

HERITAGE COUNTS 2017



La Mèrquéthie d'l'Hethitage

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INTRODUCTION

CARING FOR OUR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Heritage Counts is an annual audit of the state of Jersey's historic environment. It is produced by Jersey Heritage on behalf of the forum of Jersey's heritage organisations, including the States of Jersey, Société Jersiaise, National Trust Jersey and Channel Islands Occupation Society. Each year *Heritage Counts* sets out the social and economic role of the historic environment and provides an overview of key developments.

The theme of *Heritage Counts 2017* is caring for our historic environment. Guardians of our common cultural heritage come in many different guises, from formal administrators to teachers and craftspeople maintaining traditional skills. Historic buildings are primarily people's homes and workplaces, and much of the care begins at home.

As in previous years, this report provides a summary of measurable indicators, which illustrate how Jersey's heritage and historic environment have a positive impact on the wellbeing of the Island and its community, and help us to better understand the challenges the Island faces.



CULTURAL IMPACT

Jersey's historic environment makes a positive contribution to the Island community, enriching our quality of life and enhancing community pride. Participating in our shared heritage also contributes to personal development.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The historic environment is a tangible part of Jersey's distinctive and special identity, underpinning local character and generating a sense of place. People care about it, valuing its familiarity and memories. Preserving historic places also maximises the use of existing materials and infrastructure, and reduces waste.

SOCIAL IMPACT

The historic environment is valued for its contribution to our knowledge, as a unique source of information about our past and a rich educational resource for lifelong learning.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Historic places make areas attractive to those looking to work, study or undertake business. As such, they are assets for revitalisation and economic development. Heritage is also a major driver of overseas tourism - Jersey's historic places and landscapes are one of the main reasons for holidays and visits.



THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IN 2017

SAFEGUARDING THE BUILT HERITAGE

A significant attainment in 2017 was the fulfilment of the 'resurvey' of Jersey's many historic buildings and places, and their safeguarding through Listing. Listing is a way of understanding, identifying and celebrating our shared built history and archaeology, and although inevitably bureaucratic in some ways, it isn't intended to prevent change or freeze a building or place in time, but to ensure the heritage value is acknowledged so that well-informed decisions can be taken about its future.

The protection of historic buildings is nothing new. Early interest came with the foundation of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings 1877 and the first formal Lists were made in the 1940s as a way of determining which buildings should be repaired if they were damaged by bombing during the war. Jersey began to protect its historic buildings back in the 1970s, with a much more comprehensive approach developed by the States of Jersey in the 1990s - the majority of today's Listed buildings were previously protected under these earlier policies.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Jersey is also part of the world community and is a member of various international Conventions, such as the *Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe* (Granada 1985) and the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta 1992). These Conventions recognise our historic buildings and archaeological sites represent both a finite resource and an irreplaceable asset, and that we all have a responsibility to safeguard this shared cultural heritage and collective memory by identifying places of interest and taking statutory measures to protect them.

Listing isn't intended to prevent change or freeze a building or place in time, but to ensure the heritage value is acknowledged so that well-informed decisions can be taken about its future.

A new listing system for Jersey was introduced by the Planning and Environment Minister in 2010. Jersey Heritage was tasked with carrying out an assessment of the historical and architectural value of the Island's many historic buildings and sites, in order to advise and inform the States of Jersey Historic Environment Team who lead the Listing process. In order to deal with the scale of this resurvey, Jersey Heritage brought together the knowledge of other local organisations, such as the Société Jersiaise, National Trust for Jersey, Association of Jersey Architects and Channel Islands Occupation Society, and expertise from a group of historic building specialists.

The resulting Listings - just over four thousand in total - are all-encompassing of Jersey's varied historic landscape from the far history of the Ice Age and Neolithic monuments, to the military sites of the Napoleonic and Occupation periods, churches and chapels, public monuments and memorials, roadside features and maritime structures, as well as historic houses and farmsteads (although Listing applies to less than 10% of private dwellings in the Island).



'First and foremost these were people's homes, natural and largely unselfconscious expressions of an island identity, of its culture, its history and its aspirations' John McCormack, Channel Island Houses

UNDERSTANDING HERITAGE VALUE

A number of matters were considered when looking at each historic building in order to establish its story and reach an understanding of its heritage value. An appreciation of the historical interest was central, beginning with age and rarity - the older buildings having fewer examples surviving. The value of Jersey's oldest granite buildings is undeniable and greatly cherished, as they are rooted in the character of the Island and a fundamental part of its unique vernacular architecture. Georgian architecture arrived into Jersey in the 18th century, and there are many fine historic town residences and farmhouses influenced by that new English style - although still often with a local twist. Many of these properties are now Listed. The resurvey applied a greater selectivity to buildings from the Victorian era and to more 'recent' houses from the 20th century.

Historical interest is also found in how buildings are illustrative of past cultural influences and aspirations, the functional requirements of trades and occupations, the craftsmanship and artistic expression of past Islanders, and the military necessities of more turbulent and unsettled days. On occasion, a building also had a famous past resident which enhances the interest of the property - such as Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, the man who delivered the famous Rosetta Stone

from Egypt to the British Museum, who lived at Gouray Lodge in Gorey, and the socialite Lillie Langtry, who was born at St. Saviour's Rectory.

