

# Barn 2, Court House Farm, Casob, Powys

## Historic Buildings Record

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**ArchaeoDomus**

Archaeological & Heritage Services

3 Cysgod-y-Coed, Cwmann, Lampeter, Carm. SA48 8DN

01570 218048 / 07910 213557

[ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk](mailto:ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk)

[www.archaeodomus.co.uk](http://www.archaeodomus.co.uk)



ArchaeoDomus  
Archaeological & Heritage Services

Prepared for:  
Nigel May and Stephanie Kruse  
Project No: N/A

By:  
ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services  
3 Cysgod-y-Coed, Cwmann, Lampeter, Carmarthenshire, SA48 8DN

Tel: +44 (0) 1570 218048 +44 (0) 7910 213557

Email: [ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk](mailto:ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk)

[www.archaeodomus.co.uk](http://www.archaeodomus.co.uk)





ArchaeoDomus  
Archaeological & Heritage Services

## Project Team

Ross Cook - a buildings archaeologist with a background in archaeology and buildings conservation. I have worked for the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales as a Historic Buildings Investigator (Archaeology) and within the restoration/conservation of historic buildings, both in Wales and England. Currently I am involved with project work with Cadw, Oxford Dendrochronological Laboratory and *The Buildings of Medieval and Ottoman Palestine* (publication).

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services is the trading name of Ross Cook. An affiliate member of the ClfA, with application currently in process for a full membership, and adhere to the ClfA codes of conduct. I hold a valid CSCS card.

Cert. in Buildings Archaeology - University of Sussex, CCE.

PGCert. Social Anthropology - University of Wales, Lampeter

BA Joint Honours Archaeology & Anthropology - University of Wales, Lampeter



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## Barn 2, Court House Farm, Cascob, Powys

### Historic Building Record

#### Summary

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*ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services was commissioned by Nigel May and Stephanie Kruse to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation prior to the restoration and conversion of Barn 2, Court House Farm, into two new dwelling units. The results of this work is to undertake an English Heritage Level 2 historic building survey of the barn as it currently stands before works commence.*

*The archaeological building survey comprised of a measured survey, photographic record and an assessment of the buildings construction and form. This work was undertaken before any restoration and conversion works took place as per the archaeological conditions set out by Powys Planning Authority and Cwlyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Heritage Management.*

*Barn 2 is a multiphase barn consisting largely of a late 17<sup>th</sup> century box framed-square panelled oak four bay barn, of two tiers; late 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling to add height to the eaves, the addition of a fifth bay and construction of stone gable ends; and 19<sup>th</sup> century timber and stone cart shed with granary and hay loft over. The barn contains elements of a late 16<sup>th</sup> century cruck framed barn and reused domestic timbers of the same date. The first depiction of the barn comes on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1815, then again on the tithe map of 1841 and all subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps.*

## **Acknowledgements**

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With thanks to Nigel May and Stephanie Kruse for commissioning ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services to undertake the programme of archaeological recording and investigation.

## **Abbreviations used in this report**

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CPAT-HM	- Clywd Powys Archaeological Trust Heritage Management
HER	- Historic Environment Record; sites recorded and held by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.
LPA	- Local Planning Authority.
NGR	- National Grid Reference.
NMR	- National Monuments Record.
NPRN	- National Primary Record Number; sites recorded by the Royal Commission and Ancient Monuments of Wales
OS	- Ordnance Survey.
RCAHMW	- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

All other abbreviations will be referred to in text.





## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Project

1.1.1 ArchaeoDomus was commissioned by Nigel May and Stephanie Kruse to undertake a programme of archaeological recording of Barn 2, Court House Farm, Cascob (NGR: SN63677147). The extent of this work was to produce an English Heritage Level 2 buildings record prior to the barns subsequent restoration and conversion.

1.1.2 The barn range is Grade II listed (ID: 9083) for its group value with Court Farmhouse (ID: 9081) and the opposing range (ID: 9082).

1.1.3 Barn 2 as seen today is a multiphase development beginning with a mid 17<sup>th</sup> century oak framed barn and culminates as a 19<sup>th</sup> century threshing barn with adjoined cart shed and granary/hay loft.

1.1.4 An English Heritage Level 2 building survey (2006) was carried out on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2015 in line with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation, the results of which are contained within this report.

### 1.2 Site and Location

1.2.1 Barn 2 is located c. 750m east-southeast of the village centre (Church) of Cascob and 2.1km west of the B4357. The site lays just south of the Lugg Valley within a small valley occupied by the Cascob Brook, and to the eastern edge of Radnor Forest. The barn is bounded by the brook to its south and west, Court House to its north and Courthouse Wood to the east, sitting at 218m above sea level. Surrounding the site is a mix of arable and pastoral farming.

1.2.2 The local bedrock is a mix of Silurian mudstone, siltstone and sandstone deposits belonging to the Ludlow Rocks group (BGS), but no superficial deposits are currently recorded for this area (BGS). Topping this is a soil layer of a medium to heavy loam and clayey loam (UKSO).

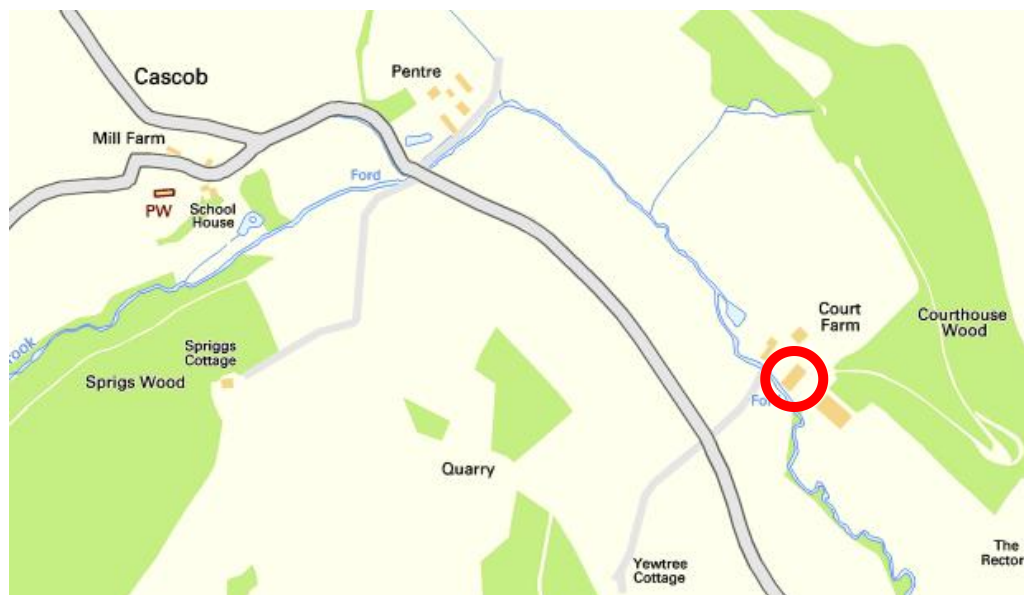


Fig. 1 - Location of Barn 2. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015

