

# Barn at Barwickstead, Beckermet, Cumbria

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**Level 3 Historic Building Survey  
EH220/01**

# Barn at Barwickstead, Beckermet, Cumbria

## Level 3 Historic Building Survey for Green Swallow North Limited

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**PROJECT NUMBER:** EH220  
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**PREPARED BY:**

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Heritage Impact Assessment  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
Historic Landscape and Building Surveys  
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey  
Trial Trench Evaluation  
Archaeological Excavation  
Archaeological Watching Briefs

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## Summary

Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Green Swallow North Limited to undertake a Level 3 Historic Building Survey of a Grade II listed barn at Barwickstead, Beckermest, Cumbria (NGR NY 01774 06815). The work was associated with proposals for the conversion of the building to residential use.

The listing description says that the barn at Barwickstead dates to 1858, seemingly based on that date on rainwater hoppers on the house. It was certainly in existence by 1867 when it was shown on the Ordnance Survey map of that date. Associated buildings which have also been described in this report include the Hennerly-Piggery, also Grade II listed and also referred to as dating to 1858, and ancillary buildings which were constructed between 1867 and 1899, based on historic mapping.

The barn is an example of a bank barn, with evidence for it having served multiple functions: as stabling for horses, as a byre (cowhouse), and as a threshing barn on the first floor. It is possible that a now-lost building which was formerly located against the east elevation, may have been a cart shed. The barn has been well-constructed and contains architectural detailing which suggests a higher status site than many traditional farm buildings in Cumbria. It is possible that the stable part of the ground floor may have been modified historically, as the two doorways in the east elevation appear to have been inserted or adapted, and the presence of stable fittings provided by Musgraves of Belfast may suggest a later 19th century date.

The ancillary buildings to the west of the barn, appear to have served possibly as a housing for a horse-gang stabling, storage and a boiler room for the greenhouse in the garden. The Hennerly-Piggery is believed to be contemporary with the house and the barn. It is an intact example of a small structure used on the farmstead to house pigs and hens. There is high quality architectural detailing, and surviving features such as the sandstone troughs, wooden hatches and remains of decorative iron railings.

The farm buildings at Barwickstead are of a high quality reflecting the status of its original and subsequent owners. They retain historic plan forms, features and fittings which allow the structures to be easily understood. The buildings should not be seen in isolation, but as part of a group of structures and features which include the original house (now divided into three units), boundary walls, cobbled yard and the walled gardens to the rear.



## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Project Circumstances

1.1.1 Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Green Swallow North Limited to undertake a Level 3 Historic Building Survey of a Grade II listed barn at Barwickstead, Beckermest, Cumbria (NGR NY 01774 06815, Figure 1) in association with proposals for the conversion of the building to residential use.

1.1.2 The barn at Barwickstead was designated as a Grade II listed building on the 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020. The listing description is provided in full in Appendix 1, but briefly, the bank barn is noted to date to 1858, with the addition of a west range by 1898. It was listed for its architectural interest as:

*“a handsome barn of architectural quality, detailing and materials reflecting its higher status context; its original multi-functional form and individual functions including animal housing, stabling and ventilated storage is highly legible; the original plan-form and a number of original fittings are retained, including increasingly rare timber and cast iron horse-related fittings to the former stable, and various feeding troughs and chutes; a characteristic Cumbrian multi-functional barn that reflects regional character, and illustrates the diversity of past farming practice in England”* (NHLE Ref: 1472993).

1.1.3 Associated with the farmstead is a Grade II listed “hennery-piggery” of mid-19th century date. This structure was also listed on the 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 as *“a handsome and intact hennery-piggery of good architectural quality, detailing and materials reflecting its higher status context. It is a good example of an increasingly rare form of small multi-functional animal housing nationally; it retains its original two-level layout with attached privy and its original form and function are easily readable; a farm building type characteristic of this region, which illustrates the diversity of past farming practice in England”* (NHLE Ref: 1473208). The full listing description is included within Appendix 1.

1.1.4 Although the “hennery-piggery” is not included in the conversion, it has been included to inform any future proposals. The original farmhouse, which has the date of ‘1858’ on rain water hoppers, is not designated as a listed building. This was divided into three separate dwellings in the mid-20th century.

### 1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 Barwickstead is located in the village of Beckermest, which is situated in the south-west of Cumbria. The village is to the west of the A595, and to the east of the River Ehen (Figure 1). Barwickstead is situated in the middle of the village, immediately to the west of Morass Road, and south of modern housing on Hunter Rise. The junction of Morass Road and Mill Lane is immediately to the east of Barwickstead. The barn is situated just to the north-west of the house (Figure 2).

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## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This report consists of a brief historical background to the site of Barwickstead, and a description and photographic record of the buildings.
- 2.1.2 All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a).

### 2.2 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

- 2.2.1 In order to provide some historical context to the site of Barwickstead, a brief historical background is provided below utilising a Heritage Statement which was prepared in 2022 by Green Swallow North Limited to inform the proposals. This has been supplemented with additional documentary research and assessment of historic mapping undertaken by Eden Heritage Ltd.

### 2.3 Historic Building Recording

- 2.3.1 The Level 3 historic building survey was undertaken as set out in Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2016). A Level 3 survey is an analytical record, which comprises an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure, and to support the historic analysis (Historic England 2016, 26).
- 2.3.2 Photographs were taken using digital photography of all external elevations, and where safe to do so, of internal elevations although for safety reasons some areas could not be fully accessed. Detailed photographs were also taken of fixtures and fittings of historic or archaeological interest. All the photographs referred to in this report are included in Appendix 2.
- 2.3.3 The historic building survey was undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2022. For ease of reference, the various rooms described below have been referred to as Rooms A to G on Figure 5.

### 2.4 Project Archive

- 2.4.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in *Archaeological*
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*Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Brown 2011) and the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (CIfA 2020b).

- 2.4.2 A PDF version of the final report will be deposited with Cumbria Historic Environment Record. The project archive, which will include a copy of the final report, will be deposited with Cumbria Archive Service (Whitehaven).
- 2.4.3 The project is also registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)** project. The OASIS reference for this project is: **edenheri1-510841**.

## 3 Historical Background

### 3.1 Barwickstead

3.1.1 Although the listing building description refers to a date of construction of 1858 (this appears to be based on dated rain water hoppers on the house), there may have been a property on the site of Barwickstead prior to this date. Small-scale historic county maps of Cumberland dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries appear to show a building at that location, although the scale of the mapping does not allow for accurate assessment (Plates 1 and 2). A plan of Beckermat dating to 1848 shows built-form in the location of Barwickstead, along the street frontage, but this plan was clearly not meant to show other structures which may have been present to the rear (Figure 3).

3.1.2 The house of 'Barwickstead' was built by William Barwick Clarke (1811-1877) between 1858 and 1862 (Beckermat Local History Group 2009, 93). The Barwick family "was formerly of some consequence in Beckermat, the registers of which record the marriage in 1814 of James Barwick and Margaret Caws, and the burial in 1819 of John Barwick aged 75, and James Barwick aged 65". The family was later represented by William Barwick Clarke, a native of Macclesfield, who practised as a surgeon in Whitehaven from 1837 until 1860. When he built his mansion at Beckermat, Barwickstead, he included over the door a shield bearing the arms of his Barwick ancestors. When he died in 1877, he was succeeded by his nephew John Dixon Thompson, whose son and successor was Barwick Thompson (Hudleston and Bumphrey 1981, 29).



**Plate 1:** Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's map of Cumberland 1774 (site circled red)



**Plate 2:** Extract from Greenwood's map of Cumberland 1834. A building is shown in the general location of Barwickstead, opposite the junction with Mill Lane

- 3.1.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 shows the large house of Barwickstead orientated roughly north to south, on the west side, and parallel to, Morass Road opposite the junction with Mill Lane. Large gardens extend westwards from the rear of the house. The barn is shown to the north-west side of the house, but does not appear to be shown to the full extent it is now, as the western range (referred to in the listed building description as the ancillary buildings) are not present on this map. A small structure is shown extending from the eastern side of the barn (now demolished). The Hennerly Piggery appears to be shown just to the north-east of the barn (which is outlined red on Figure 4), orientated east to west with its eastern end facing onto Morass Road (Figure 4a).
- 3.1.4 When William Barwick Clarke died in 1877, he was succeeded by his nephew John Dixon Thompson. J D Thompson is not listed at Barwickstead in the 1881 Census, but seemingly his young daughter was (8 months old), which suggests he may not have been present when the enumeration was undertaken, but his daughter was left in the care of servants. J D Thompson is listed in subsequent trade directories and Census Returns, with the 1891 Census recording him as a 'bank cashier' (see Table 1 below).
- 3.1.5 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 shows that there had been additions to the west side of the barn by this date, extending south-westwards, and a possible small structure had been erected to the north side of the barn, just west of the Hennerly Piggery. The land to the rear of the house appears also to have been extended, with an access track from Morass Road running along the north side of the barn and continuing south-west before entering a square field (now built on with modern housing) bounded to its west side by railway tracks (which are no longer extant) (Figure 4b). The Ordnance Survey map of 1924 shows the same buildings at Barwickstead that were shown in 1898. The only changes

appear to have been to the gardens to the rear (Figure 4c).

