



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

ON

MALTINGS FARM OUTBUILDINGS, SOUTH STREET,

CASTLETHORPE

NGR SP 80053 44363

On behalf of

Rivar Limited

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Maltings Farm, South Street, Castlethorpe

Historic Building Recording

SUMMARY

A group of farmyard outbuildings were recorded at Maltings Farm, South Street, Castlethorpe, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 80053 44363). Planning consent had been given for alterations to be made to these structures. There are four buildings to the east of the farmyard. The southern structure (Building 4) is the most significant survival of the old buildings and has to have an origin in the 17th century. Though Building 2, the structure on the east side of the farm courtyard, may have started earlier than this the oldest component has been removed and only 18th and 19th century elements survive. Buildings 1 and 3 are simple rectangular structures of which the earliest suggested date is of the later 18th century or the early 19th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location (Figure 1)

The site is located in the village and parish of Castlethorpe. Castlethorpe was located in the historical county of Buckinghamshire, but has now been placed in the unitary authority of Milton Keynes Council. Maltings Farm lies on the east side of the village (NGR SP 80053 44363) with the old farmhouse fronting on to South Street. The outbuildings described below lie to the rear or to the east of this structure and now front on to a new access road to the east called Fox Covert Lane.

Topographically the village is located to the north of the river Ouse, lying on what could generally be termed the Northamptonshire uplands. The river Tove, a tributary of the Ouse forms the western boundary of the parish of Castlethorpe and the old county boundary of Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. The upland area would appear in this area to be called Salcey Forest.

The west part of the village of Castlethorpe lies on the Bilsworth Limestone, part of the Great Oolite Limestone series. The east of the village lies on the boulder clay deposits that cap this part of the Jurassic ridge (BGS 1961 sheet 202).

1.2 Commission

Rivar Limited commissioned John Moore Heritage Services to carry out the building recording and any other archaeological recording required. The latter will form a separate report.

1.3 Aims of Investigation

Planning was granted to provide for the construction of new dwellings and the conversion of the old farm outbuildings into three units under planning application 08/01873/FUL. The old components of the buildings are to be retained while additional components are to be removed.

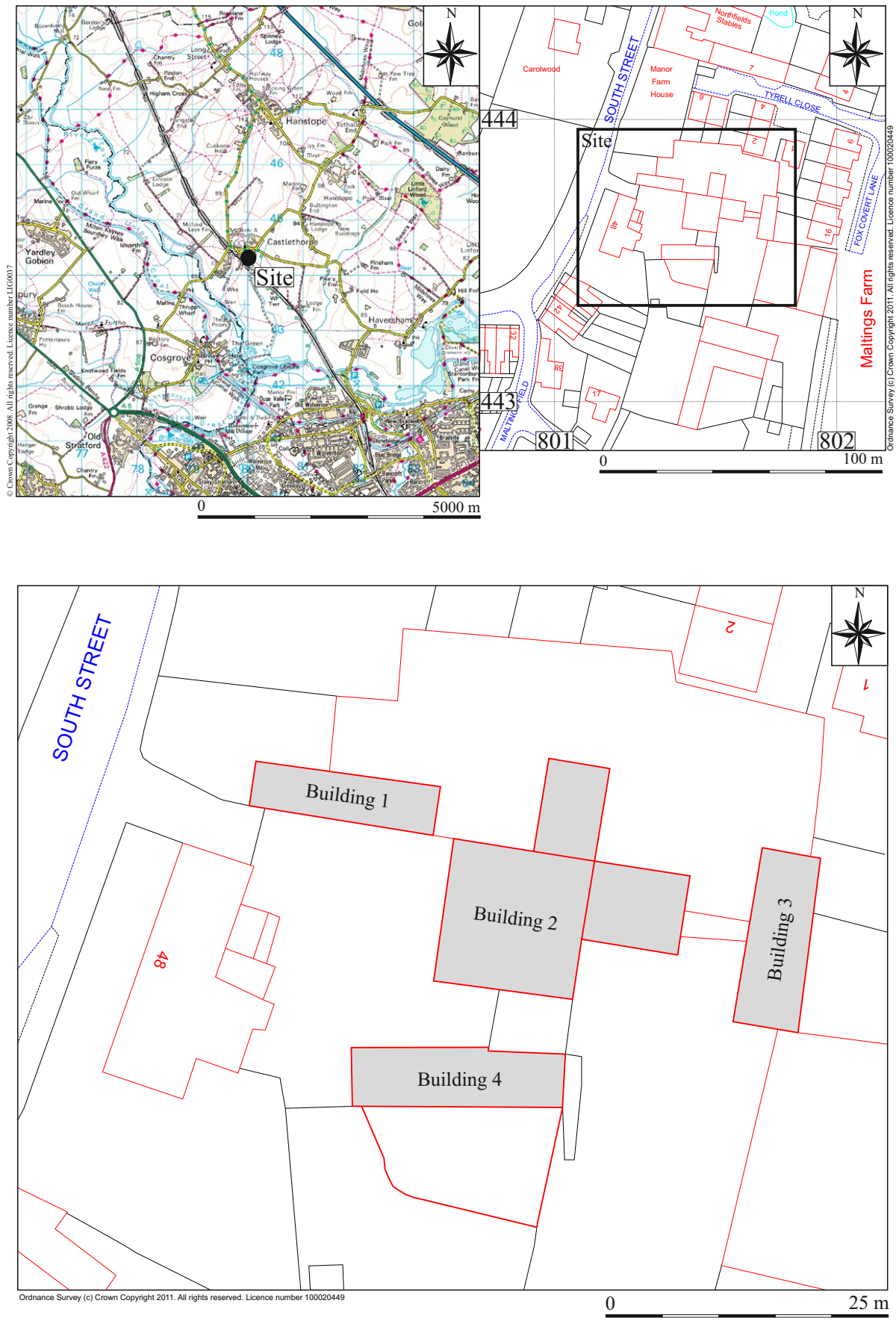


Figure 1. Site location

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Designations

The outbuildings are not listed individually although they do fall into the curtilage of a listed building called Maltings Farmhouse. The designated listing is for Maltings Farm, 48 South Street, which is a Grade II listed building (SP 80026 44360: EHID 350920). The description is as follows:

