

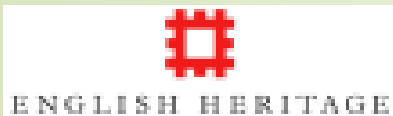
Lincolnshire's Historic Farmsteads

Mapping, Recording and Analysis



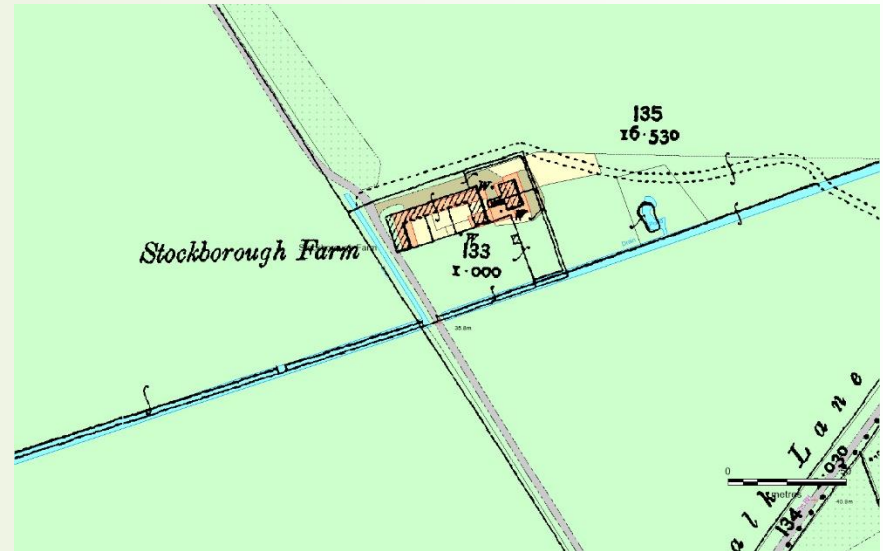
Introduction

- Locus Consulting
- Specialists in Planning, Research and Historic Environment Advice
- Clients in Central and Local Government, Private Developers, Third Sector
- Based in the East Midlands, with specialist knowledge of the landscape and heritage of Lincolnshire.



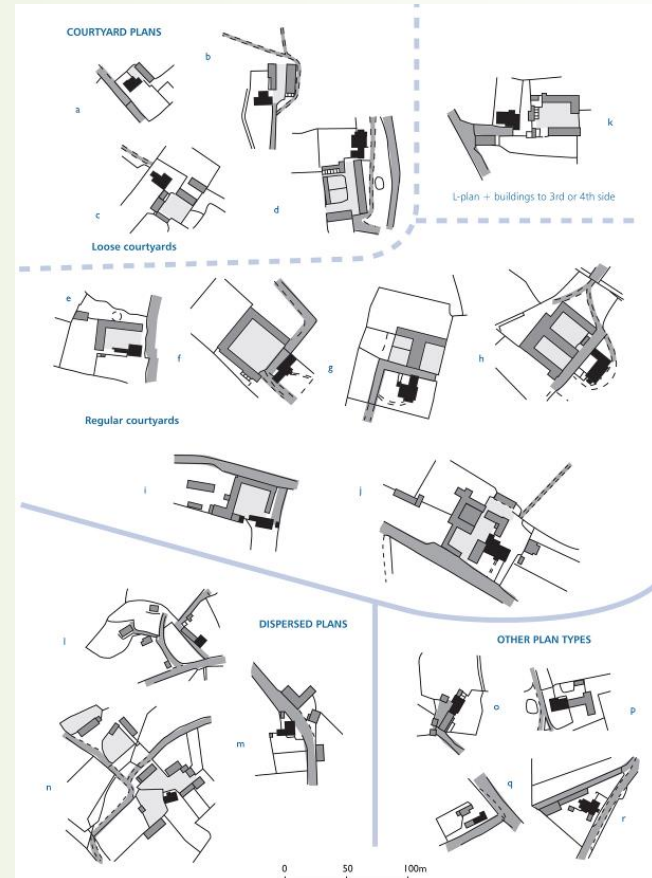
Farmstead Mapping Project

- Computerised, desk based rapid assessment
- Base map is OS 1904 6" compared against up to date mapping
- 10856 individual entries have been recorded
- The mapping phase took approximately 6 months to complete



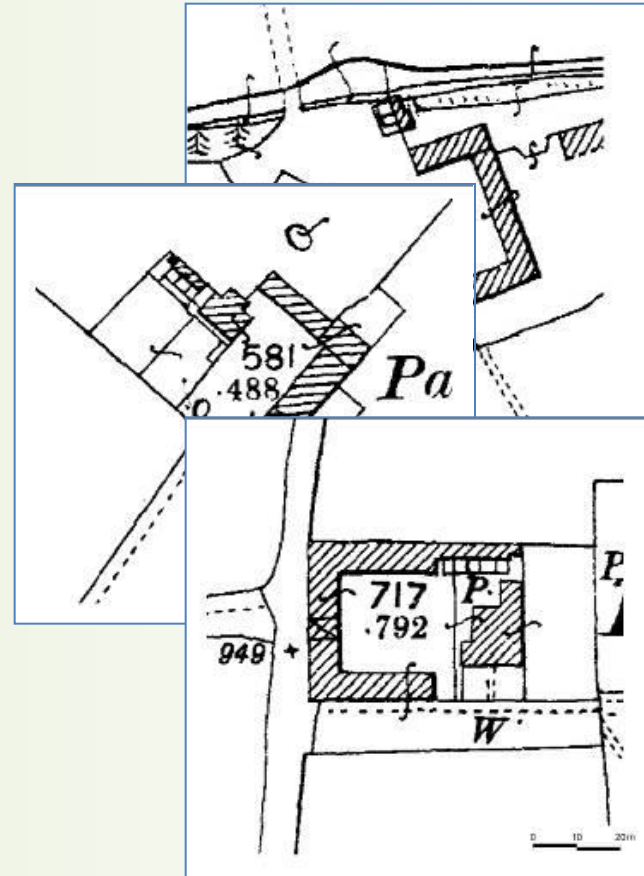
Mapping Methodology

- Plan Form
- Looks for
 - Regularity
 - Attached ranges
 - Position of Farmhouse
 - Subsidiary plan forms



