1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2005, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Alpha Design to undertake an archaeological building recording project on a range of agricultural buildings at Low Allenwood Farm, Broadwath, Heads Nook, Carlisle (NGR NY 4856 5540), prior to their conversion into three dwellings and work units (Planning application reference no. 1/04/0835).

1.2 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service produced a brief for a building recording project, which was to be undertaken prior to the commencement of building work. A 'Level 3' Building Survey was carried out as specified in *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification*[1].

1.3 The buildings are present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and therefore date to at least the mid 19th century. The farm buildings are considered to be of archaeological interest and are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (reference 40740).

1.4 The survey is concerned with two ranges of farm buildings, which for ease of reference, will be referred to as 'A' and 'B' in the report.

1.5 Low Allenwood Farm ceased to function as a sheep and beef farm of *c.*45 acres following the Foot and Mouth Epidemic in 2001.

1.6 The survey was carried out on 29th December 2005 by Fiona Wooler, BA, MA, PIFA.

[1] Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification, RCHME, Third Edition, 1996, Swindon

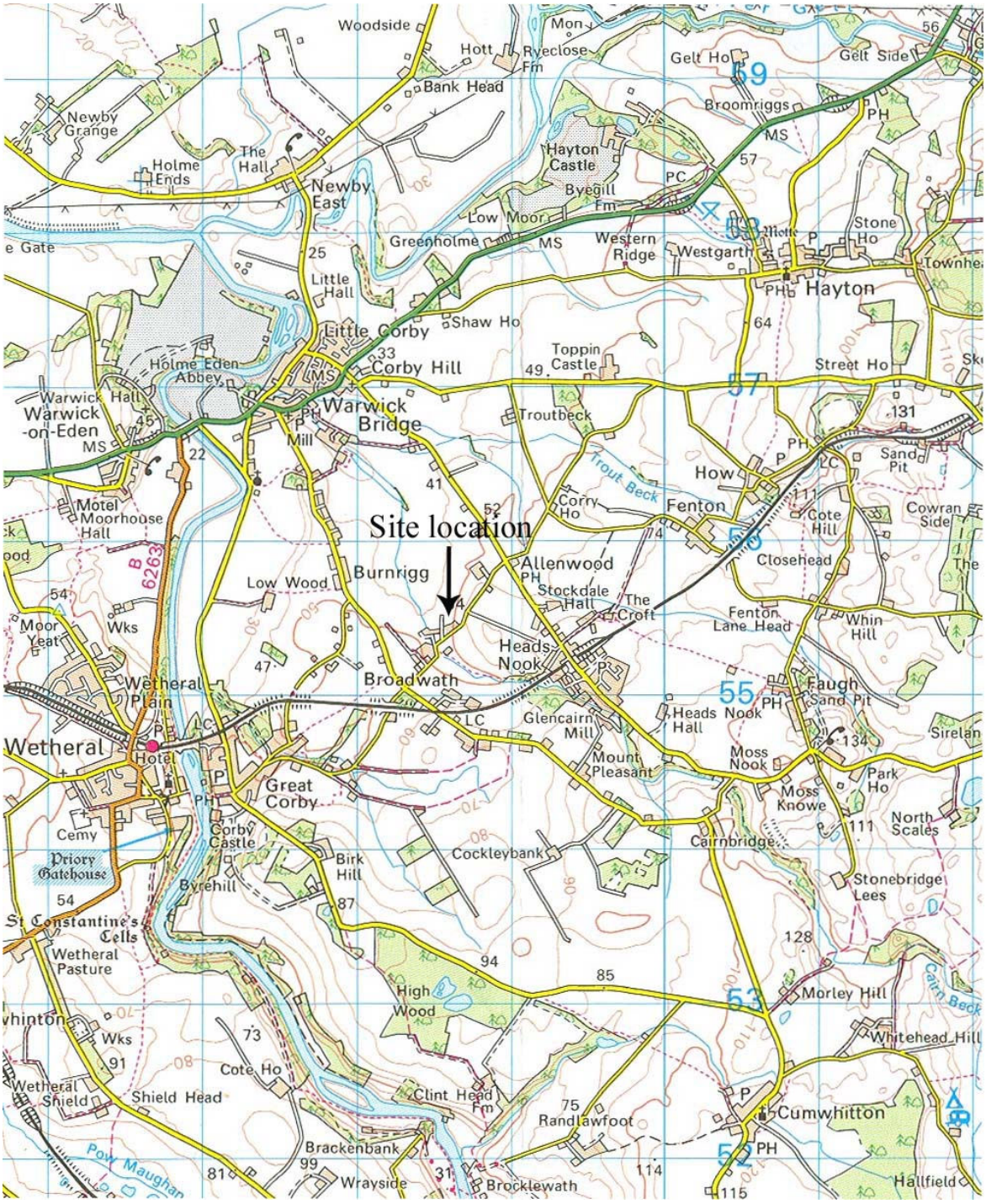

Figure 1 – Site Location

2 SITE LOCATION

2.1 Low Allenwood Farm is located within the small hamlet of Broadwath, which lies approximately one kilometre to the west of Heads Nook and approximately two kilometres to the east of the village of Wetheral. The farm is situated in a slight dip on the east side of the Cairn Beck at a height of *c.*50 metres above mean sea level (Figure 1). The Cairn Beck flow northwards from Broadwath and joins the River Eden approximately two kilometres downstream at Warwick Bridge.

2.2 Despite the relatively rural location, the area around Low Allenwood Farm has several industrial sites, including a few which have utilised water from the Cairn Beck as a power source (Figure 2). To the north of the farm at Warwick Bridge is Warwick Bridge Mill (originally Langthwaite Mill) which was constructed as a cotton mill by the Ferguson family in *c.*1790; this mill was later leased by Peter Dixon and sons who went on to establish Shaddon Mill in Carlisle in 1836[2]. To the south of Low Allenwood Farm is Walk Mill (later called Glencairn), another cotton mill, and at Allenwood crossroads was Allenwood paper mill. Also just to the south of the farmstead runs the Newcastle to Carlisle Railway with a coal depot located at Broadwath Gates. At some point between 1865 (the date of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map) and 1901 (the date of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map) (Figures 3 and 4), a woollen mill was established just beside Low Allenwood Farm (Figures 3 and 4), this became known as Broadwath Woollen Mill. This mill may have been constructed around 1870 by Isaac Lancaster who employed three or four people[3] (for further references to this mill see Appendix). Broadwath Woollen Mill burnt down in 1962[4] and there appears to be little trace of this building that could be seen from Low Allenwood Farm.

2.3 Low Allenwood Farm is situated at the north-east side of Broadwath, to the east of Broadwath Farm (Figure 5). The farm buildings that are the subject of the present survey form the north and eastern sides of a U-shaped arrangement that includes the farmhouse to the south.

[2] Towill, S, 1996, Page 29
[3] An article in the Carlisle Journal 18th May 1888 mentions that the mill was in existence 16 or 17 years earlier
[4] Cumberland News 13th July 1962, Page 9

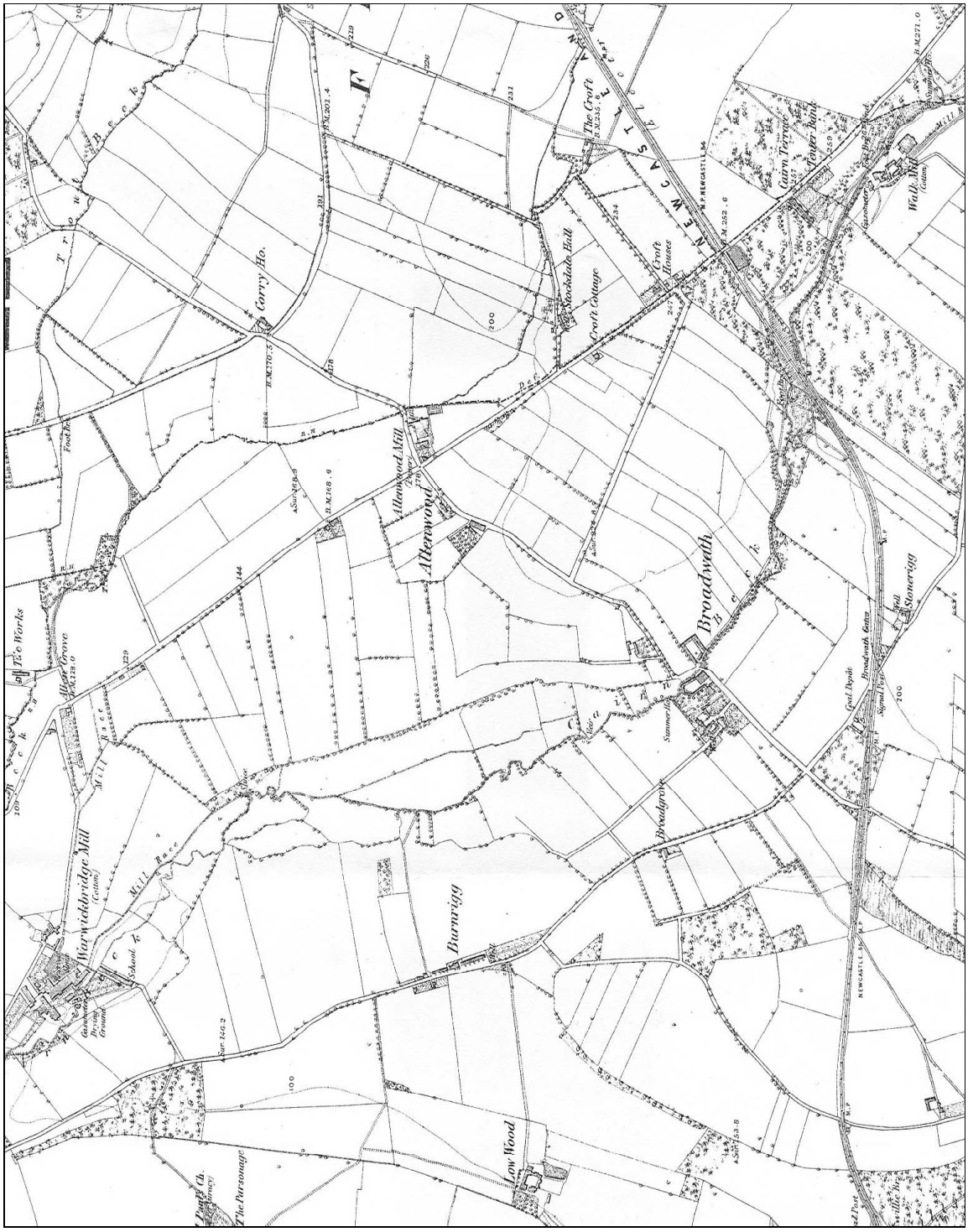

Figure 2 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1861 (6 inch to 1 mile)