“Farmhouse. C17, altered C18. Rubblestone with, a slate roof. 5 bays 2 storeys. Triple leaded casements with cambered heads. Central 6-panel door with, fanlight over and simple pediment hood, 2-light, 1st floor casement over. Stacks between left and right hand bays. To south (or right hand) gable stack C17 with evidence of earlier roof, stone with two square shafts renewed in brick. to rear 2 storey stone and slate roofed wing.”

The building is described as 17th century, but the occupier at the time of John Moore Heritage Services site visit believed that there were internal features that may indicate a 16th century origin. The date at which this farm was established is historically important as any attached outbuildings could potentially be early in date.

Listed buildings often provide protection for structures in their curtilage, and as farm buildings it is the case that the structures to the rear would fall into this capacity. The buildings will be discussed subsequently as Building 1 (to the north of the farmyard), Building 2 (to the east of the farmyard), Building 4 (to the south of the farmyard), and Building 3 (the most easterly building) (Fig. 1).

Besides this the area lies in a conservation area, which was created in 1972 (BDAP 1972, BMKDP 1982).

2.2 History of Development

Castlethorpe was formerly part of the parish of Hanslope (VCH 1927, 348-62), and indeed may have originally been known by that name. A further part of the parish is known to have extended into the neighbouring county of Northamptonshire. This latter part of the parish has subsequently been transferred to the parish of Hartwell.

The manor of Hanslope is known to have existed at the time of the Conquest in 1066 when Aldene held the manor (VCH 1927, 348-62). In 1086 Winemar held the manor and it was assessed as containing 10 hides. In the 13th century the manor was held by William Maudit, Earl of Warwick, and from that time the manor descended with the Warwick estates. The main demesne lands of the Hanslope manor were located at Castlethorpe. The main manor had hunting rites in Salcey and Whittlewood Forests.

The manor of Hanslope was located in the castle of Castlethorpe, but it is also apparent that the church that is located at the centre of the village of Castlethorpe was previously once more important (VCH 1927, 348-62). The church of Saint James at Hanslope is known to date from 1160. For much of its documented history the church of Saint Simon and Saint Jude (formerly Our Lady) at Castlethorpe is documented as a chapel of Hanslope. However, this was not always the case and it is recognised that an application to have the chapel of Hanslope raised to the status of mother church and Castlethorpe turned from mother church into a chapel was approved by Bishop Grosteste of Lincoln 1235-53. The presentation to the church descended with the manor until 1522 when it passed to Newark College. A chapel once stood at Gorefield in the neighbouring parish of Stoke Goldington, which was also noted as a chapel of Hanslope.

Though the details concerning the manor and church of Hanslope and Castlethorpe may appear to digress, the information noted here is relevant as it indicates that Castlethorpe was the original village site with the main manorial centre and church, and that the village of Hanslope was originally a hamlet attached to that centre. It is the post 1253 landscape that provides the villages with their High Medieval and subsequent names. Castlethorpe is first recorded from 1252 as Castelthorpe (Mawer and Stenton 1925, 14), the name is self-explanatory that it is the location of

the castle of Hanslope, whereas the suffix Old English *þorp*, a village. The name Hanslope is first recorded as *Hammescle* in 1086 (Mawer and Stenton 1925, 6-7), the first part of the name is suggested as an Old English personal name *Hāma*, familiar in the 8th and 9th centuries. The suffix is equated with slope.

Maltings Farm architecturally is considered to have originated in the 17th century (see 2.1), however, this sounds as if it is an internal assessment. In conversation with the occupier on my site visit it is possible that internal features of the Farmhouse are older. This building's establishment gives an indication of when subsidiary outbuildings could have been founded.

The name Maltings Farm, self-explanatory a place where barley was malted, has not yet been recognised at an early date, but this is probably because the estate concerned has not had its documentation systematically researched. This would be a long and laborious job and may not be economical in respect to this report. The apportionment that accompanied the Castlethorpe map of 1761-5 (BRO Ma/33/1.T) is missing or not deposited with the map which shows the farm in a plot numbered 15. The majority of Spencer archives were deposited at the British Library, and so it may be there. That Castlethorpe required a malting house in the mid-18th century is apparent from the quarter session returns for licenced victuals (BRO Q/RLv/3). Returns are made for the years 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, and 1764 when there are two legal licensed premises. In 1759 the listed landlords are Abraham Bovan and John Bull, and in the subsequent years John Bull and William Nicholls. In 1765 and 1766 there are three licenced premises under the landlords John Bull, William Nicholls, and Thomas Truolow. Though all other hundreds had started naming the public houses in these lists by the above dates, the Hundred of Newport still omitted the name. We are, therefore, not aware if the malt house at the farm was attached to one of these public houses or if the farmhouse operated as such from one of its rooms.

Kelly's Directories, however, does provide some details on the malting establishment at Castlethorpe. In the year 1854 John Dawson is described as a butcher and maltster, while William Amos is described as a farmer. In the directory of 1869 Thomas Amos is simply described as a farmer. In the directory for 1884 (303-4) Thomas Amos is described as a farmer and maltster. In the directory for 1895 Thomas Amos is still referred to as a farmer and maltster. Presumably, as Maltings Farm is named as the location of the village malt house, one can surmise that the tenants of the farm in the latter part of the 19th century were the Amos family, perhaps William followed by his son Thomas. The reference to John Dawson may indicate that on occasion the malt house was sub-let.