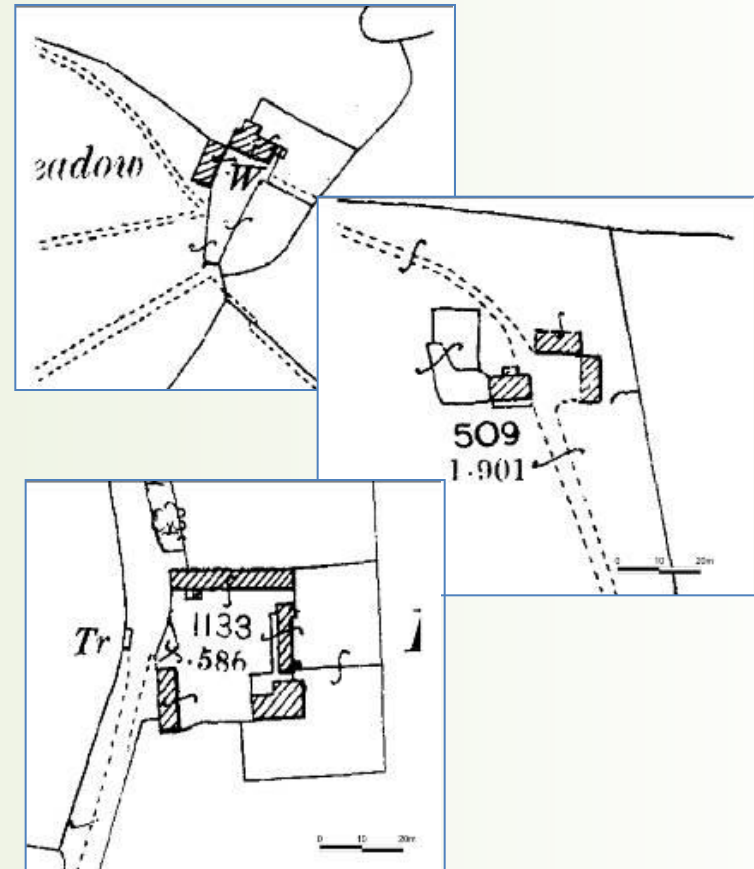
Regular Courtyard Types

- Planned farmsteads, reflecting industrial farming techniques of C19th to varying degrees
- Regular rectilinear forms with attached ranges
- The single most common overall type



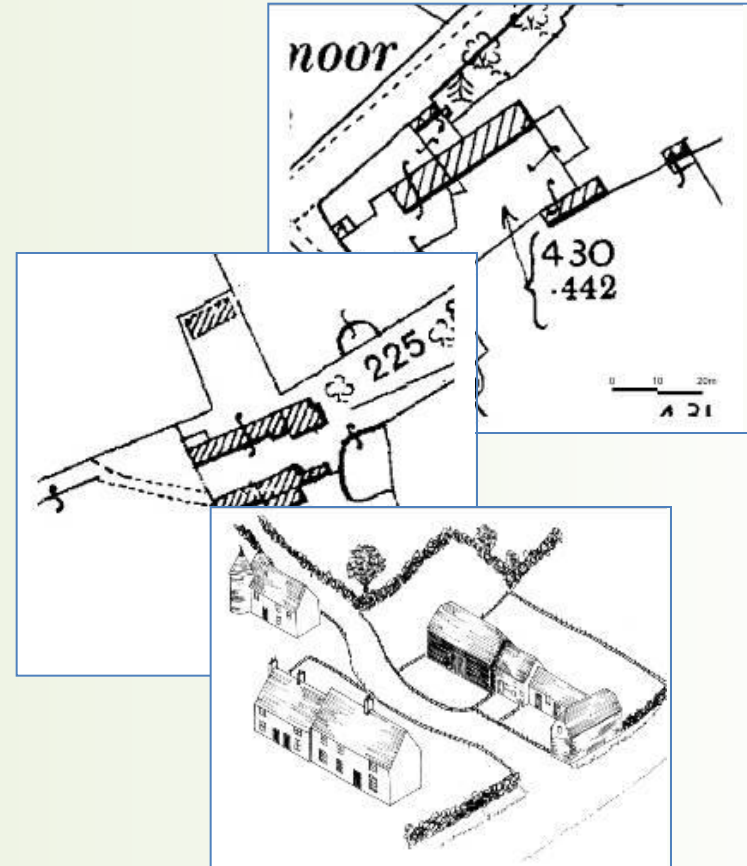
Loose Courtyard Types

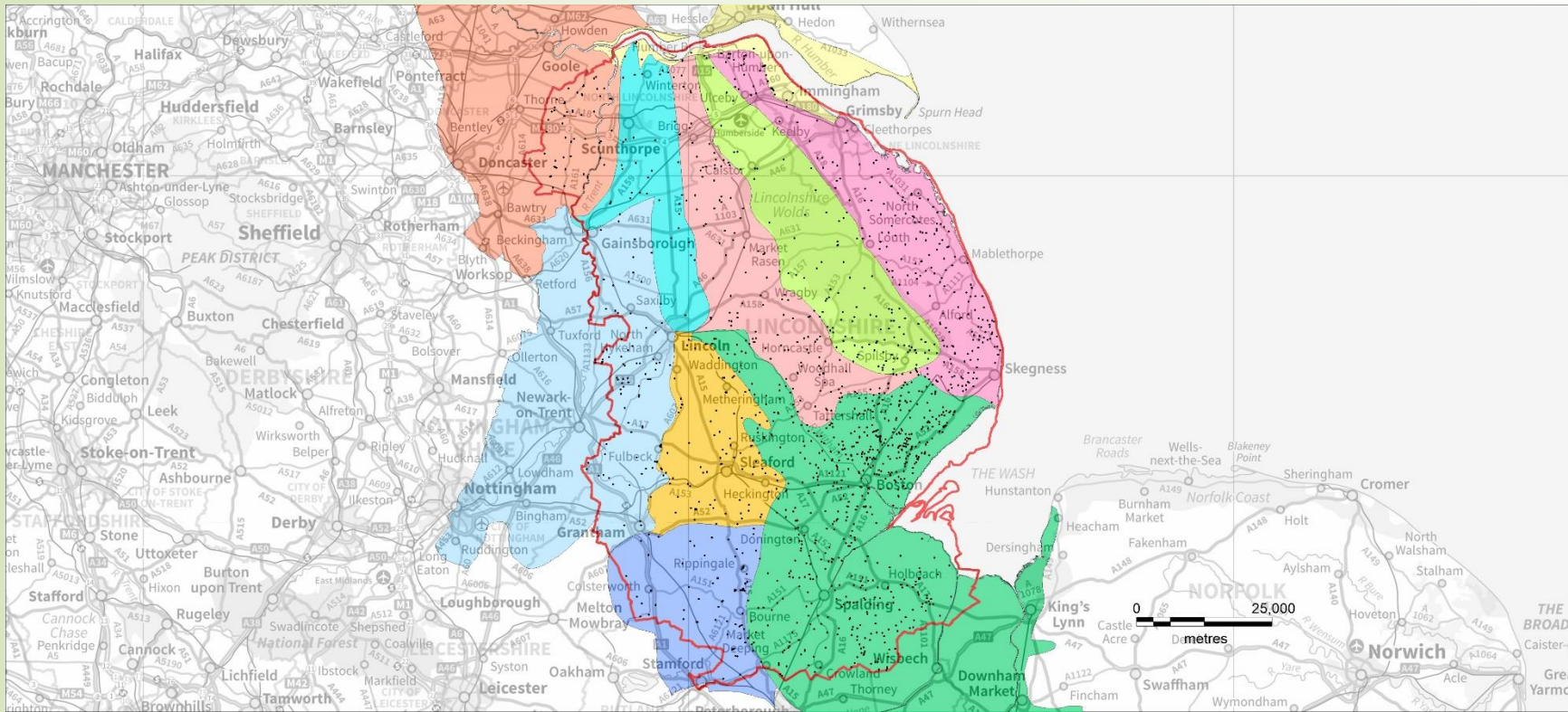
- Buildings arranged around a central yard
- Ranges separate from one another
- Indicative of more incremental growth and change in the use of the farmstead