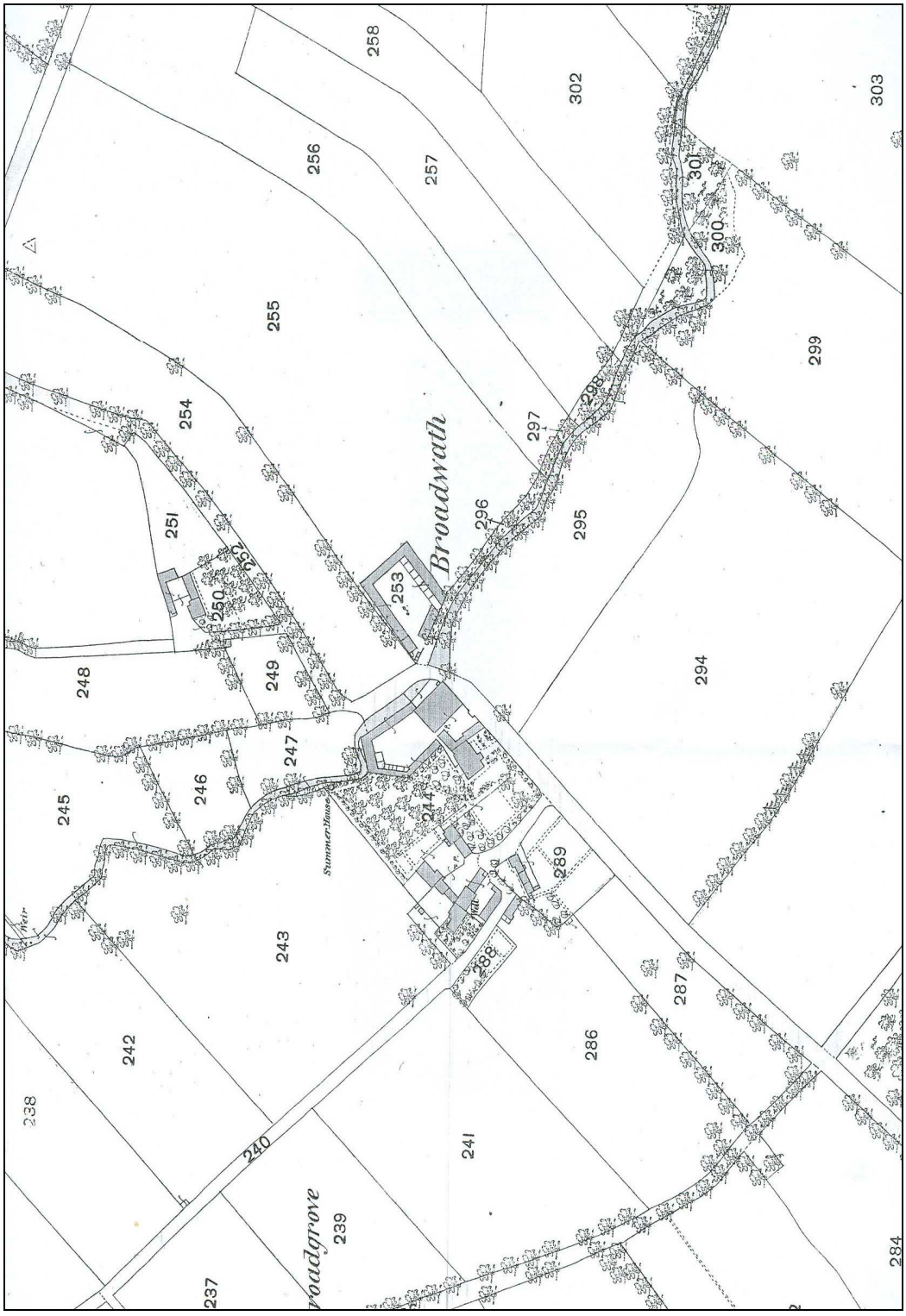

Figure 3 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map *c.*1865 (25" to 1 mile)

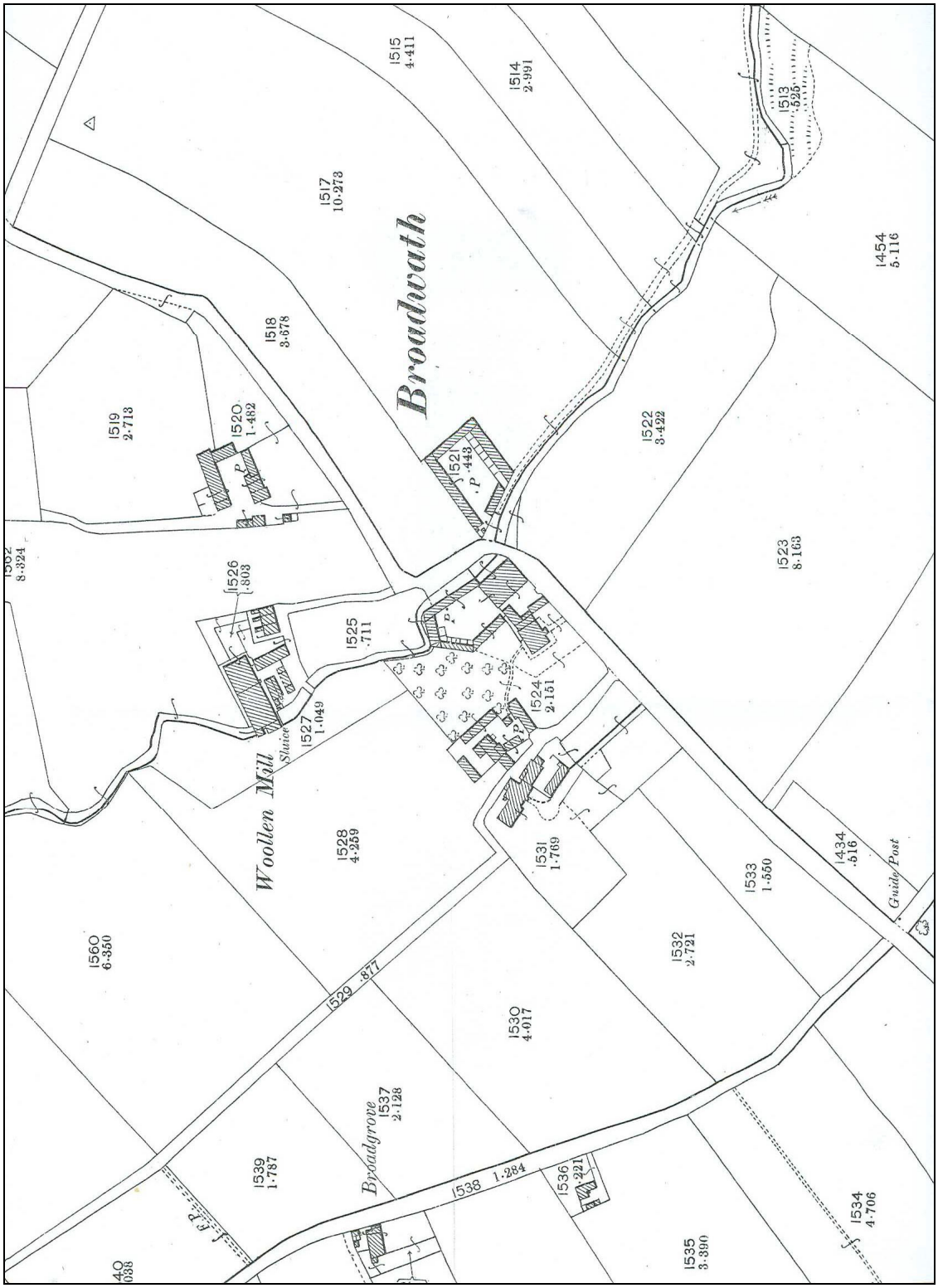

Figure 4 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey map 1901 (25" to 1 mile)