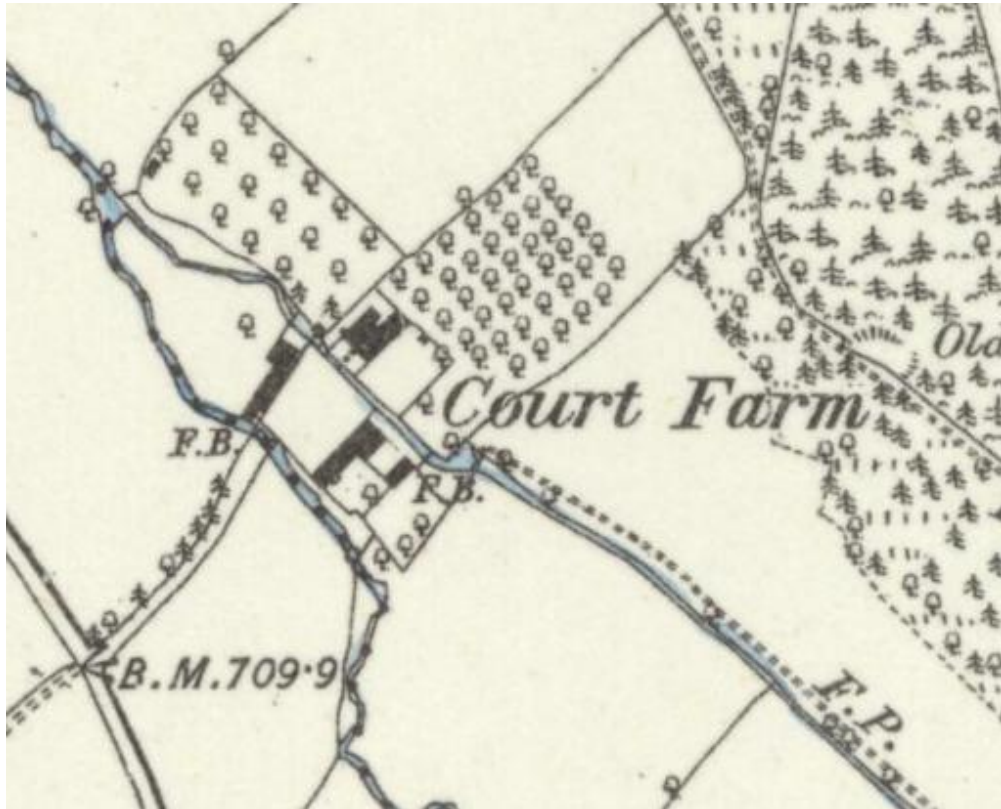


Fig. 2 - OS Six-inch to One Mile Map, 1887 - Radnorshire XVII.SW.

National Library of Scotland 2015

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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### 2.1 General

- 2.1.1 Undertake an English Heritage Level 2 buildings survey of the building prior to restoration and conversion works.
- 2.1.2 Undertake research using readily available sources to further current understanding of the site.

### 2.2 Historic Building Recording

- 2.2.1 To objectively record the barn prior to works by means of photographic record and annotated plans.
- 2.2.2 Produce an analysis and interpretation of the building and its development.
- 2.2.3 Bring together materials from available documentary sources into understanding the building.

### 2.3 Documentary Research

- 2.3.1 Using readily available resourced to identify relevant materials, including maps,





photographs and accounts to enable a greater understanding of the barn and to support the interpretation.

- 2.4** The objective of the historic buildings record and watching brief is to produce a permanent record of the site and to place this within a public domain through deposition with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

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#### **3.1 Historic Building Recording**

3.1.2 On site methodology comprised of three element:-

- Marking up of current plans by The Oak Framed Carpentry Co Ltd.
- Additional measured survey.
- Photographic survey of the exterior and interior of the building, where safe to do so.
- Site notes and observations.

#### **3.2 Measured Survey/Drawn Survey**

A Level 2 historic buildings survey, in line with English Heritage levels (2006), was undertaken to record the building and understand its phases of construction. A measured survey produced by The Oak Framed Carpentry Co Ltd, with additional observations and measured survey undertaken by ArchaeoDomus will be used to produce interpreted plans.

#### **3.3 Photographic Survey**

The photographic survey was undertaken with a Canon EOS 500D 15.1 megapixel digital camera, tripod mounted, with a Canon EFS 18-200mm lens.

3.3.1 A general photographic record was made of the barn, which included:-

- General views of the building and its surroundings.
- Elevations.
- Detail/features of specific building elements.
- Interior and exterior general shots.

3.3.2 The direction and location of each photograph (Plates 1-63) has been recorded on the site plan (**Fig. 7**).

#### **3.4 Documentary Research**

Documentary research was undertaken using the NMRW for map regression and Tithe Map searches. Further research was carried out using NLS and Birmingham Archive resources.

#### **3.5 Health and Safety**

All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and Health and Safety Advice in Archaeology (BAJR 2005).

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## 4.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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### 4.2 Introduction

The historical background has been undertaken with readily available material from the National Library of Wales, RCAHMW (NPRN: 82127) and other online archive resources.

4.1.2 It is plausible that the use of court in the farms name is to be taken from the Circuit Courts (Court of the Assize, C13th-1971), which where itinerant judges travelled the country on a yearly basis to dispense justice (Salzman 1929) or from a Manorial Court. Court Farm possibly having been one of those stops or a location of a manorial court, however, without further research this is only speculative.

