

**DERWENT ISLE,
DERWENTWATER,
KESWICK,
CUMBRIA**



**WATCHING BRIEF REPORT
CP. No: 11098
16/03/2015**



archaeology

WARDELL ARMSTRONG ARCHAEOLOGY
COCKLAKES YARD,
CUMWHINTON,
CARLISLE,
CUMBRIA,
CA4 0BQ

TEL: 01228 564820

FAX: 01228 560025

WWW.WA-ARCHAEOLOGY.COM



WARDELL ARMSTRONG ARCHAEOLOGY

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by WA Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

REVISION SCHEDULE		
	01	02
PREPARED BY:	Cat Peters and Kevin Mounsey	
POSITION:	Assistant Supervisor and Supervisor	
DATE:	13/03/2015	
EDITED BY:	Richard Newman	
POSITION:	Post-Excavation Manager	
DATE:	13/03/2015	
APPROVED BY:	Martin Railton	
POSITION:	Senior Project Manager	
DATE:	16/03/2015	

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Jamie Lund at The National Trust, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief on Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Keswick, Cumbria (NGR NY 2612 2239). This archaeological work relates to the excavation of service trenches for the installation of a new water main, oil pipeline and new foul water main, with associated utilities, for Derwent Isle House, situated on the island. These works were required as the groundworks had the potential to impact on archaeological features on the island, an area identified as being of archaeological interest.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in early September 2014 to provide a deeper knowledge and understanding of the archaeological potential of Derwent Island, and in order to ensure the future effective management of the planned works.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over seven days between the 18/02/2015 and 10/03/2015. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a service trench that commenced on the north-east side of the island and ran in a loop up to the north, around the north-west end and terminated on the north side of Derwent Isle House. No significant archaeological features were observed during the watching brief. However there was evidence of earlier pathways and some rubbish deposits from which mainly 18th and 19th century pottery and bottle glass were recovered.

As this archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief was conducted as part of a recommendation to observe groundworks in association with the installation of new services on the island, and as no further groundworks are planned as part of this scheme, no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank Jamie Lund, Archaeologist at The National Trust, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thank Holly Beavitt-Pike of the Lake District National Park Authority, for all their assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to staff at the Cumbria Archive Centres of Carlisle, and at the local studies section of the library at Carlisle with particular thanks to Kathy Morris at the Derwentwater Youth Hostel (Barrow House) for access to their archives.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thank Lou and Ron Clarke, present occupiers of Derwent Isle and Ian Shaw, Bruce Armstrong and colleagues of I.T. Shaw Ltd, on-site contractors and Tom Slater, Project Manager for The National Trust, for their help during this project.

The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by Cat Peters. The subsequent watching brief was undertaken by Cat Peters and Kevin Mounsey. The report was written by Cat Peters and Kevin Mounsey and the drawings were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Senior Project Manager for Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA). The report was edited by Richard Newman, Post-Excavation Manager for WAA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2014 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Jamie Lund, Archaeologist at The National Trust, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief at Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Keswick, Cumbria (NGR NY 2612 2239; Figure 1). The archaeological works were associated with the installation of new services to Derwent Isle House. The proposed works lie within the immediate vicinity of known areas of archaeological potential. An archaeological survey had previously been undertaken by The National Trust (North West Region) in 1999 (Lund 1999), which identified a number of historic structures and features on the island that may have been impacted by the proposed development.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, submitted to, and approved by, the Lake District National Park Authority. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.3 Two defined areas of groundworks associated with the installation of new services to Derwent Isle House were excavated under full archaeological supervision. All other groundworks were subject to a post excavation archaeological inspection. All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (CfA 2014a; CfA 2014b), and were consistent with the tender specification provided by The National Trust (Lund 2014).
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the results of the desk-based research and monitoring works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology in response to a request by Jamie Lund, Archaeologist at The National Trust, for an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief. Following acceptance of the WSI by the Lake District National Park Authority, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by The National Trust to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (CIfAa 2014; CIfAb 2014).

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Prior to the commencement of groundworks, a desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to provide historical information relating to the site at Derwent Isle, and its immediate environs. The assessment primarily involved the consultation of the Lake District National Park Authority Historic Environment Record (LDNPA HER) and the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR) databases; databases of sites of historical and archaeological interest.

2.2.2 Following the consultation of the LDNPA HER and NT SMR, historical mapping and documentary sources were assessed for any additional information on the landscape around Derwent Isle.

2.2.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken following *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2014a)*.

2.3 THE WATCHING BRIEF

2.3.1 The groundworks involved a structured watching brief to observe record and excavate any archaeological deposits. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, on a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IfA 2014b).

2.3.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;
- to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains are uncovered during the project;
- to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately leveled;

- to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital and 35mm monochrome formats, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;
- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) standards.

2.2.3 The Watching Brief was maintained on a permanent basis in two key areas targeted as being of the highest archaeological potential as a result of the desk-based research: the northernmost area targeting groundworks in the vicinity of the possible location of 'Hinds Cottage', a building seen on mid 18th century images of the island; the southernmost targeting the groundworks most likely to encounter any surviving traces of the miners' occupation/ utilization of the island in the Elizabethan era. The other areas excavated as a result of the scheme to update services to the island, were investigated intermittently, prior to the trench being backfilled. This report provides a summary of the results of the archaeological watching brief and initial desk-based research.

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited within Kendal record office with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA15, DID-A, CP11098**.

2.4.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd and The Lake District National Park Authority support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is **wardella2-206178**

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 Derwent Isle lies within the northern part of Derwentwater, to the south-west of Keswick. The geology of the Derwentwater region is characterized by the gently rising slopes of the Ordovician slates. This area is located on the distinctive Skiddaw slate, with the series of Borrowdale Volcanics which underlie Thirlmere and Helvellyn to the south, and also spreads to the eastern edge of Derwentwater. The soils of the Derwentwater region are characterized by “*humic rankers, ironpan stagno-podzols and deep peat occur over the Borrowdale Volcanics, with brown podzols on the lower head covered slopes*” (Alexander et al 1980 in Lund 1999, 2). The island soils are also subject to sediment and gravel deposition, through flooding, and erosion by wave and water action (Lund 1999, 2).

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASE D ASSESSMENT

3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and from records held by the Lake District National Park Authority Historic Environment Record (LDHER), and the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR). Asset numbers refer to the gazetteer in Appendix 1, summarizing specific heritage assets within the study area. Other references refer to original documents, held at either Cumbria Archive Centres, Carlisle (CAC(C)), Carlisle Library Local Studies Section (CLLS) or Barrow House Archive (BAR).

3.2.2 The earliest mention of Derwent Isle is as ‘Hestholm in Derwentwater’ in a charter of 1195 when it was part of the Gospatrick estate (Walbram 1878, 15). In 1199, it was transferred by Alice de Rumelli to Fountains Abbey, with “*Watendlath and the mill of Crosthwaite on ‘the land of Kesewick’*” (Bott 1994). Whilst in the hands of Fountains Abbey, the island formed “*part of the stipend of the vicars of Crosthwaite*” (Lund 1999, 7). Leland called the island ‘Vicar’s Isle’ in 1539 (Collingwood 1921, 172). By 1539, Vicar Isle was “*full of trees, like a wilderness*” (Collingwood 1904, 275). After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the island existed as crown land of Henry VIII for a short time before being sold in 1543 to John Williamson, a yeoman of Crosthwaite (CAC(C) DX46/BRA/130/1). Williamson sold the island in 1569, to the Company of Mines Royal, a subsidiary of a German company invited by Elizabeth I to mine and smelt in England (CAC(C) DX46/BRA/30/1).

3.2.3 **The Elizabethan Miners Occupation:** mining is documented in the Keswick area from as early as the 12th century, and from the Close Rolls of Henry III stating that ‘Keswick Town is full of miners’ (Tyler 2005, 57). By 1558, Elizabeth I needed copper to make bronze for ordnance, though mining at Goldscope for copper is thought to have begun in 1556 (Schofield 2013, 21), though this predates Elizabeth’s accession of 1558. It seems that Daniel Hochstetter, a partner in the firm of Haug and Langnauer, had been given a patent to discover copper, and him and a team of twelve miners came to Keswick in June 1564 (*ibid*). By July 1565 there were around 80 German workers, the Crown giving them dispensation to

report disorderly conduct of English workers giving rise to bad feeling (*ibid*, 61). By “1568, the patentee was incorporated as the Mines Royal” (Pallister 1983). Initially, accommodation in the form of barrack-type dwellings, known as ‘Dutch Huts’ (apparently burnt down in 1641 (Taylor 2005, 114)), were established in Newlands, with some in lodgings in the area. The company also had a house in Keswick (Tyler 2005, 62). By the spring of 1566, “work had begun on mining the veins at the head of Newlands Valley and a small smelter had been established at Brigham near Keswick on the western bank of the Greta to test smelt the ore being raised; this would later be replaced by the huge complex; Smelthouses” (Tyler 2005, 63). By July 1568, the smelting house and coal house as well as the dam, sluices and flood gates had been strengthened (Donald 1989, 154), indicating that their works were well underway by this time. When finished, in 1569, the smelter site at Brigham consisted of at least ten buildings (Tyler 2005, 72), the largest smelting site in the known world (*ibid*, 75). A recent evaluation did not locate any archaeological evidence for the smelting site near the surviving leat, suggesting the site may have been further west (Peters and Thompson 2014, 16). It seems the miners encountered difficulties with the local population (Collingwood 1902, 275), and must have bought the island as a safer place to live, purchasing it in February 1569 for £60 (Tyler 2005, 73). Initially they employed three workmen, cleaning and ‘preparing it for our riding horses’ (National Trust c.1951, 1).

- 3.2.4 There is some disagreement about what exactly was established on the island by the miners. Some say houses for the German miners (Asset 25), although Taylor states “the miners were never resident on the island” (Taylor 2005, 84). It seems a brewery, “made of lime and stone, was 39 feet by 20 feet” (Martin c.1984, 1; Asset 26), a bakery “12 feet by 20 feet” (*ibid*; Asset 27), a windmill “12 feet square with cloth sails, stood on the highest point of the island” (*ibid*; Asset 3), a miller’s cottage (Asset 28), a beer cellar (Asset 29), a still for making brandy (Asset 30), a walled garden (Asset 31), an orchard (Asset 32), a pig house (Asset 33) and a pigeon house “17 feet high” (*ibid*; Asset 34) are known from the account books to have been established on the island (Lund 1999, 7). Donald, based on original letters of the Mines Royal Company, lists a brewhouse, bakehouse, dovecot, windmill and bathroom, built in 1569 (Donald 1955, 159-160). In 1571, a brewhouse, pigsty and pigeon house were erected (*ibid*, 272). In 1572, ‘Vicar’s isle windmill and brewhouse’ is referenced on a balance sheet (*ibid*, 245). Taylor states a bathhouse was provided “to repair their health crazed by immoderate drinking” (Taylor 2005, 84; Asset 46). The walled garden was 50 yards square, and the orchard had 300 fruit trees (Walker c.1984, 2). The records state that in 1571, the brewhouse and pigeon house were erected, with slate for the roofs provided by Robert Kirkby after £1 12s was paid to John Buchbatt for carrying 3200 slates from Under Skiddaw (Tyson 1995). “Money was spent lavishly on elaborate buildings and equipment” (Monkhouse 1943, 107). Three boats were also kept by the miners, two large ones for carrying beer barrels, and one small one for passengers (Martin c.1984, 2). By 1572, the island had been built on and cultivated right down to the shore (*ibid*). Saxton’s Plan of 1579 seems to annotate the island with ‘Darwen Insul’ with ‘y mynes riol’ written to the north-east, presumably relating to the smelting works at Brigham, with Derwent Isle itself depicted in red (Figure 4). The colouring of

Derwent Isle would have been done by hand after the printing of the map and it is unclear what this coloured symbol on Saxton's map is meant to represent. Similarly, by 1611, '*Darwen Iland*' is written next to the island, with '*The mynes Royall*' above on Speed's plan of that year (Figure 5). With the eventual decline of the mining ventures, and the gradual acceptance of the German miners into the local population, the need for the island lessened, and it was sold, according to Thomas Denton, by the co-heir of Joseph Hechstetter (Joseph Hechstetter died in 1656; Martin nd, 1). The miners' works at Keswick were apparently "*destroyed by Parliamentary troops about 1648*" (Unknown, 1932, 9). At any rate, the majority of the extensive site had been destroyed by 1653.