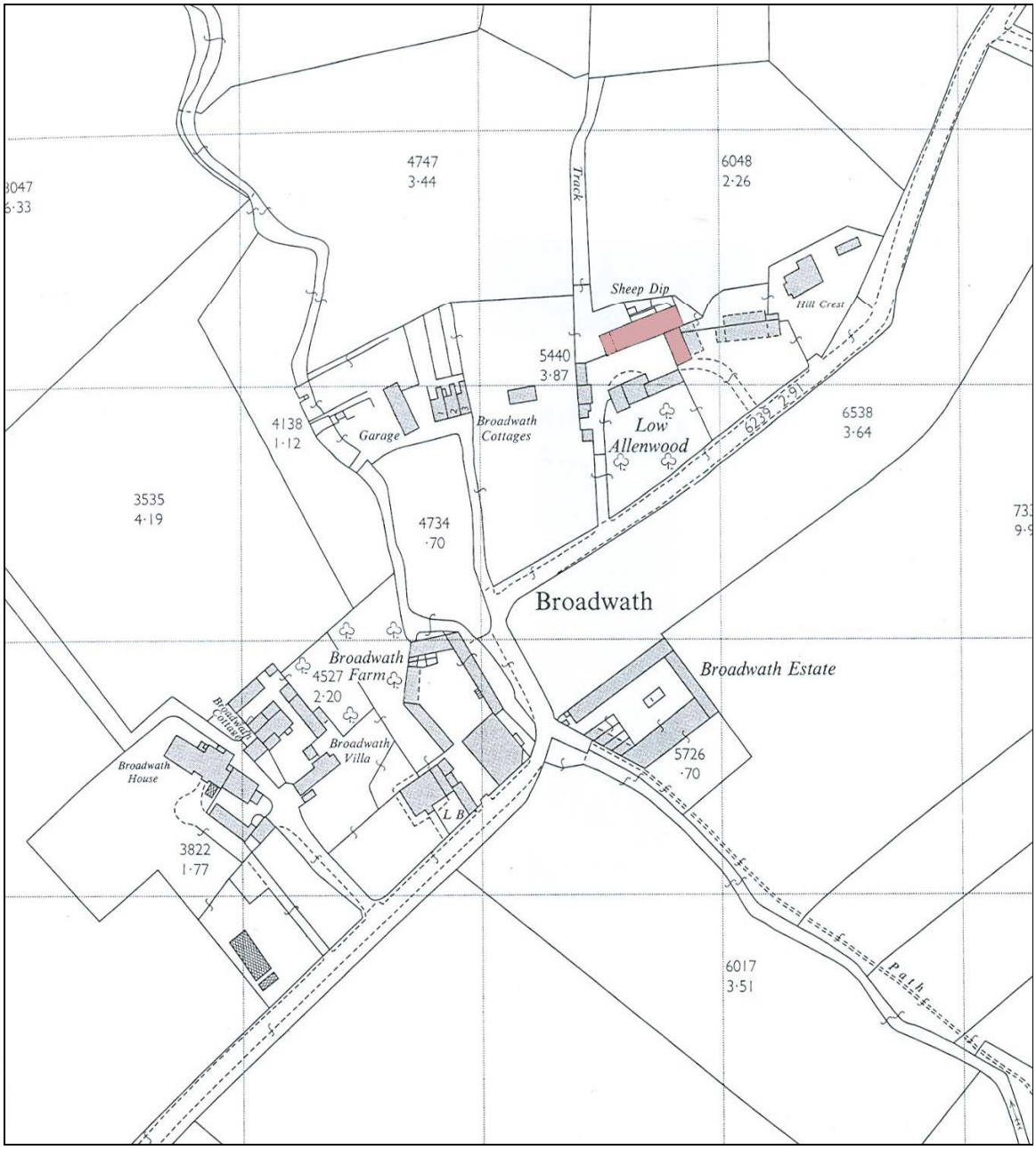

Figure 5 – Site location (1:2500 1967 edition)
The farm buildings that are the subject of this survey are coloured pink

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Building Survey

3.1.1 The survey consists of three basic elements:

- a written account, which includes information derived from documentary research;
- a measured survey with accompanying architects drawings;
- a photographic record.

3.2 The Written Account

3.2.1 The written account is included in this document together with a selection of photographs, plans and appendix of documentary information.

3.3 The Photographic Record

3.3.1 The photographic archive consists of the following:

- a series of 35mm colour prints showing general views of the exterior of the buildings and their setting;
- a series of digital views of the exterior of the buildings, the interior of the buildings and specific internal details (e.g. roof structure) supplied on CD-Rom.

3.4 Project Archive

3.4.1 The full archive of the desk-based assessment and Level 2 building survey has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP 2nd Edition 1991). The archive will be deposited within the County Record Office and a copy of the report given to the County Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request.

4 PREVIOUS WORK

4.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

5 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.1 At Carlisle Record Office there is a bundle of deeds which mainly relate to the Haslehead family of Beck Grains, Warwick Bridge (CRO Ref. No. D RIC 148). One of these deeds dates to 1718 and refers to land and a house at Low Allenwood, although the legal nature of the document made it very hard to read. There was, however, no plan supplied with this deed so it was not possible to know whether it refers to the land on which Low Allenwood Farm stands.

5.2 Low Allenwood Farm does not appear to be shown on Hodskinson and Donald's map of 1774 (surveyed 1770) (Figure 6). Three properties are shown at Broadwath, although there are none shown on the eastern side of Cairn Beck. It is, of course, necessary to be cautious about the reliability of this map; however, it has been shown to mark properties that are known to have existed at the time[5] (from date stones or the architectural style of the farmhouse). If it is an accurate record, then Low Allenwood farm does not appear to have been in existence at this date.

5.3 By 1843, Low Allenwood Farm is shown on the Warwick Bridge and Great Corby Tithe Award map (CRO Ref. DRC 8/48) (Figure 7). The tithe award lists Joseph Askew as the landowner of Plot 196 (farm buildings) and associated fields, and Joseph Dixon as the occupier. The acreage of the farm was approximately 55 acres, of which 37 was arable. For some areas Enclosure awards and maps were produced from *c.*1770, as previously common or waste land was taken into cultivation. These maps prove useful in some circumstances as they show buildings, however, according to staff at Carlisle Record Office, there does not appear to have been an Enclosure map and award produced for the area around Broadwath and Heads Nook.

5.4 The form of Low Allenwood Farm does not appear to have changed since 1843 and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of *c.*1865 (Figure 3). By the date of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901, however, the farm buildings and farmhouse appear to have been enlarged (Figure 4).

5.5 Several trade directories were sampled for entries for Low Allenwood Farm. These provide the names of farmers in a locality in a specific year. Not all directories attribute a person to a particular farm; in some cases the name is given as being simply a farmer at Broadwath. There are however, several entries which attribute a person to Low Allenwood Farm, for example Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897 lists Richard Gibson as a farmer at Low Allenwood. A list of the directory entries is given in the Appendix.

[5] For example, Brackenthwaite Farmhouse near Wigton (HER 22362) and Buskrigg, Busk, Renwick (HER 20767)

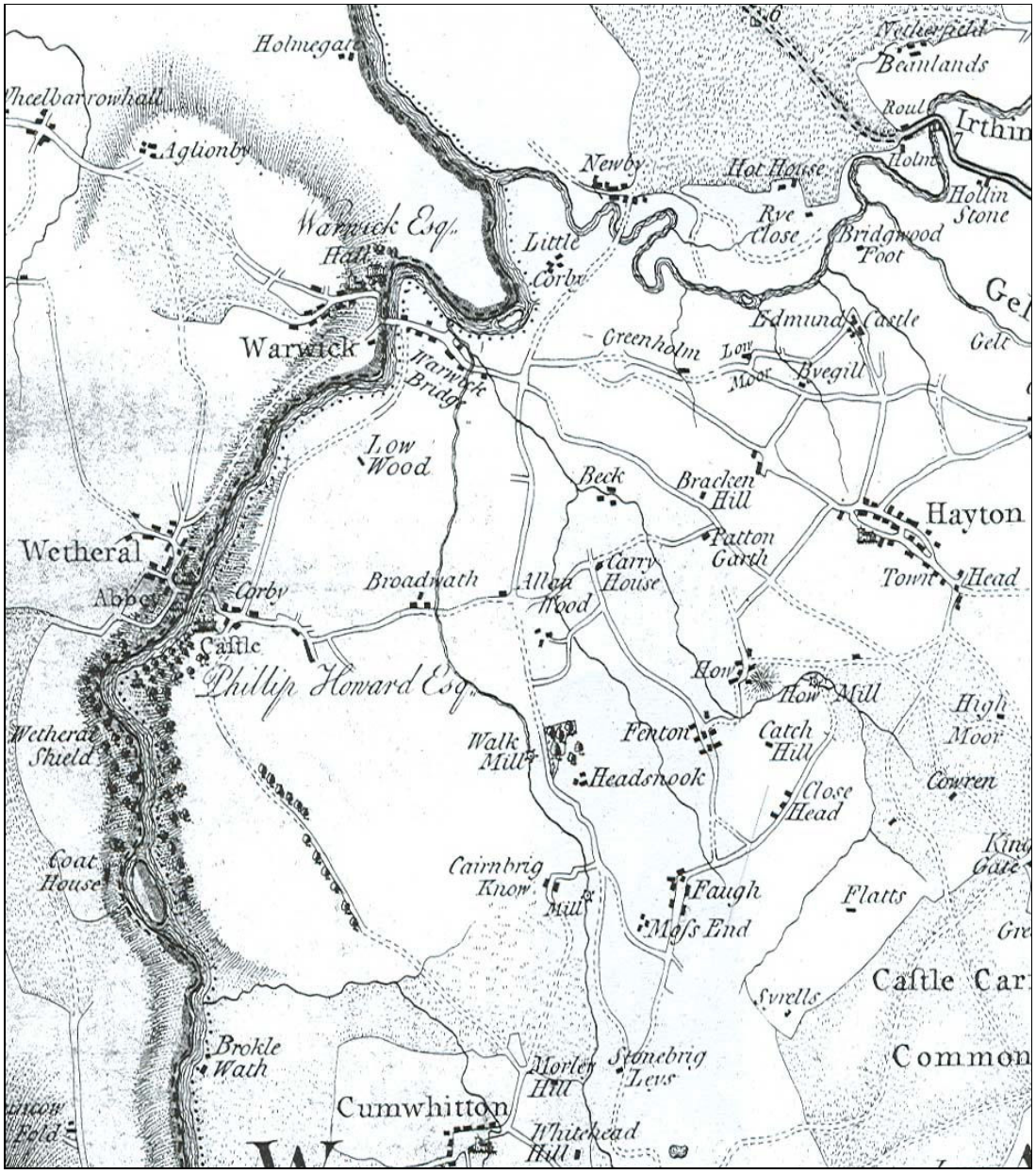

Figure 6 – Hodskinson and Donald map of 1774 (surveyed 1770)

5.6 Broadwath Mill was destroyed by fire in July 1962 and was reported in the Cumberland News on 13th July. The former wool mill had been used for the storage of used tyres and, according to the reporter, had suffered several fires in the past due to tramps using the building[6]. This report mentions how Fred Simpson from Low Allenwood Farm had to rescue 70 hens from a henhouse located 20 yards from the mill, which caught fire.