The resurvey also considered the intrinsic architectural interest of each building - how it is designed, the quality of decoration and craft on display, the use of materials and details, and the way in which the building may contribute to the character of an area or to the weft and weave of the historic streets. It became evident that many historic buildings are not just of interest for their streetscape aesthetics, but also for how they demonstrate the skill and thriving craft traditions of past generations of Islanders with displays of fine stonemasonry, locally-made brickwork from now redundant brickfields, decorative ironwork from Island foundries, decorative plasterwork, and often with quality joinery fittings.

Listing plays its part in ensuring we protect what is of value in our built historic landscape. The resurvey was achieved in large part with the cooperation of, and contribution by, many hundreds of homeowners and the Island community, and Jersey is now in a stronger position to safeguard this aspect of our cultural heritage.

For information on Listed buildings, see www.gov.je/citizen/Planning/Pages/HistoricEnvironments.aspx

CASE STUDY - ANNETTE LOWE
Homeowner - Orissa, Old St John's Road

OWNING AN UNUSUAL COTTAGE WITH A MYSTERIOUS PAST

An elderly woman who Annette Lowe takes shopping each week says she remembers Annette's cottage in Old St John's Road from her childhood - she had thought it was made of gingerbread and would scurry past, thinking a witch lived inside.

It's not made of gingerbread (and there isn't a witch in sight), but Orissa is certainly an unusual property. The front is seemingly half-tucked under the steep road it sits on and the back was originally designed to have a set of three individual patio doors, two of which are still in use. The arched tops of all three doors act as oddly-placed windows at floor-level in the bedrooms upstairs.

'It's such a strange building from the outside,' said Annette, who has lived there for 30 years. 'Why would you build three separate patio doors? So that it looked pretty from the outside? Perhaps it was someone's folly? I've been trying to find out why it was built ever since I bought it. It is still a bit of a mystery.'

Orissa was originally part of the Le Gros estate, a seafaring family who named each of their estate buildings after a place; Orissa is a province of India. Thought to have been built in the 1820s, the house would have had sweeping views down over St Helier. 'We can only assume it was a guest house of some kind, perhaps a summerhouse to come and look at the views. But then why have an upstairs with bedrooms and fireplaces? The original building wouldn't have been big enough to really live in,' said Annette.

Despite the mystery surrounding the original purpose of the house, it is actually its interior that makes it so special, and which Annette loves so much. It is filled with interesting nooks and crannies, including the alcoves in the lounge, the original staircase, and the original front door, now superseded by a door in an extension on the front of the house.

In keeping with the house itself, even the way it became Listed is unusual - Annette had carried out a great deal of research about the house and approached the Planning Department herself, requesting that her home receive protection. She said: 'The officers were staggered! Most people want their houses un-Listed. But I just want to make sure that one day it goes to someone who cares, and will love all the history as much as I do.'

'Perhaps it was someone's folly? I've been trying to find out why it was built ever since I bought it. It is still a bit of a mystery.'

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INDICATORS SECTION

The indicators provide an insight into the state of the historic environment. They are reported under three sections:

UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

the extent of Jersey's historic environment assets;

CARING AND SHARING

the condition of historic environment assets and resources, including funding available to manage them;

USING AND BENEFITING

the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from active use of the historic environment.



1. UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

1.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Listing identifies buildings and places of special interest and provides care and protection to enable them to be enjoyed by present and future generations. In 2017, we saw the final phase of the formal Listing of properties resulting from an Island-wide resurvey of heritage sites, with only 349 remaining as potential Listed buildings and places.

PROTECTED HISTORIC WRECK SITES

The Island's story is inextricably linked with the sea and there are many wrecks within its territorial waters, related to Jersey's commercial and military history. Although none are protected wreck sites at the moment, the Receiver of Wreck may take advice to identify whether a wreck is of historical or archaeological interest. Establishing formal designation would ensure that this aspect of Jersey's archaeological resource is properly protected for the first time.

SITES DESIGNATED OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

In addition to 'nationally' protected buildings and sites in Jersey, the Island has four Ramsar sites – designated wetlands of international importance. These include the south-east coast of Jersey, the Minquiers, the Écrehous & Dirouilles, and the Paternosters.

In 2017, Jersey Heritage headed efforts to achieve designation of parts of the Island as a UNESCO Global Geopark, with a focus on Jersey's exceptional geological record for the Ice Age and the traces of ancient human occupation. Geoparks link natural and cultural heritage to enhance awareness and understanding of key issues facing society, such as using resources sustainably and mitigating the effects of climate change.

1.2 HERITAGE AREAS & OPEN SPACES

CONSERVATION AREAS

There are currently no Conservation Areas in Jersey, although the Minister for the Environment is seeking to establish a legislative framework to enable them to be identified and designated in the near future. These are areas identified as being of special architectural or historic interest that deserve careful management and resources to protect their character.

NATIONAL PARK

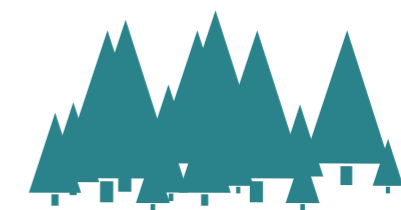
1,925 hectares (2,093 vergées) of land were within Jersey's Coastal National Park in 2017 - the same extent since it was designated in 2011. The park encompasses the southwest headlands, St Ouen's Bay, large parts of the north coast, St Catherine's Bay, parts of Grouville Bay, the offshore reefs and islets of the Écrehous and Minquiers.

PROTECTED TREES AND WOODLAND

In 2017, there were 64 protected tree designations which serve to protect individual specimens and groups of trees - an increase of six designations since 2014.