### 4.2 Early History

Little is known of Cascob's early history and whilst its church appears to date from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the the small township is not recorded until 1535 where it is named Cascoppe. The name meaning Castle Summit; *Cas* (W) - Castle; *Cop* (W)/*Coppe* (Old E) - Summit/Crest. Cascob appears on John Speeds Countie of Radnor map, dated 1618, where the township is named Cascop and shown with its parish church, which reflects on Cascob's status at this time. Cascop then appears on Joan Blaeu's map Radnor Comitatus' (1646) and again on an anonymous New Map of the County of Hereford (1754), on each occasion being depicted with its church. During this period there is no immediate evidence for Court Farm and therefore the barns existence.

### 4.3 Nineteenth Century

The earliest record of Court Farm, in readily available sources, appears in an indenture of 1800 between John Innins and Harriet Jenkins. The indenture relates to a fine imposed on several properties in Cascob including 'Cascob Court, Ty-Dy Farm or Cascob Court Farm' (MS 3700/1/78). Ty-Dy is most likely a misspelling of Ty-Du, meaning Black House, which is confirmed by the 1815 Ordnance Survey Map, where the farm, complete with barn ranges, is named as Black House. A slightly later Radnor Unions map of 1830 shows Court House again with its barn ranges, this time named as Court House.



Fig. 3 - Court House, 1839 OS Boundary Map. This work is based on data provided through VisionofBritain .org.uk and uses historical material which is copyright of the Great Britain Historical GIS Project and the University of Portsmouth



The 1839 Tithe Map shows Court Farm as seen on the earlier maps, with the Rent charge book showing the landowners as William Peter Edwards and the occupier as Thomas Haynes. The rent comprises a mix of meadow, woodland, arable and pasture, a 'Homestead' of some 203 acres and rental value of £20 10s 0d.

The Ordnance Survey 6inch map of 1887 shows Court Farm as it remains today, with Barn 2 clearly showing the south-western cart shed and rear lean-to addition (Fig. 2).

#### 4.4 Twentieth Century

The Ordnance Survey maps show the enlargement of the lean-to in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. On 25<sup>th</sup> September 1919 the Cascob estate was auctioned by Edwards, Russell & Baldwin, which included Court House Farm, farmhouse and farm buildings. The farm is also listed in *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: III. - County of Radnor* as:-

'226. *Court Farm...* A farmstead of this name, probably the residence of the steward of the manor, when this parish (formerly a township of Cascob parish) was part of Wigmoreland, in the marches of Herefordshire.' (RHAMHW 1913: 57)

## 5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

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### 5.1 Introduction

The site survey was undertaken on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2015 and comprised of a visual inspection, photographic record and measured survey. The site comprised of a timber framed barn on a northeast-southwest alignment, with gable and rear extensions. The scope of this archaeological work was to provide a written, drawn and photographic account of the building prior to its restoration and conversion.

### 5.2 Plan

In plan barn 2 divides into three main areas (**Fig. 6**), a five bay barn, a three bay cart house and granary/hay loft, and a three bay rear lean-to. The long axis of the barn is aligned northeast-southwest and is situated at a right angle to Court Farm House and south-east of the north barn range.

5.2.1 The barn incorporates threshing bays, lambing and shearing bays and a loft area for hay. The lean-to houses cattle stalling, and the cart shed is open to ground floor and boarded at first floor to use as a hay loft and granary.

### 5.3 External

5.3.1 The **north west** elevation (**Plates 1-3**) is predominantly comprised of oak weatherboarding, with a small element of stone wall between the barn and cart shed, and a low stone and brick plinth from which the building rises. The weather boarding rises into a slate roof, which is finished with concrete ridge tiles.



The main barn has four entrances; one large to bay 1, a small cart entrance to bay 2, small single doorway at bay 3 and large threshing opening at bay 4. At eave level are three shuttered windows/vents.

The cart shed has three open bays at ground floor and three at first floor level, with a single doorway to its second bay and windows to bays 1 and 3. The weatherboarded first floor rises to a galvanised tin roof.

In parts the weatherboarding has become loose and in parts gone completely, which has exposed the square panelling of the timber frame which it conceals.

The north-east gable has subsided, with its apex *circa* 1000mm out of plumb, causing the rest of the barn to rack.

5.3.2 The **north east** elevation (**Plate 4**) is comprised of the barn's gable end and the later tin lean-to extension. The gable is constructed of a local limestone with lime mortar and houses 13 ventilation slits and two square windows. The corrugated tin lean-to has a single doorway, which abuts the stonework of the gable. Severe subsidence has caused considerable damage to the elevation, with the apex of the gable missing.

5.3.3 The **south east** elevation (**Plates 5-7**) is formed of the tin lean-to along the length of the main barn, which rises to the eaves of the main barn, and a stone elevation to the cart shed and granary/hay loft; this has a single doorway to the first bay at ground floor and a single doorway at first floor to bay 2. The roofing material is comprised solely of corrugated tin sheets.

5.3.4 The **south west** end (**Plate 8**) is formed of a plain limestone gable to the cart shed and granary/hay loft.

## 5.4 Internal

5.4.1 Internally is where the oak timber frame of the barn is most apparent, and shows the construction method is that of box framing with square panelling. The trusses are of a simple principle rafter and raking strut design.

The **barn** is divided into three areas; bay 1 accessed by a single doorway in the north-west lateral wall; bay 2 accessed from a single double doorway to the north-west lateral wall; bay 4 is accessed by large barn doors to both lateral walls; bays 3 and 5 are accessed from bay 4. The large doorways to bay 4 create a threshing bay. Joists over bay 2 provide an upper level for storage. The floors are comprised of a mix of earth, stone slabs and concrete. Lintels to the 13 ventilation slits are of reused studs (**Plates 27-29**), rails and posts from the box framed barn.

Partially as a result from the subsidence to the north-east gable, the internal framing has also been shunted out of plumb to varying degrees. Section A-A at 1040mm, B-B at 470mm, C-C at 540mm and C-C at 1015mm.

5.4.2 The **cart shed** comprises of three open bays at ground floor. Two ventilation slits occupy the wall and originate in bay 5 of the barn. The first floor is of three bays, subdivided into two units by a tongue and groove partition for use as a granary and





hay loft. The floor and walls are covered in galvanised tin sheeting. A single ventilation slit occupies the centre of the wall, again originating in bay 5 of the barn. In the outer bay a partial 9 light casement window frame remains.