[6] Cumberland News 13th July 1962 page 9 (see Appendix for full article)

Figure 7 – Warwick Bridge and Great Corby Tithe map 1843

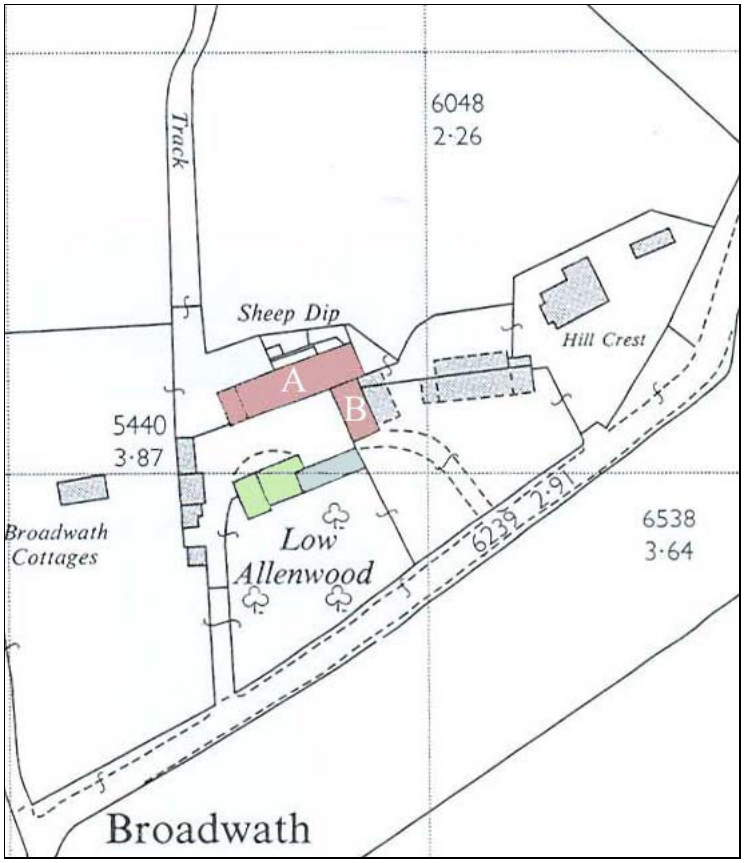

Figure 8 – Site plan (based on 1:2500 OS map 1967)
Farm buildings subject of survey coloured pink, farmhouse coloured green

6 RESULTS

6.1 Building A (Figure 8)

6.1.1 Building A forms the northern side of the 'U'-shaped arrangement and is aligned roughly east-west (Figure 8). It is constructed of coursed and squared red sandstone masonry which has a rusticated appearance (Plate 1). Despite being of single-phase construction, the builders have compensated for a drop in ground level to the west by effectively building two structures, each with its own roof (Figure 9). The roofs are laid in Welsh slate with inserted skylights, and, interestingly, each roof has a gabled dormer with timber bargeboards. The use of dormers is unusual and has not been noted by the surveyor at any recently recorded farmsteads. The dormers at Low Allenwood Farm contain pitching doors for the haylofts; this presumably reduced the amount of masonry needed as the hay could be stored within the roof space.

6.1.2 At the western end of Building A is a lean-to with corrugated sheet roof, which appears to have been constructed after the main building as seen by vertical construction breaks. The stonework, however, is very

similar and it is likely that the lean-to was built not long after the main structure.

6.1.3 On the western gable end of Building A, above a window, is a square, nicely carved sandstone panel with a date of 1887 set within a recessed circle (Plates 2 and 3).

6.1.4 Along the southern elevation of Building A (Figure 9), from west to east, is a doorway to the interior of the lean-to, two doorways that give access to byres, with windows either side and the first floor pitching door above, and two arched cartshed doors, again with a pitching door above. The jambs for all of the windows and doors along this elevation are made up of alternating blocks of dressed masonry. The arches of the cart shed doorways consist of nine voussoirs. The left-hand side cart doorway is rebated internally, therefore the doors open inwards, whereas the right-hand cart door has jambs that are rebated externally, therefore the doors open outwards (Plate 4). There are four ventilation slits along this elevation, however rather than being the characteristic open vertical slits, these have six pieces of ceramic pipe laid on top of each other and mortared together (Plate 5).

Plate 1 – South facing elevation of Building 'A' (left side of photograph)

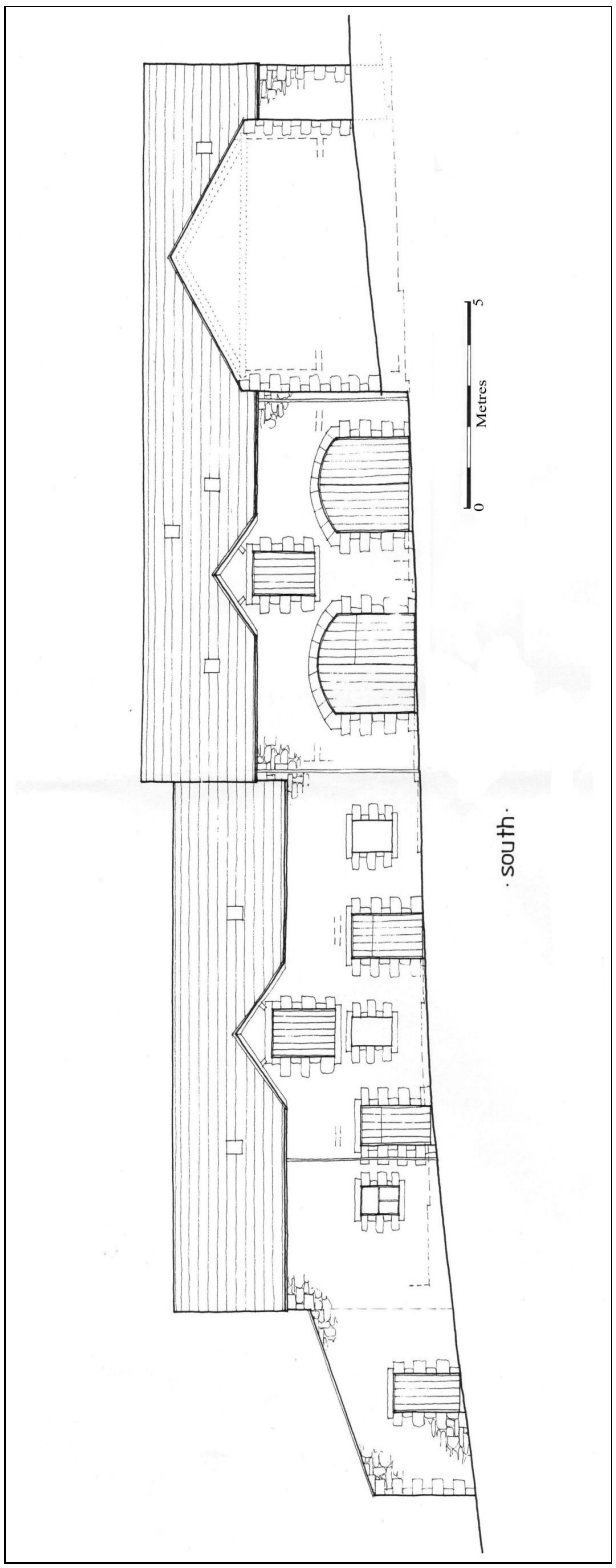

Figure 9 – South facing elevation of Building 'A'
(Data captured at 1:100)

Plate 2 – Western gable of Building A, date stone and window

Plate 3 – Detail of date stone '1887'

Plate 4 – Southern elevation of Building A, cart doorways

Plate 5 – Detail of ventilation slit, southern elevation of Building A

6.1.5 Along the northern elevation, from west to east, there is a doorway leading into the lean-to, two further doorways which correspond with those on the southern elevation that lead into the byres, three small windows and a further small window at the eastern end of the elevation (Figure 10). There are the remains of a walled enclosure that relates to the byres at the western end, however there was no evidence for the sheep dip which is shown marked on the 1967 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8).

Plate 6 – Northern elevation of Building A

6.1.6 The eastern gable end has a cart doorway at ground level with jambs that are rebated externally, and a window at first floor level (Figure 11 and Plate 7). Just to the south of this gable end are the remains of the footings for a building which has been demolished (Plate 7). This building is shown on Figure 8 and may have been an open-fronted barn similar to that standing to the east of Buildings A and B (see photograph on CD-Rom).