1,925 hectares of land within Jersey's Coastal National Park



64 protected tree designations

CASE STUDY - NEIL HARVEY

Senior countryside ranger - National Trust Jersey

PROTECTING JERSEY'S NATURAL HERITAGE

Ask most people why they love Jersey and its natural beauty will be at the top of their list. If future generations are to feel the same way, that beauty needs care and attention, which is why the National Trust Jersey has pledged to protect the Island's environment and wildlife.

The trust has a team of people who are literally out in the field, making the pledge a reality. Among them is senior countryside ranger Neil Harvey, who said he couldn't imagine doing anything else.

'The trust's work is vital,' he said. 'There are not many organisations out there trying to conserve and enhance our environment. It is under huge pressure - the population is growing, as is the need for housing, and farming practices are changing. We are trying to leave a legacy for Jersey. I've got a young daughter and would like to think there will be something left for her to enjoy; that she'll be able to listen to birdsong and see wildlife.'

Neil is part of the lands team, which is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of public access to the trust's lands and sites. This involves plenty of hands-on conservation work, including managing wildlife in some of the more sensitive sites, such as St Ouen's Pond.

And there is no such thing as a typical day - one day, he could be leading a guided walk, the next, driving a tractor around a field. In the summer months, he can be found strimming and cutting back footpaths. In the winter, there is a lot of tree work, education and working with volunteers.

Neil does occasionally call into the office at The Elms in St Mary, but he prefers to be out and about.

'Put me outside any day,' he said. 'It's difficult for me to imagine doing anything else. Whatever I did would have to have been outside, although it's not all rosy; sometimes it does rain!'

He's been with the National Trust for 14 years and counts himself as one of the lucky ones. 'People getting into conservation work today tend to have a degree and have to carry out a lot of volunteer work before they get a job,' he said. 'There is a lot of competition.'

Neil said he always had an interest in wildlife and the environment, but studied fine art sculpture, before spending a few years travelling the world. On his return to Jersey, he found a job with naturalist Alcindo Pinto, whose work encompasses gardening, wildlife and conservation. Neil quickly realised he loved environmental work and his next step was to join the National Trust, where he has been ever since.

In fact, he's been with the trust long enough to see woodlands that he planted over a decade ago coming into their own. 'It takes time to start seeing the results,' he said. 'Plémont is an example of that. It's a great project and one I'm proud to be involved in. Going up there now you can really see the site establishing itself; the birds, lizards and pond life are all coming back.'

A key part of their success is getting people on board with what they are trying to achieve. He said: 'Education is a big part of the job and we ask people to look at the bigger picture. There can be a disconnect between people and the environment. It's not top of the agenda. But without the environment, what is Jersey?'

'I've got a young daughter and would like to think there will be something left for her to enjoy; that she'll be able to listen to birdsong and see wildlife.'



NATURAL SITES OF SPECIAL INTEREST (SSIs)

There is a fundamental inter-relationship between the cultural and natural heritage with much of Jersey's landscape the result of centuries of human intervention, and many of the geological and ecological SSIs containing sites and structures of archaeological and historic interest. To date, 25 ecological sites and 22 geological sites have been added to the list of SSIs. The Department of the Environment publishes a separate report on the state of Jersey's natural heritage. The most recent report, for the period 2011 to 2015, can be found at www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?ReportID=2312

1.3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

The States of Jersey provides designation information for all listed buildings and places via www.gov.je/citizen/Planning/Pages/HistoricEnvironments.aspx

In 2017, there were great advances in developing a more sophisticated and interactive Historic Environment Record (Èrgîstre dé l'envithonnement historique) for the Island. Led by Jersey Heritage, the HER project is linking up with 'Arches' - a web-based platform developed

jointly by the Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund - to provide public access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment of Jersey. The Island's heritage information will be migrated onto Arches for an online launch in 2020.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

HLC is a way of understanding the historical character of the wider landscape, such as ancient field systems and the network of roadside walls and banques, how past changes have shaped present-day appearance, and how to manage change in the historic landscape. There has been no historic landscape characterisation undertaken in Jersey although work to objectively characterise the Island's countryside and town can be found in the Countryside Character Appraisal (1999).

www.gov.je/planningbuilding/lawsregs/islandplan/background/pages/

countrysidecharacterappraisal.aspx and St. Helier Urban Character Appraisal (2005)

www.gov.je/planningbuilding/lawsregs/islandplan/background/pages/urbancharacterappraisal.aspx



CASE STUDY - VAL NELSON

Senior registrar - Jersey Heritage

TELLING THE STORIES BEHIND THE OBJECTS

Entering the Jersey Heritage store in Trinity is like entering Aladdin's Cave. There are all sorts of things inside, from an Occupation searchlight taken from Elizabeth Castle, to a 17th century storage trunk, the doors from the old Bailiff's Chambers, and a plush green velvet dentist's chair from the Edwardian period.

Mistress of all you can survey is Val Nelson, Jersey Heritage's senior registrar, who, after 31 years of service, is almost the longest-serving member of staff (beaten to the title by conservator Neil Mahrer, who has an extra year under his belt).

There are over 27,000 items in the Trinity store alone and Val's knowledge of them spans across the whole of the social history collections, from agricultural equipment, to street furniture, and domestic appliances to none other than bottles - the first big collection she documented when she started work for Jersey Heritage back in 1987. 'I found out an awful lot about bottles!' she said. 'It was in the days before Google so it was all done with books and libraries. Now, it seems crazy that it was ever done without the internet.'