*Table 1: Entries relating to Barwickstead from sampled documentary sources:*

Date	Entry	Source
1858	William Barwick Clarke, J.P.	Hudleston and Boumphrey 1981
1861	No entry which relates to 'Barwickstead' under St John's Beckermat. No entry relating to William Barwick Clarke	England Census
1871	No entry which names 'Barwickstead' under St John's Beckermat, however William Barwick Clarke is included: William Barwick Clarke, 59, surgeon, member of the Royal Collage of Surgeons, born Macclesfield Isabel Bowe, 36, house keeper Marion Thorburn, 26, cook Michael Morgan, 20, groom	England Census
1877	Will of William Barwick Clarke, esquire, of Barwickstead, Beckermat	Cumbria Archives Ref: PROB/1877/W106
1881	Edith Thompson, 8 months Elizabeth ?Fears, 24, cook Hannah Shepherd, 27, housemaid Mary Palmer, 18, nurse	England Census
1883	J.D Thompson, Barwickstead (listed under 'Private Resident')	Bulmer's History, Topography and Directory of West Cumberland
1891	John D Thompson, head, 43, bank cashier, born Haile Josephine, wife, 41 Edith, daughter, 10 John, son, 9 James, son, 7 William, son, 6 Josephine, daughter, 3 Emily Bowron, governess Mary Colebank, servant Jane Colebank, servant	England Census



Date	Entry	Source
1894	J.D Thompson, Barwick stead (listed under 'Private Residents')	Kelly's Directory of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland
1897	J.D. Thompson, Barwick stead (listed under 'Private Residents')	Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland
1901	John Dixon Thompson, 53 Josephine, wife, 51 Edith, daughter, 20 Helen Tweddle, servant (housemaid), 20 Sarah Jane Blackburn, servant (cook), 23	England Census
1911	Josephine Thompson, head, 62, living by private means Edith Barwick Thompson, daughter, 30 William Cyril Thompson, son, 26, solicitor Josephine Thompson, daughter, 23 Mary Maxwell, servant, 23 Mary Mitchell, servant, 20	England Census
1921	John Barwick Thompson, B.A., Barwick stead (listed under 'private residents' at Beckermat St. John)  He was the son of John Dixon Thompson, and was a barrister	Kelly's Directory of Cumberland  Beckermat Local History Group 2009
1939	Edith Thompson, 59, single Josephine Thompson, 52, single Annie Ashbuenes, 28, domestic maid Annie Harrington, 28, domestic maid [then 3 closed entries, people who may still be alive] Margaret DGLISH, single	The 1939 Register
1954	Proposed conversion to three houses, Barwickstead, for Mr A Tyson. Ennerdale Rural District Council building control plans	Carlisle Archives Ref: SRDE/3/PLANS2/1296
1955	Proposed alterations, part of Barwicksted, for Mr R Marley Ennerdale Rural District Council building control plans	Carlisle Archives Ref: SRDE/3/PLANS2/1457



## 4 Historic Building Survey

### 4.1 The Barn

- 4.1.1 The Grade II listed barn at Barwickstead is located to the north-west side of the house (the house was originally one, but it has been sub-divided into three). It is set back from the street frontage, with an entrance gate situated to the north of the house providing access into a cobbled yard. The Grade II listed Hennerly Piggery is situated at the north side of this entrance gate. A modern garage now obscures views of the barn from Morass Road (Plates 3-7).
- 4.1.2 The barn is two-storeys in height and is constructed of roughly coursed red sandstone with sandstone dressings and a slate roof. Architectural detailing is provided by decorative kneelers, plain coping stones defining the gables and trefoiled finials, with an ornate cupola located central to the roofline. The cupola is constructed of timber with a lead-line dome surmounted by a weather vane (Plate 7). This was one of three cupola's that formerly existed along the ridge line.
- 4.1.3 The east elevation, which retains some white-wash, has a doorway at its north end with square head and alternating sandstone blocks making up the jambs; the doorway is rebated internally, so the door opens inwards (Plate 8). The door itself is boarded with a horizontal five-pane overlight above providing additional natural light. The door has a round metal handle, and a round opening near the base of the door which internally has a wooden cover which allows this opening to be opened or closed. This round feature is one of several examples noted in the doors, and appears to have allowed birds to enter or exit the building. To the south of this doorway there is the scarring for a former structure which extended eastwards from the elevation. This building appears to have had a flat roof, as there is no scarring for a gable, and the remains of a stone flagged floor (Plates 9 and 10). This may have been an original cart shed, as a description of the site by Beckermest Local History Group refers to one in their history (Beckermest Local History Group 2009, 84).
- 4.1.4 Central to the east elevation, on ground level, there is another pedestrian-sized door which appears to have formerly provided access from the now-lost building into the ground floor of the barn. The lintel of this doorway appears to have been reused from elsewhere as suggested by tooled channel that is present within the stone, and the way it does not compliment the lintel of the adjoining doorway. This boarded door is rebated externally (or is now), with decorative metal strap hinges and a metal latch. Adjacent to this door, is a larger opening with double doors, although the left-hand side is wider than the right-hand side. The lintel above this doorway also does not appear to fit the opening, and it is therefore possible that both of these entrances may have been inserted or adapted at some point. The

doors in this opening also open outwards and have decorative metal strap hinges (those to the top being L-shaped) with a metal handle and latch. The right-hand door has a six-pane light (Plates 11 and 12).

- 4.1.5 At the south end of the east elevation of the barn there is an eight-over-eight window with square head and dressed surround with projecting sill (Plate 13). This window is domestic in character, but its presence in an agricultural building may indicate that is part of the building was used as stabling or a bothy. To the left of this window is the gateway providing access to the rear of the house (Plate 14).
- 4.1.6 At first floor level in the east elevation there is a winnowing or pitching door with square head. Above this there is a line of six vertical ventilation slits which are defined by thin dressed sandstone blocks, rather than the usual stonework of the main walls. Between the central two slits there is a round metal embossed disc, but due to the height it was not possible to note if this was some form of design or text. It appears too small for a tie plate (nothing was noted for it on the internal side of the wall); therefore, it may be decorative although it is not easily seen (Plate 15).
- 4.1.7 The north elevation of the barn has two doorways at ground level, one is central and the other is to the west side, both with square heads, doors that are rebated internally and four-pane overlights (Plate 16). The western door is slightly larger and taller, with a larger lintel. Flanking the central door there are windows, which have the same form of surround and projecting sills as that noted in the east elevation, although the frame in the left—hand window in the north elevation appears to have been replaced (Plate 17). These doors appear to have provided access into a byre (or cowhouse), as will be discussed below, with the cows being able to be moved from the building up the cobbled track to fields to the west of the site. At the upper level, the north elevation has three ventilation slits (Plate 18). This elevation is close to the northern boundary wall of the site, which terminates in the Hennyery-Piggery located adjacent to Morass Road (Plate 19).
- 4.1.8 The south elevation of the barn faces into part of the garden to the rear of the house (Plate 20). This elevation has a ground floor window to its east side, of the same form as those already noted in the east and north elevations, although this example is not as wide and contains a six-over-six light (Plate 21). Close to the apex of the roof there are two small windows with six-pane lights located to each side of projecting ledges for birds, with arched openings allowing access, as is currently the case for pigeons. Part of the south elevation of the barn is obscured by what appears to be a later addition associated with the ancillary buildings to the west, and a single-storey lean-to which is defined on its south side by a section of crenallated wall terminating in a square pillar with similar crenallated capping (Plate 22).
- 4.1.9 The west elevation of the barn is accessed up an incline in the track that runs along the north side of the building towards the fields to the west (Plate 23). The rise in ground level means that the main entrance into the barn is on the first floor, and therefore the building is an example of a bank barn, an agricultural
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structure which utilised a slope and combined a threshing barn at the upper level with a cowhouse (byre), stable, cart shed etc. on the lower level (Brunskill 2002, 105). A ramp to the main entrance of the barn is defined on its north side by a stone wall (Plate 24).

