

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

NATIONAL TRUST DERWENTWATER ESTATE CUMBRIA

on behalf of

The National Trust

NAA 19/130 June 2020

NAA

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NATIONAL TRUST DERWENTWATER ESTATE, CUMBRIA HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT

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NATIONAL TRUST DERWENTWATER ESTATE, CUMBRIA HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake an Historic Landscape Survey and Archaeological Condition Assessment of the Trust's landholdings at Derwentwater, Cumbria. The 3,931ha survey area was divided into two zones by the Lake. The largest zone was on the west side of the Lake, covering 3,304ha, centred at NY 21966,19284. The smaller zone was on the east side, covering 627ha (including the Derwentwater islands) centred on NY 27841, 20897.

The overall aim of the project was to advance a greater understanding of the historic development of the Derwentwater estate, and assess the nature, form, extent, date and condition of the surviving archaeological resource. It comprised a desk-based assessment, drawing together existing archaeological, historic and cartographic information, followed by a Level 1 landscape survey. This was conducted over a five-week period in March and April 2019. The Derwentwater Islands – Lord's Isle, Rampsholme and St. Herbert's Isle – were visited in May of the same year.

In total, 820 archaeological sites were identified across the landholding. Of these, 265 were previously recorded on the National Trust Sites and Monument Record and 65 were on the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record. A further 181 archaeological sites were added as part of the desk-based assessment and 309 newly discovered sites recorded during the field survey. This has more than doubled the number of known sites across the landholding and clearly demonstrates the value of wide-area upland survey in terms of defining the archaeological resource.

The overwhelming majority of sites (584, 72.2%) were post-medieval in date. They fell into three key groups. Those in the largest group were industrial in nature, including some of the country's best-preserved and most comprehensive mineral mining sites. The distribution of industrial sites was widespread across the study area, with mining remains largely concentrated on the upland fells, and iron and charcoal production in the woodland on the lower slopes around the Lake.

Sites relating to farming and agricultural production formed the second key group. Evidence of farming activity was recorded throughout the landholding and included ridge-and-furrow cultivation, barns and agricultural buildings, boundary walls and enclosures, sheepfolds and bields, and washfolds.

The third group comprised recreation and leisure sites. Beginning in the mid-18th century, these were largely associated with the increasing importance of the Lake District as a visitor destination. The majority of the earlier sites were around the Lake itself and included villas, ancillary buildings, summer houses, follies, jetties and landing areas. Later evidence was found across the uplands, comprising waymarkers, viewing spots and access tracks.

Evidence of activity before the post-medieval period was sparse and had largely been previously recorded. Twelve prehistoric sites (1.5%) were recorded, nine of which were already known. These comprised Castlerigg Stone Circle, the cairnfield at Long Crag, six findspots, and a piece of prehistoric rock art recorded at Hollows Farm, c.0.8km south-west of Grange Bridge. Three new sites were added as part of the survey, comprising two possible hut circles and a small section of wall located near Dalehead Tarn.