- 3.2.5 **Post Civil War Ownership:** in a deed of 1653, mentioned by Collingwood, but no longer surviving, there is a reference to the Radcliffes, who owned Lord Isle to the south, as also owning Vicar's Isle: "*all that parcell of pasture ground called Vickar Isle with a little ruinous house upon it, bounded with the great lake called Darwentwater, containing three acres and one roode*" (Collingwood 1904, 275). It may be that the 'little ruinous house' was all that remained of the miners' occupation (Asset 35), though this house may relate to 'Hinds Cottage' (confer 3.2.6). It is possible that the Radcliffes owned the island for a short time, but this cannot be corroborated. By 1681, it was in the hands of a John Ashridge of Padigill, who sold it to Miles Wilson of Ashness in that year (CAC(C) B/NT/6), and it remained in the Wilson family until 1728, after which there is a gap in the deeds. In 1736 the island is shown on a map of the Derwent Fells estate prior to the estate's transfer to Greenwich Hospital and at this time a building, seemingly a house or cottage, was depicted on the island (TNA MP/II 1/40, information supplied by Dr Caron Newman). No structure is shown on the island on Donald's map of the County of Cumberland of 1774, but this absence may simply be deliberate cartographic omission or accidental oversight.
- 3.2.6 **Cottage and Cultivation:** by 1777, the island was owned by the Ponsonbys of Hale (Nicholson and Burn ii, 1777, 86), who later sold it to Edward Nicholson of Keswick in 1778 for £300 (Martin c.1984, 2), acting on behalf of Joseph Pocklington, whose mansion replaced 'Hinds Cottage' (Collingwood 1904, 276; Asset 36). Wordsworth wrote: "*the Hinds Cottage upon Vicar's Island, with its embowering sycamores and cattle shed, disappeared at the bidding of an alien improver*" (Robinson 1833, 14). Hinds Cottage may be the building that was depicted on the map of 1736 but whether or not this cottage was related to the remnants of the miner's occupation of the island cannot be established through the documentary record. Hutchinson quotes an earlier author's visit to Vicar's Island, perhaps West's Guide, as follows "*containing about six acres, then of corn land; on the eastern side a few sycamores formed a little grove, covering a cottage, which gave the whole a picturesque appearance*" (Hutchinson 1794, 165). The island was apparently called Paradise Island for a time around this era, perhaps before the Ponsonby family "*felled the groves of sycamores and grew wheat*" (Hankinson 1988, 2). It is unclear when Hinds Cottage was built, but presumably it dated to after 1653, when only a "*ruinous house*" survived (Collingwood 1904, 275), and perhaps before 1736 when a building is shown on a plan (confer 3.2.5), or at least to before 1752 when a

cottage, presumably Hinds Cottage (Asset 36) is shown in William Bellers' 'View of Derwentwater towards Borrodale' (CLSS 61/1; Plate 1). The building is shown towards the east of the island, with some trees around it, presumably the aforementioned sycamores.



Plate 1: Extract from William Bellers' 'View of Derwentwater towards Borrodale', 1752

3.2.7 Similarly, Thomas Smith, in his 'View of Derwentwater &c from Crow Park' of 1761, shows a building towards the eastern side of the island amongst some trees, with crop stacked up to the west (Plate 2). In his accompanying text, Smith states "*The Vicar's Isle, about five acres of well cultivated land, had (when the view was taken) a good crop of wheat upon it. This island belongs to John Ponsonby of Hale, Esq*" (Smith 1761, 5). Ponsonby sold the island in 1778 to Joseph Pocklington, and at around that time, West had seen the island, noting it as "*a third [island] with a hut upon it, stript of its ornamental trees, by the unfeeling hand of avarice*" (West 1778, 114), presumably a criticism of the Ponsonbys' 18th century changes.



Plate 2: Extract from Thomas Smith's 'View of Derwentwater &c from Crow Park', 1761

3.2.8 **Joseph Pocklington's era:** Joseph Pocklington had inherited a substantial part of his great uncle Joseph's property in 1761, making him a landed gentleman with a considerable fortune (Brown 2010, 7). Having bought Vicar's Island, he changed the name to Pocklington's Island, and must have started building work swiftly, as a report in *The Cumberland Chronicle and Whitehaven Public Advertiser* of 27th August 1778 stated that he "has erected a fort thereon for seven cannon – in digging the foundation, the ruins of a Druid's temple was discovered, which lay hid from the eye of the traveller, for ages" (in Brown 2010, 10). The Druid's temple, however, was merely the first of Pocklington's many follies (Asset 1). The foundations for Pocklington's Island House (Asset 4) were already being laid by the end of September 1778 (*ibid*, 12). It was a five-bay villa with a giant broken-bed pediment with canted bays in the end elevations, built to Pocklington's own design (Taylor 1985, 614; Plates 3 and 4), apparently completed at a total cost of £1,292 4s 3½d (Hankinson 1988, 3). The house was "raised on a hidden basement with a tunnel for access, roofed with great slabs of slate" (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 450). Local workmen, Thomas Ladyman and James Lawson worked on the house, and according to Thomas Ladyman's son, Samuel Ladyman, Samuel Ladyman's grandfather was the architect and builder, and, "in building they took the materials up a ladder; and, when nearly finished, it was found he had forgot the staircase, which had to be put in the best corner they could find" (Ladyman 1885, 7).

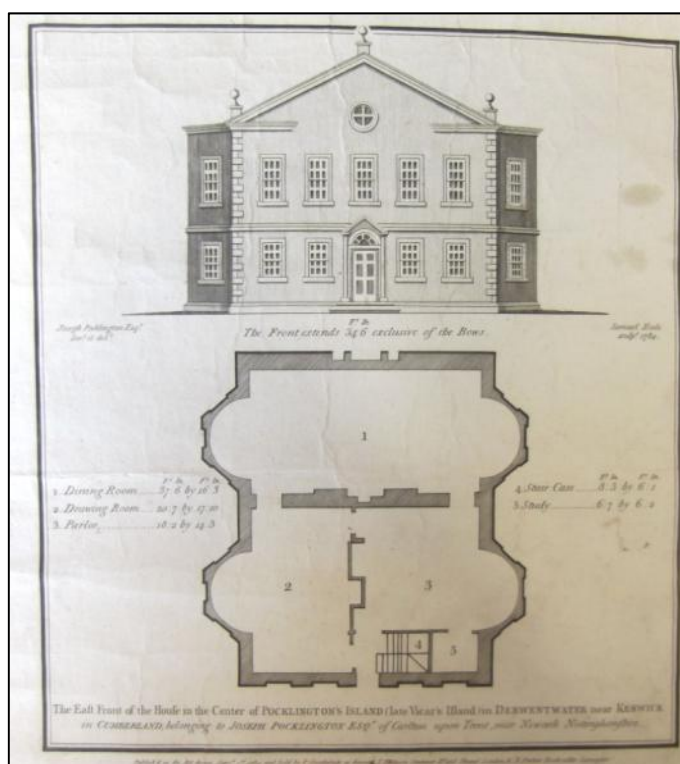


Plate 3: The East Front of the House and Ground Floor Plan (CAC(C) DX774/10/1)

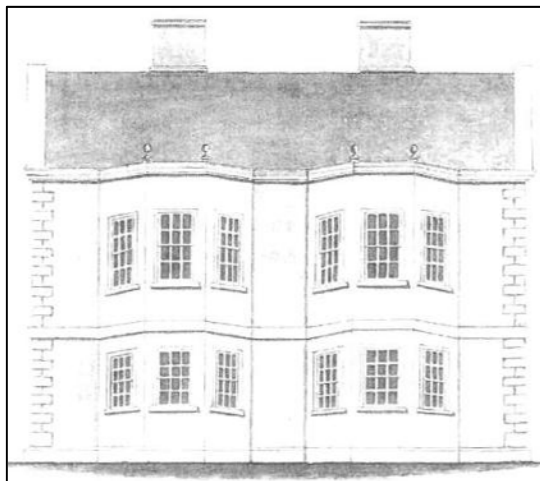


Plate 4: The North Front of the House, sketch by Joseph Pocklington (after Brown 2010, 13)

3.2.9 As well as the house (Asset 4) and previously mentioned 'Druid's Temple' (Asset 1), and, according to Wordsworth "*at a respectful distance [from the house], platoons of fir-trees*" (Taylor 1985, 615), other buildings were completed as part of Pocklington's vision. In October 1780, work began on a boat house in the style of a non-conformist chapel (Asset 23) with other follies following (Brown 2011, 16). These consisted of a mock church, Saint Mary's (Lund 2014, 2; Asset 5) consisting of "*a stone tower with a room at the base but with a nave that was merely a wooden hoarding having windows and a door painted upon it; a mock battery [Asset 24], again a wooden façade but equipped with genuine cannon... and another battery named 'Fort Joseph' [Asset 21] at the opposite end of the island*" (*ibid*, 16). At least the 'chapel' (Asset 5) and 'porter's lodge' (Asset 21) must have been in place by 1782, as they appear on Pocklington's drawing of that date (Plate 5). Pocklington's recently purchased suit of arms, were printed on flags and placed at each battery (Plate 5).

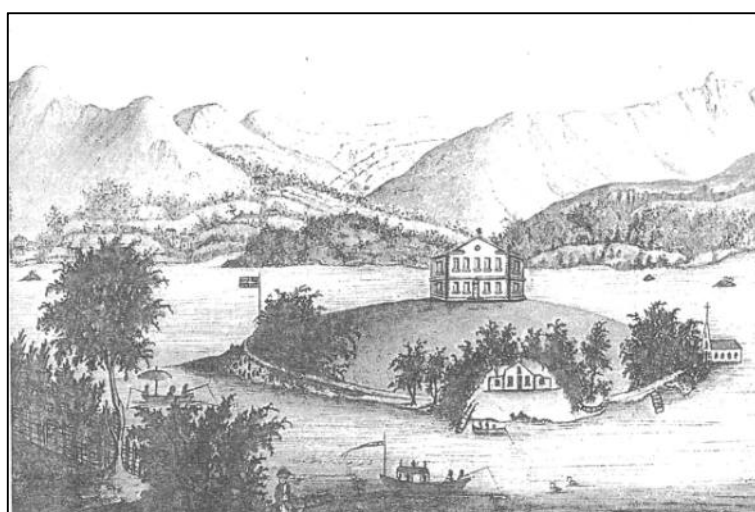


Plate 5: Jos. Pocklington's Island in Derwentwater near Keswick, Cumberland' drawing by Joseph Pocklington 'taken upon the spot', July 1782 (after Brown 2010, 17)

3.2.10 Crosthwaite published a plan of Pocklington's Island in 1783, showing the locations of the various structures (Figure 6). This indicates the house roughly at the centre of the island (marked '5' on the plan; Asset 4) with three track ways, leading from it, as well as a further track way running around the perimeter of the island. These track ways were apparently "gravel paths" (Hankinson 1988, 3). The track to the south, led to 'The Fort', (ibid, 4; Asset 24), which was 33 feet long (marked '1' on the plan). To the south-east of this was the 'Druid Temple' (Asset 1), 36 feet in diameter (marked '4' on the plan). The non-conformist church, 'Saint Mary's Church' (Asset 5) stood 45 feet high, and was located on the north-eastern side of the island (marked '7' on the plan). The 'Porters Lodge' (Asset 21), stood on the eastern side of the island, at the shoreline, at the end of the eastern track from the house (marked '2' on plan). The 'Boat House' in the shape of a church (Asset 23) was located on the northern side of the island (marked '3' on the plan), and lastly the single 'Druid's Stone' (Asset 22), which stood 6.8 feet high and marked as '6' on the plan, though its location is less clear, perhaps to the north-east of the house, where 1/6 is marked (Figure 6). This is further suggested from a sketch by William Gell of the house, which seems to also show the druid's stone (Plate 6). Gell visited the island in 1797 (Hankinson 1988, 4).



Plate 6: The House on Pocklington's Island, Derwent Water, drawn by Sir William Gell (after Taylor 1985, 615)

3.2.11 A series of engravings of the island were made in the 1780s and 1790s. The first is a view from the east drawn by Joseph Pocklington himself (Plate 7) and showing the 'Battery' at the east of the island whilst it was still the porter's lodge (Asset 21), with the house behind (Asset 4). The lodge has been described as "a white-painted lodge and a landing stage... later a mock battery was stationed there" (Hankinson 1988, 4).