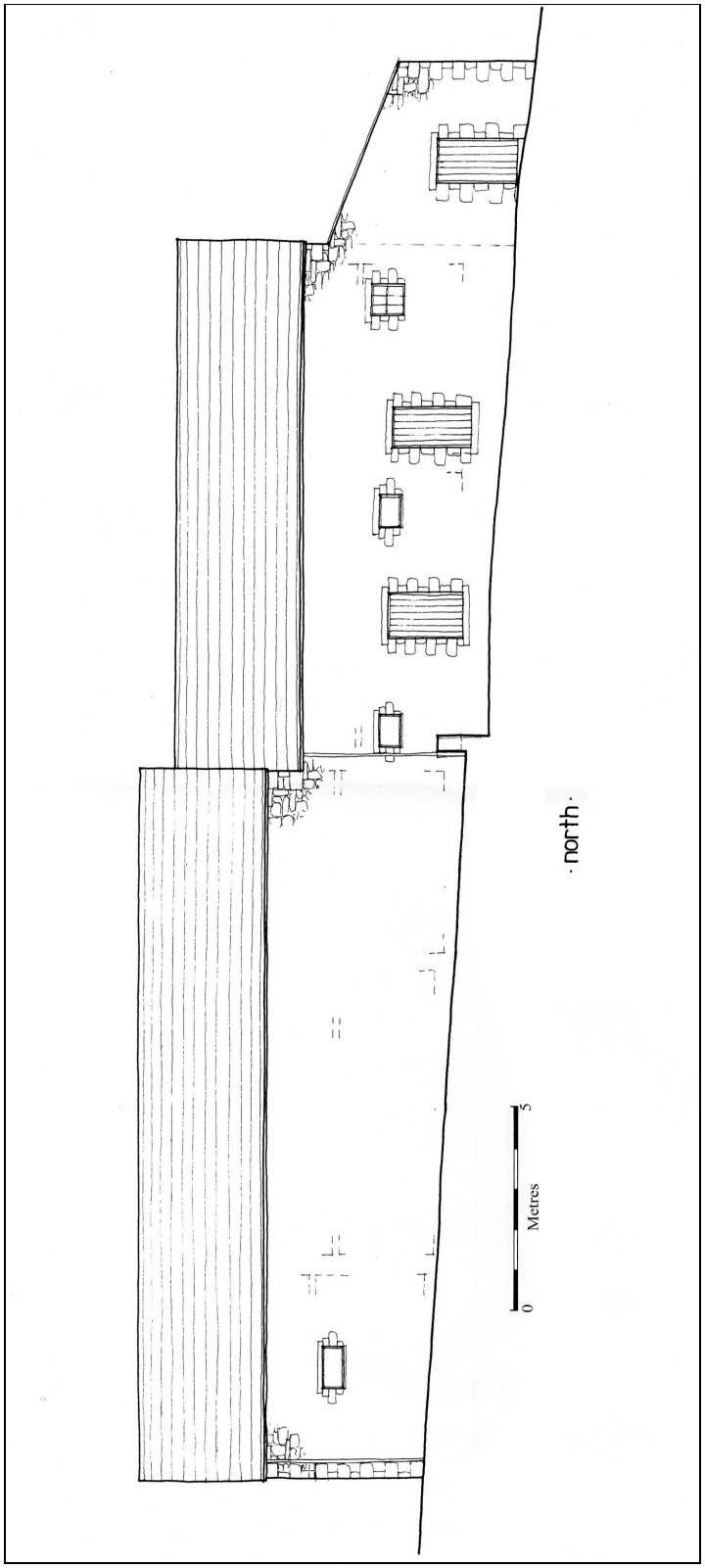

Figure 10 – Northern elevation of Building A

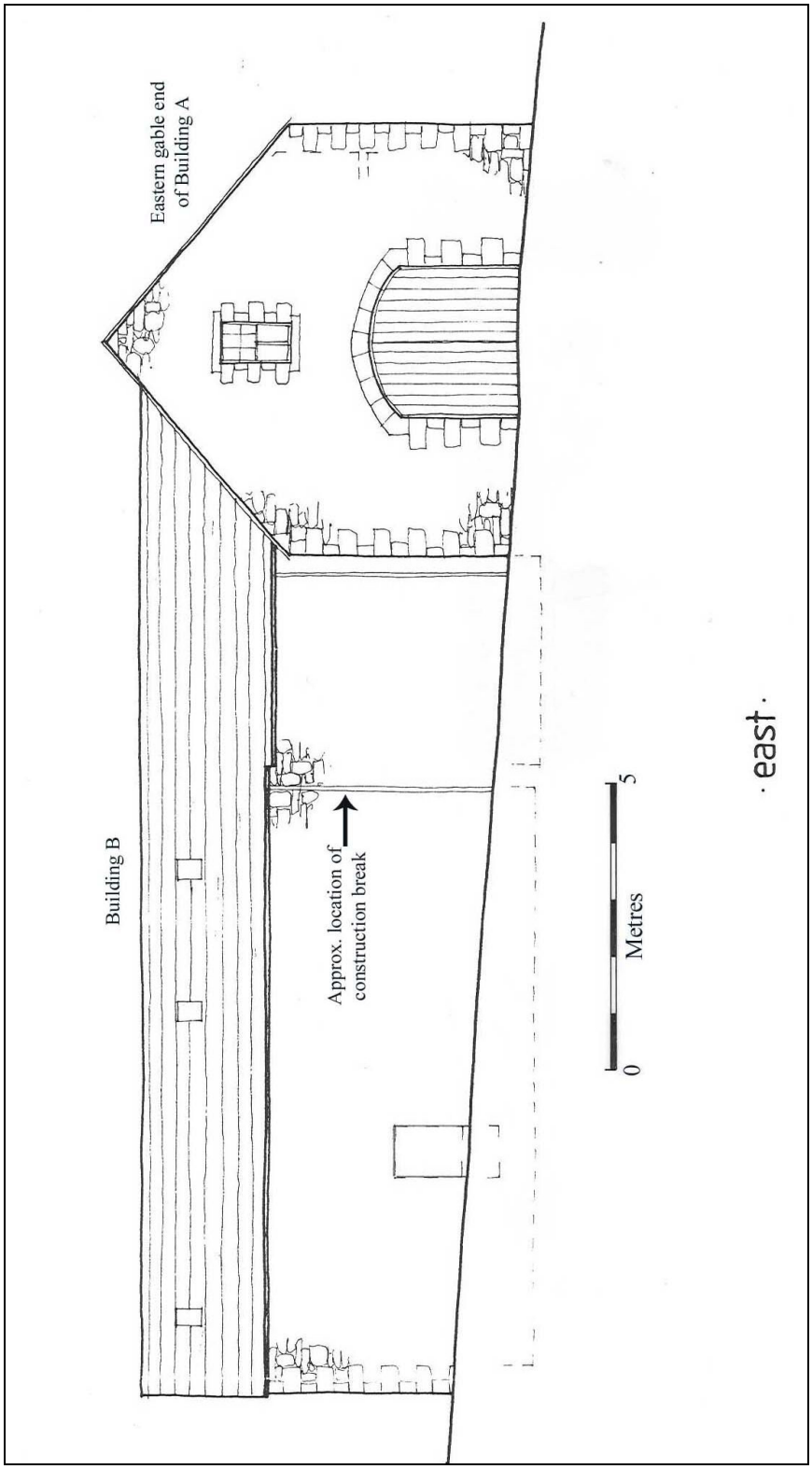

Figure 11 – Eastern gable end of Building A and east elevation of Building B

Plate 7 – Eastern gable end of Building A

6.2 **Building B (Figure 8)**

6.2.1 Building B is located at a right-angle to Building A, orientated roughly north-south. Like Building A, this structure is constructed of red sandstone masonry, however there is a marked difference in the quality between the northern end which is attached to Building A and the southern end. The northern end is constructed of coursed rusticated masonry, the same as Building A, however the majority is built of roughly coursed and roughly squared masonry, suggesting that this is the remains of an earlier building (Plate 8 and Figure 12). Along the western elevation (Figure 12), from north to south, there is a ground floor window, a first floor window, a doorway, a small doorway which provides access to a storage area beneath the internal stairs (See 6.4.6 below), and a large double doorway (Plate 8). The difference in construction material can be observed between the doorway at the northern end and the small door (Plate 9). The roof of Building B is of Welsh slate with three skylights inserted along the east facing side (Figure 11). On the eastern elevation there is a single doorway which corresponds to the large doorway on the western elevation, and therefore it may originally have been a winnowing door; these were often located opposite large threshing doors to allow wind to blow through the barn to remove the lighter chaff from the grains of the threshed cereals.

6.2.2 The southern gable of Building B has no features (Plate 10).

Plate 8 – Western elevation of Building B

Plate 9 – Location of construction break, masonry to left of ranging pole is coursed and consists of large blocks, to the right the masonry is thinner and is roughly coursed and dressed

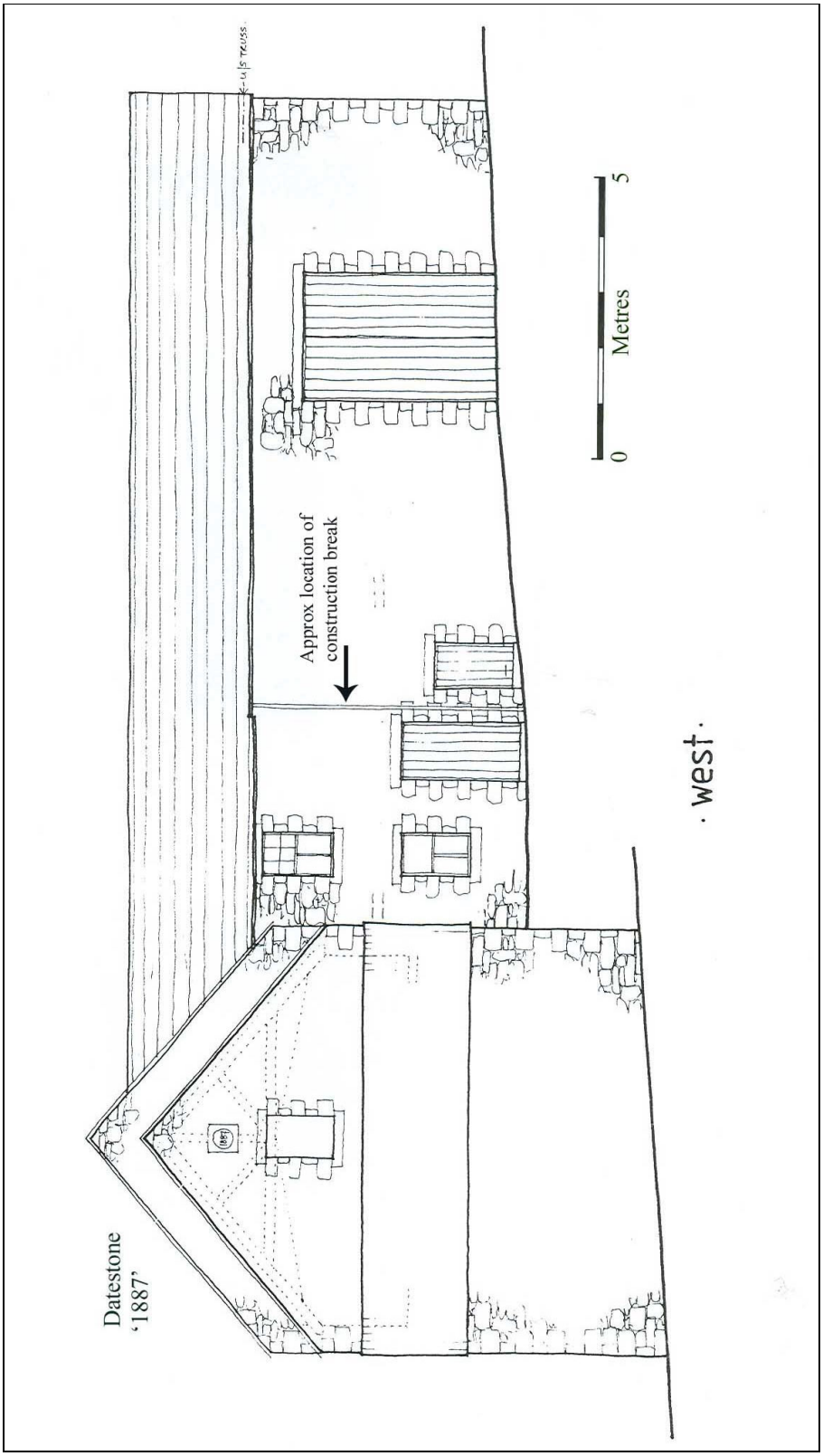

Figure 12 – Western elevation of Building B and gable end of Building A

Plate 10 – Southern gable end of Building B

6.3 **Building A – Interior (Figure 13)**

6.3.1 Most of the interior of this building reflects the fact that beef was latterly reared on the farm, with many of the rooms fitted out as byres. Generally lowland sheep do not require accommodation, instead they are kept in relatively sheltered fields during the winter months[7], however, they may have been housed at some point in the open-fronted sheds to the east of the farmstead.