The earliest detailed map of Castlethorpe is a map of 1761-5 (BRO Ma/33/1.T), which shows the farm building along with three outbuildings (Fig. 2). The location of the buildings to the east of the farmhouse on the Earl Spencer estate map matches with parts of the structures of Building 1, Building 2, and Building 3.

Jefferys' map published in 1770 is not detailed enough to show the individual buildings, but Bryant's map of 1825 is more detailed.

Five Ordnance Survey maps were produced at a scale of 1:2500 from 1881 to 1972. They give some indication of how the complex was altered from 1880. Building 1 is shown as a T-shaped structure. Building 2 shows the long barn with two wings on the west. Building 3 is as is. Building 4 is as is. The 1884 map shows this as being the same but with an L-shape building extending to the north of Building 4. The map of 1900 shows the structures the same except for the following, Building 2 has an addition on the east site (later called Component C). The map of 1925 shows that the north wing of Building 2 is no longer joined to Building 1, but has two structures on the west side. The map of 1972 shows that Building 2 has been demolished and that it has been replaced.

3 DESCRIPTION OF OUTBUILDINGS AT MALTINGS FARM

3.1 Introduction and general description

There are four structures described below, and their designations and locations were given above in the historical descriptions. Building 1 on the north side of the farmyard is a single storey linear structure, with a bend in its axis. Building 2 contains the remains of the large barn, and its various additions, it is described below in its three component parts. It now contains the remains of a large shed. Building 4 is a rectangular building of two parts, and is the most significant outbuilding surviving architecturally. Building 3 is a simple rectangular structure.

3.2 Building 1: Stables

The main façade is the south façade (Fig.3 E1.1), which fronts onto the farmyard behind the Maltings Farm house. The west end contains a structure built predominantly of stone. There is a central low door, to the left is a two casement window with four panes in each, and a wooden lintel (Plate 1). To the right is an eight paned window with segmental arch under a straight timber lintel. The upper part of this part of the structure is raised to roof level in brick. The east end contains three doors with modern brick walling between. The left door is a stable door, while the right door is a double door.

The west wall (Fig.3 E1.3) is a rubble limestone wall with patching in brick centrally. The roof level has been raised by the insertion of brick courses.

The north wall (Fig.3 E1.2) has had a large modern cowshed built alongside it on the northeast side. The wall is predominantly of rubble limestone, which is dominant in the eastern part of the structure. The western part of this wall has been rebuilt in brick and has a two light window frame, in part of which are louver timbers (Plate 3). The window is a replacement for an earlier door.

The east wall (Fig.3 E1.4) is of stone rubble with some brickwork on the south side (Plate 2).

A stone wall extends north from the north wall, now forming part of the farmyard precinct, but probably in the past was part of an extension of this building to the north. The structure at this time would have formed a T-shape.

The roof is of corrugated asbestos sheeting.

The interior contains a mixture of old and newer timbers, though mainly new. The oldest beam survives centrally to the building. The floor contains evidence of extensive cobbling, while the structure is internally partitioned by breezeblock walls.

3.3 Building 2: The large barn and eastern annex

The large barn consists of an older component on the north side (Component A), with a rebuild on the south side (Component B). There is an older brick annex on the east side (Component C), so that the structure forms what is in essence an L-shaped building.

The main façade of Component B is the west elevation (Fig.4 E2.1), which dominates the east side of the farmyard. The rebuilt structure externally is of limestone. The façade contains three large doors the two external ones are double doors, the southern has a smaller door inserted in its right hand door (Plate 4). The central door contains a metal roller door. All have RSJ lintels.

The south elevation of Component B is a limestone gable wall with a shallow pitched roof at different angles (Fig.4 E2.3). There are four window settings, two sets either side of the building but set at different levels.

The east façade of Component B is also of limestone blocks and has the remains of a large sliding door located centrally (Fig.4 E2.2, Plate 6). Component C joins this structure on the north side, it may have originally butted the larger component of the barn (Component B), but this was dismantled and rebuilt in the latter part of the 20th century.

The north façade of Component B contains component A joined to its east side (Fig.4 E2.4). On the west side there is evidence of a lean-to structure that would have been located on the west side of component A (Plate 5). The wall is of limestone and the pitch of the roof shallow. Alongside this is a wall with brick in its lower courses and limestone walling above.

The roof is of corrugated asbestos.

Internally Component B is an open expanse with mainly brick internal walls (Plate 8), three large doors to the west and one large door to the east. The surviving stone walls can be seen on the north wall. In this there is a lower door and a blocked upper door. There are four windows set in the south wall and a single door into component A in the east part of the north wall. The roof is supported by RSJs.

Component A to the north has a stone wall to the west (Fig.4 E2.1) with a single door at ground level.

The north wall (Fig.4 E2.4) of Component A is a limestone wall forming a gable end (Plate 5).

The east wall (Fig.4 E2.2, Plate 7) of Component A is a limestone wall with a ground floor door and a hayloft door above. The lower storey looks as if it is a different build to that of the upper storey.

The roof is of corrugated asbestos.

Internally Component A has limestone walls which still contain whitewash (Plate 9). There is a concrete or mortar plinth around the lower part of the wall on the west, north and east walls. There is a single ground floor door in the west wall, two doors in the east wall, one ground floor and the other what would have been first floor. The stone wall of the west wall has two different widths suggesting the upper story is a later addition. There is a door in the south wall at ground level, this has brick quoining and looks like a later insertion. Above is a blocked doorway. A central timber (reused telegraph pole) supports a transverse beam that forms part of the hayloft at the north end of the building. None of this can be confirmed as being old. Above this is a roof truss which is formed by a king strut post. Though the design may be part of a traditional roof structure, the timbers have a newer appearance and may be replacements, either 19th century or even perhaps for the revamp of the barn in the 20th century (Plate 10).