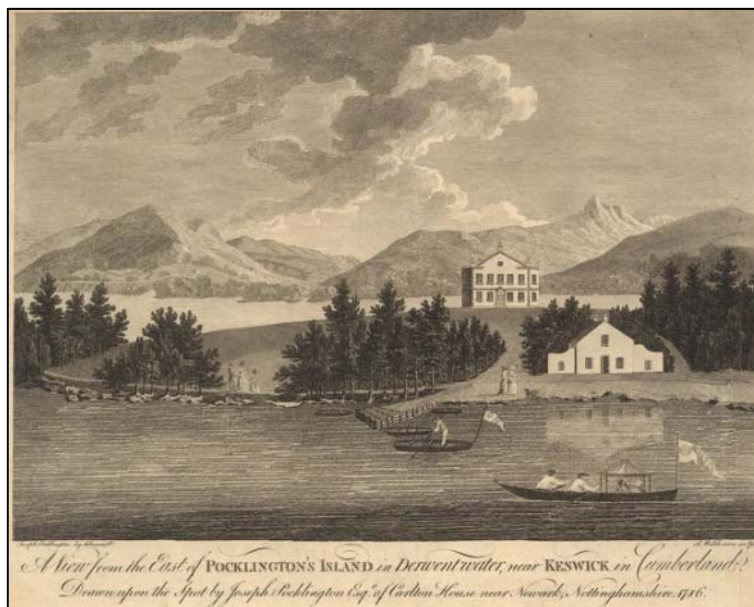


Plate 7: Pocklington's Island, drawn by Joseph Pocklington, 1786

3.2.12 Another is 'A View from the North', though it looks more like the north-east, showing 'Saint Mary's Church' (Asset 5) at the front of the picture, and the house behind (Asset 4), with possibly the 'Druid's Stone' (Asset 22) in-between, dating to the following year (Plate 8). The locations of the house (Asset 4), the fort (Asset 24), the boat house (Asset 23) and 'Saint Mary's Church' (Asset 5) are also depicted on James Clarke's Survey of the Lakes of 1787 (Figure 7). A third engraving, drawn by J. Smith, engraved by Merigot, of 1795 (Plate 9; CAC(C) DX1805/2) shows much of the east and north of the island, showing the house (Asset 4), battery (though still looking more like a porter's house; Asset 21), mock church (Asset 5) and boat house in the shape of a church (Asset 23) to the right, though this is less church-like than suggested on Crosthwaite's 1783 plan (Figure 6). Pocklington apparently also had "two coachhouses and stables [Asset 37] erected opposite Pocklington's Island" (Brown 2010, 24), though it's not clear where these were, perhaps close to the extant Derwentwater Cottages, the shortest route to the island. It could be that these were where the 'Duke of Portland's Boat House' was depicted on a map of the 'matchless Lake of Derwent' (Plate 10).

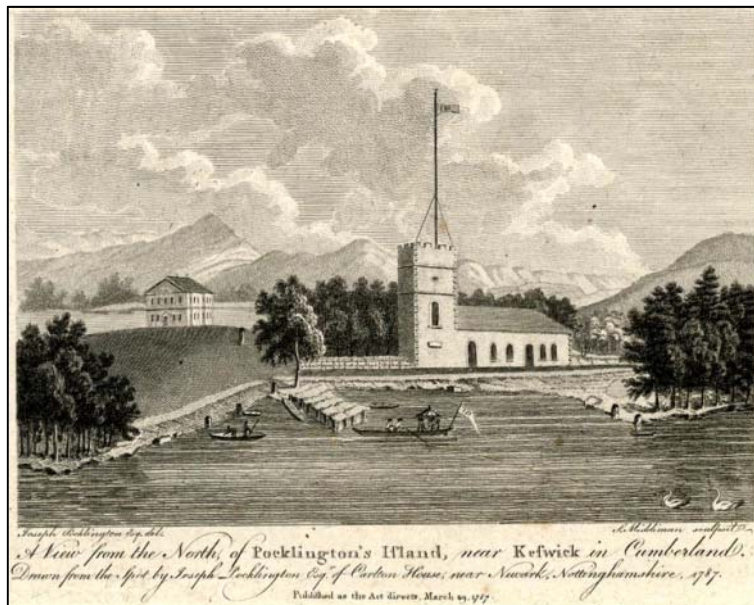


Plate 8: Pocklington's Island, drawn by Joseph Pocklington, 1787



Plate 9: Pocklington's Island, Keswick Lake, drawn by J. Smith, 1795

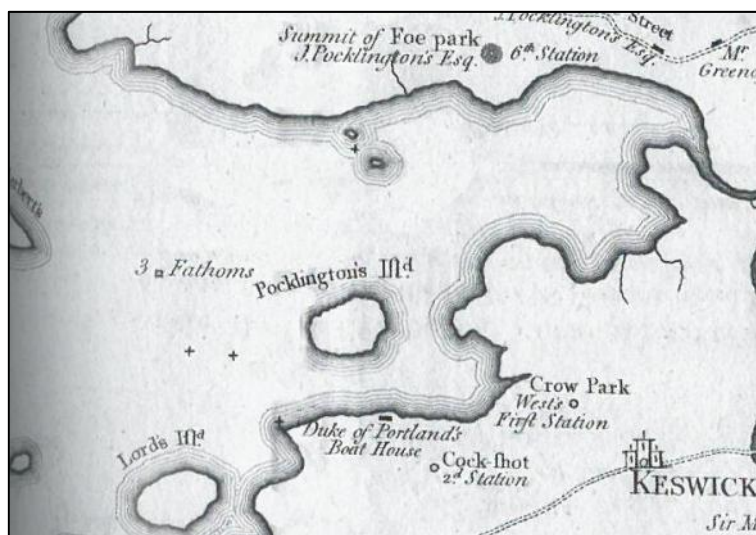


Plate 10: 'An Accurate MAP of the matchless Lake of Derwent, near Keswick, Cumberland', Surveyed & c by P. Crosthwaite (after Murray 2012, 78-9)

3.2.13 At some time after 1783 (the publication of Crosthwaite's plan of the island; Figure 6), and the end of Pocklington's era at the island in 1797, the 'Porter's Lodge' (Asset 21), shown in Crosthwaite's Plan of 1783 (Figure 6) and on engravings of the 1780s and 1790s (Plates 5, 7 and 8) had been replaced by 'The Battery', shown on the republished 1783 plan of 1809, showing the Island as it was sold (Figure 8). The porter's lodge or blockhouse was modified with a castellated façade to produce a 'wooden battery' (The National Trust 2001, 2). This was referred to as 'Fort Joseph', and although not depicted in the engraving of 1795 (Plate 9), must have been in existence at least by the summer of 1783 (though after June, as evidenced by the 1783 plan, Figure 6), as it is referenced in a handbill of the Regatta of 1783: "*Fort Joseph, or some other grand Battery on Pocklington Island, will be attacked with a formidable Fleet of Row Gallies commanded by old and experienced officers and stout resistance is expected to be made, by officers and men of equal Bravery, when the great Amphitheatre of the world will bear nobel part in the tremendous Uproar*" (CAC(C) D/SEN Box 277). Hankinson suggests that the fort is likely to have been built around 1781 (Hankinson 1988, 31), though that doesn't explain why it does not appear on the June 1783 plan (Figure 6); it was certainly used in the later regattas (National Trust 1998).

3.2.14 Pocklington's changes seem to have been praised initially. The second edition of West's guide of 1780, has a note added by Cockin that "*this third is Vicar's Island, which if our author had seen since it was purchased, built and improved, by J Pocklington Esq, he would have described it with pleasure, as we have reason to hope, if this ingenious gentlemen live to finish his well-laid plans, this island will be the most beautiful spot in the whole compass of the tour*" (West 1780, 110). The proceeding editions of 1784, 1789 and 1793 judged it as being one of the most beautiful spots (Denman 2011, 63). Thomas Newte in 1785 considered Pocklington's completed island as "*laid out with much taste*" (Newte 1788, 41) and James Clarke in 1787 states that the island is "*beautifully ornamented by its spirited owner*" (Clarke 1787, 84). It formed a backdrop to a yearly 'regatta', occurring

between 1781 and 1789, including firing of cannons to provoke echoes, “*a fashionable phenomenon*” (Welsh 1997, 205) and culminating in a sea battle “*precisely organized by flag signals from the island*” (Hankinson 1988, 13). It was organized by Pocklington, and his friend and establisher of Keswick Museum, Peter Crosthwaite. The Keswick regattas were “*all day successions of eating, drinking, swimming matches, boat races, band concerts and gun salutes, with the sham battle starting in mid-afternoon*” (Pratt 1991, 14).

- 3.2.15 This general appreciation of Pocklington’s Island at the time seems to have been missed by retrospective writers. Thomason and Woof note that “*in the later 1790s, after Pocklington had departed, it became fashionable to denounce his improvements as tasteless and to heap scorn on his mock forts, his regattas and battles*” (quoted in Denman 2011, 63). Pocklington’s changes became very unfashionable, criticized by Southey and Wordsworth among others, and he has even been referred to as “*the very absurd Mr Pocklington*” (Hughes 1824, quoted in Unknown 1932, 9). A book about his life has been titled ‘*A Man of No Taste Whatsoever*’ (Brown 2010). On the island, only his house (later extended; Asset 4) and part of ‘St Mary’s Church’ (Asset 5) survive (Taylor 1985, 615). The ‘druid’s temple’ (Asset 1) was demolished by a “*violent storm*” whilst the island was still owned by Pocklington, and “*not restored*” (Hankinson 1988, 4). He had other houses in the vicinity, a place called Finkle Street in Portinscale, and Barrow Cascade House, now a youth hostel, where Joseph Pocklington moved to when he sold Derwent Isle to William Peachy in 1796 (CAC(C) DNT/6; subjected to an archaeological survey in 2006 Greenlane Archaeology 2006), leaving forever on 12th January 1797 (Hankinson 1988, 20).
- 3.2.16 **General Peachy and the Marshalls:** Peachy “*at once removed... other horrors erected upon the island by his half crazed predecessor*” (Unknown 1932, 9). He kept the house (Asset 4) and the mock church (Asset 5), however (National Trust 2001, 2). The latter was transformed into a boat house “*by building up the nave of the chapel to the original design of Pocklington’s façade. It is likely that the castellated tower of the chapel was removed by Peachy at this time*” (Lund 1999, 11). Following Peachy’s death, the island was sold by his widow, Susannah Peachy to Henry Cowper Marshall of Headingly in 1844 (CAC(C) DX 733).
- 3.2.17 In 1850, Anthony Salvin extended the house (Asset 4) eastwards and westwards for William Marshall; to the east to include an entrance tower, large dining room and stone stair running from the cellar to the attic; and to the west, to provide a single-storey kitchen wing, flat-roofed (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 450). A characteristic of all Marshall estates was “*the planting of fine trees, typically around a landscaped garden with terrace walks, steps and lawns that swept down towards a lake view. This was certainly achieved at Derwent Island*” (National Trust 2001, 2). An Italianate loggia and roof terrace on top opens from Pocklington’s upstairs drawing room, which may represent a later c. 1900 phase (*ibid*). A view of ‘Derwentwater & Boat Landing’, from an Album of English Lake Views (CAC(C) DX173/16) shows the island from the north-east at around this time (Plate 11). It shows the island with extensive tree cover, the redesigned house visible at the top, and a boat house on

the north-east side (Asset 7), the redesigned ‘mock church’ (Asset 5), presumably hidden in the trees.



Plate 11: Derwentwater & Boat Landing, c. 1910 (CAC(C) DX173/16)

3.2.18 **The National Trust era:** the Marshalls refitted the interiors, eventually passing the island on to the National Trust in 1951 (National Trust 2001, 3). The garden and house today retain the original design of Henry Marshall (Lund 2014, 3). The island was tenanted from 1952 by the Ferriers, from 1966 to 1984 by the Menageds, who passed it to Alfred Menaged’s brother in that year (National Trust 2001, 3). In 1992/4 it was untenanted whilst major repairs were undertaken, including the renewal of services to the house and the beginning of a long-term restoration project in the grounds. Between 1994 and 1998 the tenants were the Sortons, followed by John Ryde and Jane Arnold (*ibid*). The occupiers at the time of these archaeological works were Lou and Ron Clarke.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION

- 3.3.1 Although some plans have been mentioned in the historic outline above, this section will ascertain the developments on Derwent Isle and the area to the east, noted from cartographic sources.
- 3.3.2 **Saxton’s Plan of Westmorland and Cumberland, 1579 (Figure 4):** this plan shows the settlement of Keswick, with Derwent Isle being the most north-easterly of the islands of Derwentwater, labeled ‘*Darwn Insul*’. ‘*y mynes riol*’ is written in the vicinity of the German miners’ workings at Brigham, to the north-east of Keswick.
- 3.3.3 **Speed’s Plan of Cumberland, 1611 (Figure 5):** this plan is quite similar to Saxton’s plan, showing Keswick, and Derwent Isle to the south-west, but written next to it is ‘*Darwen Iland*’, with ‘*The mynes Royall*’ to the north, perhaps again indicating the works at Brigham, or possibly indicating that the miners had begun occupying the island by 1611. It is possible that Speed was showing ‘the Mines Royal Derwent Island’, thus expressing the Mines Royal ownership of the island. Given the considerable influence of Saxton’s map on Speed’s map, however, and the use of exactly the same wording – though different spelling - it is perhaps more likely that

Speed was labeling in the same way as Saxton and there is little likelihood that Saxton's map is showing Derwent Island as belonging to the Mines Royal.