6.3.2 At the western end of the range, the lean-to consists of two separate rooms divided by a transverse wall. The southern room has a single timber stall divider which is supported by a vertical cast-iron pole and iron fasteners into the wall (Plate 11); the stalls are orientated west-east. The northern room has stalls on a north-south orientation, although the stall dividers have been removed. The floors of both sides of the lean-to are of concrete and the walls are limewashed.

6.3.3 The next room along (moving eastwards) is a byre with stalls only on the western side. Two concrete stall dividers have created three double stalls, providing space for a maximum of six cows. The floor is of concrete with a central manure channel. The walls have been plastered to a height of *c.*137cm, with the remainder being lime-washed (Plate 12). Access to this byre is through doorways on the south and north elevations.

[7] Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 80

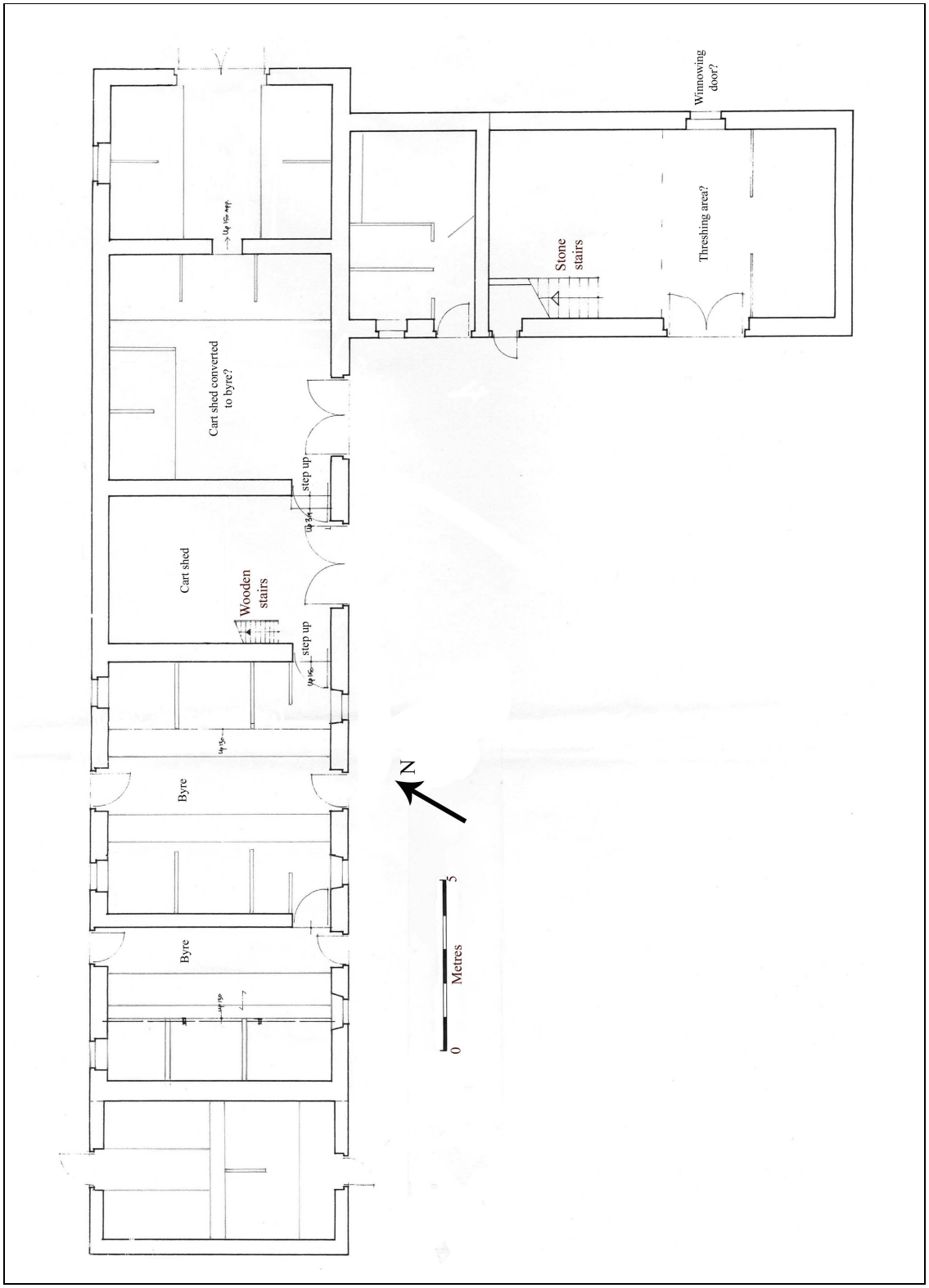

Figure 13 – Ground plan

Plate 11 – Timber stall divider, lean-to at west end of range (Building A)

Plate 12 – Interior of byre

6.3.4 Moving eastwards again and there is a further byre which could be accessed up a single step and through an internal door. This is a larger room that has cattle stalls along both the western and eastern walls (Figure 13). Concrete stall dividers have created accommodation for a maximum of ten cows (four double and two single stalls). Ceramic feeding troughs and metal water troughs remain *in-situ*. The concrete floor has a central manure channel which is in line with the opposing doorways; this would have presumably allowed for the easier removal of manure to the midden. It was noted in this byre that the height of the room from the base of the central manure passage to the timber ceiling above was *c.*2.62 metres; this may be higher than byres of earlier date[8] and may reflect an increased concern from the mid-19th century onwards about housing cattle in dark and ill-ventilated byres. At Low Allenwood Farm the height of the ceiling and the presence of windows may reflect the increased awareness of the benefits of hygienically accommodated cattle[9].

6.3.5 The first of the cart sheds could be accessed up a step and through an internal door from the byre described above. Just to the left of this doorway is a wooden staircase (Plate 13). There were few features of note within this room; the floor is of concrete and the double doors open inwards. The walls were not lime-washed like those in the byres, suggesting that animals were not kept in this room as lime-wash was used as a disinfectant.

6.3.6 A further cart shed could be accessed through an internal doorway and up two concrete steps. This cart shed has been more recently used as a byre, with stalls along the northern and eastern walls (Plate 14 and Figure 13). The stall dividers on the northern wall are of timber, whilst those along the eastern wall are of concrete. The floor is concrete and the walls have been lime-washed. Ceramic feeding troughs, metal water troughs and iron tethering bars remain *in-situ*.

6.3.7 The final room is this range is accessed either via the large double doors in the eastern gable end (Figure 11) or through a central internal doorway from the cart shed/byre described in 6.3.6 (Figure 13). This room has also more recently been used as a byre, with two concrete stall dividers (one on the north and one on the south wall) creating accommodation for eight cattle (Plate 15). Interestingly, this is the only byre that does not have white-washed walls. The floor is concrete and the ceramic and metal troughs and iron tethering bars remain *in-situ.* The double doorway in the eastern gable end has jambs that are rebated externally, therefore the doors opened outwards.

[8] At Brackenthwaite Farm a byre of late 18th/early19th century date was c.2.30 metres high and at Buskrigg, Busk the height was lower at 2 metres
[9] Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 66

Plate 13 – Wooden stairs to hayloft, cart shed in Building A

Plate 14 – Interior of cart shed, Building A

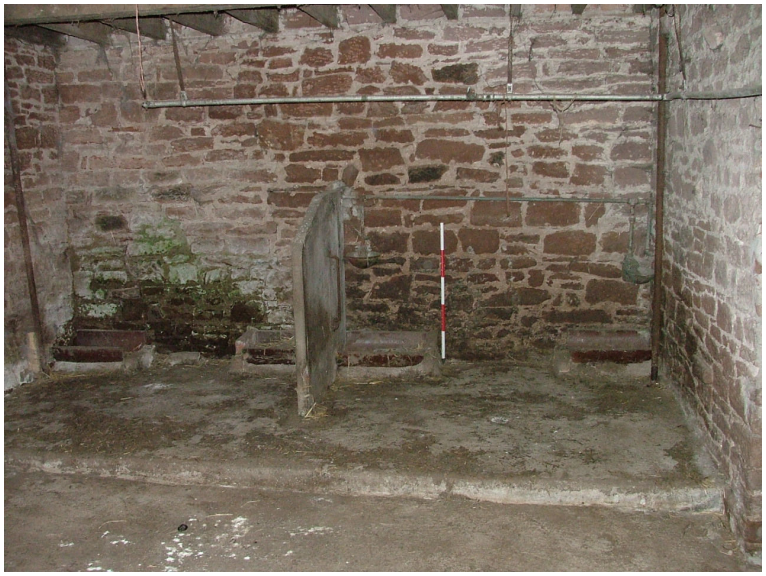

Plate 15 – Eastern-most room in Building A, used as a byre

6.3.8 The first floor of Building A was accessed via the wooden stairs from the cart shed (Figure 14). There is a masonry gabled wall just to the left of these stairs which marks the position where the roof line of Building A drops (Figure 9). There is a section of masonry in this gabled wall that is arched; this may have been either an earlier doorway or it is possible that it was a load-bearing arch, although there does not appear to be much of the wall above this arch (Plate 16). The hayloft is of eight bays, four either side of this masonry wall, with a further room at the eastern end, divided from the rest by a further masonry gable wall (Figure 14). The roof trusses consist of machine-sawn king-posts with angle struts, the king-posts are fixed at the base to a collar rather than the usual tie-beam and this is presumably to allow more headroom in a hayloft that utilises the roof space (Plate 17). There are iron bars that tie the base of the king-post to the base of the principal rafters. The structure of the gabled dormers with pitching doors was observed at first floor level (Plate 18).

6.3.9 To the right of the wooden stairs into the hayloft, the floor level rises slightly. There does not appear to be any obvious reason for this apart from the fact that at ground level there is a difference in height at this point between the two cart sheds. At the south-east corner there is a doorway that gives access to the first floor of Building B. The room at the northern end of Building A could only be accessed via the doorway from the first floor of Building B (Figure 14). This room has a window in the eastern gable end that still retains its casement of six-panes at the top and two openings with wooden shutters at its base (Plate 19). It was not possible to get a closer inspection of this window due to the precarious state of the floor; however, it is possible that the two openings may have allowed access for owls to control vermin. A barn owl was in residence at the time of survey.

