in all its details and it, together with windows (B) and (C), have likely remained in the same relationship as was originally intended. However, the same windows have been slightly enlarged and the holes for the window grilles show how this was done. It seems logical to suggest that the facade of the western block is only as old as the most recent window openings. This would indicate the 17.C.
- A1.9 The main house appears to contain a substantial chamber or hall on its first floor, a smaller kitchenlike room on the ground floor with a cross passage and parlour. The first floor chamber has remnants of a fine hooded fireplace (E on Fig. 7), photograph 2), with a contemporary light bracket. The simple quadrant mouldings and ogee decoration provide little positive evidence for dating, but a range between 1550-1650 seems likely. At the other end of the hall, a decorated Jersey arch (F) leads to the tourelle stair at the rear of the building. It is unusual in that its decorative face is on the inside rather than at the head of the stairs. In design, the chamfers and stops are comparable to the main entrance door.



- A1.10 The roof has three tie beams supporting typical French trusses (G). These once carried a series of purlins of which at least one remains on the southern flank. The main timbers and trusses are a very important surviving element of this old building.

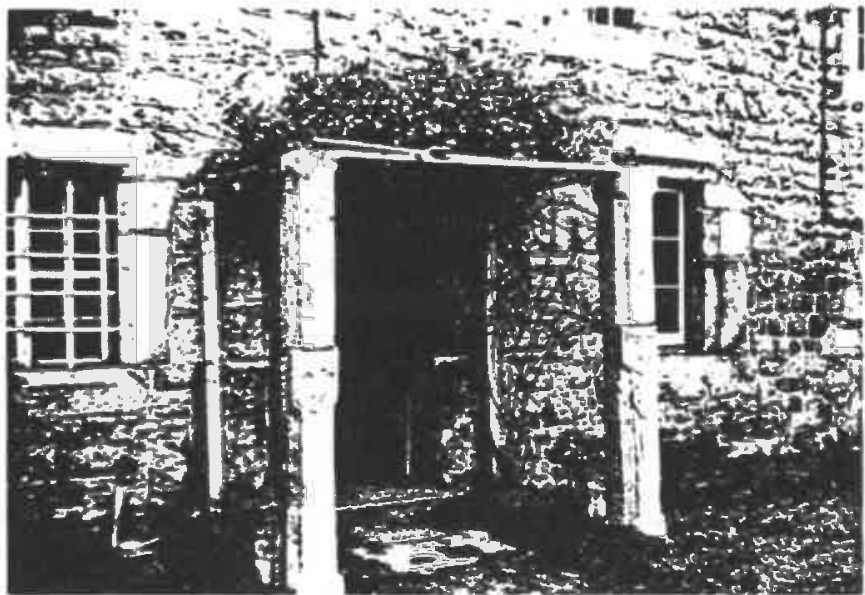
- A1.11 From the surviving evidence, it would appear that the building dates from about 1600. The main arch and windows (B) and (C) are part of an incorporated fragment, as is the tourelle stairs arch. Window (D) could be a mid 17.C. improvement. The fireplace on the ground floor kitchen, if exposed, could reveal another early fireplace. The fairly regular six courses of square masonry below the first floor windows cills (I) appears to have been disturbed above the flat headed entrance door (J) and meets with noticeably different masonry to the west. This brings us to the next building sequence - the "Dower House".

- A1.12 Clearly, the smaller dwelling unit beyond the door was built at a later period and is an extension to the original house. This extension, with a single room on each floor, has been described as a 'dower house' and it may well have served as one. However, the entrance arrangement is curious, and it is evidently earlier in date than is usually suggested for dower house extensions. The 'front door', through the flat headed opening (J), appears to give access both to this part of the building and to the earlier part. The flank of the kitchen fireplace forms a kind of lobby or 'baffle entry' of the kind popular in England from the late 16.C. onwards. Thus, unlike most dower houses, the entrance is indirect, the ground floor room being entered through a further 'Jersey arch' opening (K). This arch is almost certainly made from re-used components as its decorative stops are a very bad match and its narrow width produces a distorted arch above. The dower unit has its own staircase at the rear, but a doorway (L) on the first floor connects with the older unit to the west (perhaps cut through later).
- A1.13 The ground floor room contains, on the end gable wall, a stone fireplace (M) of noticeably later type. A single original truss in the roof space has a crossed head for a ridge-piece and a pair of roughly pegged collars; it is degenerate in design compared with those in the earlier part of the building. It is suggested that the so-called dower house is likely to be of the late 17.C., with its ground floor windows (N) enlarged in the 18.C.
- A1.14 In its present form the 'manor' house has a series of ground floor rooms along the back and under a continuation of the main roof slope. The tourelle staircase does not project as far as the long rear wall, resulting in a recess. The 'outshot' to the rear of the 'dower house' seems likely to be contemporary with it; built as a necessary adjunct to contain the stairs. The north-western outshot is more likely, however, to be a later extension. (Photograph 3)



Photograph 3

- A1.15 The modern roof covering the complete block has obviously been adjusted to suit the present-day cladding of sheets or long-gone slates. This has resulted in the ridge line itself being a little forward of the old thatch line and not quite central on the axis or the chimney stacks. The curious porch posts (O) are likely to be 17.C. but have probably been moved from elsewhere and possibly served some other function originally.



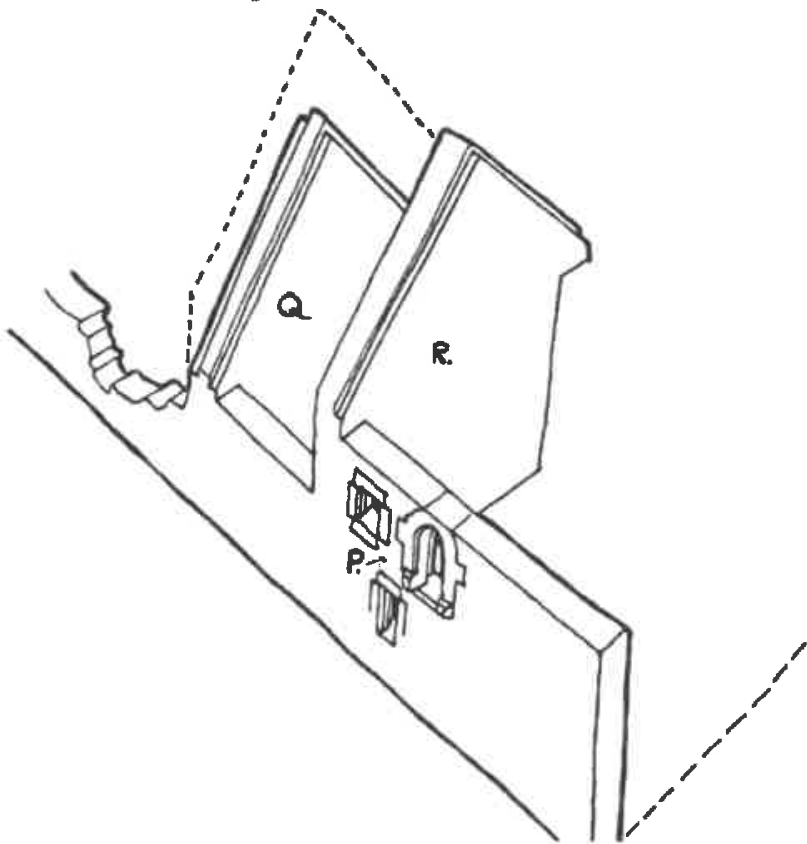
Photograph 4

A1.16 Langlois

A1.17 This long structure forms the southern edge of the courtyard group with its main elevation facing north. It is now composed of two distinct parts: a two-storey building to the west and a single-storey 'farm outbuilding' to the east. It is far from rectangular in plan with a noticeable narrowing from west to east. The scale drawing of its plan prepared by Professor Meirion-Jones confirms the inexactitudes of its geometry. This plan shows that the south-west corner conforms reasonably to a right angle. Moving towards the east, the two partitions are seen to form right angles with the northern wall but meet the southern wall in an 'accidental' way. It may well be that all this is due to very approximate setting-out or to pre-existing constraints on the site. It also seems possible that it may represent two building phases:

- (1) The north and east walls, plus other now vanished or altered work.
- (2) The south wall and west gable wall as a later rebuilding.

A1.18 Looking at the northern wall at Fig. 8, we see a typical Jersey entrance arch at first floor level and a pair of hollow chamfered windows. These seem to form a group (P) in which each component is of the same character, and one which probably represent, with the area of wall between, one building phase. About four metres to the east, there is a gable wall (Q) which forms the eastern end of the two-storey building. Examining the western face of this gable, within the present roof space, a triangular area of stonework can be discerned. This shows that it has probably been raised in height. If this wall was once only of single-storey height, then there must have been another two-storey gable (R). The two-storey building would then be very much shorter and the Jersey arch noticeably off-centre.



A1.19 If it was correct to suggest that there were two building phases, excavations might reveal old footings. Unfortunately, the vital north-west angle has been completely disturbed by the building of the later farmyard and wall, so obscuring some of the possible evidence!

A1.20 Either in the 'Jersey arch' period or at some time later, as shown in Fig. 9, a short two-storey first floor hall was formed. In the *Vernacular Architecture Group magazine of 1985, Professor Gwyn B. Meirion-Jones states:

"The single-cell house may be found at ground floor level conjoined to a larger house, often of seigneurial status and serving as a dwelling for a family engaged in the daily life of the manoir. In a number of seigneurial buildings in north-west France, it is probable that an upper (first floor) unit was occupied by someone of superior social status, perhaps not greatly inferior to that of the seigneur himself