- 3.3.4 ***Crosthwaite's Plan of Pocklington's Island, 1783 (Figure 6)***: this plan is the earliest found of the island in detail. Unfortunately the locations of the miners' buildings (Assets 25-34), and 'Hinds Cottage' (Asset 35), were not found during the research, although from drawings and engravings, Hinds Cottage appears to have been on the eastern side of the island. Crosthwaite's plan shows Pocklington's alterations as existing in 1783. The House (Asset 4) stood towards the centre of the island, with three gravel paths extending westwards, southwards and eastwards, meeting a perimeter gravel path at the edge of the island. Other buildings on the island by this date include 'The Porter's Lodge' (Asset 21) to the east, 'The Fort' (Asset 24) to the south, with nearby 'Druid Temple' (Asset 1), the mock 'Saint Mary's Church' (Asset 5) to the north-east and 'The Boat House' (Asset 23) to the north. The 'Druid's Stone' (Asset 22) appears to have been located to the north-east of the house. A further landing stage with cleared path through trees seems to be shown on the western side of the island. Perhaps these trees are the "platoons of fir-trees" derided by Wordsworth (Taylor 1985, 615). Further trees are shown around the edges of much of the island.
- 3.3.5 ***James Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, 1787 (Figure 7)***: this included a plan of Derwentwater, which indicated that much of the land to the north-west and east of Derwent Isle also belonged to 'Jos Pocklington Esqr'. The island itself is marked as 'Vicar's Island' with 'Pocklington Esqr' also written. Interestingly, although the area around the lake is also shown, including the town of Keswick, no buildings are shown on the mainland to the east of the island, indicating that the "two coachhouses and stables erected opposite Pocklington's Island" (Brown 2010, 24) may not have been constructed by 1787. On the island itself, a square building is shown at the centre, the house (Asset 4), a rectangular building to the east (probably 'Fort Joseph'/'The Battery' by this time; Asset 21). A further rectangular building, the mock 'Saint Mary's Church' (Asset 5) is shown on the north-east edge of the island, with a further building, presumably the fort (Asset 24), shown at the south. The 'Druid Temple' (Asset 1), is not shown, so may have been destroyed by this date. Areas of trees are also shown towards the edges of the island, shown to be more circular than in reality.
- 3.3.6 ***Plan of Pocklington's Island, 1809 republication of 1783 plan (Figure 8)***: as this is a republication of the earlier plan (1783), much of the detail is the same, but with 'other additions June 1800'. The title of the plan has the addition of 'came to Lieut Coll Wm Peachy in the Year 1796'. The only change is the depiction of building 2, in the top right-hand corner of the drawing, though not as it appears on the plan. Instead of being 'The Porter's Lodge, 39 feet', as before, it is now 'The Battery, 43 feet' (Asset 21). The 'Druid Temple' is still depicted suggesting it may not have been destroyed by this date, though this must be an oversight.
- 3.3.7 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 6 inch to the mile, 1862 (Figure 9)***: this map indicates Peachy's demolition of the majority of Pocklington's structures except the church (Asset 4), shown at the north of the island, set back from the shoreline. To the north-east of this is a new building, presumably a boat house,

next to 'Landings', likely to be that shown in the 'View of Derwentwater and Boat Landing' c.1910 (Plate 10; Asset 7). A further small rectangular building (Asset 38) is shown to the west of these, and a second to the south-west (Asset 39), with 'Landings' to the west and east. Outbuildings close to the manor house are also shown to the immediate west of the house, to the north-west and to the south-west (Asset 40). New paths are shown across the island, with trees across its extent, the estate as laid out by Henry Marshall from 1844. To the east of the island, on the mainland, a boat house is depicted (Asset 41), close to a promontory, presumably a landing area, with buildings to the south-east, and a square area which could be a garden. It is possible that this is, or is on the site of the "two coachhouses and stables erected opposite Pocklington's Island" (Brown 2010, 24; Asset 37 or Assets 14 and 15).

- 3.3.8 **Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 25 inch to the mile, 1899 (Figure 10):** this is similar to the 6 inch map of 1862, but is in more detail, allowing individual features to be identified more easily. Two jetties with landing stages are shown to the east of Derwent Isle, on the mainland, with the same boat house as shown earlier beside the northernmost (Asset 41). To the south-east of this, the block of buildings (Assets 14 and 15) seem to have been extended since 1862, with its garden shown as area '258'. A further building is depicted to the south (Asset 42) in area '257', an area subdivided since 1862. On the island itself four 'Landing Stages' are depicted, with an additional at the far northern extent of the island not shown on earlier mapping. The building at this location shown on the 1862 map (Figure 9; Asset 38) has an additional north-west south-east aligned building attached to it (Asset 43), with a further square outbuilding (Asset 44) to the south-west. In addition, the building shown to the south of this location on the 1862 plan, seems to have been replaced by three small buildings, hatched as if glass-houses (Asset 8) with a track leading to them, to the north-west of the manor house and south of the Landing Stage and associated buildings. Beside the westernmost Landing Stage, a 'Boat House' (Asset 45) is also shown as a small square structure. The outbuildings to the west of the manor house are still shown as seen on the 1862 plan (Asset 40), with steps shown to the south-west of the western wing and south-east of the easternmost wing, suggestive of a terrace to the immediate south of the manor house. The boat houses (Asset 7) on the north-eastern part of the island and 'Saint Mary's Church' (Asset 5) are shown, as depicted on the 1862 map.
- 3.3.9 **Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 6 inch to the mile, 1900 (Figure 11):** this edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping shows the same layout on both the island, and mainland to the east, as shown on the Second Edition 25 inch scale of 1899 (Figure 10).
- 3.3.10 **Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 25 inch to the mile, 1925 (Figure 12):** this map shows the same layout as the earlier maps of 1899 and 1900 (Figures 10 and 11), although the boat house previously depicted beside the westernmost landing stage is no longer shown (Asset 45). On the mainland, the building to the south-west of the main buildings which was in area '257' is no longer shown (Asset 42).
- 3.3.11 **Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 6 inch to the mile, 1926 (Figure 13):** this map shows the same layout as the earlier map of 1915 (Figure 12).

- 3.3.12 **Provisional Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 25 inch to the mile, 1938 (Figure 14):** this provisional edition of the Ordnance Survey map shows a similar layout to previous mapping, but with no annotations, or tree details. The two buildings previously shown as a T-shape to the north of the island are now dashed (Assets 38 and 43), suggesting that they were no longer complete buildings by this date.
- 3.3.13 **1968 Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1:2500 (Figure 15):** the only difference between the 1968 and 1938 map is at the north of the island. The previously dashed T-shaped building is now shown as just the easternmost north-west south-east aligned building, possibly the same building, but repaired, first shown in 1899 (Figure 10; Asset 38).

3.4 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.4.1 References to a National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey of 1984 were cited amongst the Historic Environment Records held by the Lake District National Park Authority, although the report itself was not encountered during the research.
- 3.4.2 An archaeological survey was undertaken by Jamie Lund in 1999, of all of the islands of Derwentwater to enable recommendations to be made regarding future management of the area by The National Trust (Lund 1999). This survey aimed to locate any new features whose records were not held by the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR), as well as to assess known sites. No previously known sites on Derwent Isle were known from the NT SMR at that time. The archaeological survey of 1999 encountered ten separate standing features on Derwent Isle, all of which have since been incorporated within the NT SMR, and within the Lake District National Park Authority Historic Environment Record (LDNPA HER) dataset.
- 3.4.3 These sites included the manor house (Asset 4) and the chapel building (Asset 5), both assessed as being of regional importance (both Grade II Listed Buildings since 27th May 1977), a toilet block and store (Asset 6) close to the northernmost landing stage, a boat house with pulley system (Asset 7) by the northernmost landing stage, remains of glasshouses (Asset 8), a jetty on the western side of the island (Asset 9), a jetty on the eastern side of the island (Asset 10), a jetty on the north-west side of the island (Asset 11), a jetty on the north-east side of the island (Asset 12) and a shore defence revetment surrounding the island (Asset 13). All, except the manor house and church building were deemed of local importance. These are all included within the Gazetteer (Appendix 1), and their locations are shown in Figure 3.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The watching brief monitoring was undertaken between Wednesday 18th February and Tuesday 10th March 2015 and consisted of the monitoring of two areas of excavations, the northern, to record any features associated with 'Hinds Cottage' (Asset 35), and the southern, to record any features associated with the miners' occupation and utilisation of the island in the Elizabethan period (Figure 16). Other areas of trench were left open and inspected intermittently by an archaeologist before the excavated areas were backfilled, in case areas of archaeological interest not targeted by the northern and southern monitoring had been encountered.

4.2 THE NORTHERN WATCHING BRIEF AND INTERMITTENTLY INSPECTED AREAS

4.2.1 Immediately to the south of the northern watching brief area was an area of excavated trench adjacent to the eastern shore. Archaeological inspection of the groundworks before backfilling revealed a deposit of black ash measuring 0.06m thick in the north-east facing section of the service trench (Figure 16; Plate 16). This was believed to be the surface of a pre-existing pathway following the same alignment of the current path.



Plate 16: Possible earlier black ash pathway seen in section (facing south-west)

4.2.2 The northern watching brief area (Figure 16) was subjected to permanent archaeological monitoring during excavations in this zone, as this was the area thought most likely to contain possible archaeological remains relating to 'Hinds Cottage' (Asset 36).

4.2.3 The excavated trench in this area measured 0.80m in width and 0.75m in depth. It was noticed that from the south-eastern end of the northern watching brief area to just past the north-western end of the 'church' that modern electric and oil supply

services were present within the trench. This would suggest that the line the groundworks were following had been excavated out previously.

- 4.2.4 Despite previous ground intervention several areas of archaeological interest were noted in the northernmost area, two of which had been encountered prior to permanent archaeological monitoring commencing on 18th February 2015. These were a rubbish dump (Figure 16), and the remains of a possible shallow and poorly built rubble wall (Figure 16; Plate 17), the latter of which was still visible in the south-west facing section only of the service trench. No remains of the rubbish dump were visible, though pottery and glass was visible on the spoil heap, a sample of which was retained for further analysis (*confer* 5.2).



Plate 17: Possible rubble wall in trench south-west facing section (facing north-west)

- 4.2.5 In the area of service trench to the east of the church (Asset 5), an area of slate edging was encountered, where the north-north-west south-south-east jetty path from the jetty to the house (Asset 4) crossed the north-west south-east perimeter path, on the south side alignment of the latter path. This perimeter path is shown on the plan of Pocklington's Island of 1809 (Figure 8) but the jetty and path is not shown until 1862 (Figure 9), suggesting the jetty path is later, and the slate edging could predate 1862.
- 4.2.6 Just to the west of the crossing point of the paths, the northernmost extent of a narrow brick-lined slate topped gully was encountered (Figure 16; Plate 18). To the west of this, brick edging was encountered at the southern extent of the trench for a distance of approximately 3m, perhaps once forming the southern edge of the path. Several bricks had 'LONSDALE' stamped on them. Lonsdale bricks were manufactured at the Lonsdale Brick and Tile Works at Cumwhinton, 3.5 miles south-east of Carlisle, Cumbria, during the 19th century (<http://www.scottishbrickhistory.co.uk/lonsdale>).

4.2.7 Close to the tower of the 'church' (Asset 5), two areas of stone and mortar were observed in the south-west facing section of the service trench. This was within a wider area of made ground consisting of mixed stone and rubble. It is probable that the material was deposited in this area to raise the ground up to the height of the door in the south-west wall of the church tower. The site gardener stated that the area had been 'backfilled' to aid drainage and provide a more stable area outside the entrance to the tower.



Plate 18: Brick and slate topped culvert (facing north-west)



Plate 19: Made ground adjacent to church tower door (facing north-east)

- 4.2.8 Excavation in a north-western direction immediately south of the 'church' revealed a number of sub-rounded boulders no larger than 0.80m in size. These appeared to be randomly scattered and were believed to be part of the natural substrate.
- 4.2.9 To the immediate west of the 'church' the northern watching brief area ended (Figure 16). The excavated trench was then only subject to archaeological inspection prior to backfilling
- 4.2.10 The excavated service trench to the north-west of the 'church' measured 0.60m in width and 0.75m in depth and ran in a shallow curve toward the south side of the derelict buildings situated close to the north shore. The groundworks in this area revealed a stratigraphic sequence of 0.40m of excavated, very hard and compact, fine gravel, natural substrate. This was sealed by 0.18m of brown, gravelly clay, sub-soil and 0.15m of dark brown silty topsoil (Plate 20).