- 4.1.10 Central to the west elevation of the barn is a large double doorway with arched head and a pentice protecting the doorway from the weather (Plates 25-27). The double doors are rebated internally, therefore the doors open inwards, and one of the doors also has the circular opening near its base as already noted in a door in the east elevation, which appears to have allowed birds to move in and out of the building.
- 4.1.11 To each side of this large doorway there are three-storey projections, which the listing description refers to as “turrets” (Plate 25). These are also constructed of roughly coursed red sandstone with dressed alternating quoins and slate roofs. There appears to be construction breaks between these projections and the main body of the barn, but the presence of the same form of kneelers and finials suggests that the projections are contemporary (i.e., built at the same time). The Ordnance Survey map of 1867 appears to show them as present at that date (Figure 4a).
- 4.1.12 The northern projection, or “turret”, has a window at ground level with nine-pane light, and projecting sill. The jambs and lintel of this window are not as well-defined as the windows in the east elevation (Plates 28 and 29). Above this window there is a projecting ledge with arched opening which may be an owl hole, a feature which is more often found in traditional agricultural buildings at the apex of gables. There is a small window above this with six-pane fixed light, of the same form as those noted in the south elevation of the barn (Plate 28). The west elevation of this projection has an eight-over-eight pane window at the lower level (which is ground level at this side of the building). Set below this window there is a loading or feeding hatch which is defined by angled stones to each side (Plates 25 and 30). The south elevation of this projection has a doorway, located adjacent to the double doorway of the barn, which provides access to the first floor (Plates 31 and 32). The door, which opens inwards, also has a round opening close to its base.
- 4.1.13 The southern projection is of the same form as the northern example, consisting of three floors and with a gabled slate roof that has the same style of architectural detailing in the form of kneelers, coping stones and trefoil finials. The north elevation has a doorway which provides access to the first floor, with the same style of door with round opening near its base (Plates 33 and 34). The west elevation is partly obscured by the later ancillary structures, however it was possible to note the same style of window with feeding or loading hatch below, as already noted in the north projection. This hatch has a surviving metal hinge for a former wooden door (Plates 35-37). The quoins of the south-west corner of this projection, or turret, are visible from within the ancillary buildings to the west, with a clear construction

break showing that the ancillary structures were added at a later date (Plate 38). The south elevation of the southern projection is largely obscured by the later addition of the ancillary buildings, as they are referred to in the listing description, however it was possible to observe a stone ledge and arched opening for bird access, as already seen in the north projection. The brick flue against this elevation relates to a wash copper located within the later buildings (in the wash house) as will be referred to below (Plate 39).

- 4.1.14 The ground floor of the barn historically served as stabling for horses and as a byre (cowhouse) (Rooms A, B and C on Figure 5). The stables are located in the south-east corner, and from the exterior are accessed from the doorways in the east elevation (see Plates 11 and 12). This space has three timber stall dividers which create stalls for three horses that measure 1.58m, 1.50m and the southern-most measures 1.48m in width. The dividers have tops that are edged in metal, with the remains of decorative cast iron pillars at the ends, and a single surviving metal horse's head finial (Plates 40-42). The pillars have the maker's, or supplier's name, 'Musgraves Patent Belfast' (Plate 41); Musgrave & Co. Ltd first appeared in the Belfast Directory of 1843-44 when it was listed as 'Hardware Merchants'. By the 1850s they were well established as not only Hardware Merchants but also as manufacturers of their own patent slow combustion stoves and patent stable and cow house fittings. Between 1890 and 1914, large numbers of stable fittings were sold throughout the British Isle, Europe and the Americas (CIBSE 2022). A catalogue dating to 1904 contains photographs of the types of stable fittings the company were supplying to high-status sites in Britain and Europe (Internet Archive 2022).
- 4.1.15 Each stall has a metal trough and feeding rack against the west wall. Each of these feeding racks has a small doorway above with wooden door that would have allowed feedstuff to be transferred to the stalls from the opposite side of the wall (Plates 43 and 44). The floor of the stables is laid in sandstone flags with drainage channels that have metal covers (Plate 45). The walls of the stable have been plastered, with lines scored into the plaster to create the effect of ashlar. There are metal hooks and wooden supports projecting from some of the walls in the stable, which presumably were used to hang horse tack (Plate 46). There three internal doorways between the stables and the rest of the ground floor, one in the west wall, which has metal hayracks to its left-hand side, and two in the northern wall, all of which have wooden architrave and boarded doors (Plates 47 and 48).
- 4.1.16 The northern part of the ground floor of the barn appears also to have been used for housing animals, but possibly utilised for cows rather than horses (Room B). Any stall divisions which existed in this part of the building have been removed, however there is evidence in the sandstone flagged floor for where they may have been located. There are passageways/manure channels to the east and west side of the byre, and one in the centre which is in line with one of the doorways to the stable (Plates 49-51). The

walls of the byre have been white-washed, but have not been plastered as is the case with the stables. It was noted from the byre side of the walls, that the internal wall which divides the stables from the byre appears to be constructed in brick, and it has therefore been considered that the stables may be a later creation (possibly late 19th century).

- 4.1.17 In the west wall of the byre there are two doorways, one provides access into the lower level of the northern projection, or turret, and the other into the lower level of the southern projection (Plate 52; Rooms D and E on Figure 5). It is into these rooms that the hatches observed in the west elevation (see Plates 30 and 37) would have provided access for the movement of feed or bedding (Plate 53). The room on the ground floor of the southern projection (Room E) has four bays that have been created by the use of three sandstone divisions; these measure between 0.67m and 0.73m in width. These bays may have been used for storage of feed for the animals, as the bays are not wide enough for cows or horses, the room itself is small and cramped, and there is little in the way of natural light (apart from the hatch in the west wall) which suggests it was not utilised for housing animals (Plates 54 and 55).
- 4.1.18 The first, or middle, floor of the northern projection is accessed by the doorway in the south elevation (shown on Plate 32). The door itself has, as already noted above, has the same round opening with wooden flat to the inside to close the hole when necessary, as noted on other doors. There is an upright handle with latch, and lock and lock box, which suggests that there was a requirement for a degree of security. The metal strap hinges on the internal side have a decorative quality (Plates 56-58). Room F has a wooden floor, and there is a steep wooden ladder in the south-west corner which provides access to the upper floor of the northern projection (Plate 59). The ladder leads to a door which opens into the upper floor; this room is open to the roof and has the small window and bird ledge already noted from the exterior (Plate 60).
- 4.1.19 The first, or middle, floor of the southern projection is accessed through the doorway shown on Plate 34. The door into Room G has the same style of upright door handle, with the lock above that still retaining the remains of a key (Plate 61). Parts of the walls in Room G have been plastered, with scarring for former shelving evident in the south wall. In the north-west corner of this room there is another wooden ladder that provides access to the upper level of the southern projection (Plate 62). At the top of this ladder, there is a boarded partition with door that opens into the room (Plate 63). The floor of this upper level is wooden and the walls have been white-washed. In the south-east corner of this room there is another doorway which leads to a set of steps the head towards a pigeon loft which is situated against the southern gable of the barn (as will be discussed below) (Plates 64-66).
- 4.1.20 The pigeon loft is constructed of wood and is located at the south end of the upper floor of the barn, but as noted, with access provided via the southern projection. The series of arched openings visible in the
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apex of the southern gable of the barn (as shown on Plate 20) allows birds to access the loft. At the time of the site visit, this loft was in use for pigeons, as was originally intended (Plates 67-68). Historically, pigeons were an important source of meat and eggs, and from around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, 'dovecots' were incorporated into buildings rather than being stand-alone structures. Some had short projecting platforms from which the pigeons went into nesting boxes in, what Brunskill describes as "*a little garret underneath the gable*" which was reached from inside the barn, granary or hay loft (Brunskill 1999, 82-88).

- 4.1.21 The first floor of the barn is accessed through the large double doorway in the west elevation (see Plate 25). The two doors in this entrance are boarded, with the left-hand side (when looking from the exterior) being split into two, allowing only the upper section to be open when necessary. The doors have the same style of metal strap hinges noted elsewhere, and there is a vertical wooden bolt handle which secures the right-hand door (Plates 69 and 70). This floor is open to the roof, with the roof structure consisting of three king-post trusses with struts, fixed with iron bolts. The pigeon loft described above is located between the southern-most truss and the south gable (Plates 71 and 72). It was possible to note from the interior the former location of one of the other two cupola's that were present on the ridge line of the roof, the other appears to have been above the pigeon loft.
- 4.1.22 In the east wall of the first floor of the barn is the winnowing or pitching door, which has a wooden lintel. The door is split into two, but this does not appear to be its original form; it may originally have been one door but has been cut into two, with new strap hinges added, as these are not of the same form as the upper and lower strap hinge (Plates 73 and 74). The floor of this space is laid in wooden boards.
- 4.1.23 An unusual feature is located below the pigeon loft in the form of a set of apparent former stable stall dividers that have been reset at different angles to possibly be utilised as storage bays. A ladder is set between them providing access to a mezzanine level, through which there are wooden chutes that fall into some of the bays (Plates 75 and 76). The function of this feature is unclear, but it is situated partly beneath the pigeon loft, and there is a hatch in the floor of the loft which may suggest that it was connected to the collection of guano (bird excrement) which could then be utilised as a fertilizer. One of the bays has a metal base, which may have prevented the guano impacting on the wooden floor boards. This feature may have been a later introduction, as it currently takes up some of the space which originally would have been used for the threshing and storage of crops.