- 5.4.3 The **lean-to**, like the barn, is of 5 bays, simply constructed of rough pine logs. A concrete base provides the floor. Cast concrete cattle stalling and troughs are built up against the lateral wall of the barn.

## 6 **DATING AND ANALYSIS**

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### 6.1 **Introduction**

From the fieldwork it was apparent that barn 2 had undergone several phases of development and redevelopment to meet the changing requirements of a farm building of its size. These developments can be broken down into four main periods:-

- Late C16th: a pre-existing barn reused in what remains today.
- Late C17th: a four bay barn built using older timber.
- 18<sup>th</sup> century: extra bay added, eaves raised and alterations made using former south-east gable and domestic timbers. New principle rafters added. Down bracing added to sections A-A, B-B and C-C.
- 19<sup>th</sup> century: addition of cart shed/granary/hay loft and rear lean-to.
- 20<sup>th</sup> century: rebuilding of larger lean-to.

### 6.2 **Late Sixteenth Century**

- 6.2.1 Two elements of the barn suggest that an earlier oak barn had stood on or near the site.
- 6.2.2 The first of which is a partial cruck blade reused as a principle rafter in truss 2 (section B-B/Truss 4), this is characterised by the curving of the lower section of the timber as it come in to meet the tie beam and the double pegged lap joints (see RCAHMW 2006: 244-8).
- 6.2.3 The second is one of the raking struts of truss 4 (section D-D), which has two mortice joints with no corresponding mortices on other elements within the truss, with its form suggesting it originally formed part of a cross brace.

### 6.3 **Late Seventeenth Century**

- 6.3.1 During this phase the barn was erected on a stone plinth as a four bay building and incorporated elements of an earlier cruck framed barn.
- 6.3.2 The box frame with gunstock head posts, square panelling and principle rafter trusses with Queen and Princess struts is indicative of a late-17<sup>th</sup> century date and compares nicely with Pentrusco Barn, Heyope, which is dated to 1678. The barn compares in more than just form, as both incorporate parts of earlier cruck blades.



The box framing also has stave holes and grooves (**Plates 30 & 46**), demonstrating that the barn would have originally had either a woven oak lath or wattle and daub infill.

- 6.3.3 The square panelling and stave grooves/holes (**Plate 30**) seen on truss 1 (A-A) demonstrated that this was once an external wall.
- 6.3.4 Original entrances can be identified in the gable end of the across Section A-A, indicated by the lack of joints of peg holes in the studs and in the south-east lateral wall of bay 2; doorways to either lateral of bay 4 to create a threshing bay (now enlarged).
- 6.3.5 The pitch of the roof at this time is indicative that the barn was once thatched.

## 6.4 Eighteenth Century

- 6.4.1 In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the barn was radically remodelled and increased in size with the addition of an extra bay (bay 1). This phase works added the north-east stone gable, rebuilt the south-east gable in stone and raised the height of the eaves to increase the loading height of the barn (**Plate 54**).
- 6.4.2 The stone gables were built with a shallower pitch to those of the original timber framed barn, which required a new pitch to be set through the existing barn and raising the eaves to meet with this.
- 6.4.3 To raise the eaves new principle rafters were added (**Plate 22**), and joined to the original truss with oak timbers joined by lap joints and iron nails. The existing purlins from the 17<sup>th</sup> century roof were raised with the new principle rafters.
- 6.4.4 Reused timbers were used to form a new rail and wall plate above the existing wall plate, this is made clear by the multiple empty mortices (**Plate 38**), which are indicative of close studding. Close studding was not a practice used on barns and demonstrates its origins in a domestic structure.
- 6.4.5 The studs used to raise the eaves have been reused from the original square panelled south-west gable, which is indicated by the stave grooves and holes (**Plates 38 & 48**) in these which do not match with corresponding studs.
- 6.4.6 Parts of this framing were also used as lintels in the north-east gable (**Plates 27-29**), again this is clear from stave grooves and holes, mortices and peg holes.
- 6.4.7 Part of the sill beam of the south-east section of bay 1 is another reused domestic timber, a floor beam indicated by its deep chamfer, stepped hollow(?) stop and central tenons for joists (**Plates 31-35**).
- 6.4.8 During this redevelopment the barn will have been weatherboarded as was common practice in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.4.9 The down braces in to sections B-B, C-C and D-D are later additions to the framing as they are not pegged, and it is probable these were added to stop racking with



the extra weight caused by raising the eaves.

- 6.4.7** This period in the barns history coincides with the current Court House and it is not unreasonable to assume that the reused domestic timbers seen came from a house that pre-dates the one seen today at Court Farm. The earliest period of the barn, the cruck blade dating from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, would have been in existence with a domestic unit. The close studding seen in the reused wall plate and the chamfer and stop of the floor beam suggests these belong to a house of the late 16<sup>th</sup> century.

## **6.5 Nineteenth Century**

- 6.5.1** The addition of the cart shed and a rear lean-to comes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is apparent on the 1840 Tithe Map, 1887 6 inch OS map and 1889 25 inch OS map. The lean-to against the south-east lateral elevation is shown on the map to be shorter and shallower than that present today.

## **6.6 Twentieth Century**

- 6.6.1** The roof trusses (**Plate 58**) to the cart shed and granary/hay loft are not original and in form is of the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as is the tongue and groove partition, and 9 light casement frame (**Plates 62**).
- 6.6.2** The slate roof to the barns north-west pitch is mid century and the corrugated sheeting to the south-east pitch is late 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.6.3** The current rear lean-to was erected in the 1960s-70s and is constructed of galvanised corrugated sheeting and rough pine trunks (**Plates 50-52**).
- 6.6.4** Although difficult to date, the weather boarding is likely to date from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

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### **7.1 General**

The programme of historic building recording has identified five main periods of construction and alteration to the barns fabric (see 6.1). Despite later alterations, much of the original box frame from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century remains, however a large amount of this is in a poor state (**Plates 46, 48 & 50**) and at risk of further deterioration. The reuse of a late 16<sup>th</sup> century cruck blade and element of cross brace demonstrates the possible existence of an earlier barn to the one remaining today and the domestic timbers point towards a precursor to the Court Farmhouse seen today. The reuse of these domestic timbers coincides with the 18<sup>th</sup> century limestone gable walls, adding to the hypothesis that an earlier timber framed house and cruck frame barn were in existence on site; therefore presenting us with period I. To remain useful with changing farming techniques the barn underwent a number of successive developments until ultimately fell out of use in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century with the advent of fully mechanised farming.