Other Types

- All other types are rarer than RC or LC plan farmsteads
- Changes anticipated



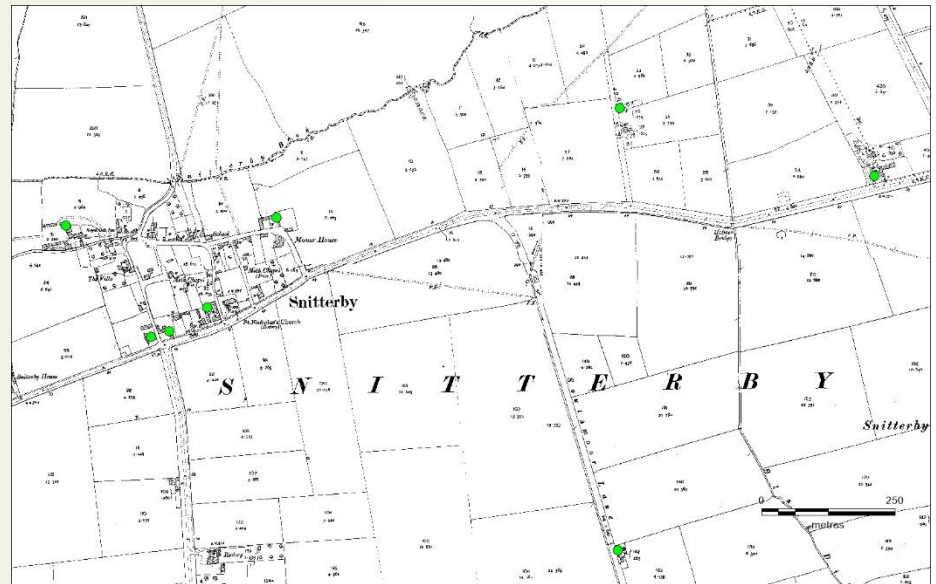


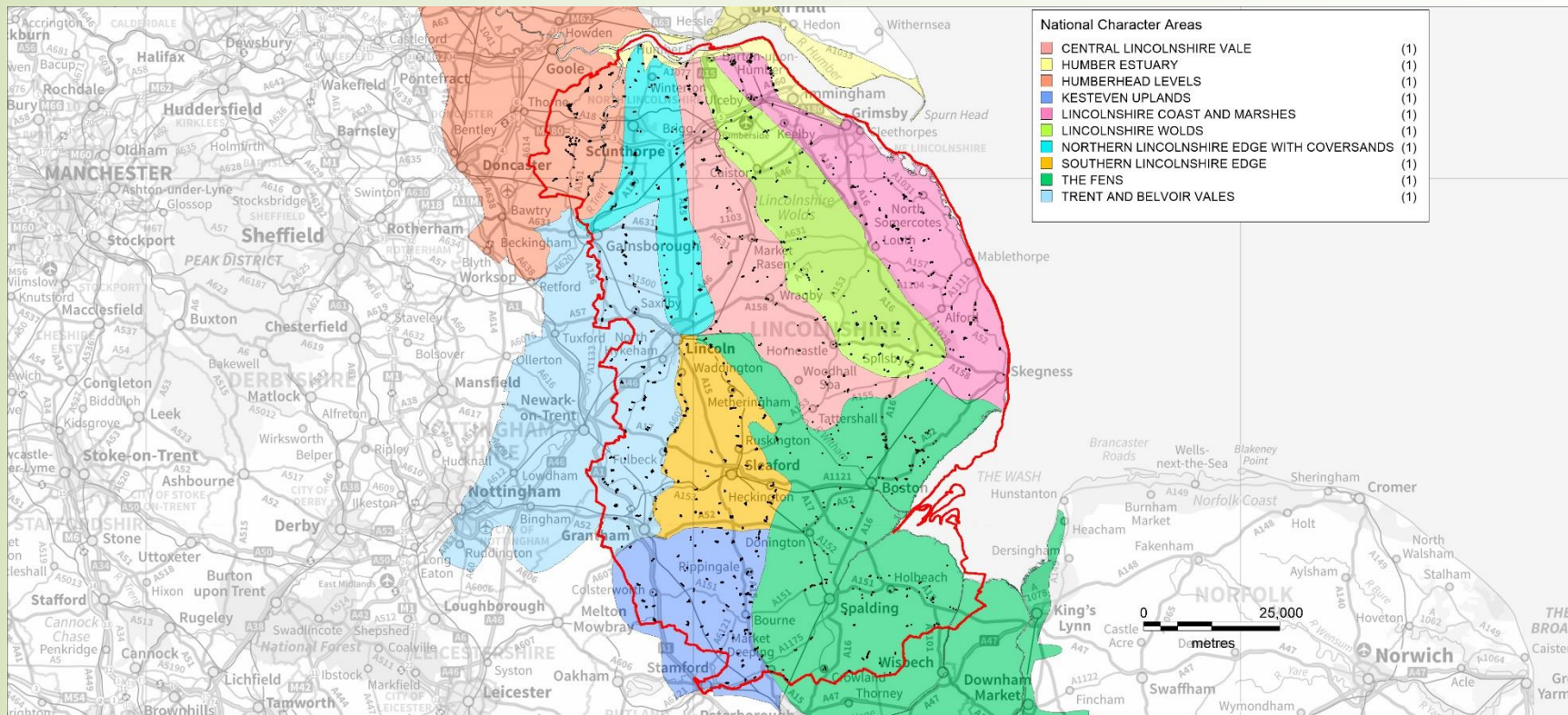
Regional County Food Forefronts



Location

- Indicative of the relationship between farming and communities
- Village farmsteads may have more ancient origins in pre-enclosure landscapes
- Isolated farmsteads are more complex
 - Dispersed settlement
 - Post enclosure foundation