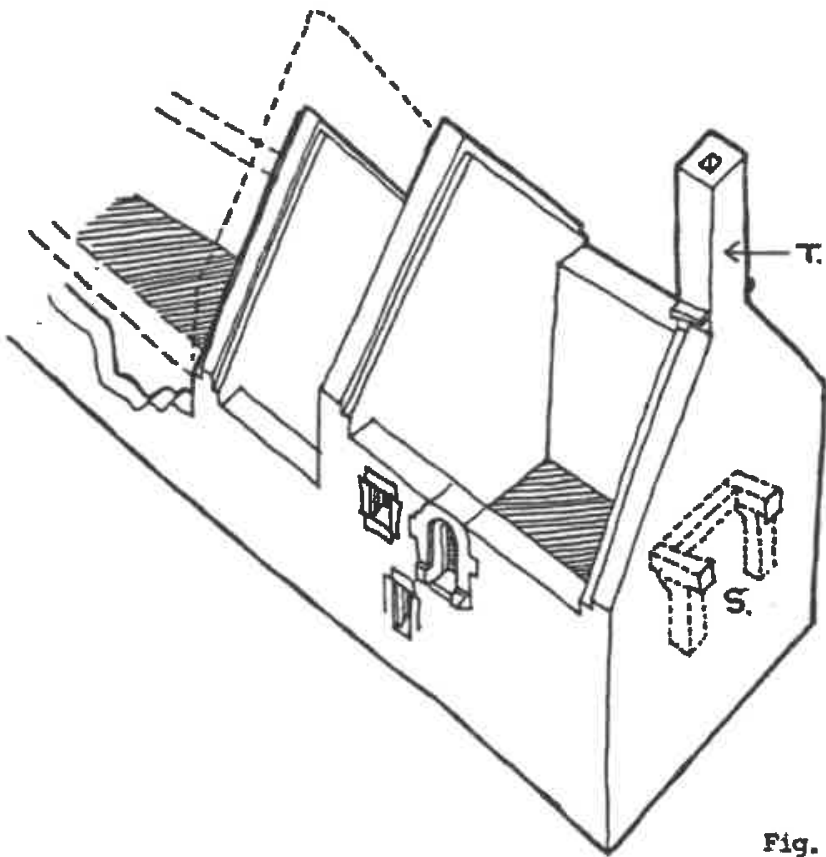
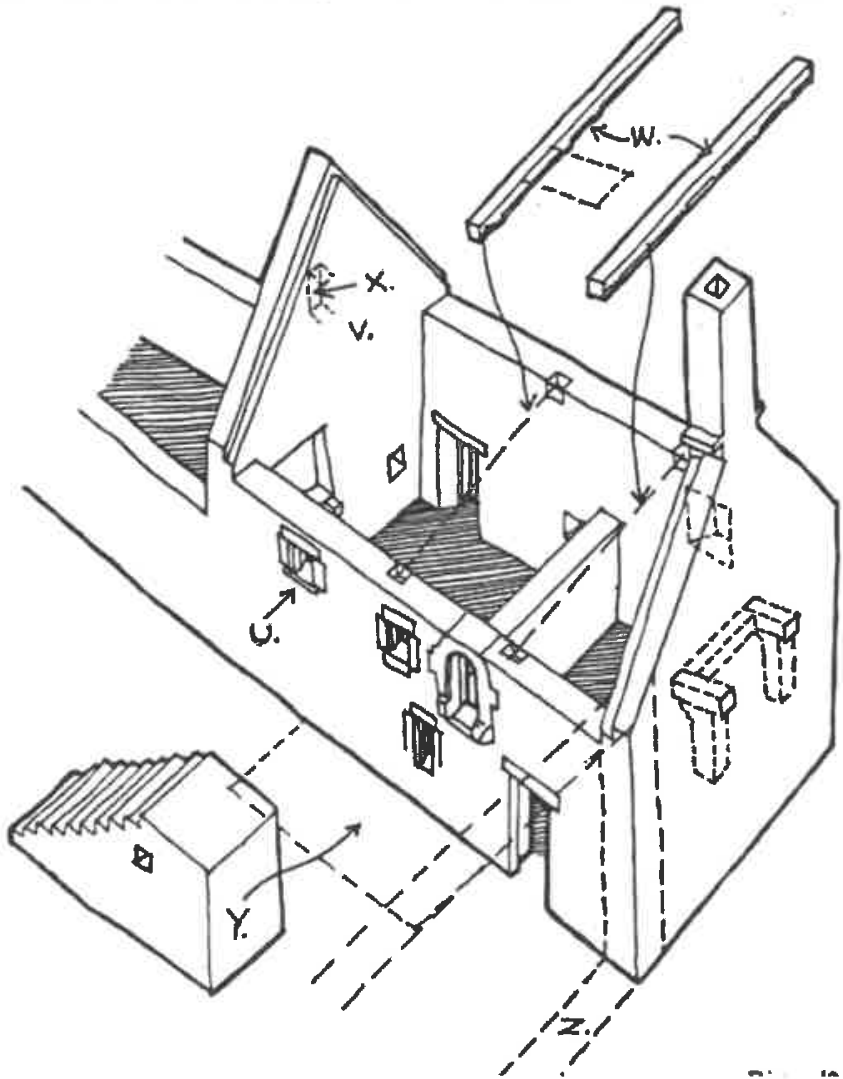


Fig. 9

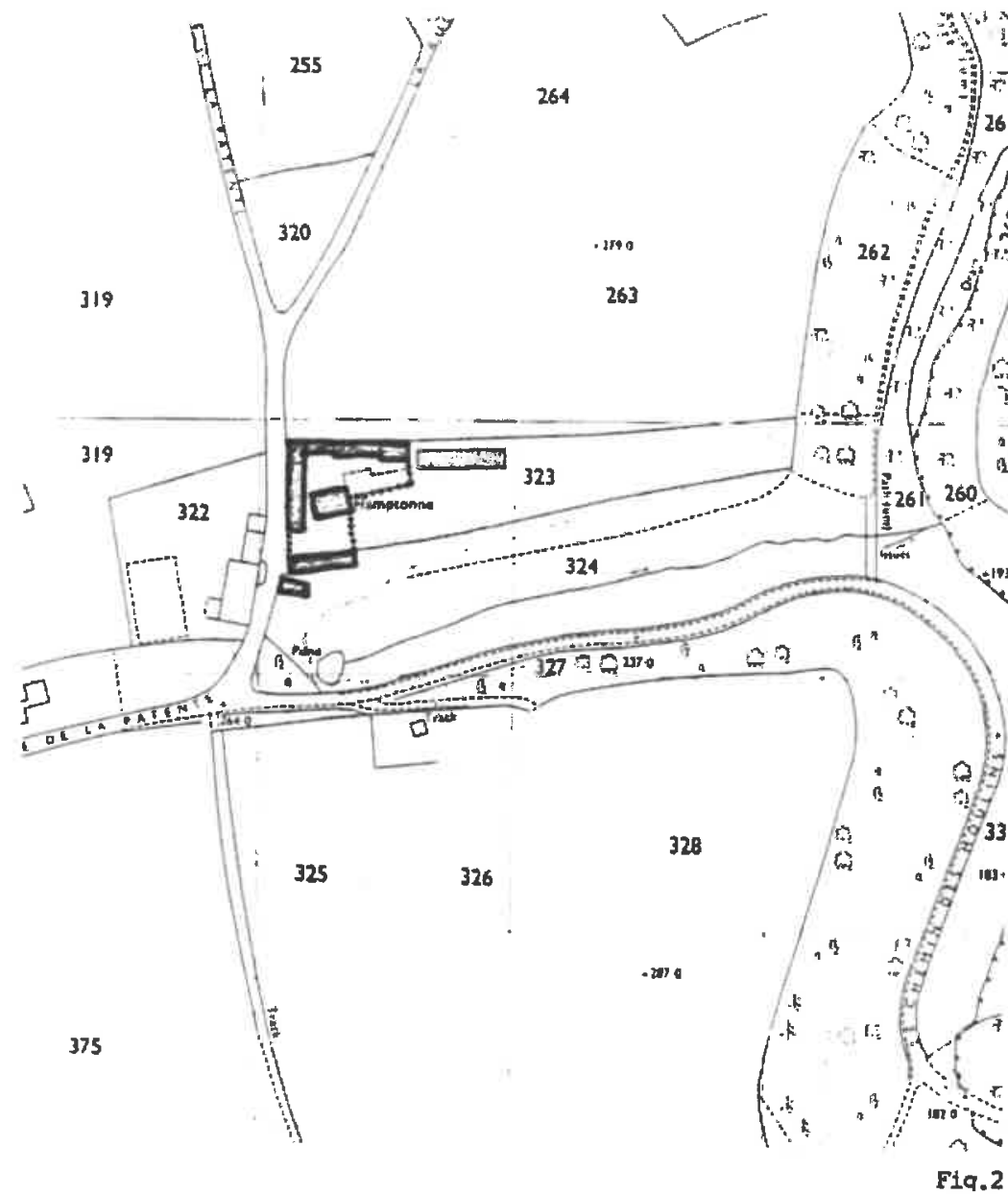
* Volume 16. "The Vernacular Architecture of France : An Assessment"

- A1.21 The upper-hall house, as it has been called, has a granite-hooded fireplace(s) of similar design to that in the larger house. The corbel stones have quadrate mouldings with distinctive steps between. This moulding profile is dateable (in East Anglia) to between 1540 and 1650, with a concentration during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. The presence of 'Jacobean' ogee motifs on the steps suggests to me an early 17.C. date. As a minor detail the 'plaster' of the hood had a scratched date of 1711, which probably represents the last major repair. The present chimney stack has clearly been rebuilt at a later date. If in its original form, a single flue like this may have been squarer in plan form (T) and thus be more akin to stone chimneys elsewhere.
- A1.22 The first-floor hall appears to be a later extension to its present length as shown in Fig. 10. Window (U) has flat chamfers akin to the majority of the windows in building A and may represent a mid-17.C. phase. The raised wall (V) forms an extremely asymmetrical gable of very steep pitch on its southern side. This seems to be the result of the abnormal geometry and was necessary to form an abuttal for an extended roof. The building now has an attic floor of mud over a layer of rebated boards. The forming of usable attics at the vernacular level is something that seems to begin in the late 16.C. The structure that carries this floor comprises a pair of bridging joists and square longitudinal rafters (W). The former have interrupted chamfers and a series of peg holes.



- On close inspection the peg holes are seen to be dummies and it is possible to see that there are no proper mortices for studs. This arrangement obviously represents an effort to provide the appearance of a board and stud partition but not the real thing! Once this is realised, the fact that only one of the joists is grooved for boarding makes a little more sense. The rafters are moulded on their ossifts with a series of passable grooves of varying profile. This is an early to mid-17.C. feature when found in East Anglia. The arrangement of the chamfers suggests that, at this stage, the first floor was subdivided very much as at present. Two end rooms are provided with a lobby and the head of the stairs, and a small central room. Such an arrangement can be found in certain late 16.C. Welsh houses, where the little central room has a service function. The ceiling or attic floor joists contain a hole for an original ladder access leading up from the entrance lobby.
- A1.23 On the external face of the eastern gable is a curious small niche with projecting cill (X). A similar niche is illustrated in 'Old Jersey Houses', page 92, vol II. It could be an 'owl hole' or a former small window, or could it even have functioned as a smoke outlet for a former fireplace on the wall below? More detailed examination would doubtless provide the answer.
- A1.24 The present flight of stone steps (Y) would seem to be a modification as it abruptly cuts across the old window opening. Such an arrangement would seem undesirable as rainwater would spill into the building and the source of light would be severely restricted.
- A1.25 The western farmyard wall has a convenient plaque that provides the believable date of 1637. This wall clearly extended further to the north, and probably abutted some long-vanished other structure.

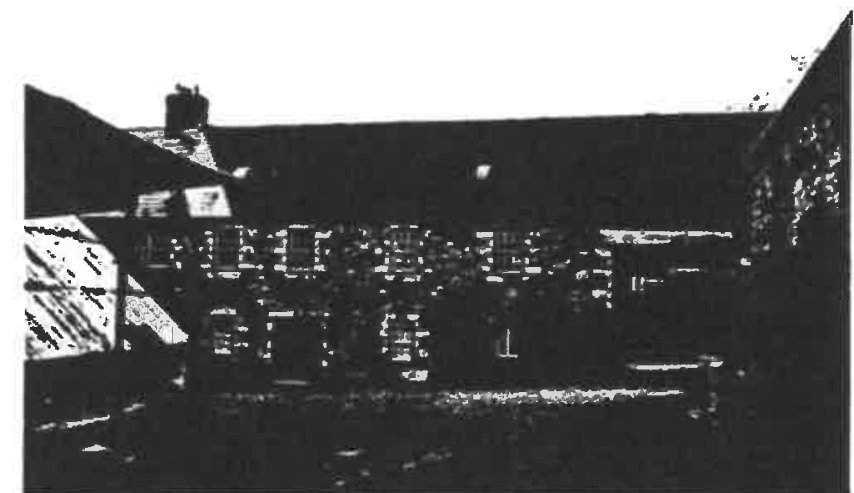
2.2 Hamptonne is built on gently sloping land, on the edge of the steeper sloping valley. Below the farmstead the main valley is densely treed and there are also numerous trees lining the surrounding lanes which provide a backdrop and a frame to the buildings when seen from most directions. The general effect of buildings and landscape is idyllically pastoral, with the golden granite contrasting agreeably with the richly varied greens of the surrounding landscape. The buildings and immediate setting are shown in Fig. 2.