Component C is a brick structure joined to the east wall of Components A and B. Originally it was probably butted to the east wall of the barn, but due to alterations this situation has been reworked.

The south wall (Fig.4 E2.3) of Component C is of brick but with grey render finish and contains a central stable door with two partially blocked windows either side. Iron grids are fitted into the surviving part of the opening and a fascia board is fitted to the eaves (Plate 6).

The east wall (Fig.4 E2.2) is a brick gable with Flemish bond; in some areas it uses a checker board pattern, although the colouring on the blue vitreous bricks is pale. The pitch on the roof is shallow and indicative of a later 18th century date at the earliest.

The north wall (Fig.4 E2.4) of Component C is of brick in a Flemish bond. There is a central doorway, blocked with breezeblocks, and two windows either side the right hand building partially blocked with brick and the left hand one with timber shuttering.

The roof has corrugated asbestos sheeting on the south side and a fragmentary slate roof on the north side; indicative of a later 18th century date.

Internally the structure contains queen post trusses with a collar beam. The design is traditional and again a pre late 19th century date is suggested with this.

3.4 Building 4: The Malt House

This building is the surviving gem of the farmyard outbuildings, and could have been listed in its own right due to its potential date, survival and original function. The Malt House consists of two parts, a western component and an eastern component.

The western component is a rectangular structure built of limestone rubble. The north façade faces into the farmyard and has a central stable door with a hayloft above (Fig.5 E4.1, Plate 11). The hayloft door is set into a flat dormer. Either side of the door are the remains of two windows with timber lintels. These windows contain an opening top 1/3 and window four panes in the lower and upper part. The mortar around these is a grey colour and different to most of the mortar in the rest of the fabric and it is likely that these are later insertions.

The west wall is a steeply pitched gable with a door into a loft with a lintel that ties the upper wall together (Fig.5 E4.4). There is a small ground floor window with four panes and timber lintel. There may have been some rebuilding of the upper part of the gable as an earlier roof line is visible, there may also be evidence of rendering. An earlier gable line is apparent suggesting at least one heightening in stone rubble.

The south facades of both the eastern and western Components are of limestone rubble (Fig.5 E4.2, Plate 13). There is a butt joint presumably where the eastern Component is added to the western Component. The eastern Component has a bricked up window and brick quoining. The upper part of the wall has been raised by brick coursings all the way along so that a modern lean-to structure using telegraph poles can be added.

The east gable is visible above the eastern Component; it contains signs of an earlier roof line (Fig.5 E4.3, Plate 12).

The south wall of the eastern Component was described above, but the other walls were not. The east wall (Fig.5 E4.3) is of limestone rubble but with brick quoining. The gable is not as steep as the western Component (Plate 12).

The north wall is all of brick in a Flemish bond (Fig.5 E4.1). The wall contains two doors, one of which has partially collapsed with windows between.

The roofs have both been replaced with corrugated asbestos.

The ground floor of the western Component internally has a concrete/cement floor with central drainage channel and low partitions (Plate 14). The outlet on the drainage channel contained the remains of blue engineering bricks which indicates the internal features are post 1850, possibly as late as the 20th century. The lower part of the wall is rendered and the upper part lime washed. Some of the ceiling beams contain evidence of chamfering and of being cut from irregular sized timbers, the joists appear square cut with no chamfering, but have no sign of sawing. They could be contemporary.

The interior of the hayloft contains two trusses; one contains an interrupted tie beam and collar beam. The other contains a tie beam with central king stud post, and collar beam that it crosses. The truss contains other uprights and the remains of weatherboard planking. The perkins, rafters and trusses all show components such as chamfering and from an unsquared timber that is indicative of timbers in earlier buildings (Plates 15 & 16). There are loft doors in the west and north sides and an offset square opening in the right side of the east wall.

The eastern Component internally is quite significant in that it can explain the name of the farm, and has potentially rare surviving features. The area is divided into two units. In the east wall of the east unit is the remains of a fireplace with chimney or flue constructed in brick (Plate 17). There is a surviving timber walkway from a surviving door in the west wall (Plates 17 & 18). In the south wall there is a bricked up external window and in the west wall a further bricked up opening. Not all of the timbers used here appear original, but there are some that are. The western unit had an upper and lower floor. There is a blocked window between these two cells, and a blocked door through the limestone wall into the larger western unit. The timbers may be 19th century in origin, based on the way they are cut. This structure had cross noggins.

The most likely reason for the design and layout of the eastern Component of this building is that it is not designed for animal husbandry. The fireplace or oven is clearly designed for heating purposes and it is presumably this building that gave its name to the farm Maltings Farm. The

earliest recording of this name could be indicative of the period when this structure was constructed.

3.5 Building 3: The cow shed or second stable

Building 3 is a linear rectangular building constructed of limestone. The south façade is a gable wall with a small opening with lintel in the gable (Fig.6 E3.4, Plate 19).

The west façade has a central stable door with two openings with lintels either side (Fig.6 E3.1).

The north façade is open, probably removed, with some timber framing inserted (Fig.6 E3.3).

The east wall from what could be seen of it was a limestone wall, but with two window casements (Fig.6 E3.2).

Internally the east wall contains feeding stalls with brick bases (Plate 20). The floor has been concreted or cemented, and this has been extended half way up the walls. The roof contains three original timber principle rafter trusses with raking strut.