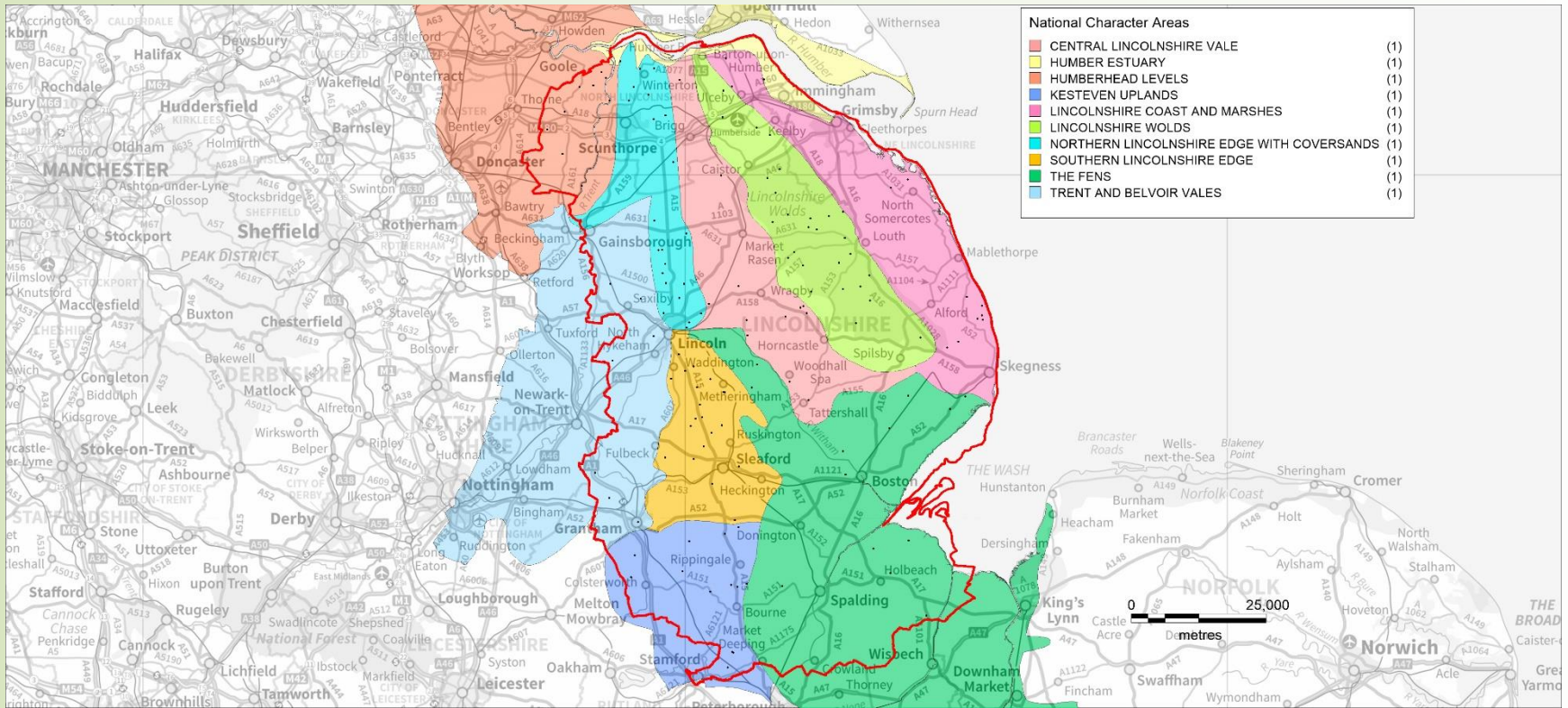


Isolated Farmsteads



Size

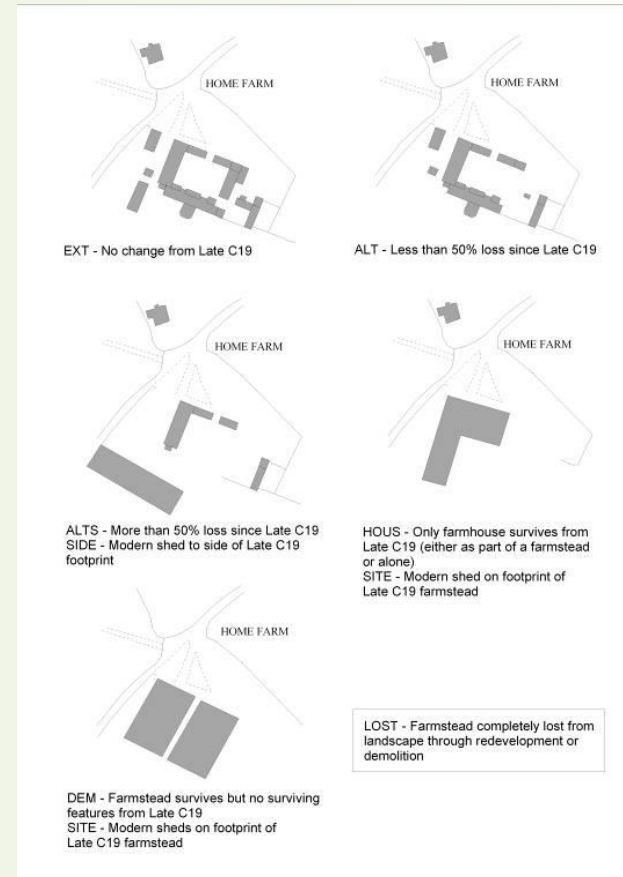
- Measured across the diagonal of the main yard
- Lincolnshire's Farmsteads vary in size from below around 20m to over 100m
- Smaller farmsteads appear to cluster in the low-lying areas
- Larger farmsteads are associated with upland and heath