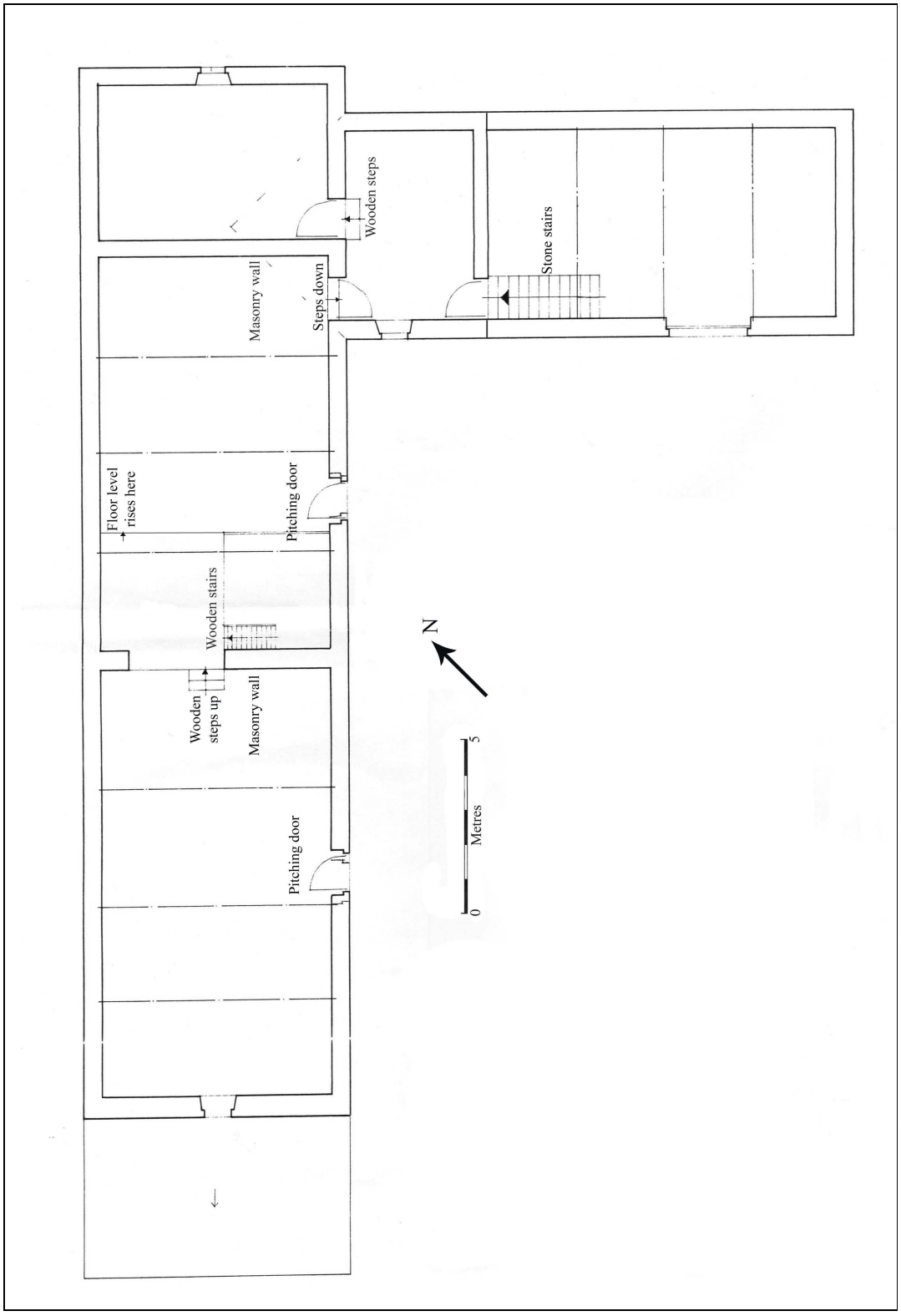

Figure 14 – First floor plan

Plate 16 – Masonry gable wall, first floor of Building A showing arched stonework

Plate 17 – Detail of roof structure, first floor of Building A

Plate 18 – Detail of gabled dormer with pitching door

Plate 19 – First floor window, northern gable end of Building A

6.4 **Building B – Interior (Figures 13 and 14)**

6.4.1 The interior of Building B is split into two by a masonry gabled wall. The majority of the ground floor (the southern end) comprises a barn that may be all that remains of the buildings on the site prior to the redevelopment of the farm in 1887. This section of the range has a large double doorway in the western elevation and an opposing doorway in the eastern elevation (Figure 13). These doorways presumably define the threshing area (which was open to the roof), where cereals were threshed by hand during the winter months. Although the economy of the farm was more latterly sheep and beef, the Tithe map evidence of 1843 lists the acreage of the farm and the state of cultivation of the fields. Out of an acreage of 55, approximately 37 acres were under arable (cereal production) at the time of the collection of information[10]. Therefore it is highly likely that cereals were being processed for use on the farm.

6.4.2 To the left of the large doorway are some stone stairs (Plate 20), which give access to a room at first floor level. This may not be an original feature as it gives access to a room that appears to be part of the re-build.

6.4.3 At the northern side of the dividing wall of Building B, at ground level, there is a room that provided further accommodation for stock (Figure 13). Timber divisions create three small stalls, with one still retaining its hayrack (Plate 21). The walls of this room are lime-washed. The size of the stalls may indicate that young stock were kept in this room.

6.4.4 The southern end of Building B (the barn) is of four bays that are created by three simple principal rafters and tie-beams of machine-sawn timber, with a single row of purlins either side (Plate 22). Unlike the roof trusses of Building A, the trusses of Building B sit on top of the walls. There is an owl hole close to the apex of the gabled dividing wall (just visible on Plate 22).

6.4.5 The room at first floor level, accessed via the stone stairs, has a window in the west facing elevation (Figure 14). This window is similar to that observed in the eastern gable end of Building A, having a casement of six panes to the top with two openings with wooden shutters to its base (Plate 23). It is from this room that there is access to the room at the northern end of Building A.

6.4.6 Beneath the stone stairs in Building B is a storage area that could be accessed through the small external doorway visible on the western elevation (Plate 8 and Figure 12).

[10] CRO – Tithe Award and Map 1843 for Great Corby, Ref No. DRC 8/48

Plate 20 – Stone stairs, Building B

Plate 21 – Hayrack, ground floor of Building B

Plate 22 – Roof structure, Building B

Plate 23 – First floor window, western elevation of Building B

6.5 **The Farmhouse and Outbuildings (Figure 8)**

6.5.1 Despite the farmhouse not forming part of the present survey, it still forms an integral part of the farmstead and it would appear that the house was also extended around the same time as the farm buildings. Some time between the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of *c.*1865 (Figure 3) and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (Figure 4), the house was extended to the west and this addition is confirmed by a vertical construction break on the northern elevation (Plate 24).

6.5.2 To the west of the farm buildings is a brick built single-storey shed, which was constructed between *c.*1865 and 1901 (Figures 3 and 4 and Plate 25). Also to the west of the farmhouse and beside the track into the farmstead is a masonry single-storey shed which appears to have been in existence in 1865 as it is present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of that date (Plate 26).

6.5.3 The stables appear to have formed the long range to the east of the farmhouse (Figure 8) and now form part of the dwelling.

Plate 24 – Northern elevation of farmhouse, white arrow shows location of construction break

Plate 25 – Brick-built building, western side of site

Plate 26 – Stone-built shed on west side of track into farm

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Low Allenwood Farm was certainly in existence by 1843, the date of the Tithe map for Warwick Bridge and Great Corby (Figure 7), when cereal production was an important part of the farm's economy. The farm may have been constructed as a result of enclosure in the area, which was happening generally in Cumbria at the end of the 18th and the start of the 19th centuries. At some point between 1865 and 1901, the farm buildings were re-built and the farmhouse was extended, the date stone of 1887 on the western gable end of Building A, undoubtedly provides a date for this re-development. Part of the earlier farm buildings still exists, however, in Building B, where a threshing barn was incorporated into the new structures, as shown by a construction break and change in masonry. Despite the fact that threshing may not have continued on the farm at the latter part of the 19th century and into the 20th century as manufactured animal feed and imported grain became widely available, it obviously still served as a suitable storage area.

7.2 The remainder of the farm buildings that are the subject of the present survey display evidence for the farms more recent economy as a beef and sheep farm. A majority of the buildings were used as byres for housing cattle during the winter months. Hay for both the cattle and sheep would have been stored on the first floor, and would have been transferred from the loft to carts and *vice versa* through the pitching doors in the southern elevation of Building A. Sheep farming displays little evidence in traditional farm buildings as lowland sheep would have been kept in sheltered fields during the winter, rather than indoors. Writing in 1794 Bailey and Culley describe how sheep would be brought into enclosures around November, and fed daily on hay[11].

[11] Bailey & Culley, 1794, Page 248

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9 APPENDIX

CRO = Carlisle Record Office

A History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire – Parson and White 1829

Wetheral Parish
'In Great Corby and Warwick Bridge Townships the soil is a mixture of sand and loam, except part of the enclosed common, which is cold, wet and black. The river Eden abounds with salmon, trout and eels; and several smaller streams have excellent trout. Red free-stone abounds here, and at Coathill is a quarry of gympsum or alabaster'.

Population of Great Corby [the township in which Broadwath is located] in 1801 = 344 persons, in 1811 = 326 persons and in 1821 = 66 houses, 66 families and 303 persons.

Farmers listed in Great Corby township (many of which are not attributed to a particular farm (those marked with a * are yeomen) : -

Joseph Ashbridge
Thomas Bowman*
Wm Elwood, Broadwath*
John Hope
Isaac Lancaster, Broadwath*
Robert Modlin
John Robson*
John Watson
Nancy Bowman
Isaac Ebdell*
James Forster
George Howe
William Lawson
William Peascod
Thomas Robson

Joseph Dixon, Esq, Broadwath – listed under Private Residents

Mannix and Whellan Cumberland Directory 1847

'Great Corby and Warwick Bridge form a joint township containing 2747 acres, of the rateable value of £3640, mostly the property of P H Howard, Esq. M.P. Corby Castle and Peter Dixon, Esp. of Holme Eden.