Plate 20: North-west facing section of trench west of derelict buildings (facing south-east)

- 4.2.11 Adjacent the derelict buildings and from there on the trench ran in a south-western direction to the south side of a small rectangular, standing building known as the 'battery house' (Island gardener pers. comm.) Here it was observed that part of a sub-surface brick structure had been removed (Figure 16; Plate 21). Constructed of modern brick it had been earlier observed to have an iron pipe from the 'battery house' running vertically into it. It is likely that this was an exhaust pipe from a generator that had once been installed in the 'battery house'. The sooty deposit at the base of the brick structure might support this idea (Plate 21). Unstratified bricks found in the spoil heap adjacent the structure bore the name CAMERTON CUMBERLAND.
- 4.2.12 In the area of inspected trench running north-south toward Derwent Isle House an earlier cobbled pathway was uncovered (Figure 16; Plate 22). More conspicuous in the west facing section it consisted of blue/grey, sub-rounded river/lake cobbles and

measured 0.15m in depth. These lay on top of the brown sub-soil and were sealed by the current lake gravel path which measured 0.10m in depth. Under the cobbled pathway ran a land drain of horseshoe ceramic tiles. It is believed these led to a soakaway of sub-rounded boulders observed at the northern end of the cobbled path in the western facing section of the trench only.



Plate 21: Removed brick structure from the north-west side of the battery house (facing south-east)



Plate 21: Earlier cobbled pathway in trench section. Note the remaining piece of orange horseshoe land tile (facing north-east)

4.3 THE SOUTHERN WATCHING BRIEF AREA

4.3.1 The southern watching brief area (Figure 16) was subjected to permanent archaeological monitoring during excavations in this vicinity, as this was the area

thought most likely to contain archaeological remains pertaining to the site of the Elizabethan miners' occupation / utilisation of the island (Assets 3 and 25-34).

- 4.3.2 The area ran approximately west-south-west to east-north-east, across the northern front of Derwent Isle House (Figure 16; Plate 22). Two offshoot trenches ran north-south up to the fabric of the building. Between the two north-south offshoots the trench was reduced to 0.30m in width and 0.50m in depth. Apart from a slate lined, V shaped culvert (Figure 16) no significant archaeological features were observed in this area. Several lead pipes and modern service pipes were observed in the trenches.



Plate 22: Trench excavation at the northern front of Derwent Isle House

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 4.5.1 No environmental samples were recovered during the groundworks.

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of 65 artefacts, weighing 7000g, were recovered from an unstratified context during an archaeological watching brief on Derwent Isle, Keswick, Cumbria.
- 5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2013b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011).
- 5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley.
- 5.1.5 Quantification of finds by context is visible in Table 1.

Cxt	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Comments
U/S	CBM	1	4193	PM-Mod	Whole brick
U/S	Ceramic	56	2166	PM	18th C?? tea cup, tin glaze, 17th - 19th C, Cistercian ware handle?, CRE-Buckley type x 2, stoneware ginger bottle, porridge bowl x2, RWE, 19th C transfer print, scalloped plate, 1 x flowerpot, 19th C paintbrush / mixing pot vessel
U/S	Clay Pipe	1	2	PM	Undecorated stem fragment
U/S	Glass	4	597	PM	18th C hand-blown? Wine bottles
U/S	Other	10+	32	PM?	Coagulated solidified paint From interior of mixing/paintbrush pot
U/S	Shell	3	10	?	
TOTAL		65	7000		

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

5.2 POST-MEDIEVAL CERAMICS

- 5.2.1 Fifty-six sherds of post-medieval to modern pottery, weighing 2166g, were recovered from an unstratified context. All of the sherds are in good condition.
- 5.2.2 The pottery assemblage is of 17th to 20th century date and the fabrics include Buckley-type coarse red earthenware, Willow Pattern Transfer Print, tin-glazed earthenware, refined white earthenware and English stoneware.
- 5.2.3 Of interest was the recovery of a handle from a cup / tankard of possible Cistercian ware, which may be of 17th century date. However this could not be closely dated and could possibly be 18th century in date. A tin-glazed earthenware teacup of

likely 18th century was also recovered along with a 19th century painting vessel / mixing pot complete with a nodule of solidified paint compound (32g). Two sherds of a red earthenware porridge bowl were also recovered.

5.2.4 No further analysis is necessary on the post-medieval pottery.

5.3 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

5.3.1 A single whole brick, weighing 4193g, was recovered from an unstratified context (Table 1). The brick displays evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.3.2 The brick was manufactured by the Camerton Coal and Firebrick Company, at Greengill Colliery Brickworks in Cumbria (Penmorfa 2015 online). The site operated during the late 19th century through to the 1950s and was situated c.6km to the east-north-east of Workington.

5.3.3 A broad date of late 19th to mid-20th century has been attributed to the brick.

5.3.4 No further analysis is necessary on these fragments.

5.4 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

5.4.1 A single undecorated stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 2g, was recovered from an unstratified deposit (Table 1). The artefact is in moderate to good condition.

5.4.2 It is an undiagnostic fragment and it is of post-medieval date.

5.4.3 No further analysis is necessary on this fragment.

5.5 GLASS

5.5.1 Four fragments of glass, weighing 597g, were recovered from an unstratified deposit (Table 1). The finds are in good condition.

5.5.2 The artefacts comprise wine / beer bottles of likely 18th to 19th century date.

5.5.3 No further analysis is deemed necessary on these artefacts.

5.6 SHELL

5.6.1 Three shells weighing 10g were recovered as unstratified.

5.6.2 No further analysis is necessary on these artefacts.

5.7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.7.1 The small finds assemblage provides evidence of post-medieval and modern domestic activity on the site. The artefactual assemblage is, however, of low archaeological significance and was not retained with the archive.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for new gas, electric and oil services on Derwent Isle was carried out in two designated areas. These areas were believed to hold the most potential to reveal sub-surface archaeological remains. The remaining areas of groundworks were all subject to archaeological inspection before reinstatement.
- 6.1.2 Throughout the watching brief no significant evidence for subsurface remains of earlier buildings can conclusively be said to have been observed. One potential wall (Plate 17) recorded in the early stages of the watching brief cannot be positively identified as a structure and would need further investigation to provide some certainty on the matter.
- 6.1.3 The majority of features revealed were associated with garden / woodland pathways and land drainage. Possible earlier slate and brick edges to the islands perimeter path were uncovered. A cobbled pathway was revealed in the western groundworks, climbing toward Derwent Isle House. A possible earlier black ash path near to where the new services were to come ashore should be viewed with some caution. This was not observed being excavated as it was outside both the designated watching brief areas and there appears to be a considerable amount of rubbish and ash randomly deposited throughout the grounds of the island.
- 6.1.4 The vast majority of finds recovered during the watching brief were ascribed a 19th century date with a smaller amount to the 18th century. No evidence of structures relating to 'Hinds Cottage' or the occupation of the island by German miners was observed and no material culture relating to 16th century occupation was recovered.
- 6.1.5 As Derwent Isle represents a small isolated land mass the potential for sub-surface archaeological features to be revealed during any ground intervention must remain high. It is therefore recommended that any future invasive work be subject to a similar programme of archaeological investigation.

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North Front of Pocklington's House (after Brown 2010, 13)

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Asset No.	Reference	Description	Date/ Period	NGR
1	LDNPA HER 4904; NT SMR 181857	Site of a 'Druid Temple', one of Pocklington's follies, established 1778. Not prehistoric as cited in the LDNPA HER. Possibly destroyed by 1787 (Figure 7)	1778	326150 522280
2	LDNPA HER 30618	Site of an Iron Ore (Haematite) dump. This site is included on M. Davies-Shiel's annotated map of 1990	Unknown	326420 522550
3	LDNPA HER 33029	Site of a windmill, built at the centre of the island in the 16 th century by German miners. Probably fell into disrepair during/after the Civil War. Certainly gone by 1653. See also Assets 25-34	16 th century	326200 522400
4	LDNPA HER 36074; NT SMR 23241	Manor House, the central part of which was begun in 1778 to Pocklington's own designs; extended westwards and eastwards in 1850 by Anthony Salvin for William Marshall. Listed Grade II (UID 71772)	1778; extended in 1850	326145 522375
5	LDNPA HER 36075; NT SMR 23242	'Chapel', never consecrated, partially constructed as 'Saint Mary's Church' for Pocklington, consisting of a stone square tower with a façade for the nave built by 1782. Peachy transformed it into a boat house by removing the top of the tower and replacing the façade with stone (1797-1844). Listed Grade II (UID 71771)	1783; adapted between 1797 and 1844	326135 522472
6	LDNPA HER 36076; NT SMR 23243	Remains of a block of two toilets which are set apart from the main house and appear to have been for servants. Of Victorian style, and probably erected by the Marshall family (post 1844). A small attached building appears to have once been a store (Lund 1999). A building appears to be shown at this location from 1862 (Figure 9)	Victorian	326090 522482
7	LDNPA HER 36077; NT SMR 23244	A boat house with open sides. Of similar construction and date to the toilet block (Asset 6; Lund 1999)	Victorian	326140 522482
8	LDNPA HER 36078; NT SMR 23245	Site of glasshouses, shown as hachured buildings on Second Edition OS Mapping, 1899 (Figure 10). Footings were still visible in 1999 (Lund 1999, 34)	19 th century	326094 522445
9	LDNPA HER 36079; NT SMR 23246	Small stone jetty on west side of island, built of large boulders. A jetty is shown at this location on Crosthwaite's plan of Pocklington's Island of 1783 (Figure 6)	Post Medieval	326050 522390
10	LDNPA HER 36080; NT SMR 23247	Jetty on east side of island consisting of two lines of boulders, holding a fill of smaller material making a landing platform. A jetty is shown at this location on Crosthwaite's plan of Pocklington's Island of 1783 (Figure 6)	Post Medieval	326208 522408

Asset No.	Reference	Description	Date/ Period	NGR
11	LDNPA HER 36081; NT SMR 23248	Jetty on north-west of island with slate sides and a concrete infill, marked on 1899 OS map (Figure 10)	Post Medieval	326111 522502
12	LDNPA HER 36082; NT SMR 23249	Jetty on north-east of island with a modern wooden landing platform and earlier stonework underneath. A jetty is shown at this location on Crosthwaite's plan of Pocklington's Island of 1783 (Figure 6)	Post Medieval	326165 522489
13	LDNPA HER 36085; NT SMR 23252	Shore defence revetment consisting of a large construction of boulders surrounding the island. Suggestions that this a legacy of the German miners (National Trust 2001)	Post Medieval	Centred on 326137 522390
14	LDNPA HER 38262 (+ group no 33743); NT SMR 26215 (+ group no 20516)	Single storey former wash house of slatestone and slate roof. One 19 th century and two 20 th century wooden doors	Late 19 th century	326444 522517
15	LDNPA HER 38838 (+ group no 33743); NT SMR 26988 (+ group no 20516)	Pair of semi-detached cottages of coursed sandstone with cusped rafters	Late 19 th century	326433 522510
16	LDNPA HER 39952	East-west orientated field bank surviving as an earthwork up to 0.25m in height extending for 10-15m	Post Medieval	326550 522550
17	LDNPA HER 39953	Area of narrow ridge and furrow in 's' shape orientated north-west to south-east	Post Medieval	326526 522346
18	LDNPA HER 39954	A pair of slate gateposts marking a gateway adjacent to Cockshutt Wood. Cockshutt Wood is shown on Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, 1787 (Figure 7)	Post Medieval	326623 522502
19	LDNPA HER 39955	A succession of broad and narrow ridge and furrow earthworks identified by J. Lund	Post Medieval	326555 522555
20	LDNPA HER 39956	Relict field boundary demarked by three veteran oaks, with boulders and faint traces of a bank to the north, curving to the east	Post Medieval	326557 522496
21	NT SMR 181853	Site of a folly on eastern side of island, transformed from a 'Porter's Lodge' into 'Fort Joseph' c. 1781. Shown as a Porter's Lodge on Crosthwaite's plan of 1783, and a 'Fort' on the republished 1809 plan (Figures 6 and 8)	Late 18 th century	326188 522413
22	NT SMR 181854	Site of a standing stone shown on Crosthwaite's plan of Pocklington's Island, 1783 (Figure 6)	Late 18 th century	326120 522420
23	NT SMR 181855	Site of a boat house in the shape of a chapel, built from October 1780, shown on Crosthwaite's plan of 1783 (Figure 6)	Late 18 th century	326150 622470