Val had begun her career surrounded by books, working in libraries in the UK and then in Jersey. Later, when she was looking for a part-time job because her daughter was starting school, Jersey Heritage - then the Jersey Museum Service - was looking for someone to document its collections and put them on a database.

'There was a need for someone to pull everything together and find out provenances; where things had come from, and what we actually had in the collections. In many ways, we are still doing it. There is so much of it,' she said. 'I have always loved to learn

and to solve problems, and that was a big part of it; to dig down and find out where things had come from.'

Most of Val's work was done on paper in those days, although there was one computer that she shared with the Museum Service's secretary. She said: 'I got it in the mornings and she had it in the afternoon. That computer is now in the museum collections.'

Val's favourite part of all the collections is textiles. When she was very young, her granny taught her how to sew and since then she has always loved fabric. 'We have amazing collections but that's the area that really caught my attention,' she said. 'One of the earliest pieces we have is a sampler (example of stitches) from 1736, made by a child. It is beautiful, absolutely gorgeous,' she said.

The way the collections are looked after today is more sophisticated than it used to be and the stories behind the collections have become more important. 'In the past, it was about collecting the objects. It was about just having them,' said Val. 'Now, it's the stories behind them. The link to the people who built them, used them, or made them. These are the important things.'

'A petticoat is a lovely thing, but if you know it was worn by someone like Lillie Langtry, it becomes a whole different kind of object. It takes on the persona of the person who wore it and it is easier to relate to.'

Although Val's job has changed considerably since those early days, the one thing that hasn't changed is the need to look after objects from days gone past. She said: 'All these things make up the fabric of the Island's history - the collections are incredibly important.'

'All these things make up the fabric of the Island's history - the collections are incredibly important.'



CASE STUDY - MICK ATTREE

Carpenter, M & L Attree Carpenters and Joiners

NOT YOUR AVERAGE CARPENTER

There can't be many carpenters who can say that their next job involves repairing three cannons at a castle, but Mick Attree is one of them. Having worked on a host of heritage projects over the past 20 years, he has acquired a wealth of specialised experience and repairing cannons, or a portcullis for that matter, is all in a typical day for him.

Most of the time, Mick can be found working at a Jersey Heritage site, and even his private jobs often involve a Listed building. 'A lot of what I make is made traditionally,' he said. 'Over the years, you get to know what is allowed and what is not. You've got to expect restrictions with older buildings, but there is such a variety of work involved and some lovely sites to work in.'

Mick (64), works with his son, Lee, and together they make up M & L Attree Carpenters and Joiners. He always wanted to be a carpenter, inspired by his own father, who was a bricklayer by trade but always in his garage making things out of wood.

At the age of 15, Mick became an apprentice at a joiners' shop in his native Southampton. Five years later, he and a friend decided to move to Germany, where the construction industry was booming. The decision to drive there changed the course of his life, when en route they took the ferry to Jersey for a holiday, and never left. Six months later, he had met his future wife, Linda.

In his search for work in Jersey, Mick lasted a morning as a hotel kitchen porter, before finding a job with a local carpentry business. Over the next few years, he worked for several businesses, using his carpentry skills on a variety of jobs. These included a lot of older properties, giving him his first taste of heritage projects.

Eventually, Mick became self-employed and initially

spent his time working in the UK with his brother, Richard, on jobs ranging from offices in Manchester, to a bar in the Savoy Hotel in London, and an ice cream parlour at Whipsnade Zoo. It was when his work became Jersey-based again that his long-standing connection with Jersey Heritage began.

Mick was asked to carry out some carpentry work at what was to become Hamptonne Country Life Museum. The property was undergoing a big refurbishment at the time and he helped to create new windows and doors, replace parts of the roof, make oak panelling, and carefully cut through original wooden beams to strengthen them with steel inserts.

'A lot of work was done by hand and using traditional methods. With the oak doors, there were no screws or nails involved. It was all done using wooden pegs – very time-consuming. We made our own beams, and it was the first time I'd ever made a wooden gutter!' he recalled.

'Everything had to be done incredibly carefully so that wood could be replaced, fixed or used elsewhere. We would often find the names of the original carpenters and builders carved into the wood, which was fascinating.'

What began as four weeks of work has lasted for nearly 18 years, and he's used his skills at many heritage sites, including Elizabeth Castle, La Rocco Tower, Barge Aground and Seymour Tower. A highlight was the refurbishment of Mont Orgueil a few years ago. 'New beams, doors, windows, oak flooring – we were there for about seven years,' he said.

There can't be many carpenters who can claim that the six-metre-long beams they cut and moulded for an ancient castle were lifted into place by helicopter, can there?



'We would often find the names of the original carpenters and builders carved into the wood, which was fascinating.'



2. CARING & SHARING

2.1 HERITAGE AT RISK REGISTER

BUILDINGS AT RISK

Buildings 'at risk' are important historic properties in peril of being lost due to a lack of proper maintenance and repair, or from pressures for commercial re-development. The national register of buildings at risk in England helps to focus practical advice, guidance and resources to owners, local authorities and developers to secure the future of endangered Listed buildings. There isn't an equivalent at risk register for Jersey, although the resurvey of heritage assets undertaken from 2010 did identify 108 historic buildings and places considered at that time to be at either medium or high risk.

LOST HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SITES

In 2017, one Listed building was partially lost:

- 1 was partially lost through demolition;
- 0 were lost through unpermitted development;
- 0 were lost as the result of fire.