## 4.2 The Ancillary Buildings

- 4.2.1 The ancillary buildings, as they are referred to in the listing description, are located to the west of the barn, but also wrap around the south-west corner of the structure. Historic mapping indicates that the ancillary buildings were erected at some point between 1867 and 1899 (Figure 4).
- 4.2.2 The building closest to the barn is a rectangular structure which has an off-shoot at its eastern end that is located against the south elevation of the southern projection. The south elevation of this building is constructed of roughly coursed sandstone and consists of a large spanned gable, with slate covered roof and the remains of a ventilator, and a smaller gable to the east side. The same form of architectural detailing is present on these roofs, such as the trefoil finials, coping stones and kneelers, and the ventilation slits are of the same form, so it is possible these buildings were added not long after the original barn (Plates 77 and 78). The section nearest the house has a ground floor window which lights the wash room (this window has a slightly different tooled surround to those in the barn) with two ventilation slits above suggesting the upper floor was agricultural in character. There are further ventilation slits present in the east elevation of this section (Plate 77). The larger section has three square windows with tooled surrounds, and the remains of metal window frames. There are two ventilation slits above these, with a further window close to the apex of the gable (Plate 78).
- 4.2.3 The north elevation of this part of the ancillary buildings is open, and is now dominated by the modern brickwork, concrete blocks and corrugated sheeting (Plate 79). It is possible that originally this structure had an open front, as there are long beams internally which carry the upper floor (although the piers have been replaced with modern brick) (Plates 80 and 81). The listed building description notes that it is thought that this building once housed a 'horse gang' (NHLE Ref: 1472993), or horse engine, which utilised the power of horses to drive machinery, such as a threshing machine. The only possible evidence noted for a form of machinery is a circular metal feature set into the floor of this structure (Plate 82). The position of this circular feature, which may have formed part of a vertical shaft relating to a horse-engine, does not fit with the barn if that is where an associated threshing machine would have been located as is often the case, as the drive shaft would enter the barn close to its south-west corner. It is possible that there may have been some machinery relating to a horse-engine, but that it drove a portable threshing machine located outside the buildings.
- 4.2.4 In the west wall of this building there are three large doorways which suggest they were intended to bring or take out goods on carts (Plate 83). The doors would have all opened inwards, and they have large iron strap hinges and ventilation holes (Plate 84). There was no access to the room on the other



side of these doors at the time of survey, however the listing description suggests that it was utilised as stabling.

- 4.2.5 The eastern part of this ancillary building, located at the south-west corner of the barn, has a 'Wash House' on the ground floor. This room has a sandstone flagged floor and the remains of white-wash on the walls. There is a doorway in the north wall which provides access into Room G, with a large doorway located in the east wall which provides access into the lean-to (Plates 85 and 86). It is possible that the original function of this space was as a cart or trap house, due to the large doorway. In the north-west corner of this room there is, what the listing description refers to as, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century wash copper set within a brick surround with a brick flue; this would have been used for washing clothes. To the left of this are sandstone shelves (Plate 87).
- 4.2.6 The room above the Wash House (labelled as 'Addition' on Figure 5) appears to have been utilised for agricultural purposes, based on the presence of ventilation slits, possibly for storage (Plate 88). It was noted that even though this part of the ancillary buildings is contemporary with the rest, ventilation slits were still inserted into the west wall (Plate 38).
- 4.2.7 To the west of the possible horse-engine house, is a roofless part of the ancillary buildings which has a curving north wall that has evidence for three phases of construction, with the earliest possibly representing a boundary wall prior to it being increased and a gable created (Plate 89). There is a doorway with dressed surround in this wall, which provides access to a small room with stone flagged floor, with another doorway in the opposing wall providing access to the garden (Plates 90-92). A brick flue is visible against the south wall of this part of the ancillary buildings, with ceramic pipes embedded into the stonework (Plate 91). This appears to be the remains of a heating system for a former glasshouse that was located on the opposite side of the wall (Plate 93).
- 4.2.8 The western end of the ancillary buildings is believed to have served as a store. It has a large opening in the west wall, with double doors in a stone surround (Plate 94). The location of the former roof which covered this space is clearly visible, with evidence for the north wall having formerly been a boundary wall before it was built up in the form of a horizontal line in the stonework (Plate 95).
- 4.2.9 From the west end of the ancillary structures, there is a crenellated garden boundary wall which extends westwards and includes a doorway that provides access to the walled garden (Plate 96).

## 4.3 The Hennery-Piggery

- 4.3.1 The Hennery-Piggery does not form part of the current proposals, but has been included here for completeness and to inform any future proposals.
- 4.3.2 The building is located just to the north of the house and barn, is orientated east to west, with its east gable facing onto Morass Road. It is a narrow, two-storey building constructed of coursed and dressed red sandstone, with alternating quoins and slate roof with stone coping, ridge tiles and decorative finials (Plates 97 and 98). Part of the stone coping has been lost on the western gable.
- 4.3.3 The south elevation, which faces into the former farmyard, has two projecting pig sty pens which are also constructed of red sandstone, with the remains of decorative iron railings. The pig sties each have an access doorway, which would have opened outwards, although only the western door with metal strap hinges survives (Plate 100). Between the doors there are two feeding hatches, one for each sty, with the wooden hatches surviving above the sandstone troughs (Plates 101 and 102). The ground surface of the pens is laid in sandstone flags, with a drainage channel running east to west across each pen (Plate 103). The interior of each sty is accessed through a low doorway with dressed surround (Plate 104). The interior of each sty is relatively featureless apart from the stone floors.
- 4.3.4 The east elevation of the Hennery-Piggery has a window at the upper level with plain sandstone surround, and decorative hoodmould with label stops (Plate 99). This elevation has been rendered, and there are the remains of a downpipe to the north side in the form of a decorative rainwater hopper. The north elevation is featureless, but this is unsurprising as the focus for the building would have been towards the farmyard and house (Plate 6).
- 4.3.5 Against the west elevation there is a stone stair, with what the listing description suggests is a dog kennel beneath (Plate 105). This provides access to the first-floor hen loft, with the doorway having a pointed-arch. The door that survives has metal strap hinges, a metal bolt and an arched opening near the base to allow hens to access and exit (Plate 106). This appears to have the only point of access for the hens, with no evidence for any other holes.
- 4.3.6 The interior of the first floor of the Hennery-Piggery is one room which is open to the roof, with wooden floor boards and a triangular roof truss, the ends of which are bedded into the wall (Plate 107).

## 5 Conclusions

### 5.1 Building Survey

- 5.1.1 The Grade II listed barn at Barwickstead is noted in the listing description as dating to 1858, although this is based on that date on rainwater hoppers on the house. Even if the barn was not constructed in the same year as the house, it was certainly in existence by 1867 when it was shown on the Ordnance Survey map of that date. The Hennerly-Piggery, also Grade II listed and also referred to as dating to 1858, was also seemingly in existence by 1867. At some point between 1867 and 1899, buildings were added to the west and south-west sides of the barn, as shown from historic mapping.
- 5.1.2 The barn is an example of a bank barn, with evidence for it having served multiple functions: as stabling for horses, as a byre, and as a threshing barn on the first floor. It is possible that a now-lost building which was formerly located against the east elevation, may have been a cart shed. The barn has been well-constructed and contains architectural detailing which suggests a higher status site than many traditional farm buildings in Cumbria. Of note is the way the building has included features which allow for free access for pigeons, and possibly owls, as shown by the bird ledges, nesting boxes, and the holes in the doors. It is possible that the stable part of the ground floor may have been modified historically, as the two doorways in the east elevation appear to have been inserted or adapted, and the presence of stable fittings provided by Musgraves of Belfast may suggest a later 19th century date.
- 5.1.3 The ancillary buildings to the west of the barn, which were constructed at some point between 1867 and 1899, appear to have served possibly as a housing for a horse-gang (although it is not of the traditional form as seen elsewhere in Cumbria), stabling, storage and a boiler room for the greenhouse in the garden.
- 5.1.4 The Hennerly-Piggery is believed to be contemporary with the house and the barn. It is an intact example of a small structure used on the farmstead to house pigs and hens. There is high quality architectural detailing, and surviving features such as the sandstone troughs, wooden hatches and remains of decorative iron railings.
- 5.1.5 The farm buildings at Barwickstead are of a high quality reflecting the status of its original and subsequent owners. They still retain historic plan forms, features and fittings which allow the structures to be easily understood. The buildings should not be seen in isolation, but as part of a group of structures and features which include the original house (now divided into three units), boundary walls, cobbled yard and the walled gardens to the rear.

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# References

## Maps

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*Second Edition Ordnance Survey map published 1898, 25" to 1 mile scale, Westmorland Sheet XXXIII.11*

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– Accessed November 2022

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[Barwickstead barn and attached ancillary buildings, Beckermest - 1472993 | Historic England](https://www.historicengland.org.uk/monuments-and-buildings/1472993) –

Accessed November 2022

National Heritage List for England, Barwickstead Hennerly-Piggery (NHLE Ref: 1473208):

*Barwickstead hennerly-piggery, Beckermeth - 1473208 | Historic England* – Accessed November 2022

## APPENDIX 1: Listed Building Descriptions

### **Barwickstead barn and attached ancillary buildings (Grade II, NHLE Ref: 1472993)**

Barn 1858, extended by the addition of a west range by 1898 MATERIALS: random red sandstone with dressed red sandstone dressings and a Lakeland stone slate roof. The later extension also incorporates blockwork and corrugated metal.

PLAN: the detached barn is oriented roughly east to west with a pair of projecting wings to either side of the rear entrance and an additional small range to the right side.