- 7.1.2 In the barns current state it is unlikely to survive without permanent scaffolding or bracing, both of which limit the barns functionality and use.

## 7.2 Significance

The barn represents a good survival of a late 17<sup>th</sup> century box framed barn that incorporates elements of an earlier cruck frame, as appears to be common in Radnorshire from this period. During the late 17<sup>th</sup> century there was a movement away from cruck barns and towards the more capacious box framed, with Court House Barn 2 typifying this progression. It's later alterations show again the need for these farm buildings to remain practical, with the complete building being noteworthy for its multiphase development.

## 8 ARCHIVING

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- 8.1 The results of the historic buildings recording is a written report, interpreted plans and a photographic archive. This will be held by ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services and will be deposited with the regional HER with CPAT and a further copy to the RCAHMW for archiving. Field notes will be stored by ArchaeoDomus. A PDF copy of the report will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Services and will be made available from [www.archaeodomus.co.uk](http://www.archaeodomus.co.uk).

## 9 SOURCES

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### 9.1 References

**Suggett, R.** 2005. *Houses & History in the March of Wales; Radnorshire 1400-1800*. RCAHMW

**RCAHMW**, 1913. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: III. - County of Radnor*. HMSO.

**Salzman, L. F.** 1929. *English Life in the Middle Ages*. Oxford University Press.

**English Heritage**, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording and practice*. English Heritage.

### 9.2 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey 6-inch & 25-inch to One Mile (National Library Wales/National Library Scotland)

- 1887
- 1904
- 1930
- 1953

Vision of Britain - 1839. *Ordnance Survey Boundary Map*. Available from



[www.visionofbritain.org.uk](http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk).

British Library - 1811. *Presteigne Ordnance Survey Map*. Available from [www.bl.uk](http://www.bl.uk).  
National Library of Wales - 1839 *Tithe Map and Rent Charge Book*.

### 9.3 Online Sources

Birmingham Archives, MS 3700/1/78:  
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/f87781b6-6a9f-4d7a-afac-03c58f794ea9>

British Geological Survey: [www.bsg.ac.uk](http://www.bsg.ac.uk)

UK Soil Observatory: [www.ukso.org.uk](http://www.ukso.org.uk)

RCAHMW: [www.coflein.gov.uk](http://www.coflein.gov.uk)



## APPENDIX

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<b>Building Description</b>	Farm Range to South East of Court Farmhouse	<b>Cadw ID</b>	9083
<b>Grade</b>	II	<b>Locality</b>	Whitton
<b>Date Listed</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> March 1992	<b>County</b>	Powys
<b>NGR</b>	SO 24658 66176	<b>Postcode</b>	LD8 2NT
<b>Listing Text:</b>  Encloses right side of C19 improved farm complex.  Two storeys, five bays, incorporating threshing barn and lambing/shearing bays. Timber-framed and weatherboarded over rubble plinth, massive tie beam roof trusses with diagonal braces and timber-framed partitions with re-used timbers. Stone north gable end with slit ventilators and pitching door, slate roof. Rear (east) side has iron lean-to roof over timber-framed cattle stalling built up against the rear wall of the barn.  To south of barn range, adjoining three-bay cart shed with granary over, slate roof, weatherboarded loft, slatted pitching doors, timber posts to open front.  <b>Reason for Listing:</b> Included for group value with farmhouse and SW range.			



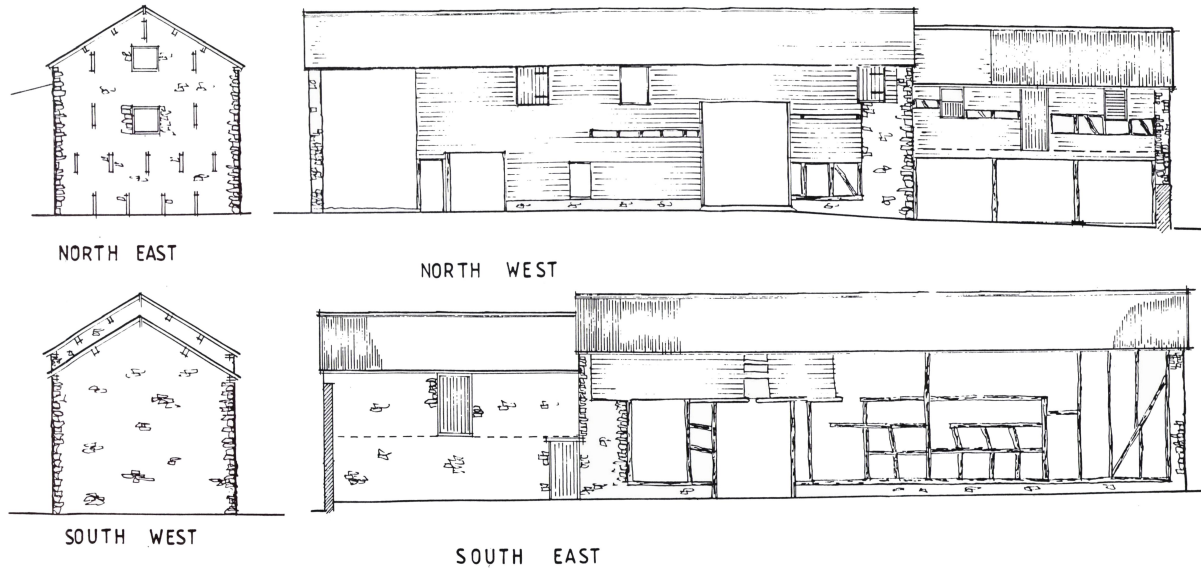


Fig. 4 - Architects Drawings of current elevations. By McCartneys Surveyors & Planning Consultants 2005.