2.3 In the context of the Island Plan, Hamptonne is on the boundary between the Green Zone and the Sensitive Landscape Area of the Agricultural Priority Zone. It is also shown as a proposed Site of Special Interest.



Photograph 8



Photograph 9



Ծանոթություն 10

HAMPTONNE

CASE STUDY FEATURED IN MCCORMACK, J., 2015. ‘CHANNEL ISLAND HOUSES’ P456-463

This most wonderful group of buildings is now happily transformed into a folk museum with guidance from Warwick Rodwell and input from the National Trust for Jersey, La Société Jersiaise, archaeologists, historians and a great number of individuals whose enthusiasm continues to contribute to an ever deeper understanding of the island’s history and traditions; it manages to demonstrate in just one complex many of the topics dealt with in ‘Channel Island Houses’. The three main buildings are known for convenience as Hamptonne La Patente, the Langlois House and the Syvret House, in part commemorating the families of Langlois who possessed the site when records begin, the Hamptonnes who bought it from them in 1637, and the Syvrets who owned it when ‘their’ house was built in the nineteenth century.

These recent names do not indicate the origins of either of the medieval structures, both of which were almost certainly raised by the Langlois family. In addition, another house of which all trace had disappeared by the time of the 1787 Map, was recorded in 1649 in a field close to the colombier. This might indeed have been the principal dwelling when the colombier was erected in 1445 by Richard Langlois with the permission of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, acting for Henry VI, and might account for its position so far away from the present complex. Colombiers were normally sited in some relatively quiet position at a little distance from a house, but no other Channel Island examples are as isolated as this one. Occasionally, they are within a house itself, above staircases at La Tourelle and at Mont à l’Abbé Manor, but normally their position vis-à-vis a house is as at Samarès, Longueville or La Haule, which has the only other example in the islands of a square colombier, the birds being collected, presumably, there and at Hamptonne by other means than the revolving potence that made circular dovecotes so convenient. The Hamptonne colombier was rebuilt in 1674, but reuses all the dressed stone and presumably much rubble walling from the original.

Adding to the supposition that the main medieval house associated with the colombier was nearby is the tradition of a chapel dedicated to Ste Eutrope. If the house that has now vanished was a complex in ruin

(‘messières’) in 1649, any manorial chapel had almost certainly disappeared even before that. Colombiers and chapels were seigneurial perquisites, in this case attached to the Fief ès Hastains in this parish, but it is unclear whether the present La Patente and Langlois houses were themselves built by that family while they held this fief, or whether they were acquired by them and added to their estate, though not technically being part of the fief itself.

Whatever the medieval status of the present complex, its layout is exactly that of a seigneurial residence of the fifteenth century. The main house, facing south, is a three-cell structure combining hall and chamber-block elements under one roof, and the ‘Langlois’ house is a fine chamber block with integral stabling, as at De la Rocque.

As so often, the three-cell nature of the main house has been confused by partial refronting, in this case by an upgrading of the eastern end in the eighteenth century, and is obscured by the addition of rooms at the back. However, there is no trace of any building line opposite the hall fireplace, such as one sees in a few houses which were not three-cell originally but have become so by accretion - for instance, Mont à l’Abbé Manor or La Fontaine. And clinching the matter in this example is the fact that an arched doorway alongside the hall fireplace was designed to open into a third cell, rather than being intended as an exterior door rebated for security.

Though this was its layout by c.1445, the building is in fact about 150 years older. The single-bay service room at the west is the first hint of this, for as Dr Rodwell has pointed out, the lower part of that gable end and much of the back walling are in a different style of masonry and thus even older than the rest of the house, the tourelle itself being an insertion. This observation puts it into the same select category as those other houses, such as Les Huriaux Place, where low ends and back walls survive the insertion of chamber fireplaces and perhaps of heightening, whilst the frontage and high-end gables are almost completely rebuilt.

Whether Hamptonne was already three-celled in this primary phase is not certain, but other surprising

survivals enable us, very unusually, to arrive at a rough dating for the original build. The argument is a little circuitous, involving evidence seen by chance at Le Chêne Sec at Pertheville-Ners near Falaise in Normandy. There, an archaic roof of the thirteenth century is heavily smoke-blackened, yet the stone gable ends are entirely clean. Intense investigation by members of the English Vernacular Architecture Group revealed that although provision of wall fireplaces had involved the rebuilding of both gable ends in about 1450, the same upgrading also providing a completely new façade, a much older back wall and roof structure had been preserved intact during this operation. Now, the roof structure at Hamptonne is unique in the Channel Islands in being of the kingpost variety, but with comparatively slight timbers and with raking struts rather than horizontal bracing.

Although the Jersey work cannot be dated by dendrochronology, English roofs can, and there happen to be two identical roofs in Hampshire that have been so dated. The more complete of them is at 42 Chesil Street, Winchester, of 1292, and the other is at 15 High Street, Fareham, with a date range of 1279-1311. A roof with similar raking struts at the former stables at Bishop’s Waltham Palace, now demolished, was also dated to c.1300. We can therefore be confident in saying that this house not only has the earliest virtually complete medieval roof in the Channel Islands, but that it belongs to a primary phase of c.1300, even though it now presents as early fifteenth-century. Indeed, the single-bay service room with its triple keeping places also survives from the archaic phase. Whether the roof was carefully taken down and rebuilt in the fifteenth century is difficult to prove, but the fact that the tie beam marking the end of the two-bay chamber on the west has no mortices for the posts of any timber-framed partition suggest this was probably because the building was heightened, as at Les Huriaux Place, at this time. Alternatively, the beam itself might be a replacement, as happened at La Vallette. The fifteenth-century tourelle was thus provided for a fully storeyed building, and, entered directly opposite the arched front doorway, turned towards the hall fireplace. It must originally have led to a gallery at the back of an open hall, emerging on it just outside the doorway to the low-end principal chamber that spanned the service room and entry. This chamber was later enlarged to three bays, and after the open hall had been ceiled, all first-floor partitions were eventually removed so that there is now an undivided space.

Rodwell was able to show that there had once been a thick clay floor upstairs, of which only a single example elsewhere, of the sixteenth century, survives in one bay at Pres L’Eglise: the whole of the first floor is now presented as it would have been with such a floor in about 1650, though it is likely that a plank partition would then still have been in position, dividing the two-bay chamber from a storage loft. The chamber has a good fireplace with one lamp bracket surviving, demonstrating that the room had not been ceiled in until c.1445, and a great rarity, a ‘coussiège’ or window seat in the bay nearest to the fire. Other examples are at La Malzarderie and Le Douit Farm.

The ground-floor store at the eastern end, upgraded to a parlour, reuses a medieval fireplace, probably from the chamber above, of unusual form. It has no corbels or shoulder-stones and projects from the walling just by the depth of chamfering on the jambs, which are treated as semi-octagonal. An inner chamfer is returned along the base of the lintel, as on the fireplace in Le Palais at Mont Orgueil. The outer chamfer continues upwards and is not stopped where it terminates, almost certainly indicating that the design once rose much higher and incorporated a panel above the lintel framing the device of the owner or a painting. A similar space once surmounted the hall fireplace at Chestnut Farm. There are several examples, both in Jersey and Guernsey, where medieval chamber fireplaces have been reused in seventeenth- or eighteenth-century parlours below, heated for the first time, and thus necessitating a second alteration at this gable end, for instance at Saints Farm. Uniquely at Hamptonne, striving for symmetry in the façade, with two windows above and two below, the chamfered doorway of what had been this ‘chamber-block’ element in the medieval house was now moved one bay further west, so that the parlour was then entered through a lobby projecting into the hall, alongside the hall fireplace. Whether or not this resited secondary doorway is as old as the main arch is not sure, but is likely: such doorways were frequently treated differently from main entries in medieval houses, so that a façade could be ‘read’ and the function of rooms differentiated in the design.

This being so, one can only wonder why it was that the window lighting the single-bay service room at the west end was so magnificently enlarged c.1500, for the room can surely never have been of high status. However, we must be thankful that it happened, for

it has provided one of the best surviving examples of ferramenta left to us. Like the haunches of medieval wooden windows, such grilles were fitted into stonework either as a house was built or when, as here, an entire window surround was inserted, so that it was impossible to remove without cutting it, or breaking into stonework. Elsewhere at Hamptonne similar ironwork has been lost, either because of complete refronting at the eastern end, or in the case of the hall window by widening, so that a grille could no longer function. The upper windows mostly date from the sixteenth or seventeenth century, when the hall was ceiled and fenestration started to become more regular. Their insertions caused disturbance to the nicely-worked moellons or roughly-squared stonework of the façade, as shown by discontinuous coursing.

The Langlois House consists of a three-bay chamber block of the fifteenth century, built together with a single-storey agricultural range as at De La Rocque and curiously positioned parallel to the main house instead of at right-angles, as almost universally elsewhere. Its ground floor was altered in the eighteenth century by inserting a wide doorway facing north in the western bay, together with a cross wall, separating this part from a cartshed contrived in the eastern bay. These alterations also necessitated the repositioning of the external stone steps, which therefore cover a primary window. The chamber doorway has a plinth moulding, found elsewhere very occasionally, as at Les Queux. Internally, there is the usual two-thirds, one-third subdivision, creating a sort of private hall of two bays to the west and a single-bay inner room to the east. The larger room has an excellent fireplace, though it is not quite in its original condition. Chamfering on the bottom edge of the shoulder stones, a detail present in Guernsey on all fireplaces after c.1450 but arguably used before that in Jersey (cf. Longueville Manor) is not continued on the lintel because it is a replacement for an arched head, hence the slopes on which it rests instead of joggled shoulder stones. A complete arched chamber fireplace in limestone with chamfering throughout and fifteenth-century graffiti is at La Chesnaie de Bois. At Hamptonne, wide hollow chamfers on the jambs have very good fleurs-de-lys. The double-convex stepped corbels, a rarity in Jersey, are common in Guernsey, where examples after c.1450 sometimes have ogees on their steps as here. We know that the Langlois House was repaired or altered in 1619, when the present barrel-stave ceiling was put in: probably before that it had been open to the roof.

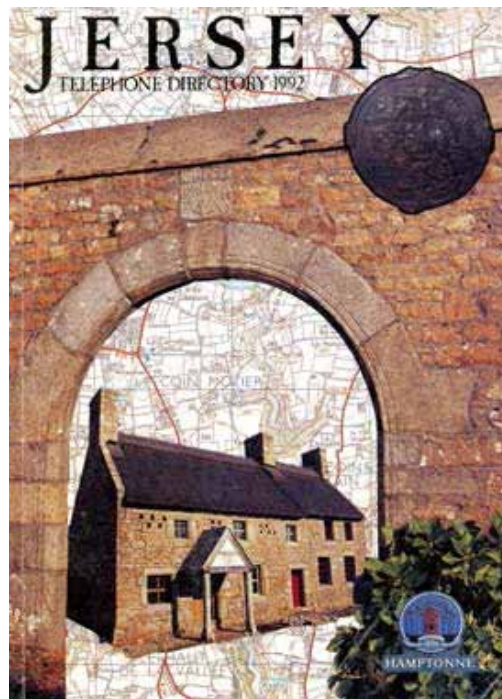
The double entrance arch is said to have been reconstructed in about 1830 when the Syvret House was built as a replacement for some more ancient structure of which some walling remains, but this is highly doubtful, as it appears to be entirely in its original position, though its junction with the Langlois House shows that it too replaces something of a different width and height.