EXTERIOR: not inspected, information from other sources. The barn conforms to a bank barn and has two floors plus an attic and has dressed sandstone lintels, jambs and quoins beneath a pitched roof of graduated local slate with an ornate central cupola. The east elevation displays the scar of a former narrow projecting range (demolished). There is a central entrance with a double entrance to its left, both with boarded doors and strap hinges, and the double opening incorporates a six-pane window. A second single entrance with a four-pane over light is situated in the north corner. The first floor has a single centrally placed pitching door, and the attic floor is pierced by a series of six ventilation slits. The right return has an entrance with a boarded door with a four-pane over light and a window to the left with a modified multi-pane fixed casement. A second entrance also has a window to its left with a six-over-six sliding sash window. There are three stepped ventilation slits to the apex and a trefoil finial. The left return has a trefoil finial to the apex, and at attic level there is a pair of small windows and resting ledges. The rear elevation has a wide, central opening beneath a pentice roof, and to either side is an attached, three-storey projecting outshut with pitched roofs, stone coping, finials and water tables. Both turrets have an original central eight-over-eight sliding sash window and stone feeding hatches at the base of their walls with lift-up boarded covers. Their respective north and south gables each have a small window to the apex and an owl hole with resting ledge; the right turret has a crenellated chimney pot.

INTERIOR: not inspected, information from other sources. The ground floor of the barn contains a byre and a stable. The former has a central feed passage with a stone flagged floor set between raised stone kerbs and opposing entrances. The walls are whitewashed and the ceiling beams and rafters exposed. All boarded doors are original. The stable has a drainage system with gullies covered by slotted iron plates, and exposed ceiling beams and rafters. The three original boarded timber stalls with ornate cast-iron columns are retained; each stall has a rectangular feeding hatch through its west wall with simple boarded doors with strap hinges and an original iron manger. There is a cast iron trough or sink

at the end of the row of stalls. Each of the small rear turret projections contain a simple room that retains stone stall divisions and the lower parts of the external feeding hatches. The wash house attached to the most southerly turret projection retains an early-C20 wash copper within a brick structure with a copper lid. The first floor of the barn (the former granary) is a large open space with upper ventilation slits, and a king post roof structure, part of which at the south end has an inserted timber pigeon loft.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: not inspected, information from other sources. Built against the right rear turret and extending westwards there is a pair of attached later-C19 additions. The first is rectangular beneath a pitched roof of slate with a central ventilator, whose gabled south elevation has scattered fenestration, and whose north wall is a modern block work and corrugated metal replacement. The building is thought to have housed a horse gang and retains two of its original three ceiling beams. Attached to the rear is a roofless building standing to eaves height with an asymmetric north gable containing a single entrance and retaining evidence of several roof lines, and it has a chimney stack to the south gable. The building is thought to have housed a stable, boiler house (to heat a former glasshouse) and a store. The stable is thought to retain the remains of stalls and has a series of double openings through its east wall giving access to the horse gang.



**Barwickstead Hennerly-Piggery (Grade II, NHLE Ref: 1473208)**

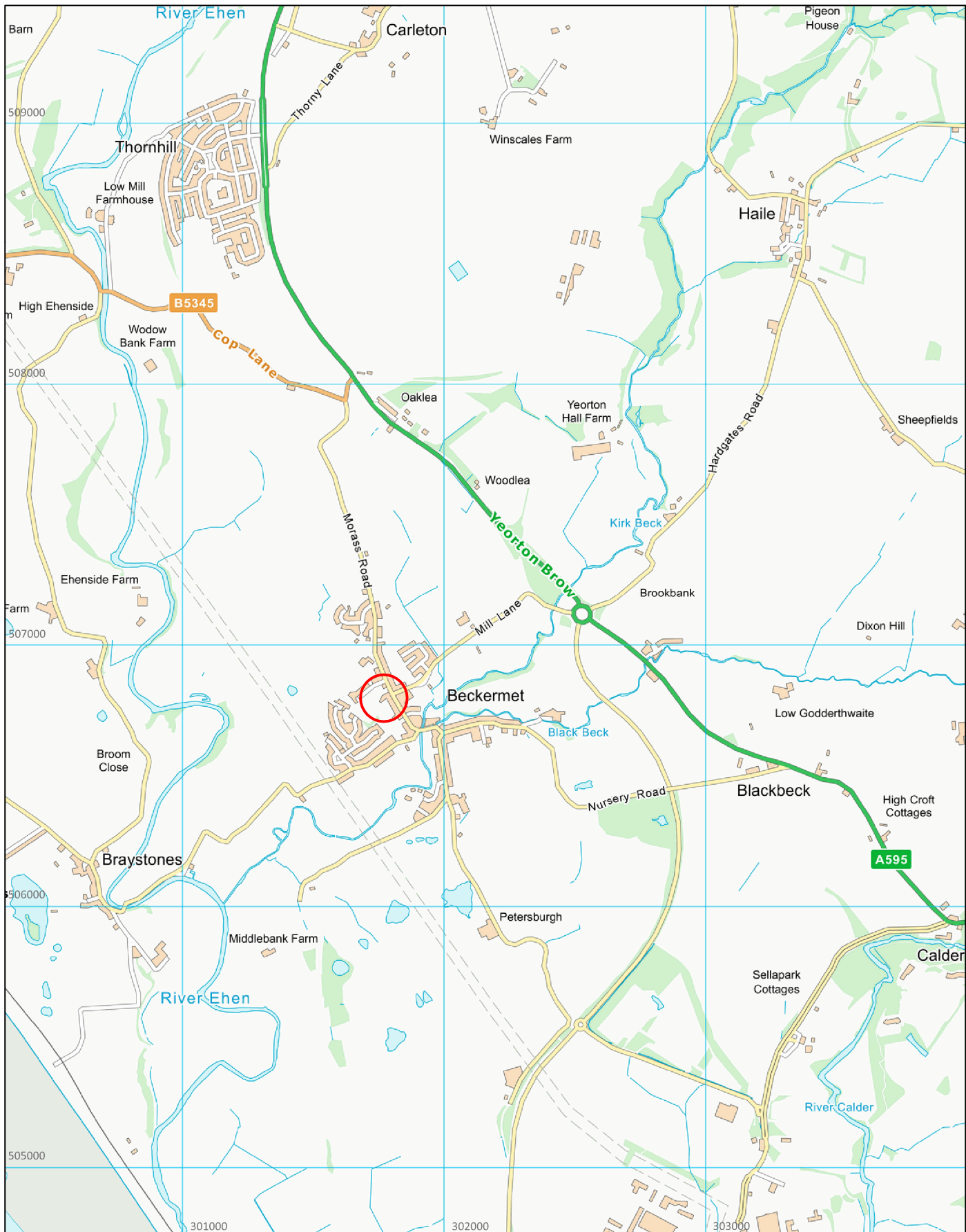
Hennerly-piggery, 1858. MATERIALS: random red sandstone with dressed red sandstone dressings and a Lakeland stone slate roof.

PLAN: a detached, rectangular building.

EXTERIOR: not inspected, information from other sources. The tall, narrow, stone two-storey building has dressed sandstone dressings, beneath a pitched roof of graduated local slate. The east gable faces onto the main street and has an applied render with exposed stone verges, water tables and an ornate stone finial to the apex. The first floor is lit by a rectangular window with a hood mould with label stops; the ground floor is blind. The south elevation has a blind upper floor with a pair of ground floor pig-sty openings. The latter give access to a pair of pig pens defined by stone walls with flat copings (double-chamfered to the roadside), and original fleur-de-lis cast-iron railings are retained to the most westerly pen. The south wall of each pen is pierced by a large, rectangular lift-up feeding hatch with boarded doors with strap hinges; each hatch also retains a solid stone trough, and the most westerly pen has a second boarded door. At the south-east corner there is a shaped gate pier and a narrow stone stair. The west gable has a tall pointed-arched opening to the first floor, that retains a boarded door, and is reached by a two-flight set of stone steps with a space beneath probably used as a dog kennel.

INTERIOR: not inspected, information from other sources. The external pig pens retain graded flagged floors with a central gutter. The loft above the pigsty is a single space open to the original roof structure which has triangular trusses and rafters and timber floor joists and boards; the single window has splayed reveals.