Asset No.	Reference	Description	Date/ Period	NGR
24	NT SMR 181856	Site of a mock fort, at the south of the island, shown on Crosthwaite's plan of 1783 (Figure 6)	Late 18 th century	326133 522280
25	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Houses for the Elizabethan miners; part of the island settlement. Thought to have been destroyed by Parliamentary troops c. 1648. Some doubts as to whether the island was inhabited as well as utilised by the miners. See also Assets 3, 26-34	16 th century	Unknown
26	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Brewery 'made of lime and stone, 39ft by 20ft' (Martin c.1934, 1). Built by 1571 (Tyson 1995). Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25, 27-34	16 th century	Unknown
27	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Bakery '12 ft by 20 ft' (Martin c.1934, 1). Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-6, 28-34	16 th century	Unknown
28	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Millers Cottage. Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-7, 29-34	16 th century	Unknown
29	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Beer cellar. Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-28	16 th century	Unknown
30	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Still for making brandy. Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-29, 31-34	16 th century	Unknown
31	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Walled garden. Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-30, 32-34	16 th century	Unknown
32	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Orchard '50 yards square' and with 300 fruit trees (Martin c.1934, 2). Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-31, 33-34	16 th century	Unknown
33	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Pig house. Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-33, 34	16 th century	Unknown
34	Elizabethan Miners' Account Books	Pigeon house '17 feet high' (Martin c.1934, 2), built by 1571 (Tyson 1995). Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-33	16 th century	Unknown
35	Collingwood 1904, 275	'Little ruinous house' cited in a document of 1653. Possible remnant of Elizabethan miners' settlement. Could be the same as Asset 25	Post Medieval	Unknown
36	Hutchinson 1794, 165	Cottage mentioned by Hutchinson. Referred to as 'Hinds Cottage' by Wordsworth, along with a cattle shed, quoted in Robinson 1833, 14. A cottage is shown in illustration of 1752 (Plate 1), and another on a 1736 plan (<i>confer</i> 3.2.6). Could be the same as Asset 35	Post Medieval (post 1653, pre 1752)	Towards east side of island

Asset No.	Reference	Description	Date/ Period	NGR
37	Brown 2010, 24	'Two coachouses and stables erected opposite Pocklington's Island' (Brown 2010, 24). Possible location close to site of 'Duke of Portland's Boat House' (Plate 10) and/or existing Derwent Cottages (Asset 15). No other evidence could be found for these	Late 18 th century	326433 522510
38	1 st ed OS map, 1862 (Figure 9)	Small south-west north-east orientated rectangular building in north-west part of island, close to shore. Possibly out of use by 1938 (Figure 14) and repaired by 1968 (Figure 15)	Post 1797, pre 1862	326099 522490
39	1 st ed OS map, 1862 (Figure 9)	Site of a small south-south-west north-north-east orientated rectangular building to north-west of manor house (Asset 4). Gone by 1899 (Figure 10)	Post 1797, pre 1862	326089 522456
40	1 st ed OS map, 1862 (Figure 9)	Possible outbuildings to the immediate west of the manor house (Asset 4)	Post 1797, pre 1862	326102 522372
41	1 st ed OS map, 1862 (Figure 9)	Boat house on mainland	Post 1797, pre 1862	326387 522548
42	2 nd ed OS map, 1899 (Figure 10)	Site of building south of Derwent Cottages (Asset 15) and washhouse (Asset 14). Gone by 1925 (Figure 12)	Post 1862, pre 1899	326413 522435
43	2 nd ed OS map, 1899 (Figure 10)	Site of north-west south-east orientated building next to Asset 38. Possibly out of use by 1938 (Figure 14)	Post 1862, pre 1899	326094 522488
44	2 nd ed OS map, 1899 (Figure 10)	Square outbuilding to south-west of Assets 38 and 43	Post 1862, pre 1899	326083 522476
45	2 nd ed OS map, 1899 (Figure 10)	Site of a boat house next to westernmost jetty (Asset 9). Gone by 1925 (Figure 12)	Post 1862, pre 1899	326057 522390
46	Taylor 2005, 84	Site of a bath house. Part of the Elizabethan miners' island settlement. See also Assets 3, 25-34	16 th century	Unknown

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Keswick, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11098</p> <p>CLIENT: National Trust</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.

PROJECT:
Derwent Isle, Derwentwater,
Keswick, Cumbria



CLIENT:
National Trust


SCALE: 1:2,000 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2015

KEY:

-  Location of proposed groundworks
-  Location of heritage assets



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REPORT No:
CP11098

FIGURE:
3

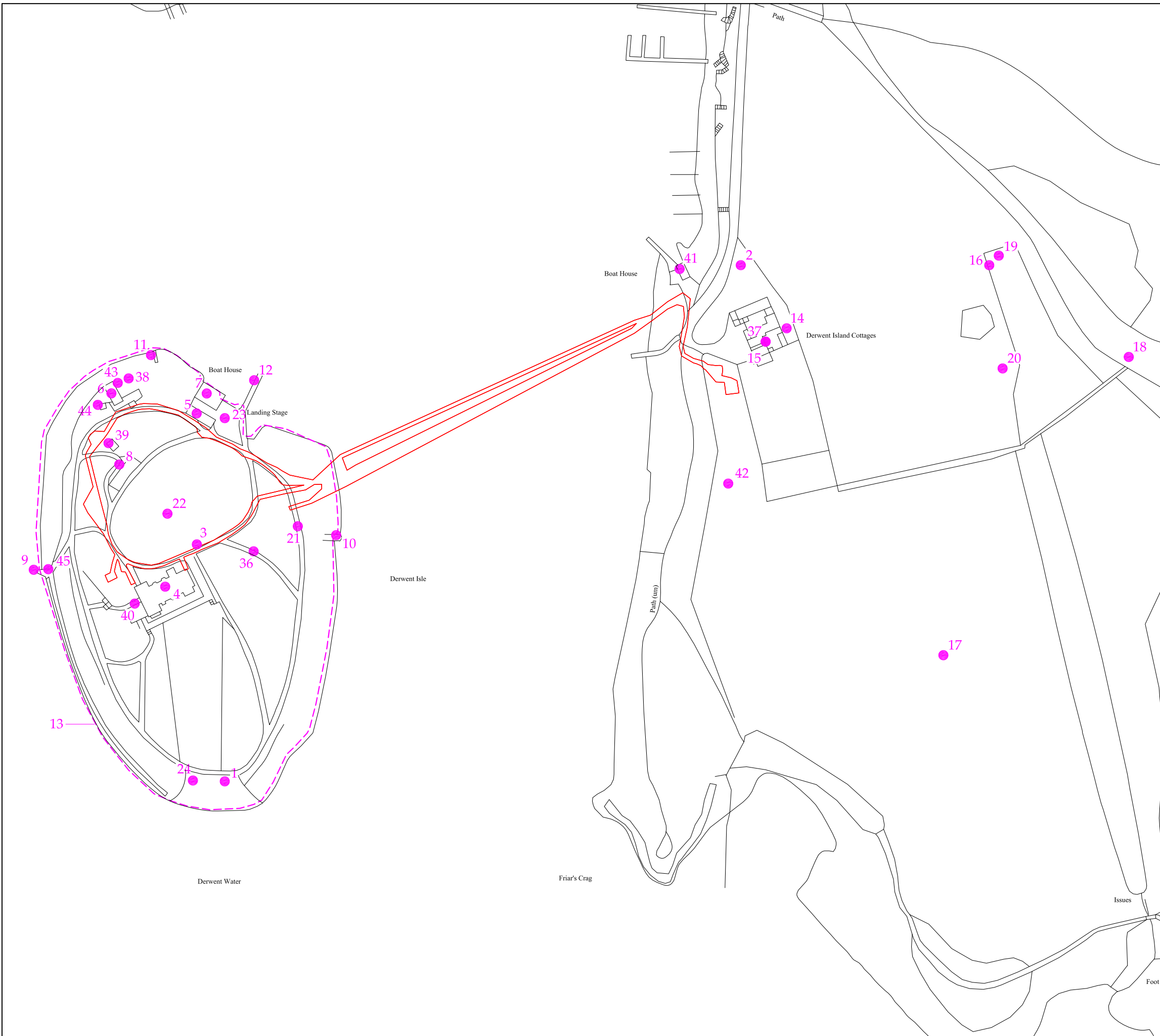


Figure 3: Location of heritage assets.




PROJECT:
 Derwent Isle, Derwentwater,
 Keswick, Cumbria

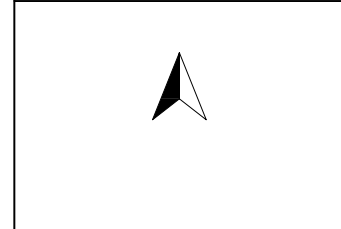
CLIENT:
 National Trust

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2015

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
 CP11098

FIGURE:
 4

Figure 4: Extract from Saxton's Plan of Westmorland and Cumberland, 1579.




PROJECT:
Derwent Isle, Derwentwater,
Keswick, Cumbria

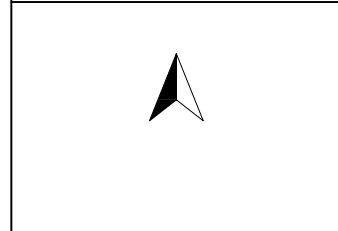
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National Trust

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2015

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
CP11098

FIGURE:
5

Figure 5: Extract from Speed's Plan of Cumberland, 1611.

PROJECT:

Derwent Isle, Derwentwater,
 Keswick, Cumbria

CLIENT:

National Trust

SCALE: c.1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2015

KEY:


 Location of proposed
 groundworks



REPORT No:

CP11098

FIGURE:

6

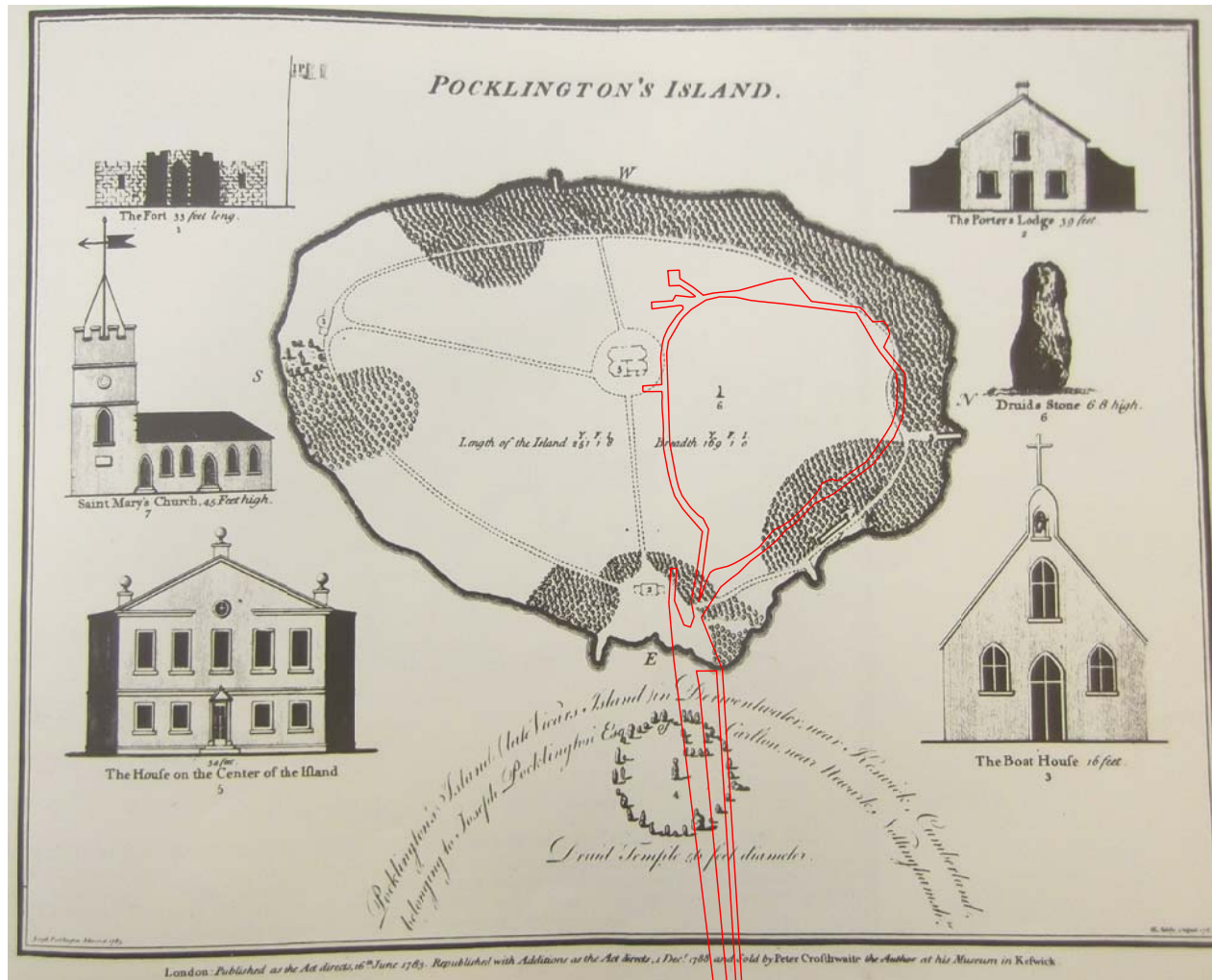
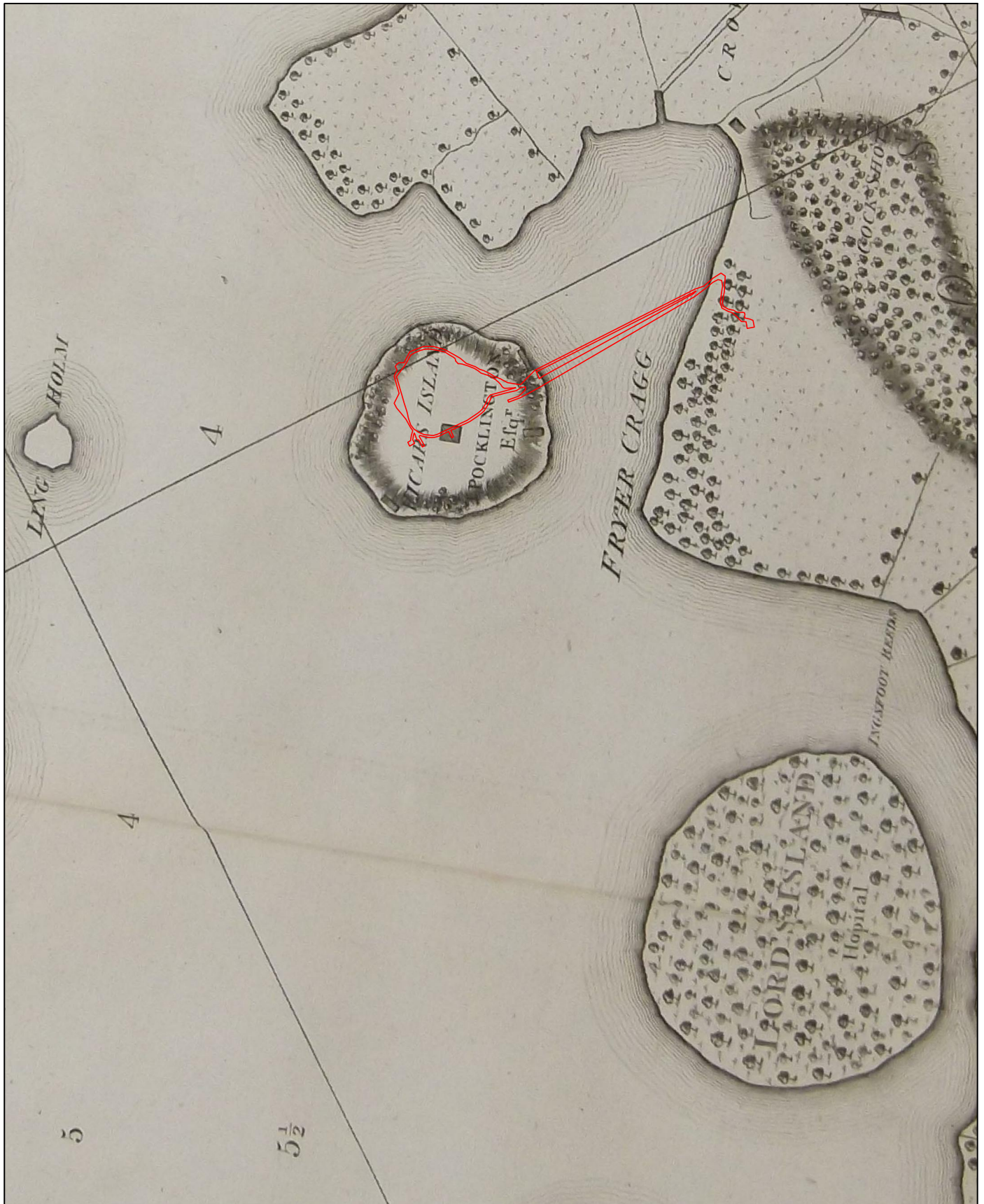


Figure 6: Crossthaite's Plan of Pocklington's Island, 1783 (after Hankinson 1988, 29).






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Keswick, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11098</p> <p>CLIENT: National Trust</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 7</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Location of proposed groundworks</p>	
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Figure 7: Extract from James Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, 1787.


PROJECT:
Derwent Isle, Derwentwater,
Keswick, Cumbria

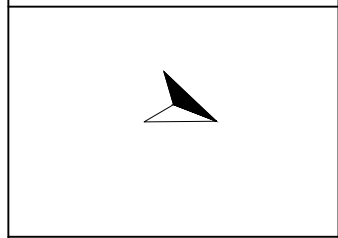
CLIENT:
National Trust

SCALE: c.1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2015

KEY:
 Location of proposed groundworks



REPORT No:
CP11098

FIGURE:
8

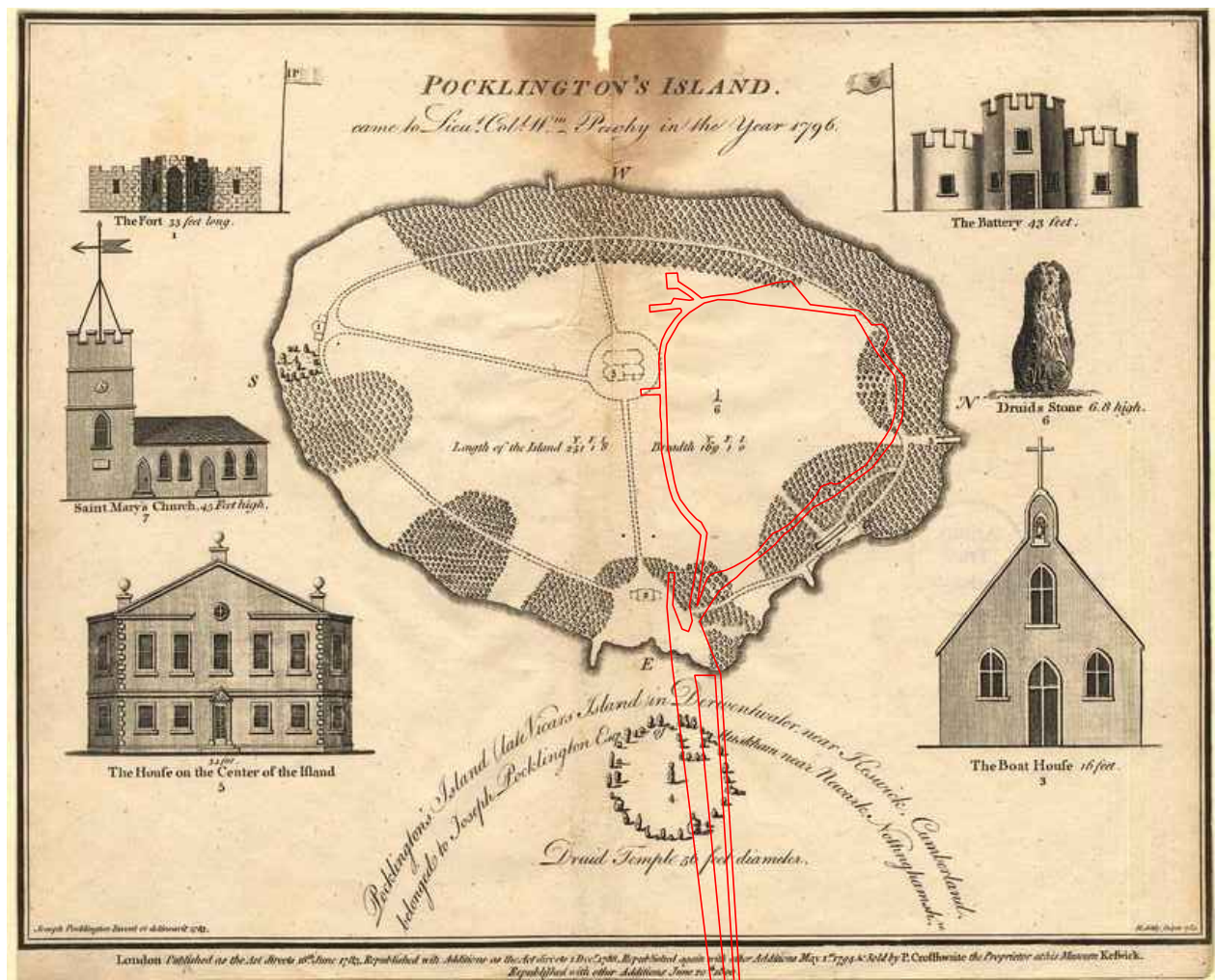


Figure 8: Plan of Pocklington's Island, 1809 Republication of 1783 Plan.



Figure 9: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1862 (6" to 1 mile scale).

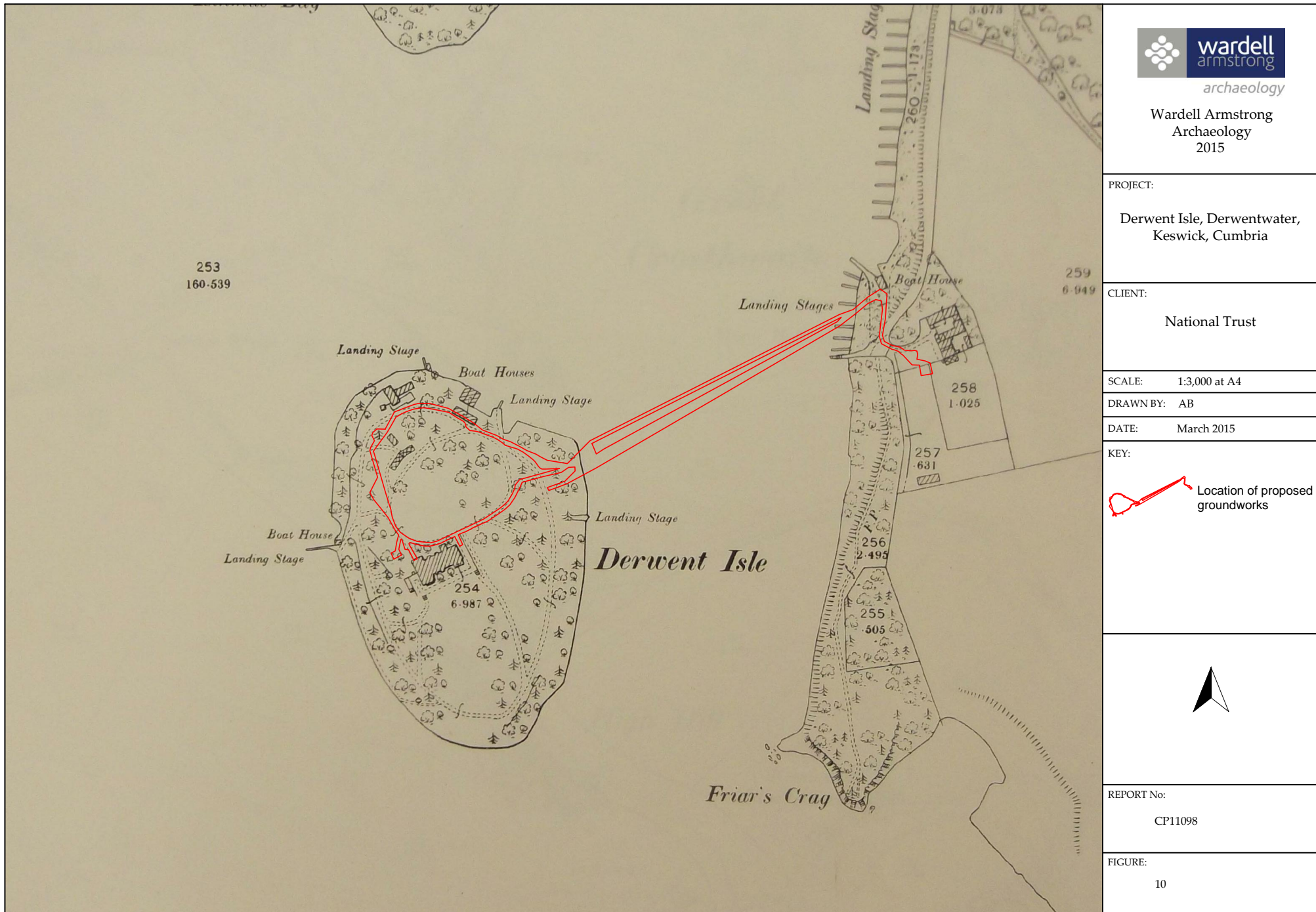


Figure 10: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1899 (25" to 1 mile scale).