HAMPTONNE RESTORED, 1989-96

Dr Warwick Rodwell

INTRODUCTION

The restoration of Hamptonne was a landmark in the conservation and presentation of Jersey's built heritage. Whilst in progress, the project captured public attention and today it remains a popular venue for the Island's residents as well as tourists. This was the first time that any attempt was made methodically to investigate the history and archaeology of a group of structures before determining a course of action. All previous restorations were – and most still are – simply the imposition of the owner's or architect's will upon a building, with little or no regard for historical authenticity. Over the past thirty years, the present writer has had the opportunity to inspect dozens of buildings that were undergoing 'restoration', and to witness the gulf that tragically exists between the architectural and archaeological evidence that is revealed during the work, and the pseudo-historical nature of the completed project. However, since the 1990s impressively high standards have been set by Jersey Heritage and the National Trust for Jersey in the restoration and refurbishment of historic buildings in their care.



Following completion of the first phase of the restoration, the cover of Jersey Telephone Directory, 1992 featured Hamptonne. It reflected the high level of public interest in the project. Jersey Telecoms

Having carried out a detailed investigation and recording of each structure in the Hamptonne complex, the Sub-Committee of the Société Jersiaise charged with overseeing the project was as fully informed as to its age and development as possible, before being faced with the need to determine the nature and course of an appropriate restoration. The concept of restoring a building to its 'original' form is a widely cherished myth, but is impossible in practice. That path was not countenanced. A common factor affecting all the structures at Hamptonne was the progressive degradation that had occurred throughout the course of the twentieth century. Hard cement rendering, struck pointing, insensitive partitioning of spaces and ugly modern finishes were present everywhere. It was therefore determined that all of these would be removed; indeed, it was essential for the long-term care of the structures that physically damaging materials, such as Portland cement, should be eradicated.

Since there had been no discernible phase of modernization in any of the principal buildings in the second half of the nineteenth century, the issue of preserving, or removing, a Victorian overlay did not arise. There had been some peripheral work of significance, such as reconstructing the entrance to the courtyard, and building the horse stable, but these were accepted as a valuable part of the site's overall history and were not interfered with. Nothing that contributed positively to the buildings had been done since c. 1910, and it was therefore decided that most of the later interventions should be reversed. There had been an era of German activity during the early 1940s, but the physical remains associated with it had been thoroughly expunged after the war, leaving only ephemeral evidence which was recorded archaeologically.

When the accumulated detritus and interventions with a negative impact had been cleared away, we were left with three buildings that were overwhelmingly seventeenth century in character – Hamptonne, Langlois and the dovecote – and one that was almost entirely mid-nineteenth century (Syvret). In the case of Hamptonne, the structure not only incorporated fabric of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but

also had a phase of modest eighteenth-century updating, principally evidenced by the chimneypieces and sash windows in the east wing. Langlois had also been fitted with several Georgian casement windows. All of these elements were retained. The archaeological investigations thus demonstrated that neither Hamptonne nor Langlois had been comprehensively modernized in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, with the result that many windows, doors, wall panelling and other features that had been newly introduced in the more opulent days of the seventeenth century must have survived through the Georgian and Victorian eras. Recognition of this provided compelling evidence for maintaining a 'mixed period' approach to the restoration. Thus the main part of the Hamptonne house readily lent itself to display and furnishing in a style of c. 1640, and the east wing in c. 1730.

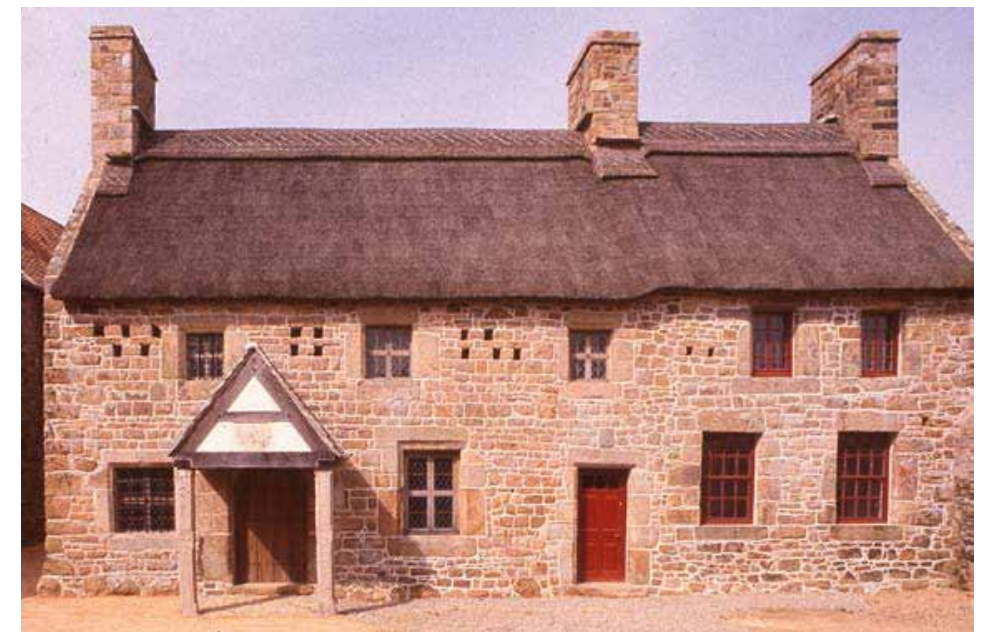
Another factor recognized by the Sub-Committee as having a considerable bearing on the nature of the restoration was the educational potential of Hamptonne. From the outset, there was an intention to house Jersey's rural life museum at Hamptonne, and the various buildings needed to tell their own stories. Unlike the United Kingdom, there is no tradition in Jersey of houses being open to the public, not even those owned by the National Trust for Jersey. England is replete with domestic and agricultural buildings of the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries that are readily accessible to scholars and general visitors. While the façades of many farmhouses of that period in Jersey can be inspected from public land, the interiors cannot. Moreover, not a single seventeenth-century interior survives in anything approaching a state of completeness. Although there are numerous fireplaces and stone staircases, some moulded ceiling timbers, a few doors, occasional sections of panelling and sundry other features still extant, they are scattered throughout the island. Moreover, they are fast disappearing under the relentless tide of

redevelopment and ill-conceived 'restoration'. The only way to demonstrate what the interior of a pre-Georgian house looked like, would be to recreate one, using archaeological evidence. It was determined that should be the rationale at Hamptonne.

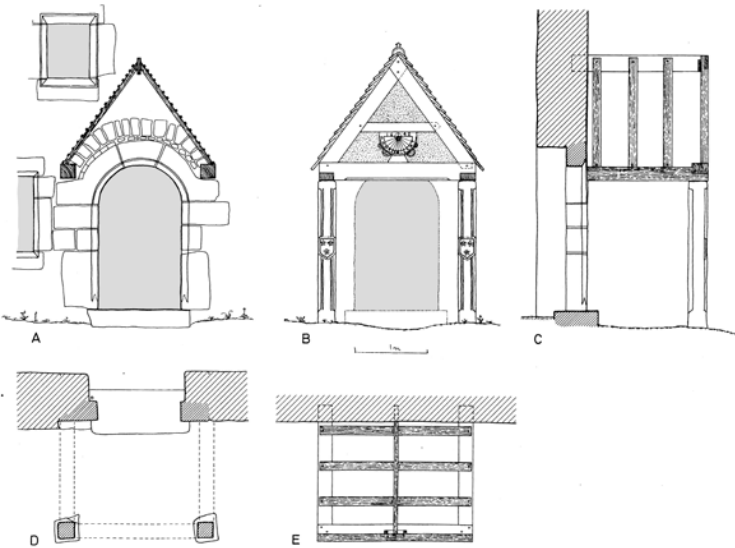
It is not possible to include here detailed accounts of the work carried out on each structure, and so brief summaries of the salient features of the restoration will be given. A selection of images of the completed project complements and contrasts with the views taken in 1988-91, before and during the archaeological investigations.

HAMPTONNE BUILDING

Externally, the walls were repointed, the *volières* à pigeons were unblocked, the demolished west gable stack was reinstated and the porch reconstructed. The latter was roofed with reclaimed French slates, and the sundial was set into its gable. It was decided not to infill the sides of the porch, since the evidence for this was possibly equivocal. Glazed ceramic ridge-tiles, decorated with little knobs, were imported from France; these modern reproductions were the closest that could be obtained to tiles found in archaeological contexts in Jersey.



Hamptonne: south elevation after restoration, 1991. Warwick Rodwell



Hamptonne: drawings prepared for the reconstruction of the porch, 1990. A. Sectional elevation against the house wall. B. South elevation of the porch. C. Sectional west elevation. D. Plan at ground level. E. Roof plan. Warwick Rodwell

All window and door openings were left as found, with the exception of the doorway that had been broken through the north wall at the base of the stairs. That was infilled, and the upper part of the truncated tourelle rebuilt in granite in accordance with such archaeological evidence as could be recovered. It pointed to the likelihood that there had been a north-facing gable, and that the roof was covered with French slate. The mullioned window and ventilation

opening in the upper part of the tourelle are unavoidably conjectural.

It was determined at the outset that the roofs of Hamptonne and Langlois should be returned to thatch, and this involved replacing the lightweight, softwood framing that supported the corrugated iron with robust structures in oak. In the case of this building, it was important to retain in situ the sixteenth-century roof trusses and purlins, which were too decayed to perform any structural function. Hence a new over-roof was designed by the project's structural engineer, Clive Dawson, which allowed the historic timberwork to be freestanding within, and the original thatch profile to be recreated externally. It was thatched in water reed, 30 cm thick, and finished with a combed wheat-straw ridge. The remains of the original king-post roof – possibly the only one of its type still surviving in Jersey – can be viewed through the ceiling hatch in the chamber.

A considerable quantity of oak was required for the roofs, floors and internal fixtures at Hamptonne, and much of this was locally sourced, although it had to be supplemented by some imported timber. The local source was Rozel Manor (St Mt.), where thirty-two of the oaks that fell in the great storm of 1987 were hauled out of the woods in 1989, and taken to a sawmill for planing.