## APPENDIX 2: Photographs






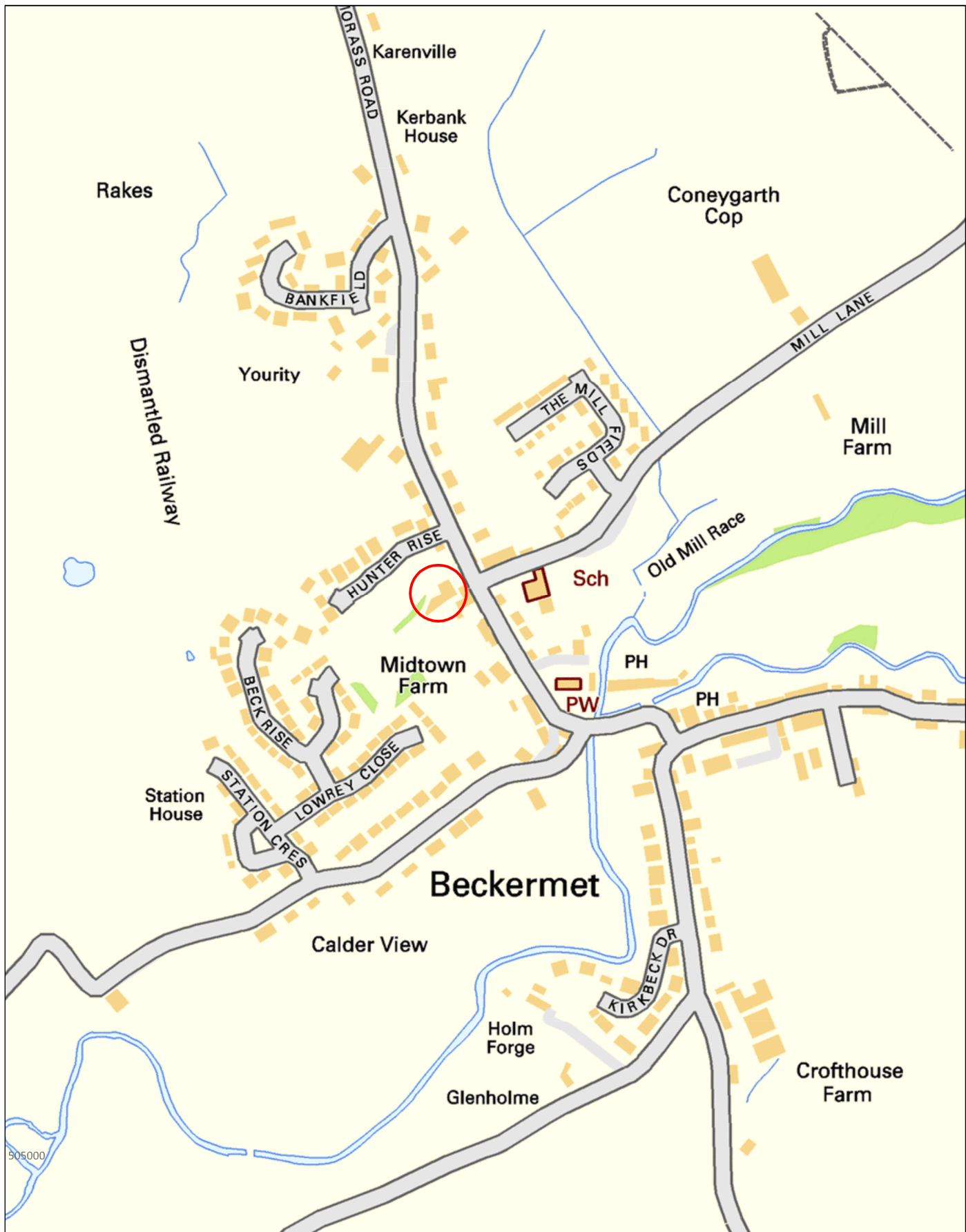
 <p>Eden Heritage Ltd 2022</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> Barn at Barwickstead Beckermets, Cumbria</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Green Swallow North Limited</p> <p><b>REPORT:</b> EH220/01</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> 1:20,000 at A4</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> MDR</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> November 2022</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p> <p> site location</p>	<p></p> <p>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</p>
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Figure 1: Site Location.






 <p><b>Eden Heritage</b> Archaeology &amp; Heritage Services</p> <p>Eden Heritage Ltd 2022</p>	<p>PROJECT: Barn at Barwickstead Beckermat, Cumbria</p> <p>CLIENT: Green Swallow North Limited</p> <p>REPORT: EH220/01</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: November 2022</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> site location</p>	 <p>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed Site Location.





PROJECT:

Barn at Barwickstead,  
Beckermont, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Green Swallow North Limited

REPORT:

EH220/01

SCALE:

1:3,000 at A4

DRAWN BY:

MDR

DATE:

November 2022

KEY:



site location



Figure 3: Plan of the Lands chargeable with rent charge in the township of St Johns Beckermont (1848).





a) Ordnance Survey 1867 (6" to one mile scale)



b) Ordnance Survey 1898 (25" to one mile scale)



c) Ordnance Survey 1924 (25" to one mile scale)




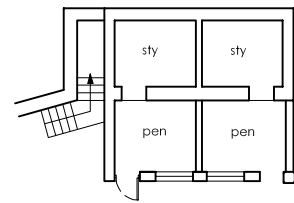
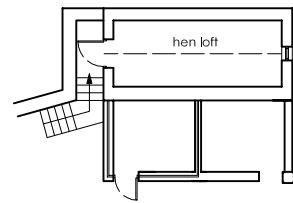
 <p>Eden Heritage Archaeology &amp; Heritage Services</p> <p>Eden Heritage 2020</p>	PROJECT:	Barn at Barwickstead, Beckermeth, Cumbria	<p>KEY:</p>  building outline 
	CLIENT:	Green Swallow North Limited	
	REPORT:	EH220/01	
	SCALE:	1:5,000 at A4	
	DRAWN BY:	MDR	
DATE:	November 2022		

Figure 4: Historic Ordnance Survey maps depicting Barwickstead (1867-1924).

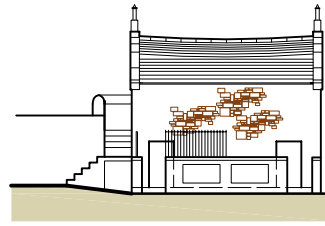
## Hennery - piggery



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



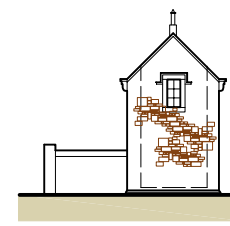
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



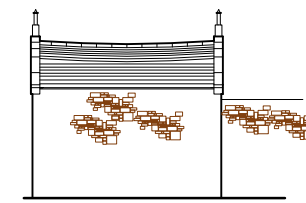
SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION ( to field )

Eden Heritage Ltd 2022

PROJECT:

Barn at Barwickstead,  
Beckermet, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Green Swallow North Limited

REPORT:

EH220/01

SCALE:

1:250 at A3

DRAWN BY:

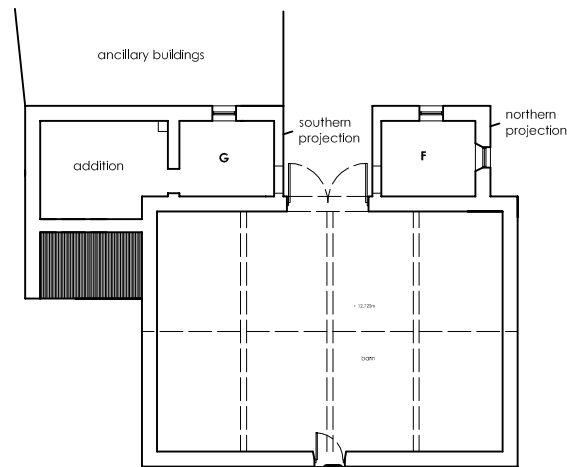
MDR

DATE:

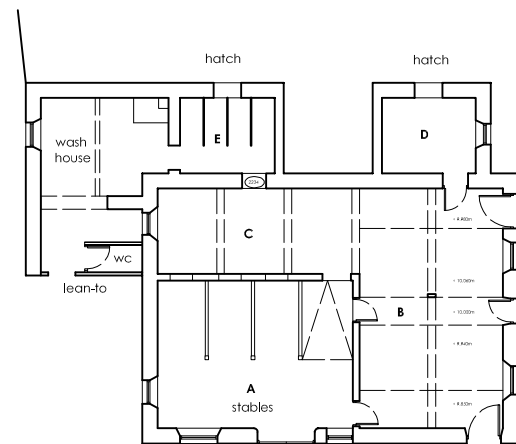
November 2022

KEY:

## Barn



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

Figure 5: Plans and elevations of the survey buildings.



## APPENDIX 3: Figures



**Plate 3:** View looking west from Mill Lane showing the original house (now divided into three), with the barn located to its right-hand side, set back from the street frontage



**Plate 4:** View looking west showing the east elevation of the barn, partly obscured by a modern garage and the boundary wall



**Plate 5:** View looking west towards the barn from Morass Road, showing the cobbled yard, entrance gateway and Hennery-Piggery to right of photograph



**Plate 6:** View looking south-west from Morass Road showing the house (left), the Hennery-Piggery (central to the photograph) and the barn to right of photograph





**Plate 7:** View from the steps of the Hennerly-Piggery looking south-west showing the barn with the cobbled yard and track along its north side and stone boundary walls separating the site from the field to the north



**Plate 8:** East elevation of the barn showing the northern doorway and scarring and stone floor of a former building (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 9:** View looking north showing the location of a former building against the east elevation of the barn (left of photograph). The building to right of photograph is a modern garage (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 10:** View looking south showing the location of a former building against the east elevation of the barn. The archway provides access to the rear of the house





**Plate 11:** Doorways in the east elevation of the barn, ground floor (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 12:** Central doorways in the east elevation of the barn, ground floor (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 13:** South end of the east elevation of the barn showing possible ground floor stable window



**Plate 14:** View looking south showing the archway between the house (left) and the barn (right)





**Plate 15:** First floor winnowing or pitching door, east elevation of barn



**Plate 16:** North elevation of the barn (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 17:** Detail of central doorway and windows, north elevation of barn (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 18:** Detail of the three ventilation slits in the north elevation of the barn



**Plate 19:** View looking east across the north elevation of the barn showing the boundary wall to the left and the Hennerly-Piggery in the background



**Plate 20:** South elevation of the barn (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 21:** Detail of ground floor window, south elevation of the barn (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 22:** View looking west from the rear of the house showing the south elevation of the barn (right) and later additions including a white-washed lean-to defined to its south side by a section of crenellated wall