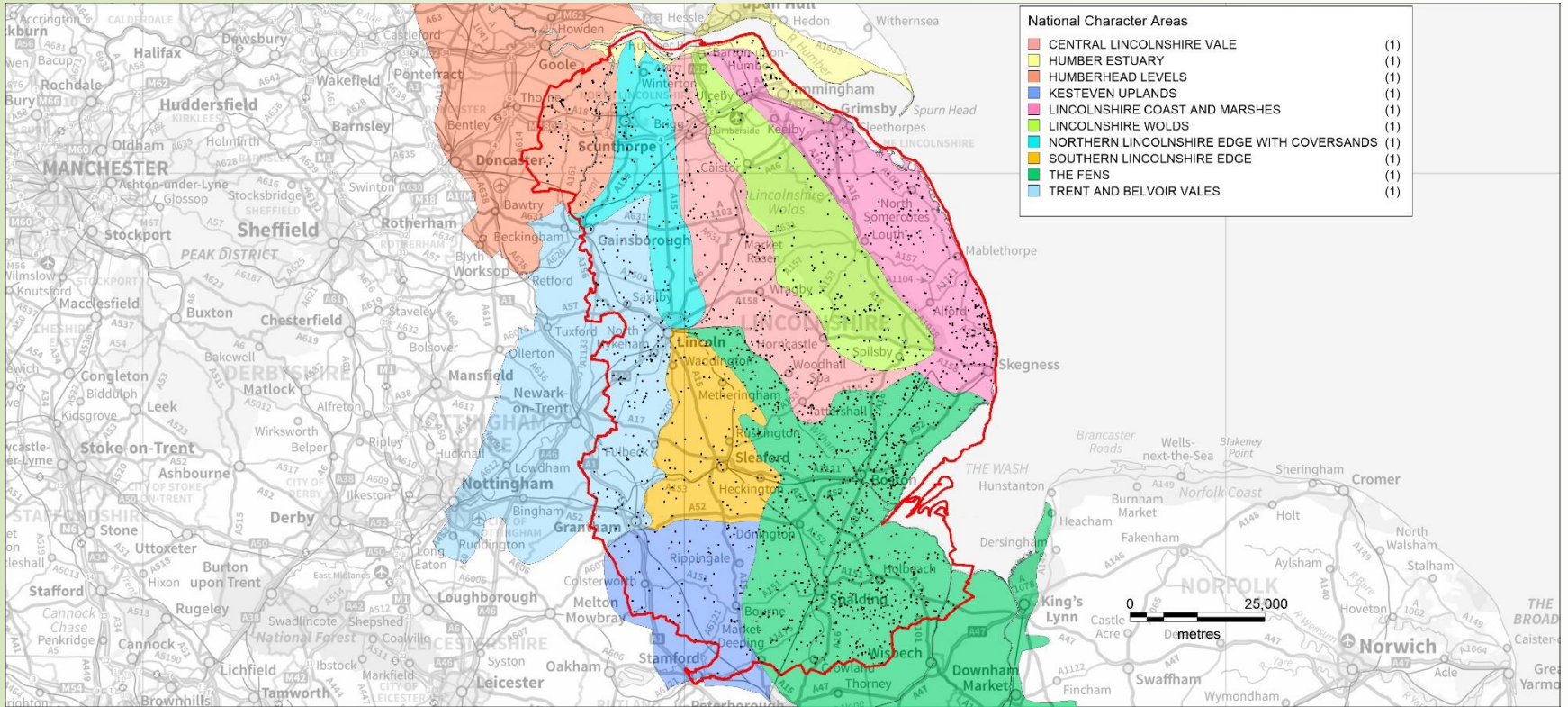


Farmsteads larger than 100m

Survival

- Describes the level of survival of a farmstead from changes to its plan form
- EXTANT is an unchanged farmstead
- ALT/ALTS indicate varying levels of alteration
- DEM and LOST show where farmsteads no longer exist in their original form