A



B

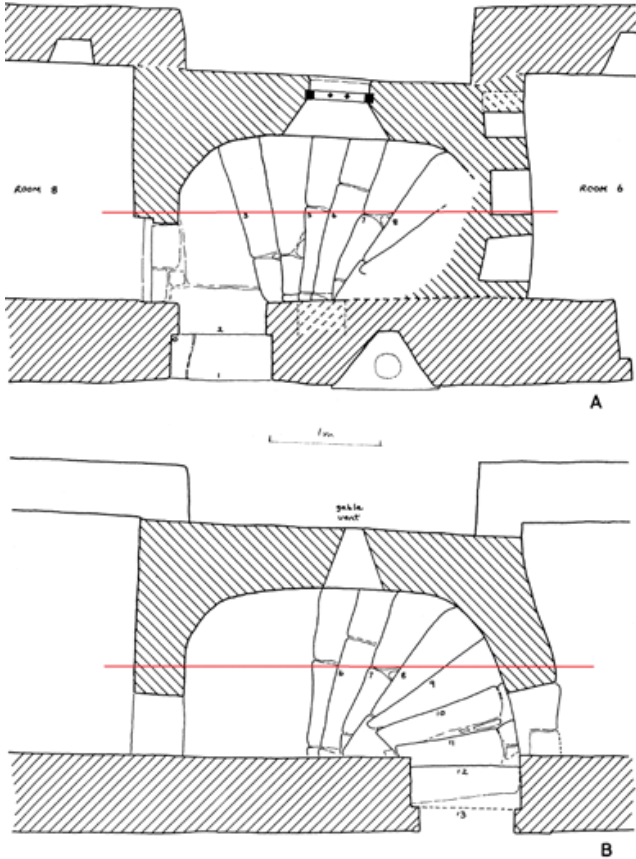


C



D

Hamptonne: the reconstructed porch. A. View from the south-east. B. Roof of French graduated slates with ceramic ridge tiles. C. Slating in progress. D. New entrance door to the house. Warwick Rodwell

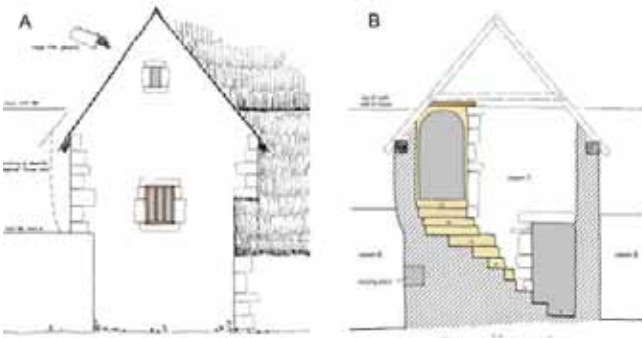


Hamptonne: reconstructed plans of the tourelle. A. Ground level. B. First-floor level. Warwick Rodwell

A new harr-hung oak door was made for the arched entrance on the south, based on that from La Fosse (Tr.); the eighteenth-century secondary door in the same elevation was retained. The window frames, casements and sashes were mostly twentieth century, but incorporated some earlier materials: all needed renewal or major repair. It would have been inappropriate to impose a unified scheme of re-fenestration, and each window was restored to the form that archaeological and pictorial evidence suggested was most likely to have obtained prior to the twentieth century. Essentially, that meant seventeenth-century fenestration in the main block. Comparative evidence for early windows with fixed lights, and those with casements, was studied around the island. The east wing was treated differently, and its early eighteenth-century character respected. Thus the sash windows at ground level and the casements on the upper floor were retained. The granite fireplaces had survived in good condition, and the

plaster overmantle was conserved; cupboards were reinstated in the flanking recesses.

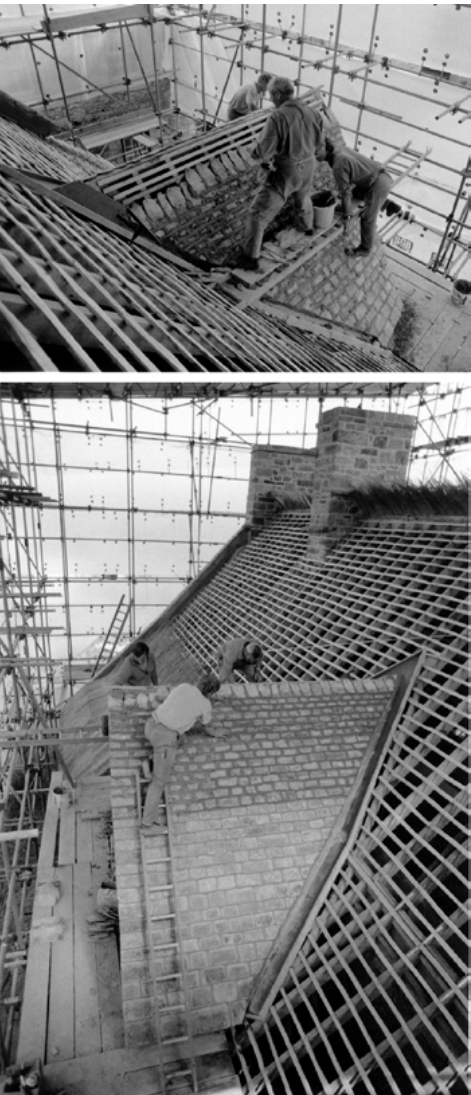
It was evident that the seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century windows (with the exception of the sashes) must have been glazed with small rectangular or diamond-shaped panes held in a net of lead cames. The fragments of glass recovered on site all pointed to diamond glazing, and hence that pattern was adopted for the restoration. Modern, clear float glass was eschewed and quarries with a hand-made appearance were chosen. These were not uniform in colour, as surviving fragments indicate that pale greenish and straw-coloured tints were present. Clear glass was used for the rectangular panes in sash windows and casements with glazing bars. Internally hinged shutters were fitted to the early windows.



Hamptonne: drawings prepared for the reconstruction of the upper part of the tourelle. A. North elevation. B. East-west section. Warwick Rodwell



Hamptonne: restoration of the tourelle. A. The new gable and roof under construction. B. The completed tourelle, with a French slate roof and ceramic ridge tiles. Warwick Rodwell

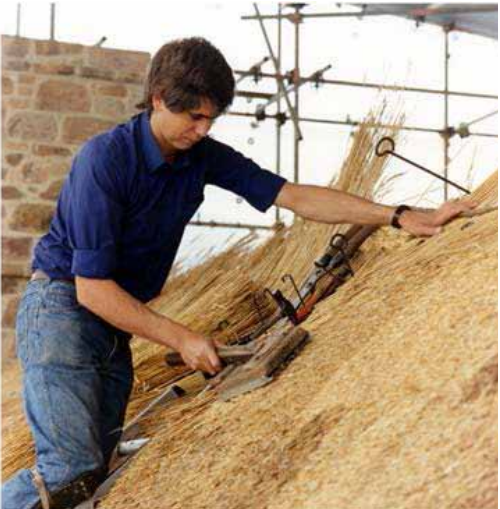
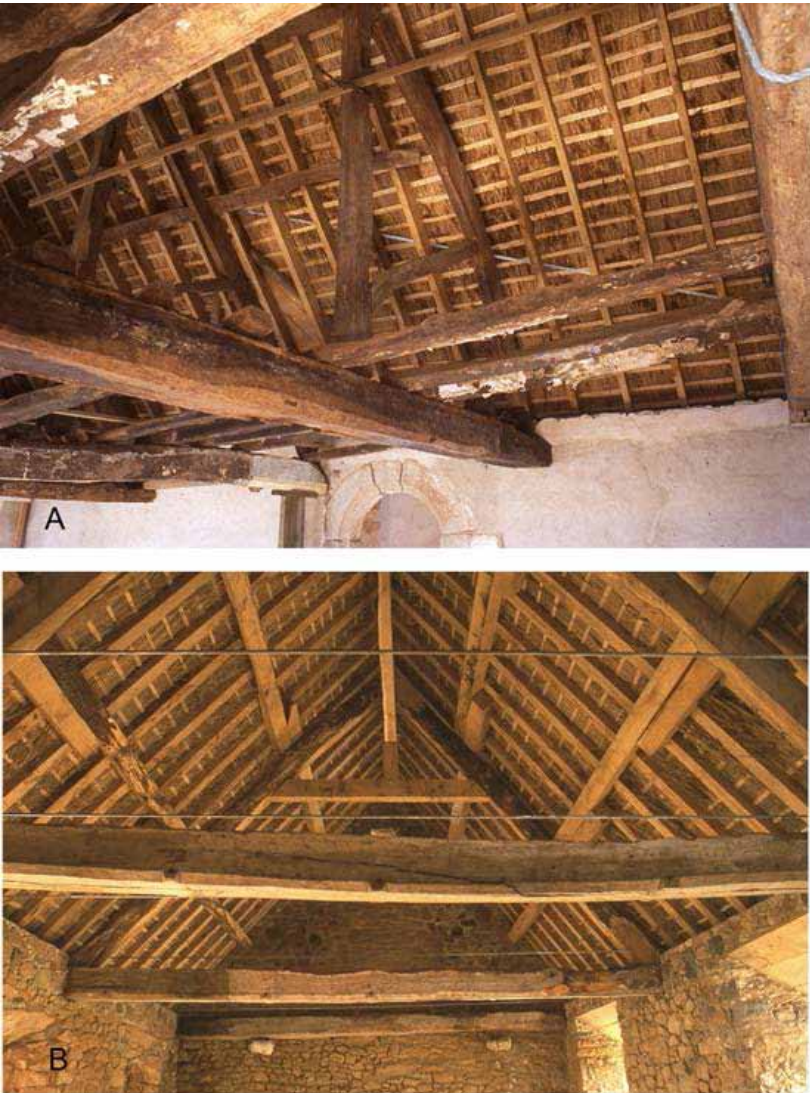


Hamptonne: slating the tourelle in 1990. Société Jersiaise

New roofs. A. Hamptonne: the new structure oversailing the fragile remains of the sixteenth-century king-post roof. View north-west. B. Langlois: the new upper king-post roof fitted to the original tie-beams. View east. In both cases the original ceiling joists had not yet been reinstated. Warwick Rodwell



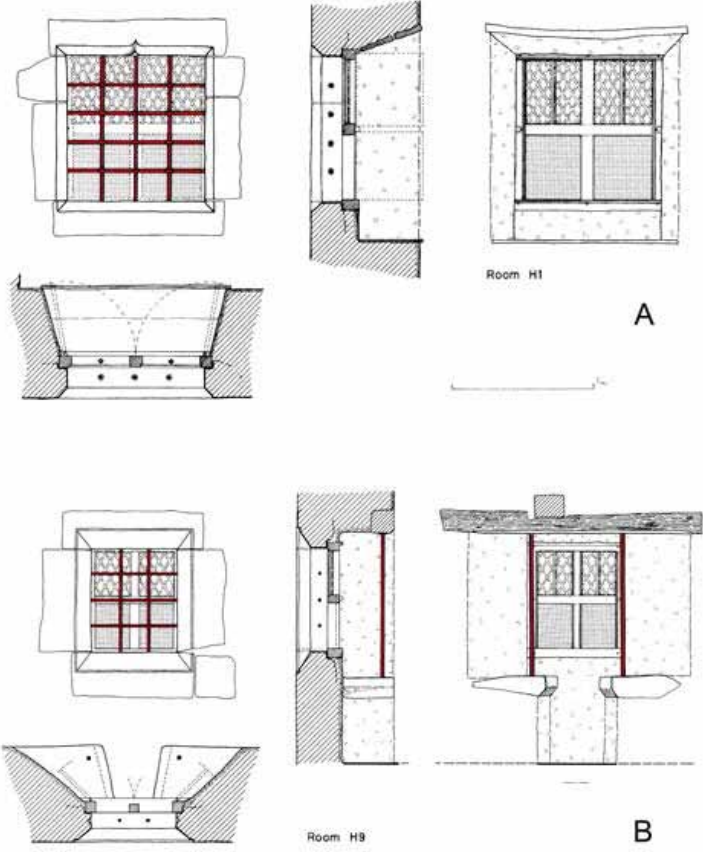
Hamptonne: thatching in progress, 1990. Société Jersiaise