**Plate 23:** View looking east showing the north end of the west elevation, with the access track which runs along the buildings north side



**Plate 24:** Detail of stone revetment wall which defines the north side of the ramp into the main entrance of the bank barn





**Plate 25:** West elevation of the barn



**Plate 26:** Detail of large doorway in west elevation of the barn (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 27:** Detail of arched head of barn entrance, west elevation



**Plate 28:** North elevation of the northern projection, or “turret”, against the west elevation of the barn





**Plate 29:** Detail of ground floor window, north elevation of northern projection (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 30:** West elevation of northern projection showing window with sloping feeding or loading hatch below



**Plate 31:** West and south elevations of the northern projection, located against the west elevation of the barn



**Plate 32:** South elevation of the northern projection, detail of doorway to first floor room (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 33:** North elevation of southern projection or "turret" (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 34:** Door in north elevation of the southern projection (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 35:** View looking east from the ancillary structures to the west side of the barn. The window is present in the west wall of the southern projection



**Plate 36:** Detail of window, west elevation of southern projection (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 37:** Detail of feeding or loading hatch at the base of the window in the west elevation of the southern projection (Scale = 1m)



**Plate 38:** View looking east showing the construction break between the west wall of the southern projection and the ancillary structures (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 39:** South elevation of the southern projection, now partly obscured by the later ancillary buildings, showing bird ledge and brick flue for a wash copper located in the wash house

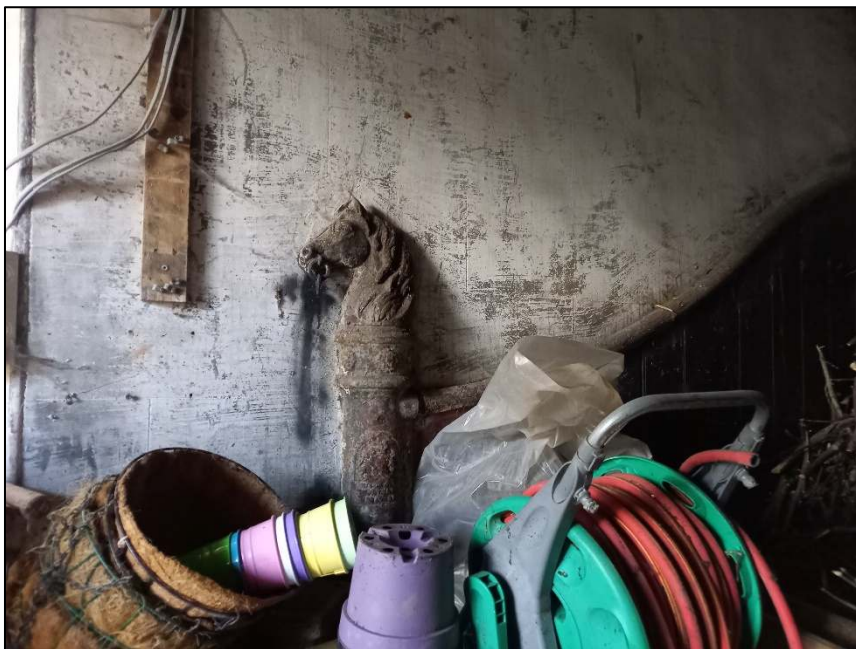


**Plate 40:** Ground floor of barn, showing stable stall dividers





**Plate 41:** Detail of one of the cast iron pillars for the stable stall dividers, ground floor of barn (Room A)



**Plate 42:** Detail of a surviving horse's head finial, stables in ground floor of barn (Room A)





**Plate 43:** Detail of one of the stalls showing the dividers and the small door at the rear of the stall for moving feed into the racks (Room A)



**Plate 44:** Detail of metal feeding trough and rack, with wooden feeding door, west wall of one of the stable stalls (Room A)



**Plate 45:** Detail of drainage in floor of stables, ground floor of barn (Room A)



**Plate 46:** East wall of the stables showing plastered walls and projecting wooden support for horse tack/saddles (Room A)



**Plate 47:** View looking west showing the doorway in the west wall of the stables, ground floor of barn (Room A)

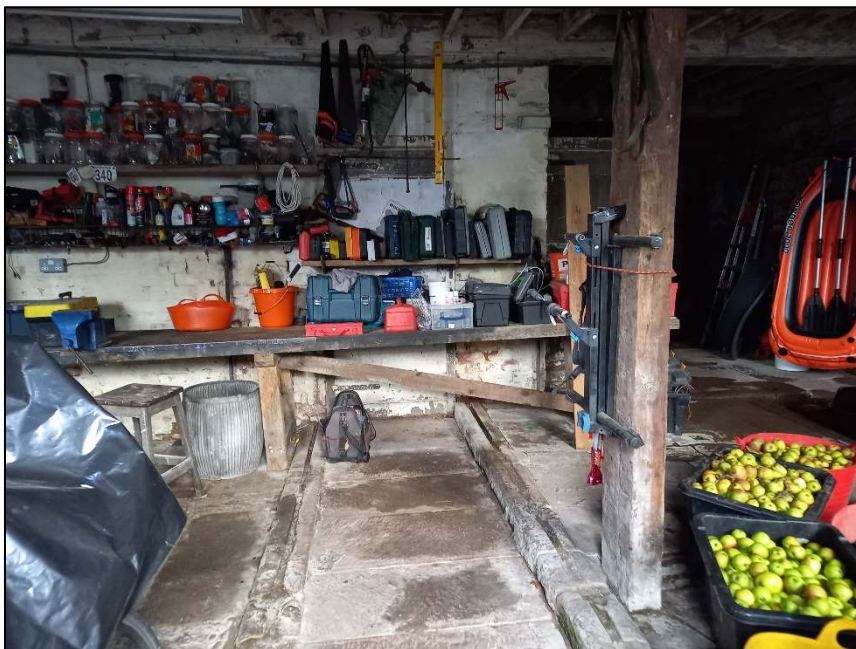


**Plate 48:** Two internal doorways in the north wall of the stables, also showing plastered walls and projecting supports and metal hooks for horse tack (Room A)





**Plate 49:** View looking north from Room C showing the byre on the ground floor of the barn (Room B)



**Plate 50:** View looking south showing the central passageway/manure channel in the byre (Room B)



**Plate 51:** View looking east showing the central passageway/manure channel with slots for possible former wooden stall dividers (Room B) (Scale = 1m)



**Plate 52:** Door in the west wall of the byre (Room B) which provides access to the lower level of the northern projection (into Room D) (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 53:** View looking west showing the hatch in the west wall of Room D, ground floor of the northern projection



**Plate 54:** View looking north in Room E showing the stone bay dividers and stone flagged floor (Scale = 2m)





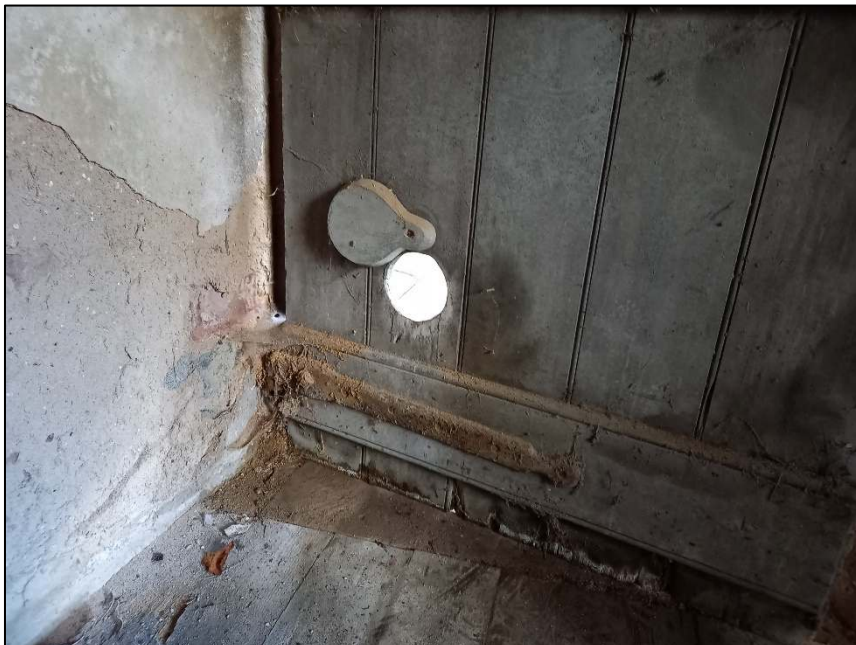
**Plate 55:** Hatch in the west wall of Room E, ground floor of southern projection