La Collette Flats are the best example of 1960s high-rise development in Jersey. The development, which includes the first tower block built in the Island, is an outstanding example of the 1960s style of architecture using reinforced concrete on a scale not previously attempted. The demolition of some of the low rise elements and alteration of the landscaping have impacted on the imaginative site layout and bold sculptural treatment of the blocks which all contributed to the success of the original scheme.

2.2 MANAGING POSITIVELY

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

In 2017, the States of Jersey was a member of five Conventions which provide the accepted international best practice, principles and procedures for caring for cultural heritage. These

Conventions, which apply to Jersey by virtue of the extension of the UK ratification to the Bailiwick, are:

European Cultural Convention (The Paris Convention) 1954

www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/018

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage 1969

www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/066

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (The World Heritage Convention) 1972

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.phpURL_ID=13055&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention) 1985

www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/121

Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (The Valletta Convention) 1992

www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/143

PLANNING APPLICATIONS

In 2017, there were 1,442 planning application decisions made in Jersey.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM ADVICE

In 2017, the States of Jersey Historic Environment Team provided heritage guidance on 612 applications - contributing to 42% of all planning applications. This is a considerable input of heritage expertise and an increase of 12% on 2014 with the same available resources.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

In 2017, 19 planning permissions included a requirement for archaeological monitoring and/

or works - a total of 104 such studies since 2014, which have added greatly to the local archaeological knowledge base.

NUMBER OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS / SITES UNDER CARE OF LOCAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS

The number of heritage buildings / sites under the care of heritage organisations has slightly increased since 2014:

- 170 sites owned by the National Trust Jersey, including 30 historic buildings; www.nationaltrust.je
- 17 buildings / sites owned by the Société Jersiaise; www.societe-jersiaise.org
- 32 buildings / sites under the management of Jersey Heritage; www.jerseyheritage.org
- 21 buildings / sites under the management of Channel Islands Occupation Society; www.ciosjersey.org.uk
- There are other archaeological sites and historic buildings directly under the care and ownership of the States of Jersey. These would equally benefit from an approach to their future stewardship which is in line with best practice in heritage and conservation.

CONSERVATION PLANS / STATEMENTS

In 2016, there were 20 Conservation Plans or Statements in place for important heritage sites in Jersey.

By 2017, there were 21 Conservation Plans or Statements in place for important heritage sites in Jersey:

- Jersey Heritage has prepared and adopted 19 Conservation Plans / Statements for sites under its management care - including Mont Orgueil Castle, Elizabeth Castle, Fort Leicester, La Crête Fort, L'Etacquerel Fort, La Tour Cârrée, Kempt Tower, La Rocco Tower, Archirondel Tower, Le Hocq Tower, Lewis Tower, Seymour Tower, Radio Tower (MP2), La Hougue Bie, No.9 Pier Road, Barge Aground, Jersey Cold War Bunker, Hamptonne, La Cotte de St Brelade; and guidance on the Conservation of Masonry

Ruins in Jersey;

- Jersey Heritage prepared a Conservation Statement for Le Col de la Rocque on behalf of National Trust Jersey;
- The States of Jersey commissioned and adopted a Conservation Plan for Fort Regent.

2.3 CAPACITY & RESOURCES

EMPLOYMENT IN THE STEWARDSHIP OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

In 2017, there were 81 individuals employed in the stewardship of historic sites and buildings in Jersey:

- 57 by Jersey Heritage (+ further 14 Archive staff);
- 17 by National Trust Jersey;
- 7 by the Société Jersiaise (otherwise voluntary assistance by members).

PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDING FOR PRIVATE OWNERS

There has been no grant assistance to support the maintenance and repair of historic buildings since 2011. It is recognised that the reintroduction of a scheme to support this work is desirable and is being kept under review, subject to the availability of funding.

DEVELOPING TRAINING AND SKILLS

There were no recorded numbers for Jersey apprenticeships / trainees in heritage-related craft skills in 2017, and consideration should be given to future assessment of this issue. Training in traditional building skills, such as stonemasonry and carpentry, ensures there are locally-based craftspeople who are able to work on historic buildings.



81 individuals employed in the stewardship of historic sites and buildings

CASE STUDY- TRACEY INGLE

Principal planner historic environment

BUILDING TODAY BY PRESERVING THE PAST

Tracey Ingle's job is a balancing act. As Jersey's principal planner for the historic environment, she works closely with architects, development control officers, building bye-law officers, the construction industry, and landowners, whether that's homeowners or developers. She has to consider all of their input and needs, while also acting as the voice for the heritage building or site that could be changed.

'A big part of my job is negotiating, particularly with developers. The most challenging thing is balancing use and profitability; keeping the character of a building while allowing a viable scheme,' she said.

'The philosophy I use is to try and understand the building, and what the proposed changes are. If we work together, we can usually come up with a mutually agreeable way of doing things. With most people, if you can explain why the building or site is important to our heritage, they are more amenable to protecting and caring for it. You've just got to be able to justify what you're saying.'

Tracey is perfectly positioned to advocate on behalf of Jersey's historic buildings, given her years of experience as a chartered planner, an urban designer and a heritage specialist. This includes her work in Durham, one of England's most historic cities, where she was head of cultural services for the City Council. 'In Durham, landowners always started with: we know that heritage is really important and we need to get it right. When I arrived in Jersey ten years ago, it was: how much of this building can we lose?' she recalled.

'Today, there is a better acceptance that heritage is more of an opportunity, in most circumstances. But it takes some successful heritage schemes to

see that. A big one was Liberty Wharf - the simplest thing might have been to knock it down. But as a sympathetic conversion of an important historic building, combined with elements of new build, it has created a unique and vibrant part of town,' she said.