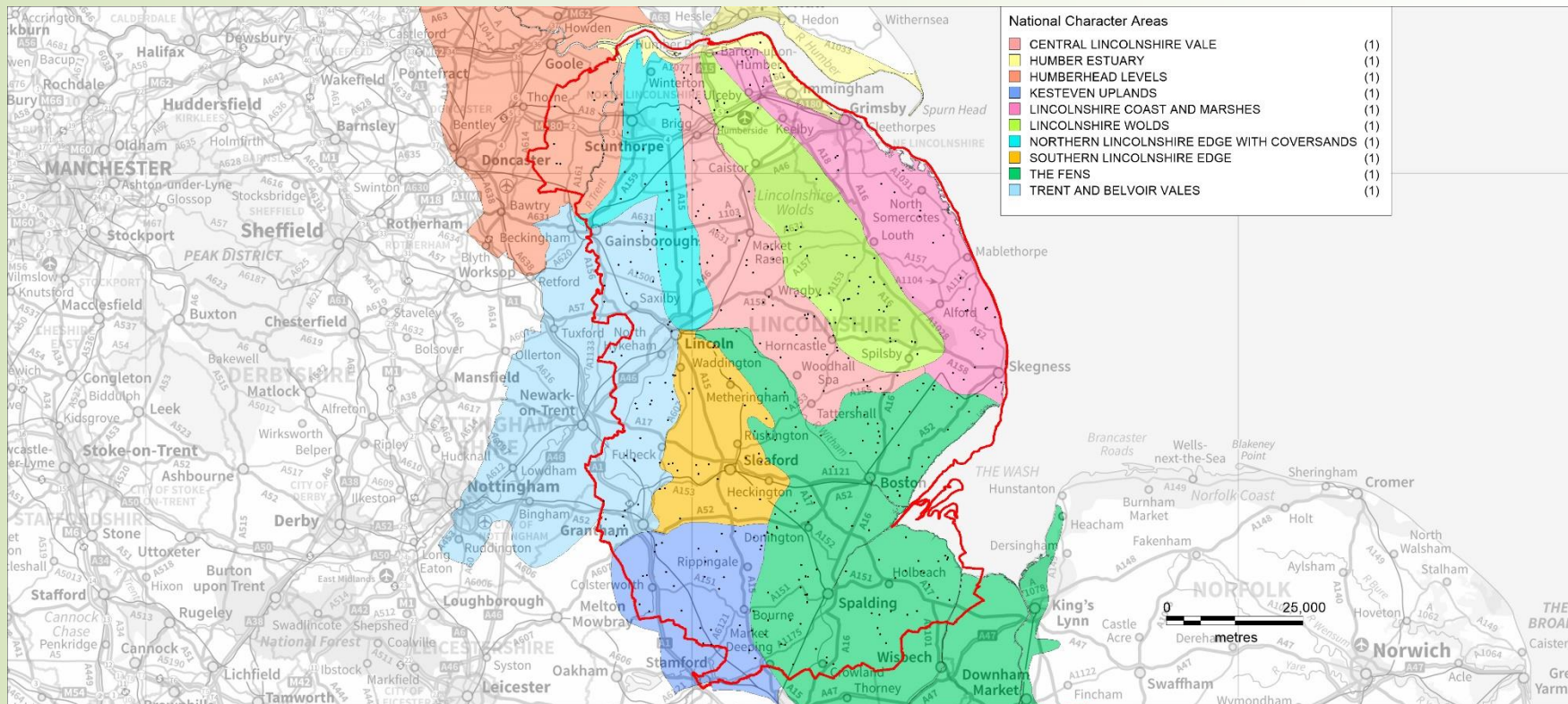


Ekost Færmatælds

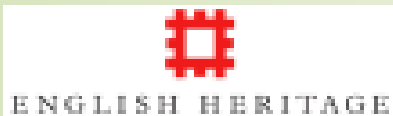


Outfarms

- Farmsteads without the farmhouse
- Used to provide shelter or storage away from the main farmstead
- Highly vulnerable to abandonment and dereliction
- Indicators of certain types of farming and land management
 - cattle sheds or grain stores



Outfarms



Overview of Character Areas

- Geographical extent defined by the Countryside Commission in 1998-99
- Being updated by Natural England
- In common use by LAs and other management bodies
- Provide a common framework for area-based decision making



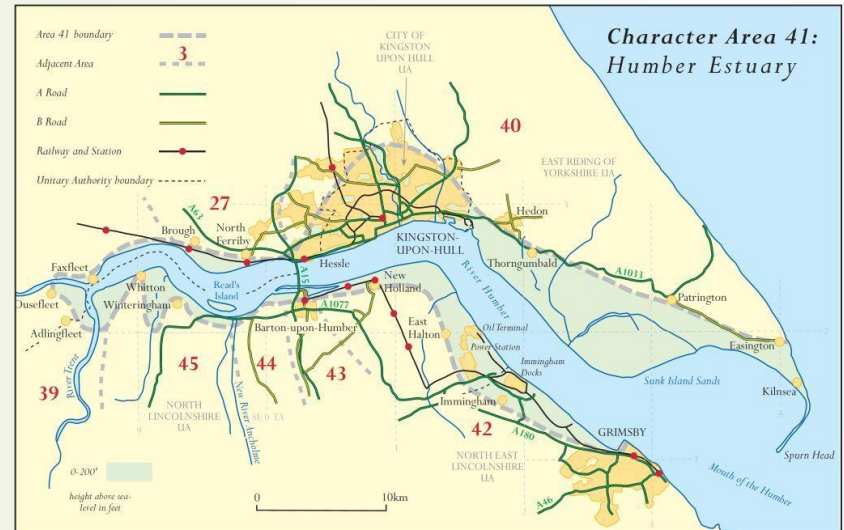
Humberhead Levels

- A very high proportion of Village Farmsteads (38%)
- A high proportion of extant farmsteads (14%)
- Higher than average levels of demolition and loss (33%)
- 82% regular courtyard types



Humber Estuary

- Coastal landscape of C18th-19th drainage and improvement
- Similar in character to Humberhead Levels, although landscape is largely post 1750
- Farm buildings tend to post date drainage and enclosure
- Merges with Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes to the south



Humber Estuary

- Small character area, only partially in Lincolnshire
- High levels of extant farmsteads
- High proportions of loss and demolition



Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes

- Two broadly distinct areas – Middlemarsh and Outmarsh
- Middlemarsh largely nucleated pattern, arable farming – Outmarsh grazing and fattening, dispersed settlements
- Farmsteads often brick/pantile, with much post 1750 rebuilding



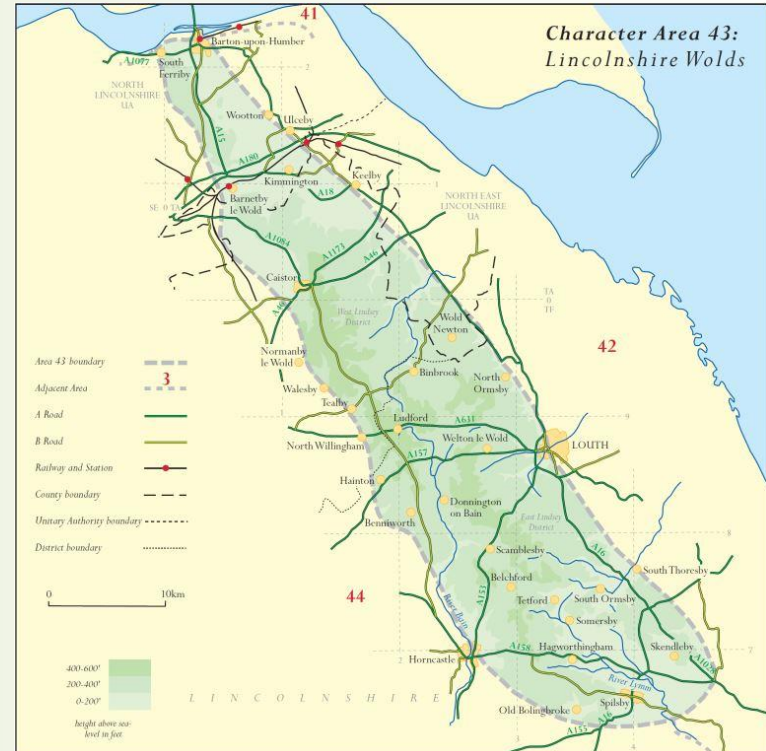
Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes

- Retains a high proportion of irregular farmstead types
- Also includes a high proportion of smaller farmsteads (17% are less than 25m)
- Loss and demolition are average for the county as a whole



Lincolnshire Wolds

- Self contained upland chalk plateau with many dry valleys
- Modern farming is largely intensive arable, but there is strong preservation of ancient enclosure
- Settlement desertion and shrinkage is common – dispersal may be a result
- Buildings of stone where suitable