**Plate 56:** Detail of door handle and lock hole, northern projection (into Room F)



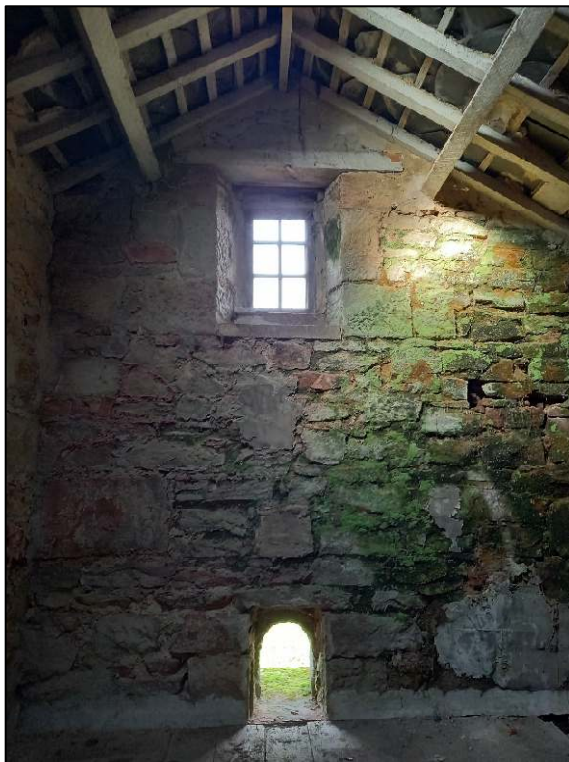
**Plate 57:** Internal side of door, Room F, northern projection



**Plate 58:** Internal side of door, Room F, northern projection, showing strap hinge and round opening



**Plate 59:** Detail of wooden ladder, Room F in northern projection (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 60:** View looking north showing the upper floor of the northern projection





**Plate 61:** Detail of handle and lock, with remains of key, door into Room G, southern projection



**Plate 62:** Detail of wooden ladder, Room G in southern projection



**Plate 63:** Upper floor of the southern projection showing the doorway set in a boarded partition



**Plate 64:** Upper floor of southern projection showings wooden stairs to the pigeon loft



**Plate 65:** Wooden stairs to pigeon loft, accessed from the upper floor of the southern projection



**Plate 66:** Detail of door to pigeon loft, as seen from the wooden stairs from the southern projection





**Plate 67:** Detail of pigeon loft located at the southern end of the barn



**Plate 68:** Detail of pigeon holes, southern gable of the barn



**Plate 69:** Detail of large doorway into the first floor of the barn, west elevation



**Plate 70:** Detail of strap hinge, door to first floor of barn, west elevation



**Plate 71:** Detail of roof structure, first floor of barn



**Plate 72:** View looking south showing the first floor of the barn. The pigeon loft is located between the furthest roof truss and the south gable wall





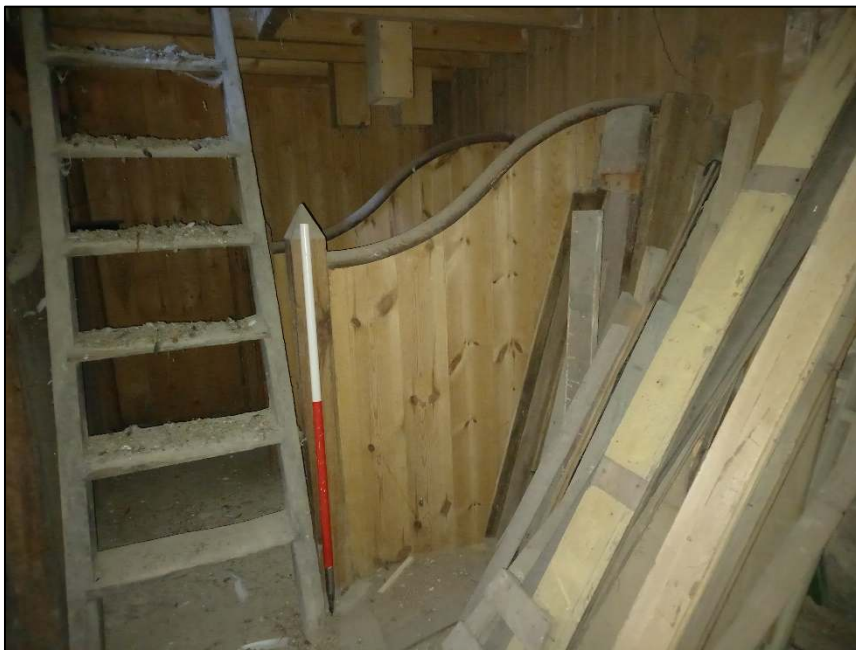
**Plate 73:** View looking east showing the doorway and ventilation slits in the east elevation, first floor of barn



**Plate 74:** Detail of door in east elevation, first floor of barn (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 75:** Possible reset stable dividers located on the first floor of the barn (Scale = 1m)



**Plate 76:** Possible reset stable dividers, possibly utilised as storage bays, first floor of barn (Scale = 1m)





**Plate 77:** View looking west showing the ancillary buildings constructed to the west of the earlier barn



**Plate 78:** South elevations of the ancillary buildings





**Plate 79:** North elevation of one of the ancillary buildings (closest to the barn) (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 80:** View looking east showing the ancillary building closest to the barn, showing the long beams



**Plate 81:** View looking south showing the interior of the ancillary building, possible horse engine house



**Plate 82:** View looking north showing remains of metalwork in the floor of the ancillary building  
(Scale = 1m)





**Plate 83:** West wall of the ancillary building showing the three double doorways (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 84:** Detail of one of the large doorways in the west wall of the ancillary building





**Plate 85:** Doorway in north wall of Wash House, provides access to Room G (Scale = 2m)



**Plate 86:** Large doorway in the east wall of the Wash House



**Plate 87:** West wall of Wash House showing sandstone shelving and brick wash copper (Scale = 1m)



**Plate 88:** East wall of the addition (south side of Room G) showing ventilation slits





**Plate 89:** View looking west showing the roofless ancillary building, with evidence for three phases of construction visible in the stonework

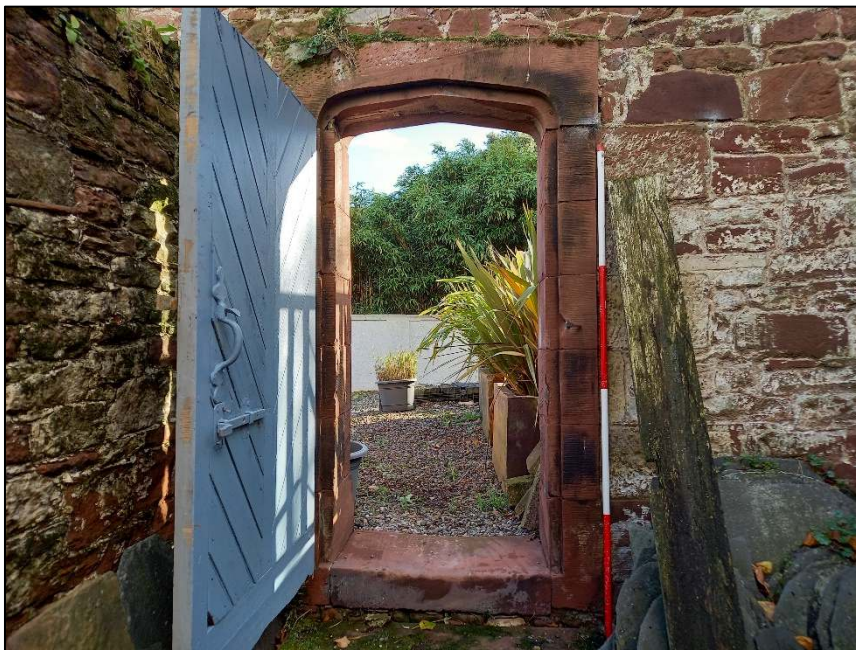


**Plate 90:** Detail of doorway in the north wall of the ancillary buildings (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 91:** View looking south towards the garden through one of the rooms in the ancillary buildings



**Plate 92:** Detail of doorway to garden from the ancillary buildings (Scale = 2m)





**Plate 93:** South elevation of part of the ancillary buildings showing the scarring of a former glass house



**Plate 94:** View looking east showing the west end of the ancillary buildings





**Plate 95:** North wall of ancillary buildings, west end, showing evidence for former boundary wall prior to being increased and gabled



**Plate 96:** View looking west showing the north boundary wall of the walled garden with the gate at the end providing access to a field





**Plate 97:** South elevation of the Hennerly-Piggery



**Plate 98:** View looking north-east showing the Hennerly-Piggery, with Morass Road behind



**Plate 99:** East elevation of the Hennerly-Piggery facing onto Morass Road



**Plate 100:** Detail of access door, south elevation of Hennerly-Piggery (Scale = 1m)





**Plate 101:** Detail of feeding hatches, south elevation of Hennery-Piggery (Scale = 1m)



**Plate 102:** Internal view of one of the feeding troughs, Hennery-Piggery (Scale = 1m)





**Plate 103:** Detail of flagged floor of one of the pig sties in the Hennery-Piggery



**Plate 104:** Detail of low doorway into one of the sties, Hennery-Piggery (Scale = 1m)





**Plate 105:** Stone staircase at the west side of the Hennery-Piggery (Scale = 1m)



**Plate 106:** Detail of first floor doorway, west gable of the Hennery-Piggery (Scale = 1m)



**Plate 107:** View looking east showing the first floor of the Henry-Piggery



Barn at Barwickstead, Beckermest, Cumbria  
Green Swallow North Limited  
Level 3 Historic Building Survey



**Eden Heritage**  
Archaeology & Heritage Services

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