A lot of Tracey's work is done quietly in the background though. As well as developing policy, she passes comment on about a third of all planning applications, although a lot of her work doesn't end up on the public's radar.

The property at 35, King Street is one such example. Now home to a Jack Wills shop, it had been a jewellery shop operated by the Maine family for over 100 years. When it was sold, she worked with the new owners to ensure the Grade 2 Listed building was protected and some of the old shop elements were kept. She said: 'It is a charming space to wander through. They did some work on the roof and the elevations as well. No-one notices because they don't look up, but the building is in better shape. It is a fine example of a historic shop front - a rare thing, sadly, and definitely worth preserving.'

Encouraging homeowners to achieve what they want with their homes, while thinking about the significance of their building, is one of the parts of her job that she enjoys the most. 'We can preserve buildings, but we have to allow them to adapt,' she said. 'Unless a building is in the use it was built for, then change is inevitable, and even then it changes. Take churches, for example. No church is the same as when it was built in the 12th century. Things have to respond to their cultural time. It is all about finding a balance.'

'We know that heritage is really important and we need to get it right.'



CASE STUDY - NICHOLAS AND IZABELA CROCKER

Homeowners - La Falaise House, St Mary

PROTECTING THE HEART AND SOUL OF A PROPERTY

Nicholas and Izabela Crocker didn't set out to renovate an old Jersey farmhouse; they would have been just as happy with a more modern house that needed to be pulled down and replaced. But soon after they had walked into La Falaise House in St Mary, they knew it was the one.

They had been looking for the right property to buy for a number of years, and managed to see past rotten floorboards and window frames that needed to be replaced, and partition walls that needed to be pulled down, to imagine a beautiful home steeped in history.

Having chosen to renovate a building that was subsequently Grade 3 Listed, the couple embraced its past and wanted to understand how the property was constructed and extended over the years as the farm developed. Nicholas said: 'The original farm was optimally placed - south-west facing, sheltered, and with a yard and outbuildings. It benefited from centuries of experience and tradition of putting together a farmstead.'

When they bought it, the property, dating mostly to the 19th century, included the house itself, a well-built main barn with a ruined secondary barn building attached, an 'engine room' for farm equipment, three pigsties and 20 verges of land, mostly potato fields. They worked closely with the Planning Department to ensure that any renovations were in keeping with the property's history, and were determined to keep it together as an ensemble. 'It would never have occurred to us to sell bits off; we never wanted to split it up. It would have lost its soul,' said Nicholas.

Their love for the property and its history means they have ended up with a home that brings together the past and the present beautifully; converting the main barn into a library, extra living space and concert venue, the ruined barn into self-catering units, and creating a garden and orchard out of the smallest field.

Walking around their property, they can talk about the history behind it, from the 1822 marriage stone on the front of the house, which hides the fact that parts of the original house are older, to a line in the granite stop near the top of the house that tells of when it was added on to, most likely at a time of prosperity for the farm.

Even the fig tree in the courtyard has a charming history attached. Classically, these trees were planted next to pigsties so they could live in harmony with their neighbours. 'The pigs had a symbiotic relationship with the fig tree,' said Izabela. 'They benefited from its shade and, in return the pigs gave manure for the plant.'

These days, the set of sties are home to old bricks, carefully saved for re-use, and firewood, but they would have been an integral part of the original farm, and their granite work shows how important they were to the farmer. 'The sties are better built than parts of the back of the farmhouse!' said Izabela.

'They are a central part of a harmonious whole, fitted to the landscape, and put together over the generations.'

'The original farm... benefited from centuries of experience and tradition of putting together a farmstead.'



'It would never have occurred to us to sell bits off; we never wanted to split it up. It would have lost its soul.'

3. USING & BENEFITING

3.1 PARTICIPATION IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

MEMBERSHIP OF HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS

In 2017, there was a slight increase in membership of heritage organisations in Jersey from the previous year.

Membership of heritage organisations in Jersey has shown a steady increase since 2014:

- 12,796 Jersey Heritage members;
- 3,000 National Trust Jersey members (+35 corporate members);
- 2,500 Société Jersiaise members;
- 420 Channel Islands Occupation Society members;
- 478 Channel Islands Family History Society members.

VOLUNTEERING IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Jersey's heritage organisations each benefit from the generous and enthusiastic contribution of volunteers and this remained strong in 2017. The Jersey Heritage Annual Review for 2017 shows volunteers contributed over 18,386 hours of their

time. National Trust Jersey's Annual Report 2017 highlights 149 Islanders who made an invaluable contribution in a variety of roles protecting and promoting the Island's natural and built heritage. The Société Jersiaise 'Sections' continued their academic studies of different aspects of the Island. The Channel Islands Occupation Society, an entirely voluntary organisation, continued to help preserve and record all aspects of the German Occupation of Jersey, including restoring and opening sites to the public. The Channel Islands Family History Society, also on an entirely voluntary basis, researched the genealogies and histories of local families, collated genealogical records and assisted with research.

The number of members of heritage organisations



3.2 ECONOMIC BENEFITS

NUMBER OF VISITS TO HERITAGE ATTRACTIONS

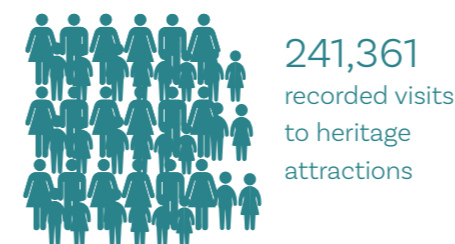
In 2017, there were 241,361 recorded visits to heritage attractions in Jersey:

- 207,133 to Jersey Heritage sites/events;
- 29,028 to National Trust Jersey sites/events;
- 5,200 to Channel Islands Occupation Society sites/events.