3.6 The farmyard walls

Surviving limestone farmyard walls are evident on the north and east side of the farmyard. The wall appears to butt building 4 and in one place specifically along the north side the wall may use the remains of an earlier structure. In some areas on the north wall the structure was in brick. The west wall also is of a limestone construction. Internally to this area there are brick walls, some of which contain breezeblock additions. These additions were to enable the whole of the area to be covered over with structures built of telegraph poles and using corrugated asbestos.

The remains of a stone wall of some antiquity or a rebuild on the line of an earlier wall were also noted to the north of Maltings Farmhouse and fronting onto South Street.

4 ASSESSMENT

4.1 Phasing

The buildings will be phased individually and listed in potential order of how they may have originated.

4.2 Phasing of Building 2: The Large Barn

Building 2 on maps is shown as a long linear building orientated north to south. Only fragmentary parts of the earliest building survive in the north and east walls of Component B. The exact design of this structure is not known, but the large doors that occur on the replacement building are indicative of this originating as a threshing barn attached to the farm. The estate map of 1761 shows this structure as a long single linear building (BRO Ma/33/1.T). A date of the 17th century or early 18th century is likely. The western aspect of the large doors and the open side on the southwest of the farmyard are perhaps designed to make the best of the prevailing winds.

Component A, although it could have been part of the original barn, is treated here as a single story building added on the north end and being Phase 2. This building extension was also potentially on the map of 1761. The date of the two western wings are unknown, and we will consider that at least the north one was part of a single lean-to on the west side of the barn. None of these structures are on the estate map of 1761.

Phase 3 of what survives saw the heightening of Component A. The walls are of different widths and the ground floor doors shorter than the surviving hayloft door. This phase is probably early 19th century.

Phase 4 saw the construction of Component C on the east side of the Barn. This can be dated from the Ordnance Survey maps as a structure built from between 1884 to 1900.

Phase 5 saw the dismantling of most of the barn and a replacement with the large structure with three doors on the west and one surviving on the east. This alteration has been carried out by 1972. The alterations are also likely to have been carried out before the farmhouse was listed in 1966, and a date in the 1950s or early 1960s is likely.

4.3 Phasing of Building 4: The Malt House

Phase 1 of this building must have seen the construction of the western component of Building 3. The steep pitch of the roof is indicative of this being in the 17th century or early 18th century at the latest. The building is on the map of 1761 (BRO Ma/33/1.T). An earlier roofline is present, which could be a rebuild or indicative of a previous thatched covering. The roof timbers are probably original.

Phase 2 saw the construction of the eastern component of the building. This was probably in the later 18th century although it could have been in the early 19th century. The structure on the 1761 map appears too short to contain this component at this time, although this could be illusory.

This building is similar in plan and design to the Malt House at Harvington Hall, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, a building of two stories with two units. These linear buildings were common features of the 18th century; every village had one, but are now considered to be extremely rare. The Harvington Hall example still contains its 18th century malt kilns, malting floor, lime-ash areas, and wooden hoists for raising the barley. Harvington Hall is a 14th century grade I listed building (SO 87753 74435: EHID 157015). The malting house here is listed as an important structure under the curtilage of the main building as are all of the other buildings on the moated site.

In the 19th century these village malting houses were replaced by larger industrialised malting buildings, thus in the 19th century or later some of the features would have been replaced. Phase 3 has to accompany the transformation of the lower part of the malt house into a stable or cattle shed. The eastern component retains some of the original features, and it could be argued that this structure with some original features and a probable early date should have been a protected building. An assessment could have been carried out prior to the granting of planning consent.

4.4 Phasing of Building 1: Stables

This building started out as a rectangular stone structure, and so the stone structure is probably Phase 1. This could be early 18th century in date as it is on the estate map of 1761 (BRO Ma/33/1.T). Internal cobbling and one surviving timber may originate with this phase. In the 19th century the building was probably reworked with the roof raised and new timbers added. The 1st series Ordnance Survey map show this as a T-shaped building.

The final phase saw the west part of this building reworked, possibly as late as the 20th century and the breeze block walls are certainly of this date. The surviving structure has very little architectural merit, as not much survives of the original building.

4.5 Phasing of Building 3: Cowshed

The building is a rectangular structure built in limestone, probably dating to the later 18th century as it is not on the estate map of 1761. The north wall was removed and internal alterations made in the 20th century.

4.6 Listed status

The group of buildings are not listed, although they lay in the curtilage of a listed farmhouse. However, in my opinion there is a caveat that Building 3 could have been listed.

4.7 Historic and Architectural Assessment

The buildings vary in their significance and merit. Potentially the earliest structure formed part of Building 2 a building which was completely overhauled c. 1960. Only or two walls survive of this building. The 18th and very late 19th century additions are not the most significant structures.

Architecturally the most important building amongst the outbuildings is Building 4 the Malt House, from which the farm takes its name. This would have been an important building in the 18th century supplying malted barley for the brew houses located in this village. At present I am not aware of any other recognised malting building of the 18th century in the historic county of Buckinghamshire that survived in this state. Although many buildings bare the name they appear to have been altered to such an extent as to be unrecognisable. This is or was an important building in the historic county of Buckinghamshire.

Building 3 is a reasonable surviving building of the 18th century although it contains no notable features other than its trusses.

Building 1 has been so altered over time that very little of the original structure survives.

5 THE CURRENT PROPOSAL

The proposal, which has already been passed, is to refurbish these structures and retain certain old features.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Building recording has shown that the outbuildings of Maltings Farm have a varying degree of significance. Building 4 is the most important structure, its features are indicative of it originating in the 17th century. The building formed part of the malt house and it is possibly one of very few structures that may survive in anything like its original form in the historic county of Buckinghamshire. Many structures called Malt Houses or Maltings may be little more than a structure altered from the original building. This building has parallels to the Malt House at Harvington Hall, which is mentioned part of a listed building. The building was an important historic structure in the building providing malt for ale houses.