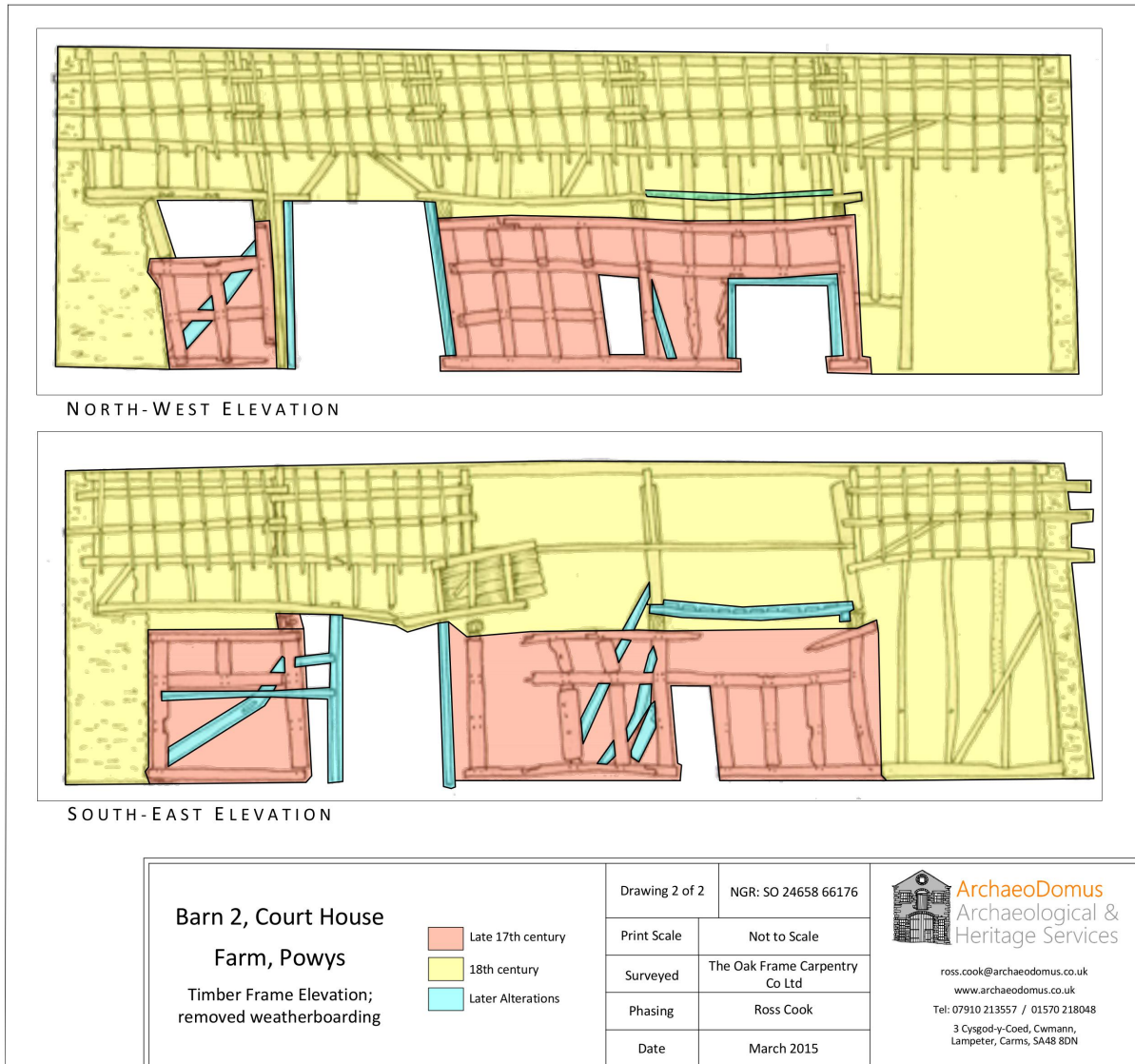
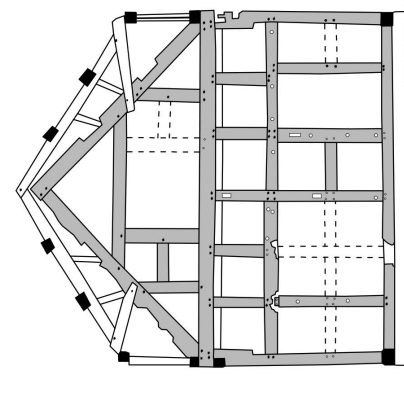
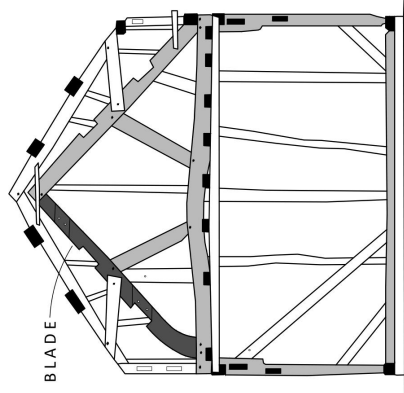


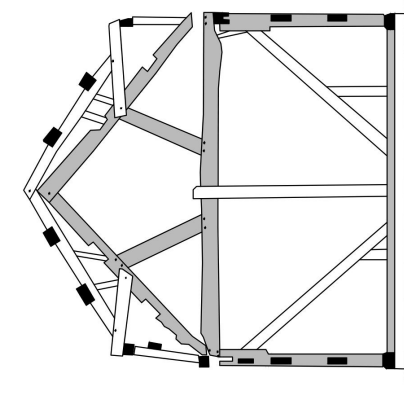
Fig. 5 - Phasing of timber framing to lateral walls.



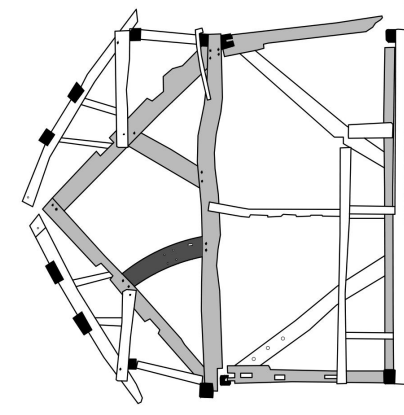
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TRUSS 1