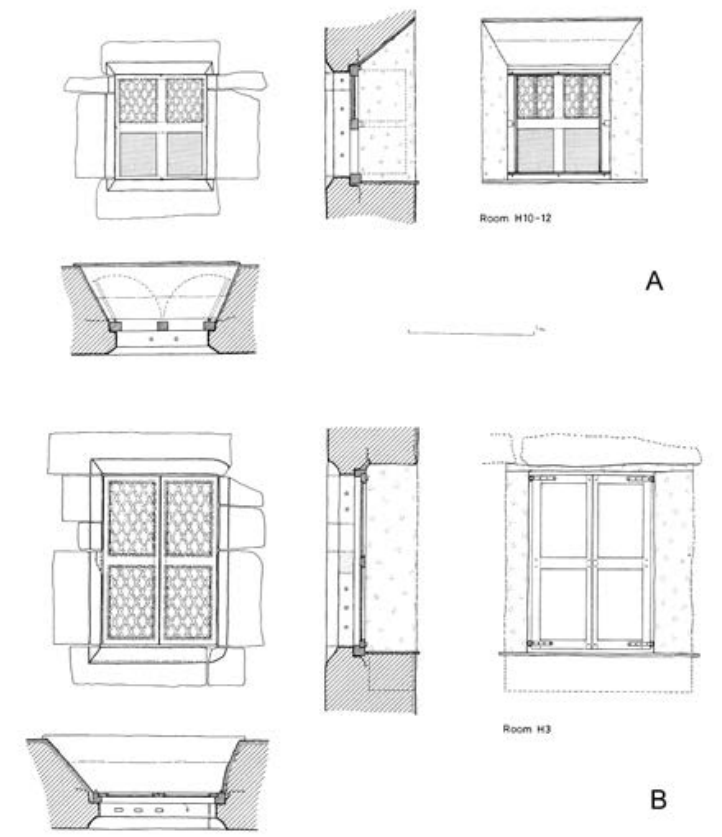
New oak carpentry: constructing a traditional harr-hung door for Hamptonne, 1991. A. Fallen oaks dragged from the woods in Rozel Valley, ready for transporting to a sawmill. B. After being planked, the boards were allowed to season naturally. C. Planks and muntins cut, moulded and fitted with trenails, ready for attaching the ledges. D. Trenching the muntins and fitting the ledges to the back of the door. E. Pegging the construction with the trenails. F. Trimming the ends of the trenails and finishing the back of the door. Harry Tumblety



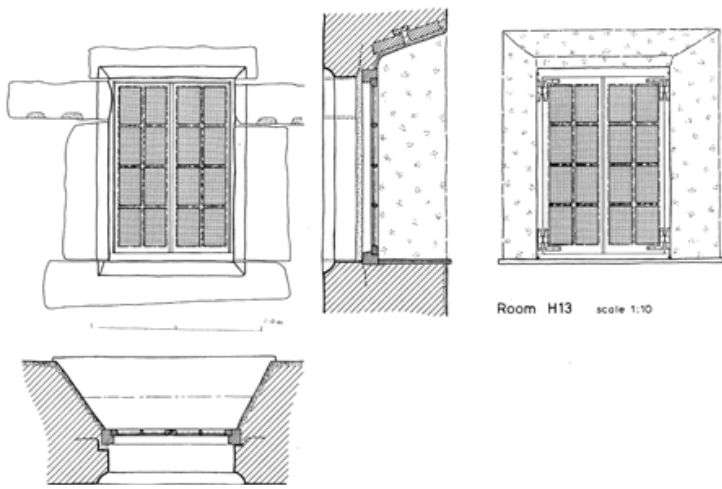
Carpenter Brian Biddle with the finished door, ready for transporting for Hamptonne. Harry Tumblety



Hamptonne: drawings prepared for the manufacture of new window frames and glazing. A. Pantry, with original external iron grille. B. Chamber, with a reconstruction of the lost external grille. Warwick Rodwell

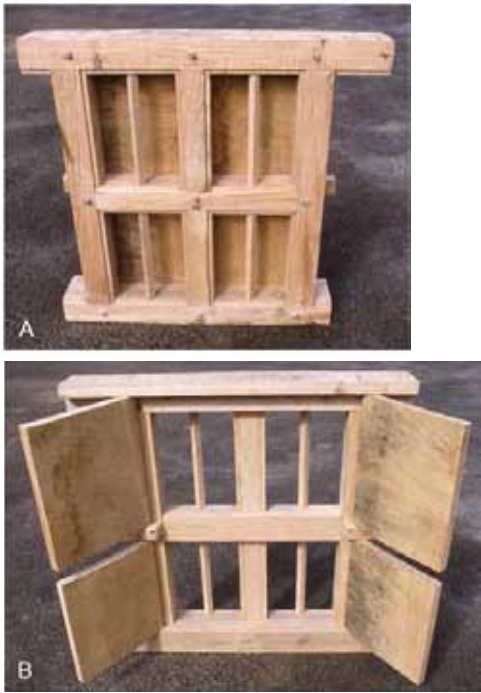


Hamptonne: drawings prepared for the manufacture of new window frames and glazing. A. Chamber. B. Kitchen. Warwick Rodwell

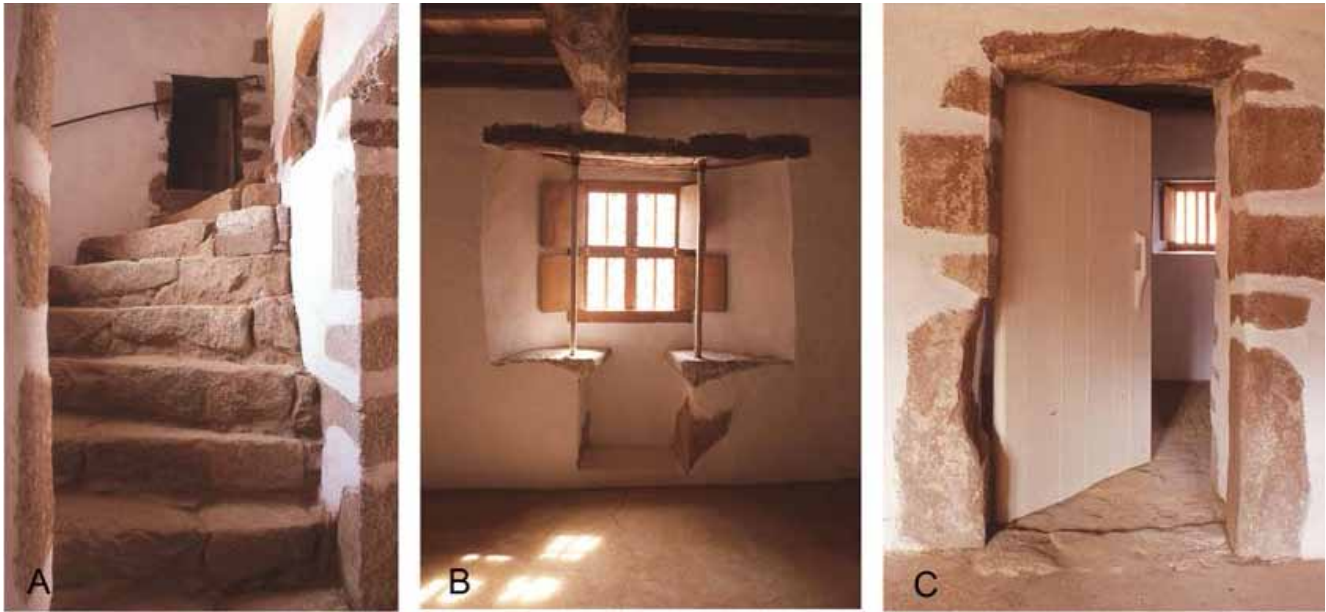
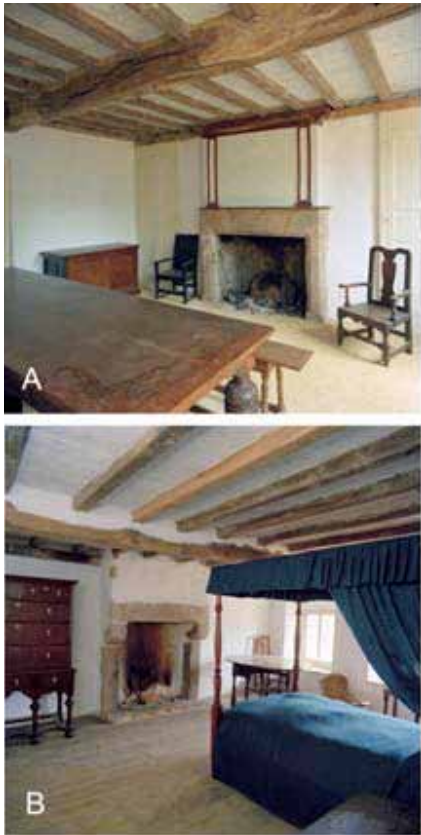


Hamptonne: drawings prepared for the manufacture of new window frames and glazing. East wing chamber. Warwick Rodwell

Hamptonne: east wing, restored 1991. A. Parlour, ground-floor. The fireplace and plaster overmantle were retained as found; view north-east. B. Chamber; view south-east. Société Jersiaise



Hamptonne: new oak window frame for chamber. A. Exterior, with the shutters closed, and showing the rebates to hold leaded glazing. B. Interior, with the shutters open, and showing the scratch-moulded mullions. The slender oak bars are for tying the leaded glazing. Warwick Rodwell



Hamptonne: internal features revealed during archaeological investigation. A. Granite steps of the tourelle, which had been encased in timber. B. Window embrasure, which had been infilled with masonry. C. Doorway between kitchen and scullery, which has been infilled with concrete blockwork. Note the concave cutaway in the left-hand jamb. Warwick Rodwell

The modern blockings were removed from all internal features, such as fireplaces, doorways, window embrasures and keeping-places, and the steps of the tourelle were re-exposed. Apart from repointing and plastering, where necessary, these features were not subjected to invasive restoration.

Vernacular buildings like Hamptonne relied on a constant source of heat from the principal fireplace to

repel dampness and decay, and the principal hearths have been restored to working condition. Since it is not practicable to keep a fire burning continuously in the kitchen, it was necessary to introduce a form of low-level heating that could be maintained all year round. The only inconspicuous way of achieving this was to install underfloor heating. A puddled loess floor was laid at ground level throughout the house, and piping to carry hot water was incorporated in it.