Building 2 was probably once the thrashing barn, but this no longer survives in any form. The addition on the north end could contain some 18th century components. The addition on the east side is late being constructed 1884-1900. With the main threshing barn gone what survives is not exceptional but are to be retained in the development.

Building 1 although it has an origin in the late 18th century, and it is probable that the stone walls date from that time. Little survives of that building and it has been considerably reworked and revamped over time.

Building 3 is a product of the later 18th century. It is a standard building with some character, but not exceptional.

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Stephen Yeates

John Moore Heritage Services

25th June 2012



Not to scale

 Site

Figure 2. Estate map of 1761-5

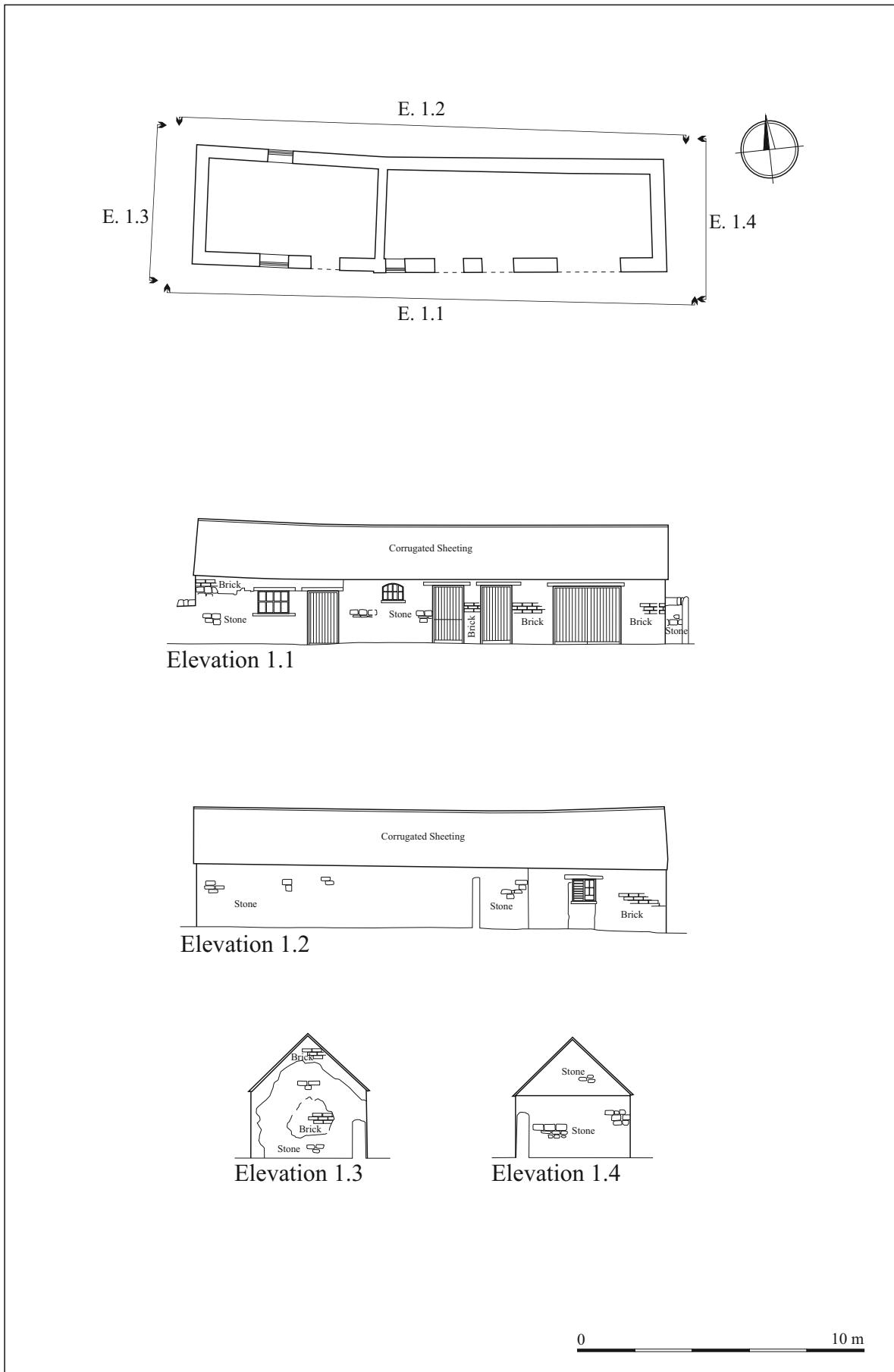


Figure 3. Building 1



Plate 1. Building 1, south facade



Plate 2. Building 1, east facade



Plate 3. Building 1, north facade

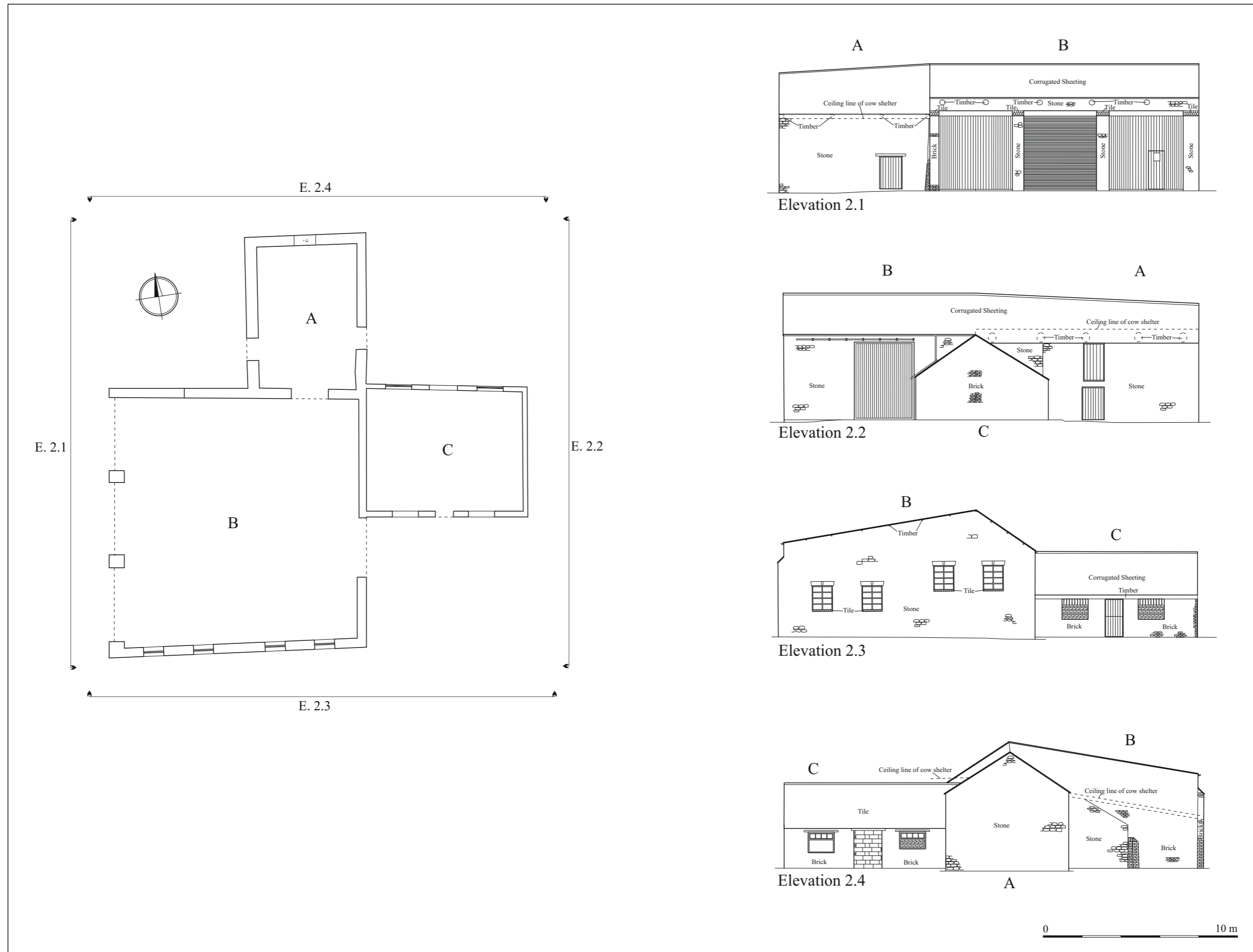


Figure 4 . Building 2



Plate 4. Building 2, west facade



Plate 5. Building 2, north facade



Plate 6. Building 2, east facade



Plate 7. Building 2, east facade



Plate 8. Building 2, Component B internal