Jersey Heritage's 'Heritage Lets' continues to be very popular with tourists and residents alike. The scheme has restored and converted a number of publicly-owned coastal fortifications of the period 1770-1830, a Second World War naval range-finding tower, and a 1930s beach house for use as holiday rental accommodation. This has secured the future of these important historic buildings and generates significant income, which is then reinvested in further restoration and development of other redundant assets, supporting a myriad of local trades and businesses.

VISITOR SCORE OF HERITAGE AS A TOURIST MOTIVATION

Jersey's heritage remained amongst the principal reasons for people to visit the Island in 2017. The Jersey Heritage Visitor Exit Survey (2016) showed that 59% of visitors said Jersey's interesting history and heritage sites were an important factor in deciding to visit the Island; 73% said learning about Jersey's history and heritage had enhanced their stay.



3.3 EDUCATION & LIFELONG LEARNING

NUMBER OF SCHOOL VISITS TO HERITAGE SITES

In 2017, 7,177 school visits (number of students) were made to heritage sites in Jersey:

- 4,114 school visits to Jersey Heritage sites;
- 3,063 school visits to National Trust Jersey activities;
- In addition, the CIOS opened bunkers on many occasions for special interest groups and school/student groups (figures not recorded).

THE ATTAINMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS RELEVANT TO HERITAGE

In the academic year ending 2017, 340 school pupils in Jersey took GCSE History and 90 took A-Level History.

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The total number of students from Jersey studying courses most related to the historic environment (history, archaeology, architecture, building, landscape design and planning) was 59 in the academic year ending 2017.



CASE STUDY - CHARLOTTE HOTTON

History teacher at Jersey College for Girls

TEACHING OUR FUTURE ABOUT THE PAST

History teachers have to keep one foot in the past and one foot in the present; looking back in time, sometimes thousands of years, and finding ways to make it interesting and relevant to students today.

For Charlotte Hotton, a teacher at Jersey College for Girls, being able to tap into the Island's rich heritage helps her to do this, and to bring history to life. She said: 'One of my favourite parts of teaching is focusing on Jersey's own history, which gives me the opportunity to take my students to sites, such as La Hougue Bie, and to borrow historical objects from Jersey Heritage, such as pre-historic flints.'

Charlotte said she tries to fit local history into the curriculum wherever she can, something which the school supports. Last year, she devised an archaeology and pre-history day for Year 7 students, which included foraging, fish-trap weaving and fishing at Petit Port, and learning about Neolithic life at La Hougue Bie.

Meanwhile, Year 9 students were taken on a walk through St Helier to learn about the Occupation, stopping at various sites, including the Cenotaph and the Great War Arch at the Weighbridge.

A former student at JCG herself, Charlotte's passion for all things historical began at school. After studying history at A-Level, she completed a degree in archaeology. She said: 'I love learning about the past and archaeology is the tangible part of that; you can actually touch it. I like imagining what it must have been like living all those years ago. It is all about stories, but true ones. I like how inventive and resilient people have been over time.'

Pre-history is her favourite period of history and after university, she worked for Jersey Heritage for three years at La Hougue Bie, giving tours and taking part in Living History. She remembers being involved in an excavation there and her excitement at finding an ancient hand axe.

'I never look at Hougue Bie and see just stones. I see the people who built it and the dreams they had, and what was important to them. I say to my kids, pre-historic people were just like us; they moved like us, had the same desires, wanted to be someone, to understand who they were and why they were here,' she said.

Before moving into teaching, Charlotte also spent some time working for Planning's historic buildings team, helping to renew the register of Listed buildings. She said: 'I feel very grateful that I came to history teaching via the background that I did as it has really helped me to be creative and inventive.'

Charlotte said history is an important subject to learn at school, helping to maintain a connection with our heritage, and having relevance to life today. 'History teaches all kinds of crucial life skills,' she said.

'I encourage my students to question what they read and what they hear, and to try to be aware of potential reliability issues with information. We can often relate this to current day affairs, which show how important history is, not just for understanding the past, but also for making sense of the present day.'



'I never look at Hougue Bie and see just stones. I see the people who built it and the dreams they had, and what was important to them.'



HERITAGE COUNTS INDICATORS

1. UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2017)

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	VALUE IN PREVIOUS YEAR (2016)	CHANGE ON BASELINE (2014)
1.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	Number of Listed buildings and places	3,696	3,023	The increase of 3,033 Listed buildings and places since 2014 reflects the completion of the resurvey of historic assets, which was launched in 2010.
	Number of potential Listed buildings and places	349	1,101	Similarly, the decrease of 3,237 potential Listed buildings and places since 2014 reflects the success of the resurvey with far fewer buildings of Listable quality remaining undesignated.
	Number of protected historic wreck sites	0	0	There has been no change since the formal designation of historic wrecks was first identified as an ambition in 2014. This aspect of Jersey's archaeological resource is yet to be researched, identified and formally protected.
	Number of sites designated of international importance	4	4	There has been no change since 2014, although efforts are ongoing to further recognise the significance of Jersey's heritage on the world stage.
1.2 HERITAGE AREAS & OPEN SPACES	Number of Conservation Areas	0	0	The long-held ambition to protect the character of important historic areas is yet to be realised, but will come into closer focus following the completion of the heritage asset resurvey.
	Area of land which is a National Park	1,925 hectares (2,093 vergées)	1,925 hectares (2,093 vergées)	The extent of the National Park remains unchanged.
	Number of sites with protected trees	64	63	Six specimens have been added to the List of Protected Trees since 2014.
	Natural sites of special interest (SSIs)	47	34	Thirteen additional sites have been designated since first recorded in 2015. A range of sites and key habitats are protected including coastal dune, cliff, heath, wet meadow and geological woodland.
1.3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION	Number of entries in on-line Historic Environment Record	4,045 on States of Jersey Listed buildings and places record	-	In 2017, there were great advances in developing a more sophisticated Jersey Historic Environment Record (HER) - future figures will reflect its development.
	Extent of Historic Landscape Characterisation	0	0	Although there has been no HLC to date, the development of the Jersey HER provides a platform to understand and map the landscape that we see today with reference to its historical development.