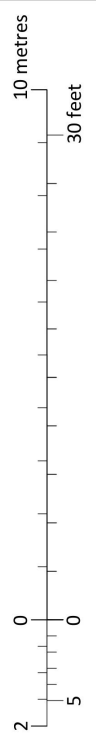
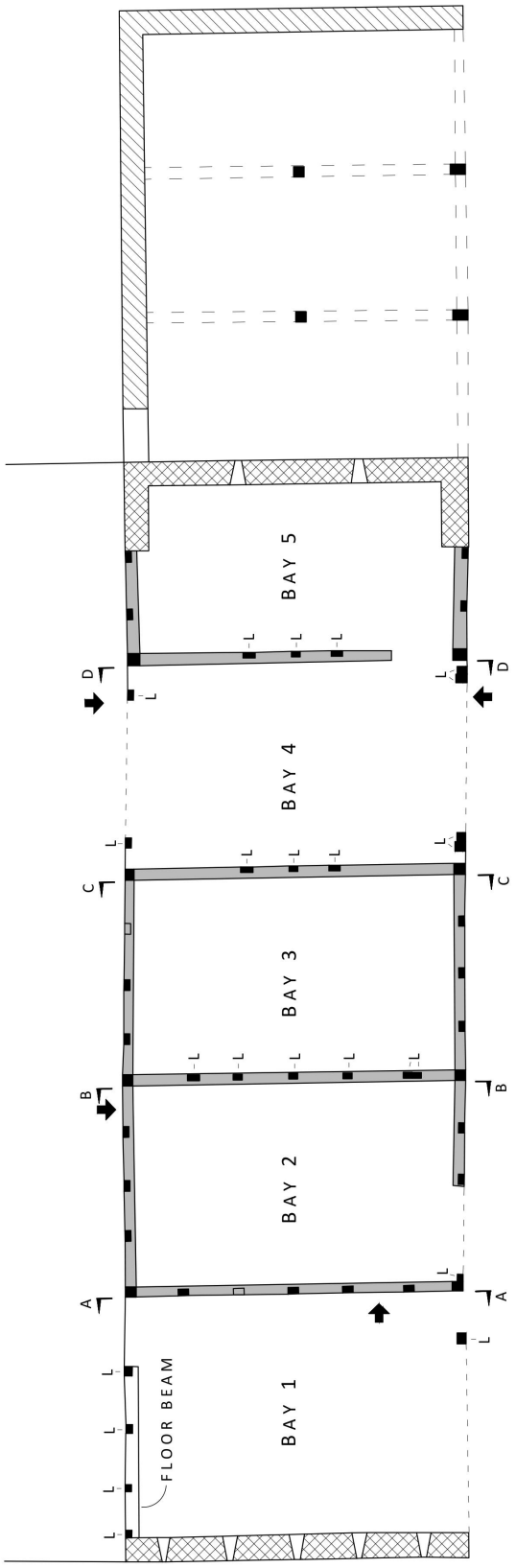
SECTION B-B  
TRUSS 2



SECTION C-C  
TRUSS 3



SECTION D-D  
TRUSS 4



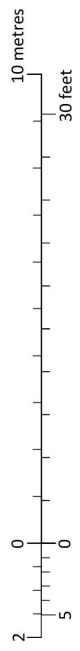
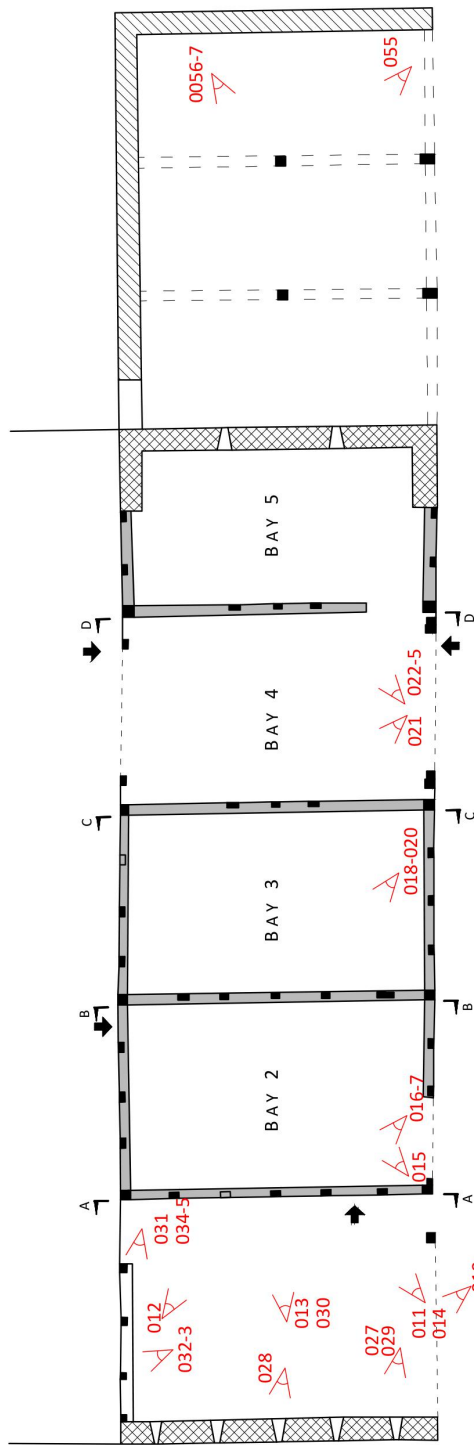
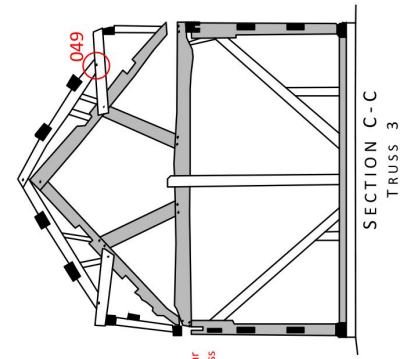
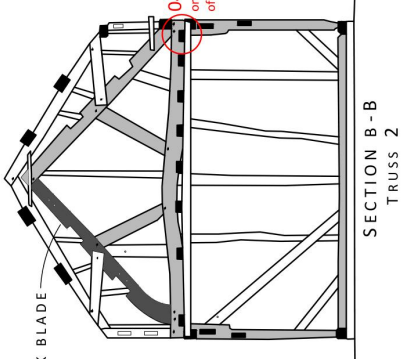
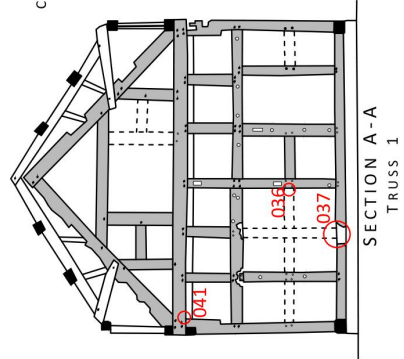
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Archaeological &  
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ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk  
www.archaeodomus.co.uk  
Tel: 07930 219557 / 01570 218048  
3 Cysgod-y-Coed, Cwmnam,  
Lampeter, Cernis, SA46 8DN