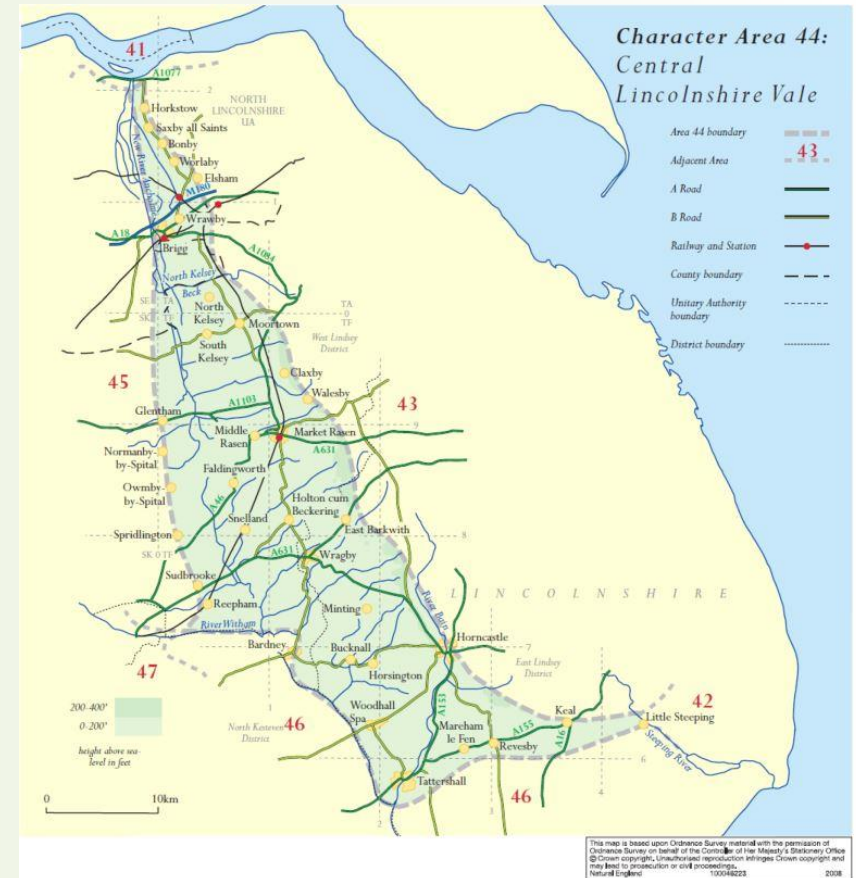
Lincolnshire Wolds

- Includes a greater number of large farmsteads than any other character area
- 70% of farmsteads in the Wolds are isolated
- Approximately 60% are altered in some fashion
- The wolds has lost the fewest farmsteads of any CA (9%)



Central Lincolnshire Vale

- Low lying area of heavy clay, draining Ancholme and Witham
- Early enclosure influenced by presence of monastic orders in the south
- Much improvement and drainage occurred during C19th
- Buildings are predominantly brick, with some limestone examples



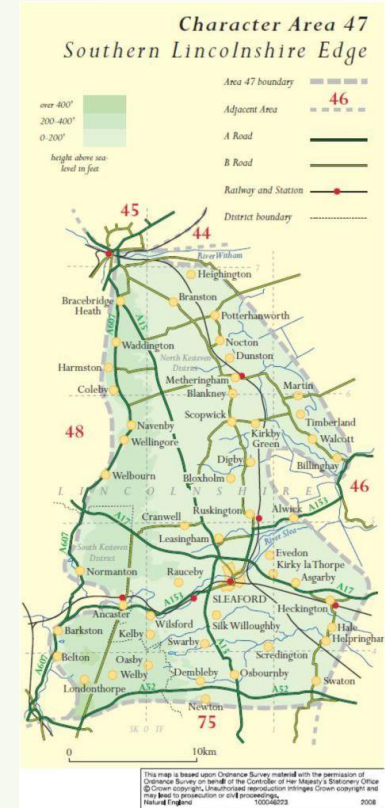
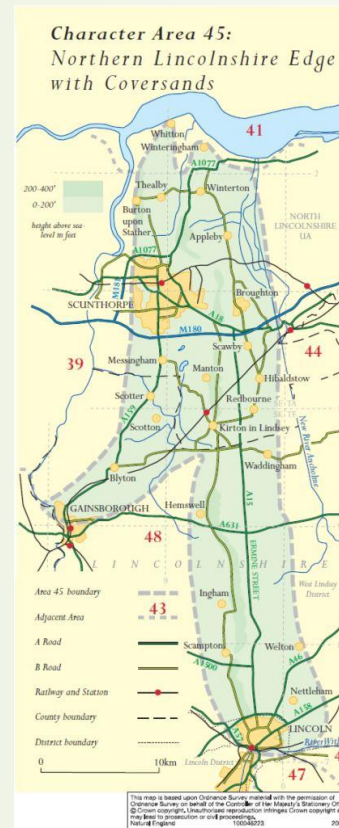
Central Lincolnshire Vale

- 10% of farmsteads now represented only by a surviving farmhouse
- Second highest proportion of isolated farmsteads after the fens



North and South Lincolnshire Edge

- Strongly linear landscape – north/south alignment
- Nucleated settlements along spring line
- Linear parishes encompassing carr, slope and heath
- Smaller, older farmsteads in villages, C19th examples associated with enclosure
- Examples of field barns and outfarms



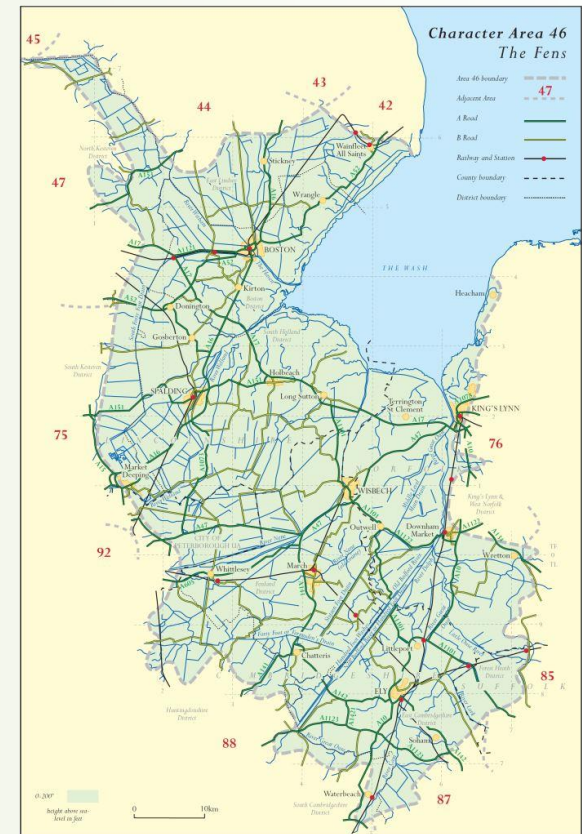
North and South Lincolnshire Edge

- Regular courtyard types are prominent – around 88% in the Northern Cliff
- Along with the wolds, these CAs have a notably high proportion of large farmsteads