2. CARING & SHARING

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2017)

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	VALUE IN PREVIOUS YEAR (2016)	CHANGE ON BASELINE (2014)
2.1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AT RISK	Number of buildings and places on Heritage at Risk Register	Not officially recorded; 108 identified during 2010-12 resurvey	Not officially recorded	The establishment of an 'at risk' register would focus attention on some historic properties that may be lost due to a lack of proper maintenance and repair.
	Number of Listed / potential Listed buildings and places lost in year	1	1	There will inevitably be cases in which it is necessary to weigh the value of substantial benefits to the community as a whole against the loss or diminution of a historic building. The loss of ten Listed / potential Listed buildings since 2014 is at a rate that, if it continued, would impact on the Island's architectural heritage.
2.2 MANAGING POSITIVELY	Number of conventions with SoJ membership	5	Not recorded	Heritage-related Conventions provide us with accepted international best practice, principles and procedures for caring for the cultural heritage. The States of Jersey should remain cognisant of new developments in this area. The European Landscape Convention (2000) has been ratified by the UK but not yet extended to Jersey.
	Number of planning applications decided	1,442	1311	The significant consideration for this report is how many applications impact on the Island's heritage.
	Applications with SoJ Historic Environment Team advice	612 (42%)	442 (34%)	The proportion of planning applications with Historic Environment Team advice has steadily increased every year from 30% in 2014. This reflects positively on the improved identification and designation of important heritage assets.
	Number of planning applications with archaeological requirements	19	27	There have been a total of 104 archaeological reports undertaken since 2014. This is a direct result of the recognition of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process since 2008, and has greatly contributed to our collective knowledge of the Island's history.
	Number of heritage sites under care of local heritage organisations	243	243	Since 2014, there has been an increase of 16 sites under the care of local heritage organisations. This only represents a small number of the historic buildings in Jersey, highlighting the importance of also raising public awareness and providing guidance on maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage
	Number of Conservation Plans / Statements for heritage assets	21	20	Only one Conservation Plan/ Statement has been added to the 20 already published in 2014 - nearly all provided by Jersey Heritage. These documents are vital to ensure that best practice and conservation standards are applied to the care of important, publicly-owned historic buildings.

2. CARING & SHARING

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2017)

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	VALUE IN PREVIOUS YEAR (2016)	CHANGE ON BASELINE (2014)
2.3 CAPACITY & RESOURCES	Numbers employed in the operation of historic sites and buildings	81	67	There has been an increase of 24 staff members since 2014 who deal directly or indirectly with the stewardship of historic sites and buildings.
	States of Jersey grants to building owners for maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage	£0	£0	Financial support from the States of Jersey to private owners to assist in the repair and restoration of Listed buildings was suspended in 2011 to fund the Island-wide resurvey and designation of heritage assets. Reinstating some form of targeted financial support would recognise the common heritage and guide its care.
	Number of new apprenticeships / trainees in heritage craft skills	Not recorded	Not recorded	The absence of any clear guidance on the number of locally-based craftspeople that are able to work on historic buildings is a disadvantage to efforts to ensure the continuity of heritage craft skills.



3. USING & BENEFITING

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2017)

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	VALUE IN PREVIOUS YEAR (2016)	CHANGE ON BASELINE (2014)
3.1 PARTICIPATION	Number of members of heritage organisations	19,194	17,281	There has been an increase of 2,867 members of heritage organisations since 2014, improving public engagement.
	Number of heritage volunteers	-	-	It is demonstrated by local organisations that Islanders make an invaluable contribution in a variety of roles protecting and promoting the Island's natural and built heritage. However, exact figures are difficult to ascertain and a new methodology is needed in future reports to capture data.
3.2 ECONOMIC BENEFITS	Number of visits to heritage sites/events	241,361	212,215	There was a notable increase in the number of visits to heritage sites/ events in 2017 - up around 17,000 compared with 2014, and over 29,000 from the previous year.
	Score of heritage as tourist motivation	59%	59%	Although remaining a strong indicator, there has been a concerning decrease in the score of heritage as tourist motivation since 2014 - down 4%, and well below the 67% reported in 2015.
	Number of school visits to heritage sites	7,177	7,527	Heritage sites have maintained a high level of school visits - there was a slight increase of 157 against 2014, although this was lower than in 2016.
3.3 EDUCATION & LIFELONG LEARNING	Number of GCSE/A-level history candidates (school year ending 2017)	430	536	There has been a decline of around 100 school pupils studying history.
	Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (academic year ending 2017)	59	26	The number of students engaged in relevant courses has slightly decreased by six when compared to 2014, but has recovered from a sharp drop in 2016.

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