Plate 9. Building 2, Component A internal



Plate 10. Building 2, Component A internal

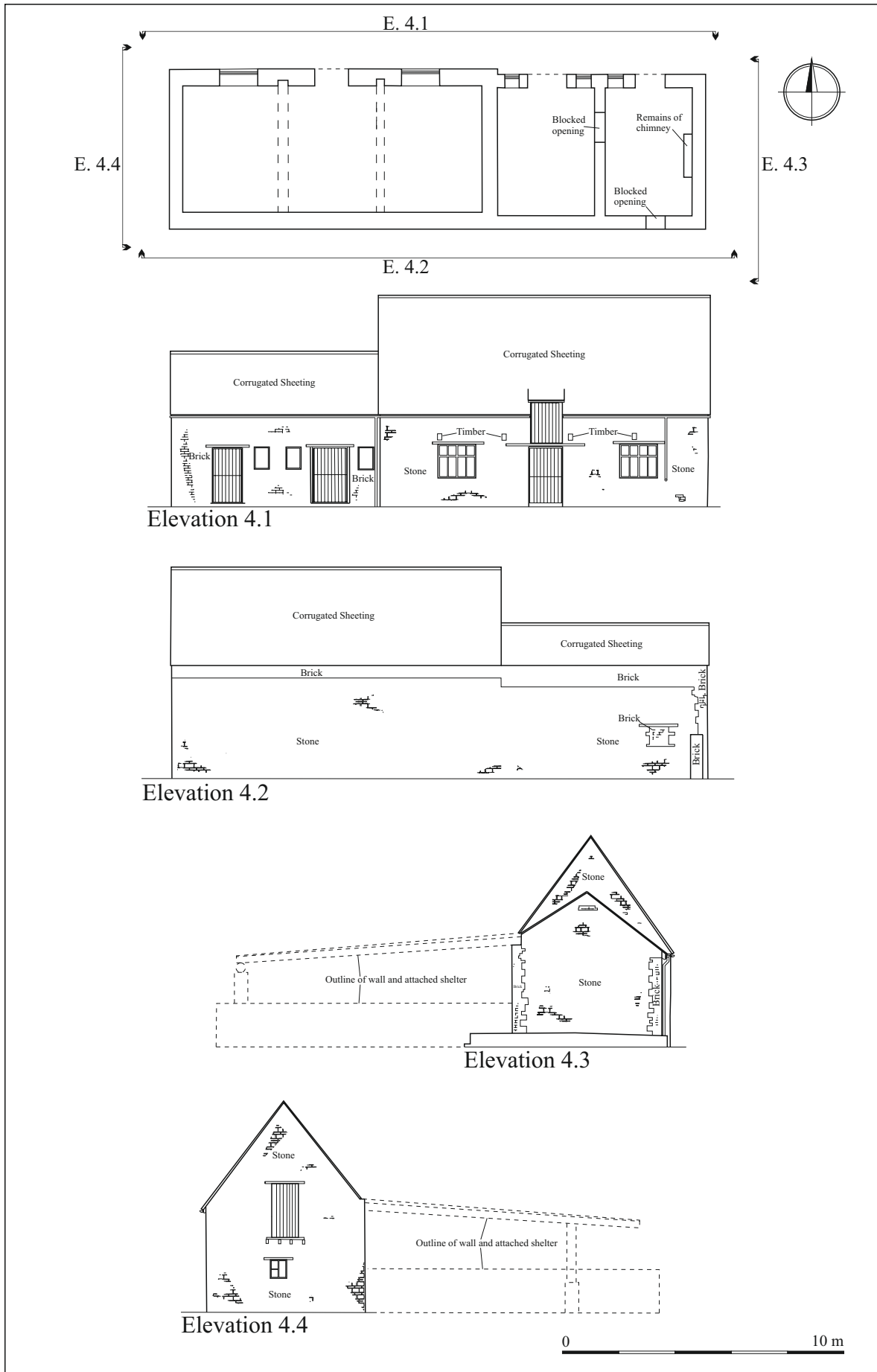


Figure 5. Building 4



Plate 11. Building 4, north and west facade



Plate 12. Building 4, north and east facade



Plate 13. Building 4, south facade



Plate 14. Building 4, west component ground floor



Plate 15. Building 4, west component loft



Plate 16. Building 4, west component loft



Plate 17. Building 4, east component



Plate 18. Building 4, east component

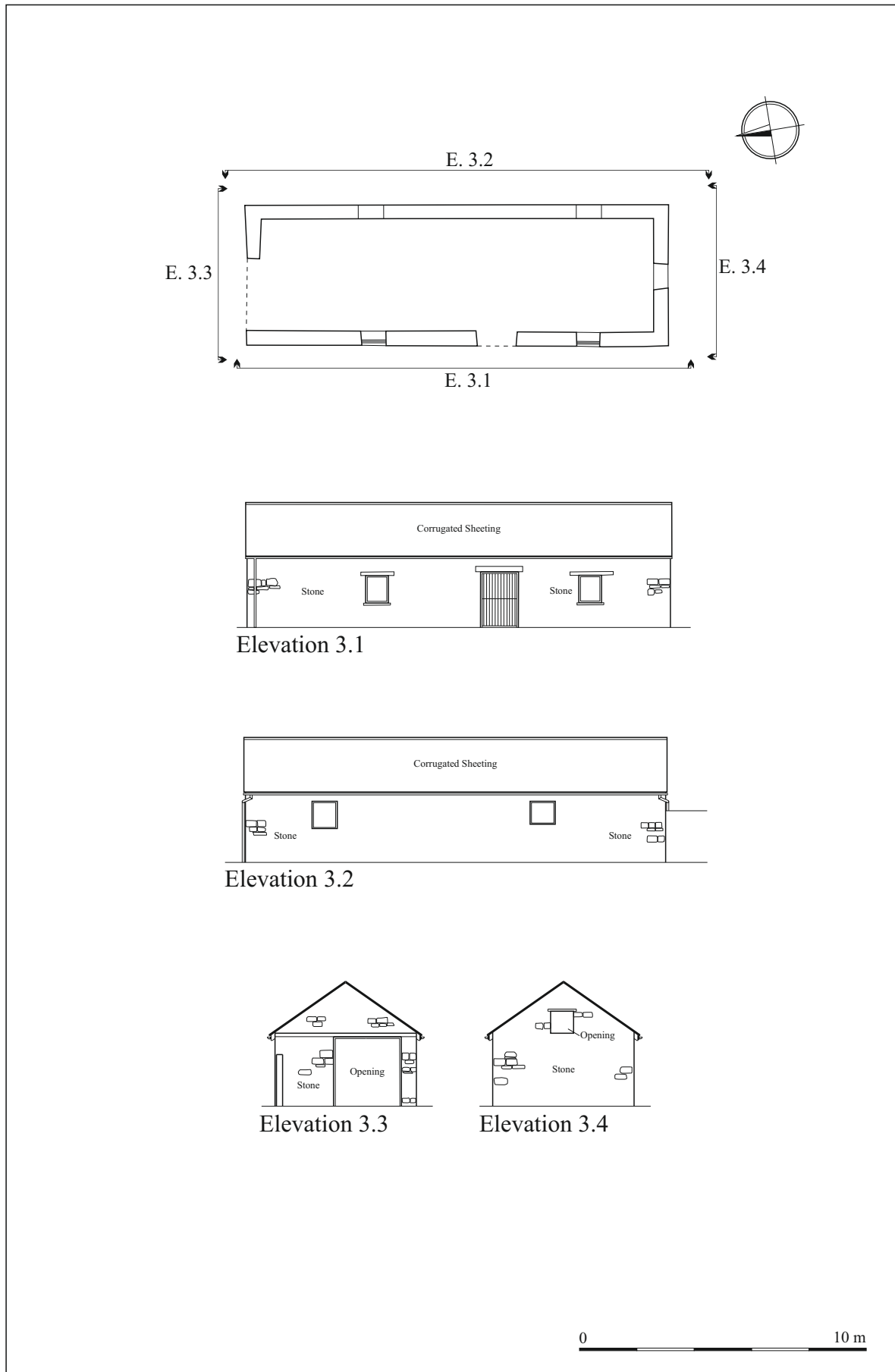


Figure 6. Building 3



Plate 19. Building 3, south and west facade



Plate 20. Building 3, internal