The Fens

- Surprisingly varied landscape of nucleation and early enclosure on townlands, C19th reclamation on adjacent fens
- Presently an arable landscape, with origins in medieval pasture and cattle droving to marshes
- Strongly dispersed rural settlement pattern of mostly C18th-19th brick farmsteads



The Fens

- The largest number of farmsteads of any character area – around 3550
- The greatest variety of types of any character area
- The lowest number of extant farmsteads in the county



The Kesteven Uplands

- Rolling landscape of mixed agricultural use
- Extensive early enclosure for sheep-rearing
- Notable survival of pre-1750 agricultural buildings
- Large estates dominate the area, reflected in farm buildings and villages
- Many buildings of local limestone, often finely dressed



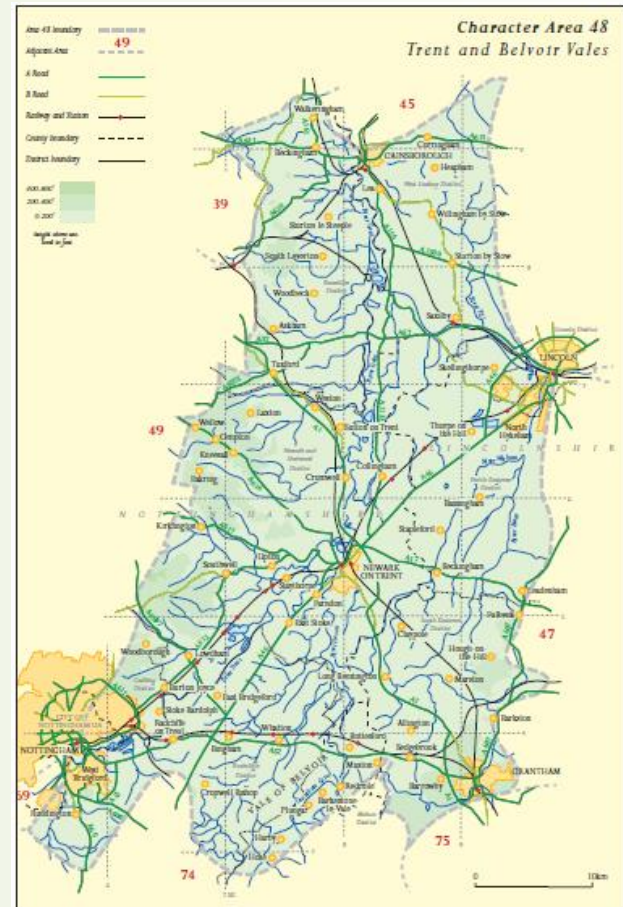
The Kesteven Uplands

- The most extensive survival of farmsteads in the county – around 60% are either fully extant or less than 50% altered
- The highest proportion of Village farmsteads of any CA



The Trent and Belvoir Vales

- Varied character area, incorporating fens, slopes and river valleys
- Classic nucleated village pattern with open fields and commons
- Heavily impacted by planned enclosure post 1750
- Red brick and Pantile predominate
- Most farmsteads post-date enclosure



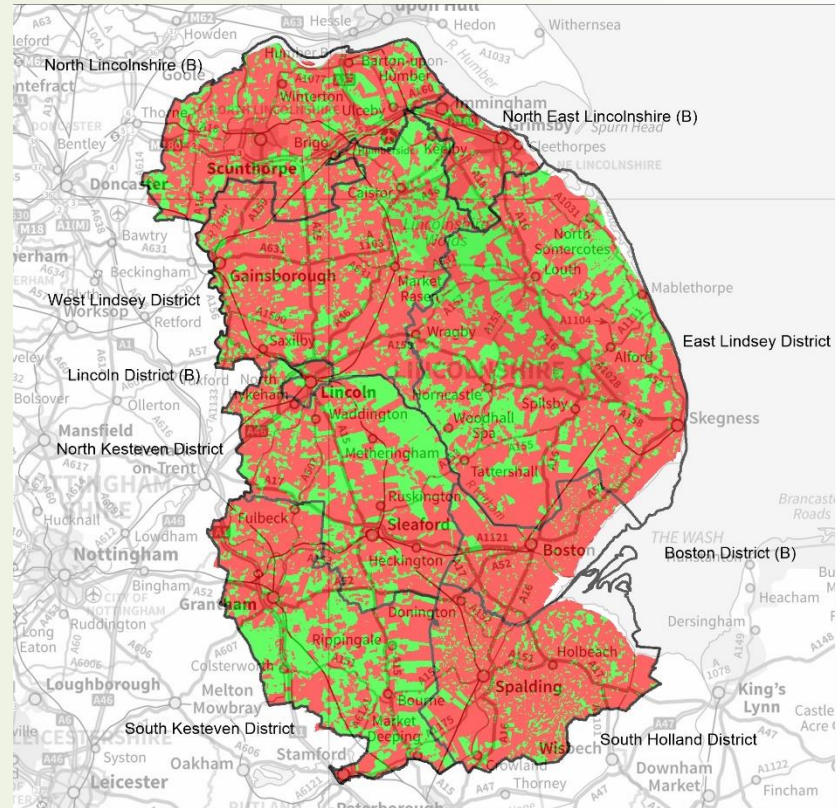
The Trent and Belvoir Vales

- Higher than average proportions of regular courtyard types
- Lower overall survival of historic farm buildings, but higher levels of alteration



Landscape Change

- Significant changes since the industrialisation of Farming in the mid-late C19th
 - Enclosure
 - Mechanisation
- These inevitably have impacts on farmbuildings
 - Redundancy
 - Demolition
 - Conversion



Farmsteads and Landscapes Statements

- A shared evidence base for the management of change
- Share a common area with Natural England JCAs
- Follow an established methodology
- Provide an overview of the character of the farmstead heritage resource

Farmsteads Statements Consultation

- Copies of the statements are available for examination over lunch
- Please jot down any thoughts you have on
 - Materials
 - Challenges and Opportunities
 - Research Priorities
- The documents will be provided for further examination – just sign up to the consultation and select the ones you want!
- Thanks for your help and contribution!