Hamptonne: the restored tourelle with the granite treads exposed. John Lord

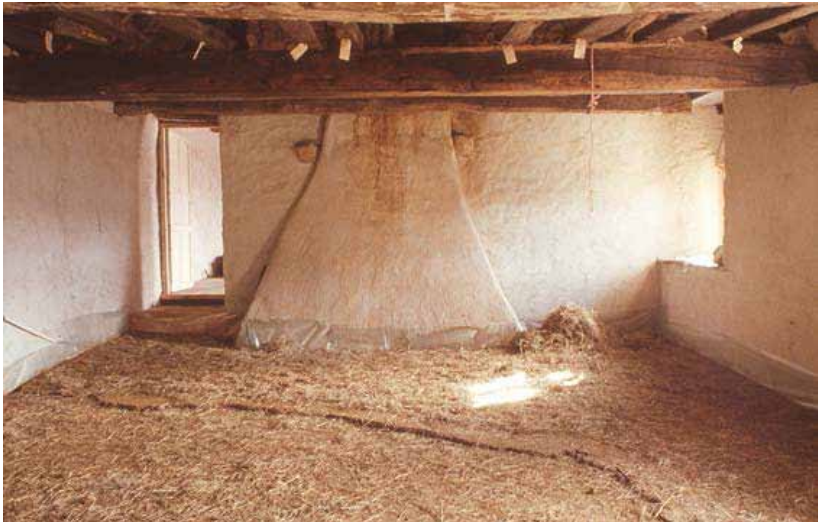


Hamptonne: restored rooms, 1991. A. Kitchen, view south-west. B. Kitchen, view north-west. C. Chamber, view south-west. D. Chamber, view north-west. Warwick Rodwell



Hamptonne, east wing chamber. Slot cut to receive a stainless steel flitch plate in the upper face of the bridging-beam that supports the first floor. Warwick Rodwell
Hamptonne, chamber. Terre battue floor under construction, 1992. View east. Warwick Rodwell

Trials were carried out, to ascertain whether puddled loess on its own would stand up to the level of wear and tear that the floor would experience as a result of being walked upon by thousands of visitors every year. It would obviously erode – and require periodic renewal – particularly in areas subjected to heavy foot-traffic, such as the entrance hall and doorways, but how fast would it wear? Early trials quickly established that the rate of degradation was too rapid to be practicable and, moreover, it generated a film of yellow dust which found its way everywhere and was unsightly. Various additives were experimented with, and it was found that raw linseed oil acted as a satisfactory binding agent. Subsequently, the floor settled down and has required very little attention over the last twenty years.

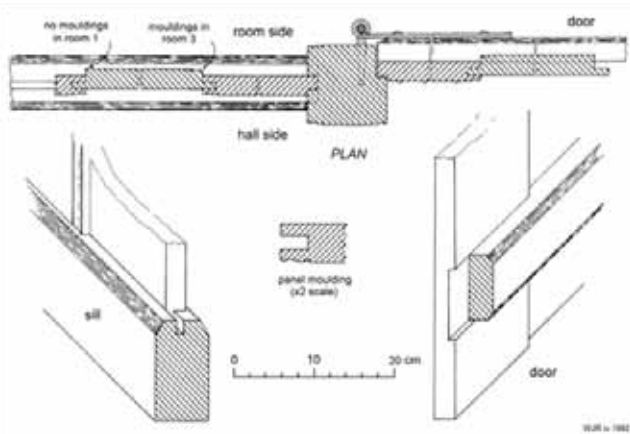


Hamptonne: museum presentation. The principal chamber in c. 1640. View west. Société Jersiaise

The structural timbers of the first floor were inherently too weak to withstand large numbers of visitors congregating in the rooms, and strengthening was called for. The bridging-beams were invisibly reinforced by cutting a continuous, deep slot in the top face of each, inserting a stainless steel flitch plate, and pouring Sika resin into the surrounding void to create a solid and inflexible beam. The flitch plate needed to be straight and the wavy nature of the beams meant that the slot had to be carefully positioned to achieve the required result. The floor joists, which had to be temporarily removed, were reinstated and new oak slats laid upon them to support a floor of terre battue. An oak slatted ceiling was also installed over the principal chamber, but pine boarding was retained in the east wing, since that had been the material used there since the eighteenth century.

The chamber fireplace was restored in 1990, when new granite ends were pinned to the stumps of the shoulder stones, and a lintel and hood reinstated. Internally, all masonry walls were plastered with lime and decorated with limewash. New partitions between the ground-floor rooms were made of in-and-out oak panelling, with doors to match. The door furniture replicates seventeenth-century fittings, and the hanging shelves based on extant examples elsewhere in Jersey.

Upon completion of the restoration, furniture appropriate to the historical periods represented by the building was commissioned. The principal part of the house was presented as it might have appeared in c. 1640, and the east wing in c. 1730.



Hamptonne: drawings prepared for the construction of in-and-out panelling, and associated doors. Warwick Rodwell



Hamptonne: museum presentation. The hall-cum-kitchen in c. 1640. Note the hanging shelf in front of the fireplace lintel. View north-east. Société Jersiaise

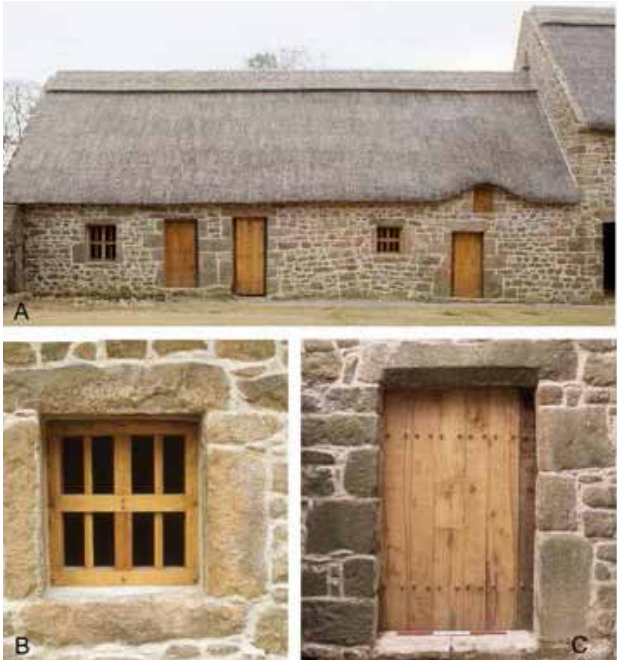


Hamptonne: museum presentation. The small store in c. 1640. View south. Société Jersiaise

LANGLOIS BUILDING AND THE SOUTH RANGE

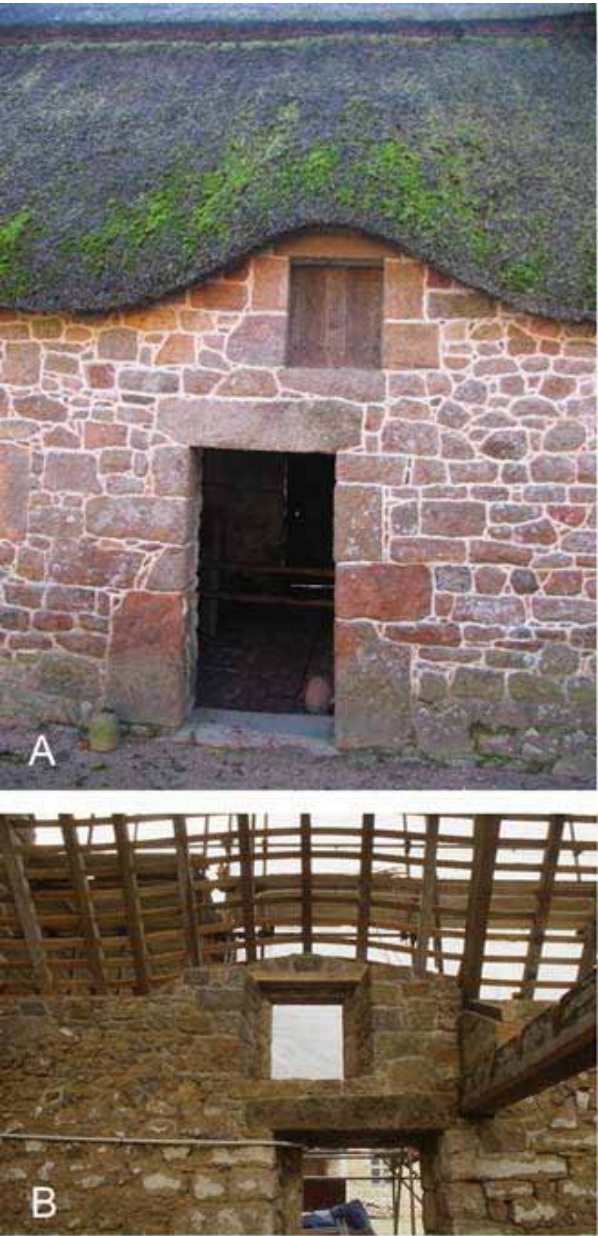


South Range. Construction of the new roof with A-frame trusses in progress, 1994. A. Exterior, looking south-east. B. Interior, looking east. Warwick Rodwell

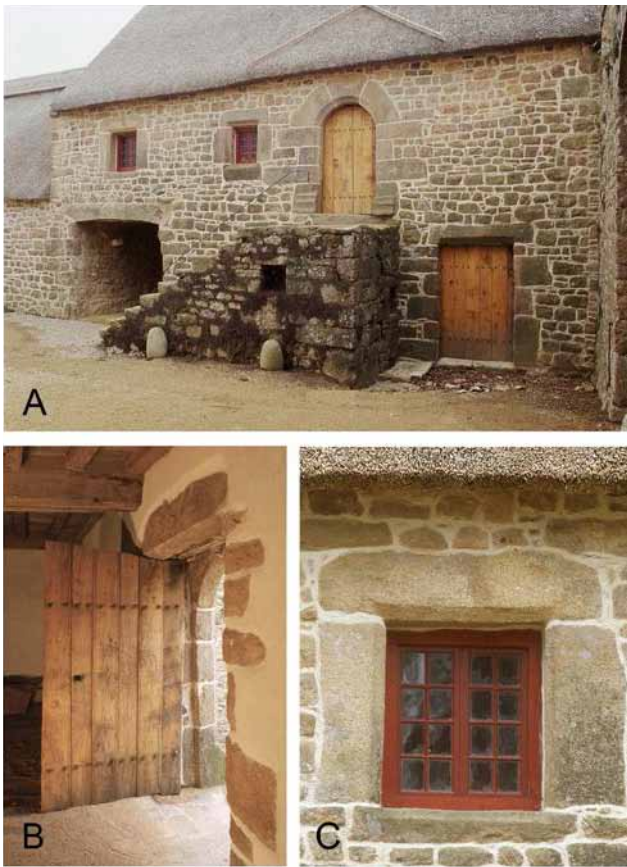


South Range and Langlois after restoration, 1995. A. North elevation. B. Detail of window frame. C. North doorway. Warwick Rodwell

Most of the operations required for the restoration of the Hamptonne house were replicated for Langlois. Nothing remained of the historic roof to the single-storied South Range, and thus a wholly new one was designed, based on typical A-frame trusses of the eighteenth century. The ‘eyebrow’ hatch in the north side was reinstated, along with the thatched roof. The concrete floors were replaced with loess, but the mixed brick and stone paving in the cow stable was retained. Blocked openings were cleared, and simple windows and doors made and fitted throughout, some based on surviving fragments found *in situ*.