Farmers listed at Great Corby and Warwick Bridge Township (* = yeoman): -
Mary Elwood, Broadwath*
Hannah Gill, Birk hill
Thomas Bowman*
Robert James, Gt Corby*
John Richardson, Gt Corby
John Smith, Gt Corby
John Watson, Allen wood
John Foster, Longthwaite
Nancy Bowman*
John Hetherington, Clint-head
Robert Peascod, Gt Corby*
Jas Routledge, Low wood
Thos Wannop, Broadwath*

History and Topography of Cumberland and Westmorland – W Whellan 1860

Holme Eden Ecclesiastical District
'The Ecclesiastical District of Holme Eden was formed by an order in council, dated 18th October 1845, and is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Hayton, on the south by the parish of Cumwhitton and on the west by the township of Wetheral and parish of Warwick. It comprises Warwick bridge (part of the township of Great Corby and Warwick Bridge in Wetheral parish), which includes the hamlets of Burnriggs, Broadwath and Allenwood; and the township of Little Corby in Hayton parish'.
'The Newcastle and Carlisle railway runs through the township. At Allen Wood there is a paper manufactory, established in 1853, by John Cockburn, formerly of Haughton Mill near Hexham. It affords employment to about sixty men, and makes paper for printing purposes exclusively'.
'At Warwick Bridge is the extensive cotton mill and dye works of Peter Dixon and Sons, which afford employment to upwards of 300 persons. There is also the Warwick works school established by the firm just named, for the education of the children of their workpeople and others. It is a fine commodious structure, and will accommodate about 150 pupils; the average attendance is 90'.

Post Office Directory of Westmorland and Cumberland 1858

Great Corby listed under Wetheral, farmers listed include: -
John Watson, farmer, Allen wood
Fergus Watson, farmer
Thomas Wannop, farmer, Broadwath
Mrs Mary Routledge, farmer, Low wood
Thomas Thorburn, farmer
John Richardson, farmer

Slater's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1869

Farmers listed at Broadwath: -
William Nelson, Broadwath
Thomas Wennop [should be Wannop?], Broadwath

History, Topography and Directory of East Cumberland – T F Bulmer 1884

Farmers listed at Broadwath: -

James Armstrong	Joseph Hetherington, Low Allenwood
Arthur Wannop	William Watson, Allenwood

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

Richard Gibson, farmer, Low Allenwood

History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland – T Bulmer & C0 1901

Great Corby Ward
'Acreage, 2760; gross rental, £84,078; rateable value of land, £2079; of buildings, £4871. There are two small woollen mills, employing respectively 50 and 20 hands, and a paper mill in which about 100 persons are constantly engaged. The principal landowner, besides Philip J C Howard, Esq., the lord of the manor, is Mrs Watson, Holme Eden'.

William Graham, farmer, Low Allanwood, Heads Nook
Abraham Birbeck, farmer, Broadwath, Heads Nook
Richard Birbeck, farmer, Broadwath, Heads Nook

James Platt & Co, woollen manufacturers, Broadwath Mills, Heads Nook

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1910

Holme Eden
George Armstrong, farmer, Broadwath Farm
James Platt & Co, woollen and tweed manufacturers, Broadwath Mills
William Reay, farmer, Allen Grove
Mrs Elizabeth Waugh, farmer, Broadwath

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1914

George Armstrong, farmer, Broadwath farm
Broadwath Mills Ltd, woollen manufacturers, Broadwath Mills
William Reay, farmer, Allen grove
Joseph Smith, farmer, Greenholme
Mrs Elizabeth Waugh, farmer, Broadwath
Listed under private residents: -
Misses Watson, Broadwath

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1921

George Armstrong, farmer, Broadwath Farm
William Reay, farmer, Allen grove
James Smith, farmer, Longthwaite
Joseph Smith, farmer, Greenholme
Mrs Elizabeth Waugh, farmer, Broadwath
James Waugh, farmer, Burn riggs

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1925

Holme Eden Parish
Under commercial for Warwick Bridge: -
George Armstrong, farmer, Broadwath Farm
Thomas Atkinson, farmer, Broadwath Farm
Broadwath Ltd, woollen manufacturers, Broadwath Mills

William Reay, farmer, Allan grove
James Smith, Longthwaite
Mrs Smith, farmer, Greenholme
Mrs Elizabeth Waugh, farmer
James Waugh, farmer, Burn riggs

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1929

Farmers listed in Warwick Bridge in Holme Eden parish: -
Geo Armstrong, farmer, Broadwath [listed as a farm over 150 acres]
Thos Atkinson, farmer, Broadwath
Wm Reay, farmer, Allan grove
Jas Smith, farmer, Longthwaite
Mrs Elizabeth Waugh, farmer
James Waugh, farmer, Burn riggs

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934

Thos Irving, farmer, Low Allenwood, Broadwath

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1938

Thos Irving, farmer, Allenwood [not listed as a farm over 150 acres]
Wm Johnston, farmer, Broadwath
Land Settlement Association (R G Woodall, warden), Broadwath Farm
Jas Smith, farmer, Longthwaite
James Waugh, farmer, Burn riggs

Cumberland Directory 1954

Norman Baker, Broadwath Farm
Eric R Irving, Low Allenwood
John Robinson, Broadwath Farm

Mr F Simpson is mentioned in a newspaper article of 1962 as being at Low Allenwood Farm (see Cumberland News article below)

From *c.*1970 to 2001, Low Allenwood was farmed by Mr Slack who reared sheep and beef. The farm ceased to function in 2001 following the Foot and Mouth Epidemic in that year.

Tithe Award and Map for Great Corby 1843, Carlisle Record Office Ref. DRC 8/48

Plot 196 – farm buildings etc
Landowner – Joseph Askew
Occupier – Joseph Dixon
55 acres 3 roods and 35 perches of which approx. 37 was under arable, 9 meadow, 6 permanent pasture, 5 unimproved and 16 plantation

CRO – Ref. DRIC 148

Bundle of deeds mainly relating to the Haslehead family, yeomen of Beck Grains at Warwick Bridge.
One of these deeds dates to 1718 and relates to land at High Allenwood and Low Allenwood, however the legal nature of the document made it hard to read, as well as the writing being generally illegible. There was no plan included with this document and consequently it is difficult to know if it is concerned with land or property on which Low Allenwood Farm stands today.

CRO – Ref. DB 105/27

Plan of Allenwood Farm *c.*1960.
Plans for improvements to the farmhouse but does not include plans of the farm buildings apart from the range attached to the east side of the farmhouse which is described as stables, with a wash-house on the end.

Cumberland News 13th July 1962 Page 9

Reports on Broadwath Mill 'destroyed by mystery blaze'.
Mentions that Mr Simpson of Low Allenwood Farm managed to rescue some hens.

Carlisle Patriot 30th April 1864 Page 1

To be let by tender, the re-building of a stable and outbuildings of a farm at Broadwath in the parish of Wetheral. Particulars to be obtained at the office of Mr J R Donald, solicitor, 52 Castle St, Carlisle [does not mention which farm at Broadwath]

1891 Census

Allenwood [doesn't list the farm as Low Allenwood]

Richard Gibson	Age 46	farmer	Born – Wetheral
Jane Elizabeth	Age 41		Born – Plumpton
Henry	Age 18	farmers son	Born – Hayton
William	Age 14		Born – Hayton
Richard	Age 9		Born – St Cuthbert's Without
John	Age 8		Born – St Cuthbert's Without
William Baty	Age 16	farm servant	Born – Wetheral
Mary Jane ?	Age 16	servant	

1901 Census

Low Allenwood

William Graham	Age 40	farmer	Born – Irthington
Margaret Graham (dau)	15		
Hannah	13		
William (son)	11		
Mary Eleanor	Age – 8		
Charles McBarmie?	Age – 18	horseman on farm	Born – Dalbeattie
Frederick Watson	Age – 15	cattleman	Born – Kirklinton
Elizabeth Watson	Age – 35	housekeeper	Born - Aikton

References for Broadwath Woollen Mill

Carlisle Journal 13th August 1880 page 1 – Broadwath woollen mill to be sold, describes the building as being two storeys, 73 ft long by 43 feet wide, water powered, and as being a substantial stone building

Carlisle Journal 12th November 1880 page 8 – Broadwath woollen mill to let

Carlisle Journal 23rd February 1883 page 8 – Power loom weavers wanted

Carlisle Journal 21st August 1883 page 2 – R Thompson & Co, Broadwath Mill

Carlisle Journal 18th May 1888 page 5 – Broadwath woollen mill being successfully worked by R Thompson & Co

Carlisle Journal 25th November 1890 page 1 column 3 – Cottages to let adjoining Broadwath Mill

North Cumberland Reformer 11th August 1894 – Mr Platt's mill at Broadwath flooded

Carlisle Journal 8th December 1903 page 1 – Power loom weavers wanted

Carlisle Journal 11th April 1913 page 4 – Mill restarting, purchased by William Waddell of Otterburn Mill and Cranston Waddell of Cumberland Mill [Warwick Mill]

Cumberland News 13th July 1962 page 9 – Broadwath Mill destroyed in mystery blaze: -
'After a final inspection on Monday afternoon to see that there was no chance of the further outbreak, firemen left the scene of the fire at Broadwath Mill, near Heads Nook, which gutted the building early on Sunday. The former woollen mill has been used as a used-tyre storage depot by a Newcastle firm. When it caught fire the blaze could be seen for many miles and an estimated £15,000 worth of damage was done. Although the firemen had it under control within two hours, they stayed all day Sunday and Monday damping down the debris'.
'The cause of the fire is unknown, but in the past there have been several small fires there when tramps broke in to make tea for themselves'.
'Eighteen year old Robert Simpson of Low Allenwood farm, Heads Nook, was returning from a dance early on Sunday when he saw a strange glow in the sky. It was coming from the mill building, which is about 100 yards from the farm and he roused his parents'.
'Carlisle Fire Brigade and those from Longtown and Brampton found the mill ablaze from end to end. There were thousands of tyres inside and five engines and ten jets were used. Fortunately the River Cairn runs practically under the former woollen mill. Another storage shed and office are only about five yards from the large two-storey stone mill and on the other side of the office are three terrace-two cottages'.

CRO – Ref. D/Cart Misc deed bundles 1727 – 1877 – includes references to the woollen mill mortgaged in 1877 by Joshua Lancaster

CRO – Ref. DB/19/1 – Inventory of mill October 1916