Figure 11: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (6" to 1 mile scale).



Figure 12: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 (25" to 1 mile scale).

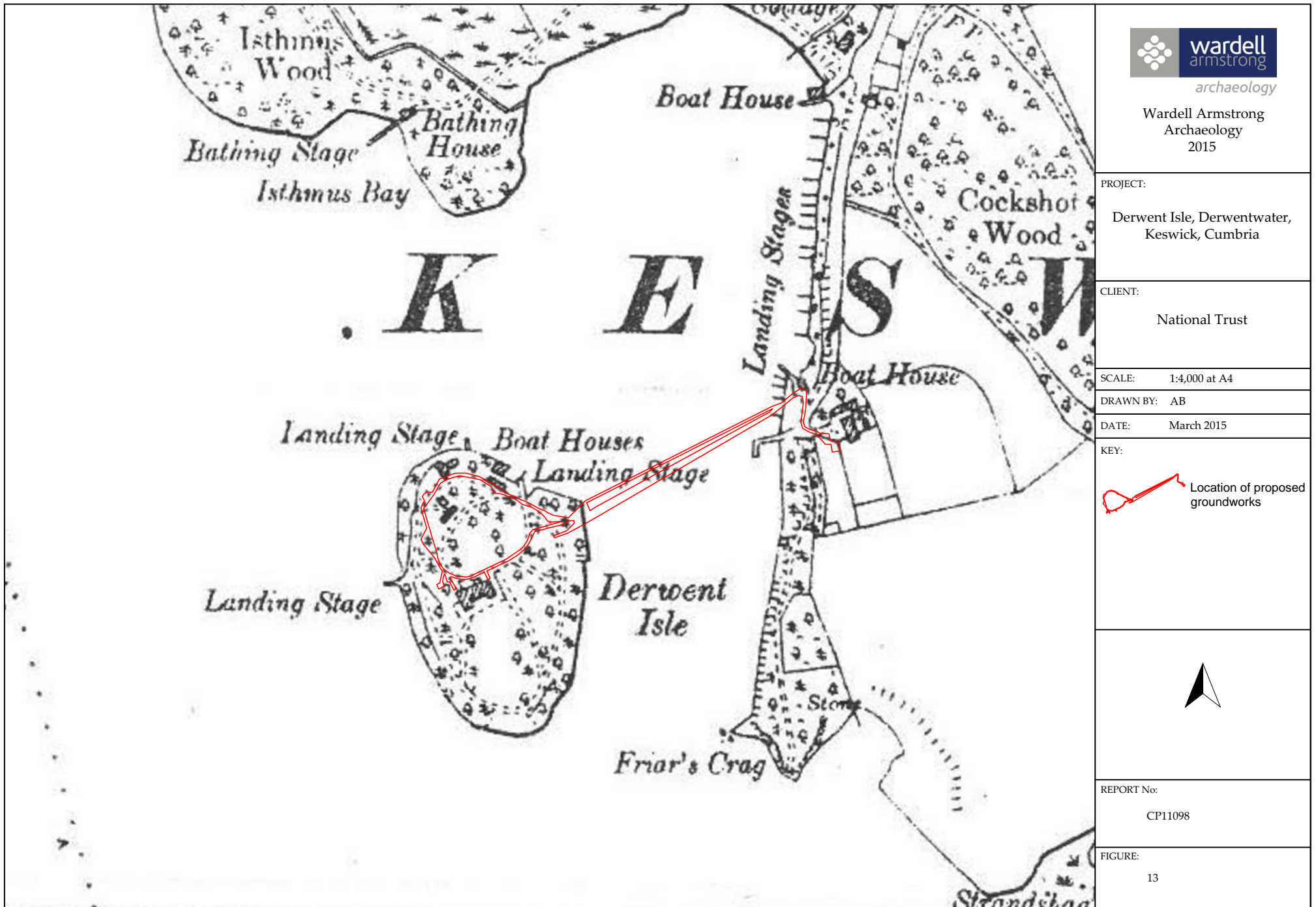
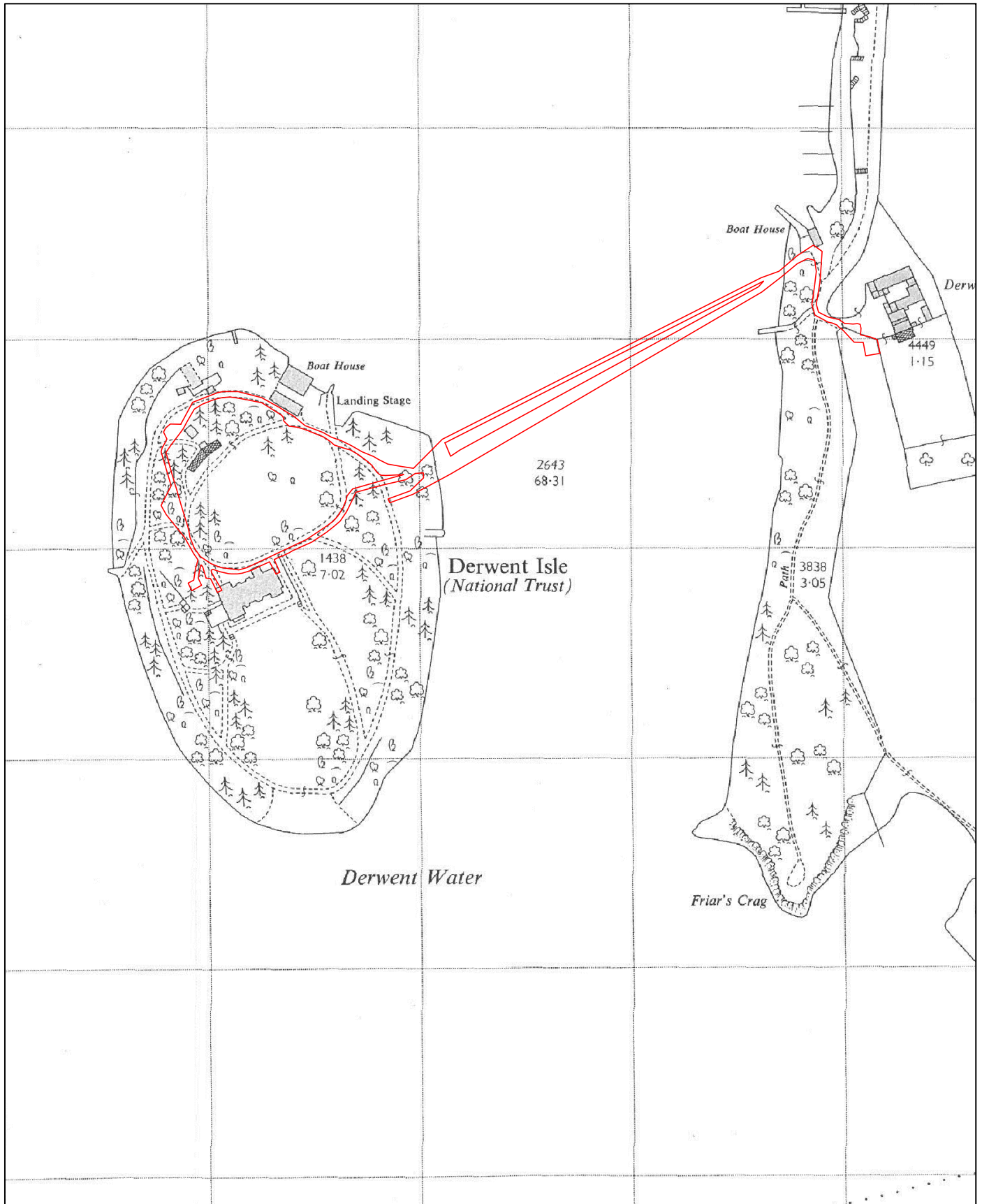


Figure 13: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1926 (6" to 1 mile scale).



Figure 14: Provisional Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1938 (25" to 1 mile scale).






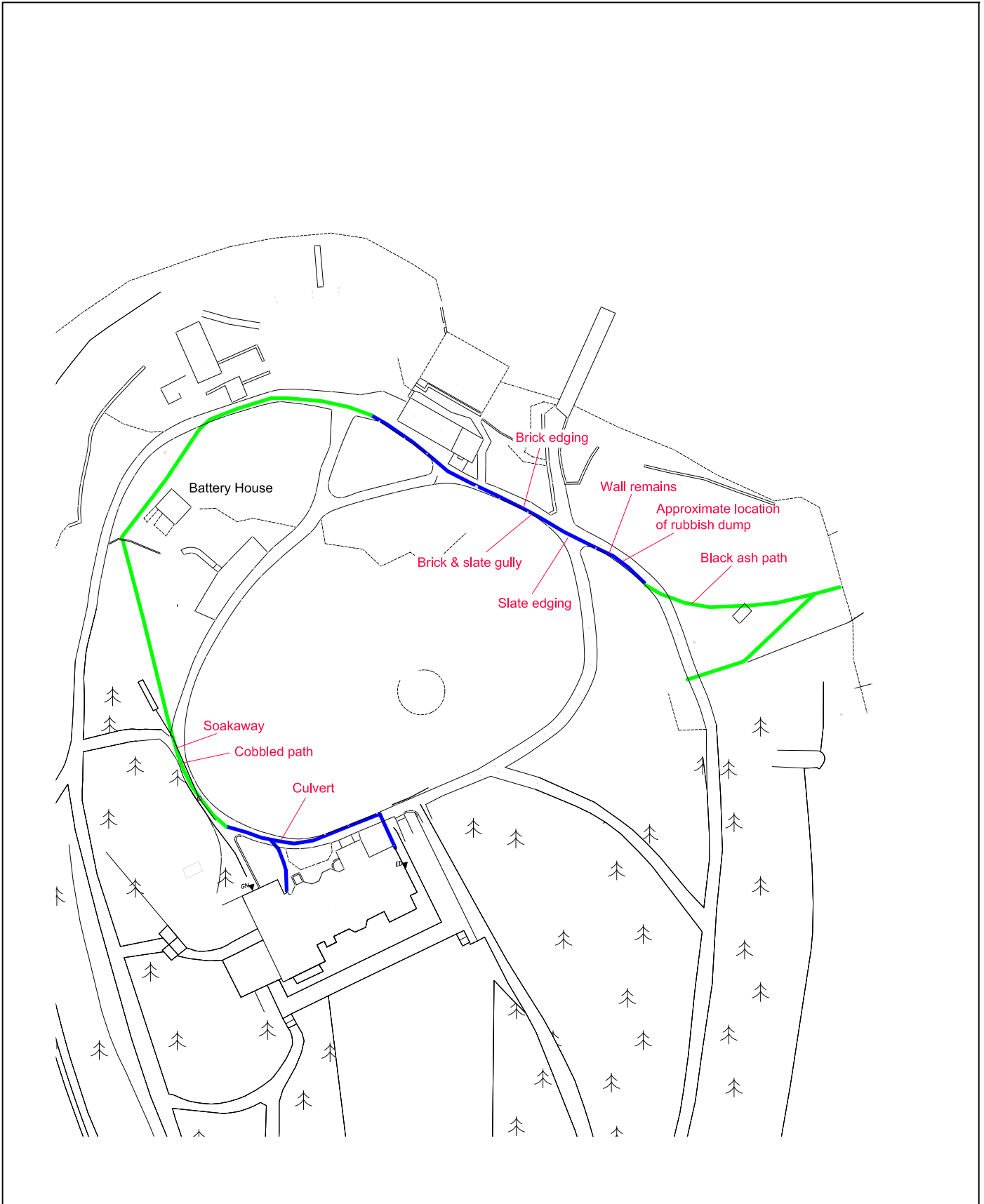
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Keswick, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11098</p> <p>CLIENT: National Trust</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 15</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Location of proposed groundworks</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 15: Ordnance Survey Map, 1968.





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Figure 16: Location of archaeological watching brief and inspection areas.