South Range: north doorway with ‘eyebrow’ hatch above. A. As reconstructed. B. Internal view of reconstruction in progress. Warwick Rodwell



Langlois, after restoration. A. View from the north-west. B. Harr-hung door to the hall. C. Casement window in the north wall of the chamber. Warwick Rodwell



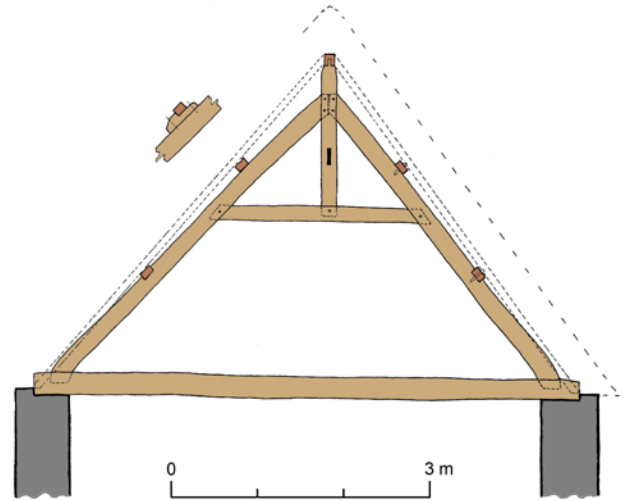
Langlois: entrance to the open-fronted implement shed, after removal of later partial infilling. Warwick Rodwell

Little was done to the lower part of the Langlois house, the two compartments of which were retained as a stable and open-fronted implement shed, respectively. The partial blocking of the wide entrance to the shed was removed, restoring its original proportions. Similarly, the doorway to the stable from the courtyard was reopened, and the cow stalls repaired.

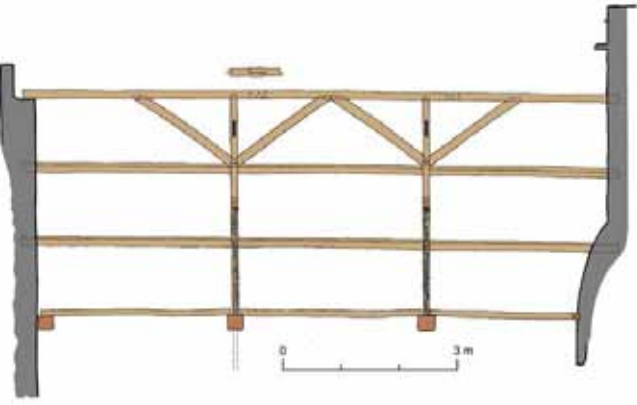


Langlois: stable. Eastern row of repaired cow stalls. View south-east. Warwick Rodwell

Attention was principally directed to the upper floor, and recovering the late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century hall and chamber. Apart from modern partitioning and the insertion of one window on the south side (1961), these had remained virtually untouched since the first half of the eighteenth century and uninhabited for about two hundred years. Unlike Hamptonne, nothing remained of the two roof trusses, apart from the tie-beams. The opportunity therefore presented itself for the full-scale recreation of an upper king-post roof of the kind which was once prevalent in Jersey. No example was publicly accessible, and hence the construction of one here that could be viewed by visitors was regarded as an educational asset. The slatted ceiling was in poor condition but, after recording, was carefully dismantled, repaired and re-erected.



Langlois: reconstruction of the eastern upper king-post roof truss. West face. Warwick Rodwell



Langlois: reconstructed longitudinal section through the upper king-post roof, looking south. Warwick Rodwell

Langlois: restored first-floor hall. View west, 2009. John Lord



Langlois: first-floor rooms after restoration, 1995. A. Hall, looking north-west. B. Chamber, looking south-west. Warwick Rodwell

Nothing historic survived of the timber first floor, apart from one bridging-beam. New beams and joists had therefore to be fitted, and a terre battue floor laid for the rooms above. A new harr-hung door, similar to that on Hamptonne, was made for the arched entrance, and the windows were all repaired or reinstated with small-paned casements, maintaining the arrangement that had been adopted in the eighteenth century.

The original division of the upper floor into two rooms was reinstated by erecting an oak partition of in-and-out panelling, with an en suite door. Pegs have been inserted in the lateral holes in the tie-beams that have interrupted chamfers, and small shelves lodged upon them.



Langlois: first-floor rooms after restoration, 1995. A. Hall, looking north-west. B. Chamber, looking south-west. Warwick Rodwell



Langlois: hall. Note the reconstructed shelf supported by pegs on the side of a tie-beam which has interrupted chamfers. View south-west. Warwick Rodwell

SYVRET BUILDING

This building had suffered the greatest level of intervention in the twentieth century. The exterior was hardly altered, but internally it comprised a deeply unattractive hotchpotch of small rooms and useless spaces. A decision was made to unpick the interior and re-plan the building, a process that proved to be unexpectedly straightforward. Archaeological investigation established that the southern end had been constructed as a residence in 1834, and restoring this to its original form was not difficult. The destroyed entrance hall, staircase and half-landing were reinstated, and a new front door fitted. The twenty-four pane landing window was restored. The kitchen was re-formed, and the fireplace fitted with a new granite lintel. The parlour had survived intact. All the floors are of deal boarding, and only the parlour has a plastered ceiling.

On the upper floor the two bedrooms were restored, but the tiny cabinet was not recreated. These rooms have been decorated and furnished in the nineteenth-century taste. The fireplace surrounds, although made of timber, have been painted as *faux* marble; this was common in Jersey, in houses where the owners could not afford true marble chimneypieces.

The remainder of the Syvret building had originally been a press-house for cider making, with an agricultural store on the first floor, and a gatehouse at the northern end. The logic of reinstating the press-



Courtyard, gateway and Syvret. View from the south-east after restoration. Société Jersiaise



Syvret: restoration of the ground floor rooms. A. Entrance hall and staircase. B. Kitchen the fireplace restored with a granite lintel. Warwick Rodwell



house was overwhelming, and that was duly done: all the modern subdivisions were removed, thereby recovering the original voluminous space. Although the *pressoir* was restored as an exhibit, it is also a working unit where an annual production of Jersey cider takes place. A new twin-screw cider press was constructed in oak and set up on the site where the original had been. A replacement apple crusher in Chausey granite was installed where its predecessor had stood. This ‘new’ crusher, dated 1718, was one which had been salvaged from another farm long ago and was in store in Jersey Museum.



Syvret: restored chambers, prior to final decoration. A. Principal bedroom, east side with sash windows. B. The same, south side and south-west corner with a fireplace flanked by built-in cupboards. C. Second bedroom, north-west corner with a fireplace in the north wall. Warwick Rodwell

The first-floor store, which had been subdivided in the mid-nineteenth century, was ideal for offices and a lecture room, requiring little structural intervention. That was done, but subsequently, for revenue reasons, it was deemed necessary to convert the upper floor into holiday-letting accommodation. The gatehouse was retained virtually as found, and became the visitors' entrance; the lost timber partition which

formed the south flank (separating it from the vehicular entrance) has been reinstated.



Syvret: museum display. Restored chambers, after final decoration and furnishing. A. Principal chamber here presented as a lady's sitting room. View south-east, 2013. B. Second chamber, presented as a single bedroom. View north-east, 2013. Warwick Rodwell



Syvret: chamber fireplaces. A. The timber surround painted to imitate Carrara marble. B. The timber surround painted to imitate veined black marble. Warwick Rodwell



Syvret: press-house restored as a working exhibit with a new twin-screw wooden cider press (1993) and apple crusher of Chausey granite (dated 1718). View south-west. Société Jersiaise

The well under the floor of Syvret, although still fed by natural springs, was not deemed suitable for drinking purposes, and a mains water supply was installed. However, a wall-mounted pump was reinstated



Syvret: east wall, exterior. Restored pump and cistern above the well. Warwick Rodwell

externally. The building was reroofed to reflect the original hierarchical arrangement: Welsh slate over the domestic part, and pantiles on the remainder.

NORTH RANGE

The northern yard and its range of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century structures have been retained with little intervention. The partly open, western section of the range has been re-fronted, glazed and converted into the visitor reception area and shop. The four spaces in the central section retain their individual identities, as a farm labourer's cottage, coach house, bakehouse and wash-house. A traditional bread oven has been reconstructed in the bakehouse on the site where there was previously one; it makes use of materials salvaged from the demolition of an oven at Le Bernage (St H.).

The easternmost section of the range comprises the horse stable with a spacious loft above. The latter, which was used latterly only as a casual store, was converted into holiday-letting accommodation in 2012. The stable and tack room remain unaltered.



North Range. This was probably the foreman’s office, but is now displayed as a labourer’s cottage. View north-west. Société Jersiaise

North Range: the three contiguous structures, after restoration. A. Western section, now the site shop and supervisor’s store. B. Middle section: labourer’s cottage, coach house, bakehouse and wash house. C. Eastern section: horse stable. Warwick Rodwell



North Range. Bakehouse with a reconstructed bread oven in the north-east corner. This is a working oven which is lit periodically to display traditional baking techniques. Warwick Rodwell



North Range: stable. Interior of the restored tack room. Société Jersiaise



North Range. Wash house. A. General view, north-east. B. Fireplace and adjacent ‘copper’ on the west wall. A. Société Jersiaise; B. Warwick Rodwell

DOVECOTE

The colombier has been conservatively repaired and restored to as a dovecote, although it is not currently functioning in that capacity. The inserted modern upper floor and the Crittall windows that had been intruded into its north and south walls have all been removed. The enlarged entrance has been returned to its original dimensions, with the granite lintel and inscribed plaque correctly reinstated.



Dovecote. Viewed from the north-west, 2013. Warwick Rodwell



West side of the newly restored dovecote, 1996. Warwick Rodwell



Dovecote: the new pyramidal roof frame under construction at ground level. Peter Huelin

The flimsy pyramidal roof with pantiles that had been constructed in the nineteenth century was in an advanced state of dilapidation, and was removed. In its place, a pyramidal oak roof incorporating a simple cupola of the type commonly found on unpretentious dovecotes has been built. The framing was constructed in the traditional manner, at ground level, then disassembled and reconstructed on the walls. The roof has been covered with reclaimed French slates, and is crowned by a wrought iron vane. No attempt was made to reconstruct an internal scaffold or walkways to access the nesting-holes.



Dovecote: construction details of the roof and cupola. A. South side of roof. B. South-east corner of the cupola. Warwick Rodwell



Dovecote: the skeleton of the new oak roof in situ on the dovecote, viewed from below. The structure is dominated by the two tie-beams which intersect at right-angles. Warwick Rodwell

COURTYARDS AND MINOR STRUCTURES

The twin-arched entrance to the south courtyard needed no restoration, but the gates were decayed beyond repair. A new set of gates was made for the arches in 1993, replicating the previous ones. The level of the courtyard wall on the east had twice been reduced, diminishing the sense of enclosure. Consequently, the wall was built up again to its former height.

The open-fronted, lean-to shed in the northern yard, opposite the stables, was demolished and replaced by a new structure which combines an open shed where farm machinery is displayed, and a café for visitors. The high wall between the yard and the garden, against which the shed was built, largely collapsed in 1991 as a result of frost damage. The wall was taken down and rebuilt, and a new opening created in it, close to the corner of Hamptonne, providing a discrete connection between the garden and the northern yard.

The small rectangular structure – believed to be a dipping-well – abutting the east gable wall of Hamptonne, and discovered through excavation, was reconstructed on the old foundations. It has been roofed with French slate. The garden itself has been

laid out as a series of square beds. Some are sown with grass and others – those against the north wall – have been hedged with box and stocked with traditional plants by the Garden History Section of the Société Jersiaise. The Victorian brick-built privy in the south-west corner of the garden has been retained as found. Public lavatories have been constructed to the east of the stables.



Twin-arched entrance to the courtyard, with new gates made by the National Trust for Jersey. A. View from the lane. B. Internal view from the courtyard, 1996. A. Société Jersiaise B. Warwick Rodwell



Northern yard. Rebuilt open-fronted implement shed and site café (glimpsed far left). Société Jersiaise



East Range: reconstructed dipping-well. View from the south-east. The high garden wall on the right forms the back of the open-fronted implement shed in the northern yard. Warwick Rodwell