Drawing 1 of 1	NGR: SO 24658 66176
Print Scale	1:100 at A3
Surveyor	Ross Cook
Drawn	Ross Cook
Date	March 2015

- Late 16th century
- Late 17th century
- 18th century
- late 19th century
- L - Later Insertion

**Barn 2, Court House  
Farm, Powys**  
Cross Sections & Plan



**Barn 2, Court House Farm, Powys**  
Photo Plan

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ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk  
www.archaeodomus.co.uk  
Tel: 07910 213557 / 01570 218048  
3 Cruckwell Road, Cumbham, Lampeter, Carmarthen, SA48 8DN

Photo Plan	NGR: SO 24658 66176
	Print Scale: Not to scale
Surveyor:	Ross Cook
Drawn:	Ross Cook
Date:	March 2015

Late 16th century  
 Late 17th century  
 18th century  
 late 19th century  
 L - Later insertion





Plate 1 - AD011\_001: General view of north-west elevation; Barn.



Plate 2 - AD011\_002: General view of north-west elevation.





Plate 3 - AD011\_003: General view of north-west elevation; Barn, and Cart Shed and Granary.



Plate 4 - AD011\_004: North-east limestone elevation of barn.





Plate 5 - AD011\_005: ¾ view of north-east and south-east elevations of barn and lean-to.



Plate 6 - AD011\_006: South-east elevation of barn and rear lean-to.





Plate 7 - AD011\_007: South-east elevation of cart shed and granary.



Plate 8 - AD011\_008: South-west elevation of cart shed and granary.





Plate 9 - AD011\_009: ¾ view of south-west and south east elevations.



Plate 10 - AD011\_010: Internal view of north-east gable, showing ventilation slits.





Plate 11 - AD011\_011: Truss 1, viewing towards south-east.



Plate 12 - AD011\_012: Truss 1, viewing towards south, showing square panelled box framing.





Plate 13 - AD011\_013: Truss 1 viewing towards south.



Plate 14 - AD011\_014: Truss 1, showing principle rafter roof with later raising.





Plate 15 - AD011\_015: Truss 2 and joists over bay 2.



Plate 16 - AD011\_016: Later studs in bay 2.





Plate 17 - AD011\_017: Reverse face of Truss 1.



Plate 18 - AD011\_018: Internal weatherboarding to subdivide barn; to rear of truss 2.





Plate 19 - AD011\_019: Internal weatherboarding to subdivide barn; to rear of truss 2.



Plate 20 - AD011\_020: Internal weatherboarding to subdivide barn; to rear of truss 2.





Plate 21 - AD011\_021: Truss 3, principle rafters with raking struts. Also showing later raised roof.



Plate 22 - AD011\_022: Truss 3.





Plate 23 - AD011\_023: Truss 4.



Plate 24 - AD011\_024: Later additions to open lower frame.





Plate 25 - AD011\_025: Ventilation slit in south-west gable.



Plate 26 - AD011\_026: Window in north-east gable.





Plate 27 - AD011\_027: Ventilation slit in north-east gable.



Plate 28 - AD011\_028: Detail of reused timber lintel in north-east gable, showing mortice and stave holes.





Plate 29 - AD011\_029: Detail of reused timber lintel in north-east gable, showing stave groove.



Plate 30 - AD011\_030: Detail of stave holes in truss 1.





Plate 31 - AD011\_031: Reused floor beam, *circa* late C16th. Showing stop and deep chamfer.



Plate 32 - AD011\_032: Reused floor beam, *circa* late C16th. Showing deep chamfer.





Plate 33 - AD011\_033: Reused floor beam, *circa* late C16th. Showing deep chamfer.



Plate 34 - AD011\_034: Reused floor beam, *circa* late C16th. Showing central joist mortises.





Plate 35 - AD011\_035: Reused floor beam, *circa* late C16th. Showing central joist mortises.



Plate 36 - AD011\_036: Empty mortise in post of truss 1.





Plate 37 - AD011\_037: Deteriorated mortice in sill beam.



Plate 38 - AD011\_038: Detail of reused timber; mortice holes indicate reuse from close studded building.





Plate 39 - AD011\_039: Carved initial in weatherboarding to rear of bay 2.



Plate 40 - AD011\_040: Initials on weatherboarding between bays 2 and 3.





Plate 41 - AD011\_041: Carpenters mark on tie beam of truss 1.



Plate 42 - AD011\_042: Carpenters marks on tie beam, post and principle rafter of truss 2.





Plate 43 - AD011\_043: Carpenters marks on tie beam and principle rafter of truss 2.



Plate 44 - AD011\_044: Carpenters marks on post and tie beam of truss 2.





Plate 45 - AD011\_045: Stud to raised eave, showing groove, indicating its reuse from a rail.



Plate 46 - AD011\_046: Stave holes in rail, indicative of wattle and daub infill.





Plate 47 - AD011\_047: Side halved lap join in rail.



Plate 48 - AD011\_048: Gunstock head to posts.





Plate 49 - AD011\_049: Detail of raised roof; later principle rafter showing carpenters assembly marks.



Plate 50 - AD011\_050: Rear lateral wall to bay 3.





Plate 51 - AD011\_051: Rear lean-to.



Plate 52 - AD011\_052: Rear lean-to.





Plate 53 - AD011\_053: Exposed framing on north-west lateral wall, showing weather damage.



Plate 54 - AD011\_054: Stone wall and stub to south-west gable.





Plate 55 - AD011\_055: Cart shed.



Plate 56 - AD011\_056: Cart shed.





Plate 57 - AD011\_057: Cart shed.



Plate 58 - AD011\_058: Truss to granary/hay loft with clapsed purlins and raking struts.





Plate 59 - AD011\_059: Granary/hay loft.



Plate 60 - AD011\_060: Timber frame and weather boarding to north-east of granary/hay loft.





Plate 61 - AD011\_061: Panelled wall between granary and hay loft.



Plate 62 - AD011\_062: Remains of 9 light casement window.





Plate 63 - AD011\_063: Ventilation slit in south-west gable of barn.