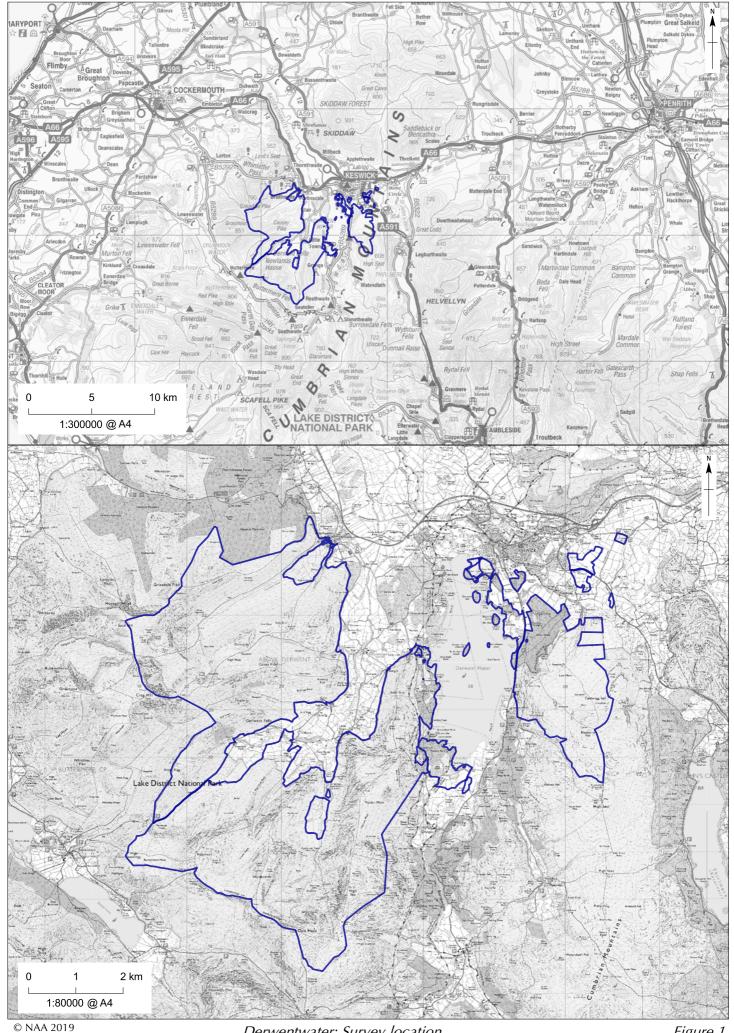
Only 10 (1.2%) medieval sites were identified, nearly all of which were industrial in nature including Goldscope Mine and St Thomas's Work in Borrowdale and a possible bloomery site at Rampsholme. However, many of the boundaries, enclosures and tracks ascribed a post-medieval date may be medieval in origin. The was also some evidence of a medieval deer park on the east shore of the Lake. A further 128 sites (15.6%) were recorded as being of uncertain date; although the majority of these are likely to be post-medieval or modern.

The condition of the archaeological resource was generally good, with 37.2% of the sites classed as requiring little or no conservation action. A further 14.9% were in 'fair' condition, and 7.6% were 'poor' or declining. There were 31 sites (3.8%) marked as 'destroyed' and a further 90 (11%) recorded as looked for but 'not found'. The remaining 205 (25%) were not visited for various reasons. Five sites (0.6%) were unclassified.

The greatest risk to preservation arose primarily from environmental factors, with flooding and water erosion being the greatest threat, recorded at 160 sites. Most of these were mining sites with a significant number of archaeological features located close to a water course. The second-largest threat was disturbance and intrusion, predominantly associated with recreational access. This included footfall erosion (18 sites), vehicle damage (nine sites), the building of walkers' cairns (three sites), graffiti (two sites), and impromptu camping and littering (seven sites). Livestock management was an issue at 10 sites where soil poaching was a problem. Other threats observed included damage arising from fallen trees (28 sites), self-seeded trees growing through features (seven sites), rock fall (four sites), tree planting (one sites) and landslip (three sites).

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NATIONAL TRUST DERWENTWATER ESTATE, CUMBRIA HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background to the project

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by the National Trust (NT) to undertake an Historic Landscape Survey and Archaeological Condition Assessment of the Trust's landholdings at Derwentwater, Cumbria (NGR: NY 260 210; Fig. 1). These form part of the North Lakes property portfolio that includes the Borrowdale valley to the south, and Wordsworth House in Cockermouth to the northeast. The survey area lies within the Lake District UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS).
- 1.2 The National Trust has been conducting historic landscape surveys in the Lake District since 1991, when a group of archaeologists led by Bill Bevan and Neil Stanley undertook the first survey of Great Langdale (Bevan *et al.* 1991). Since then the practice has been widely adopted as a key stage in understanding the nature and significance of the Trust's landscape heritage assets. The results of the surveys are used to enhance and expand the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR), which in turn informs strategic decision-making and conservation management (National Trust 2018, 2).
- 1.3 To facilitate conservation management, a survey was also commissioned to assess the current condition of the archaeological resource and to establish a baseline for future archaeological monitoring. This culminated in a list of practical recommendations to reduce risk and facilitate the preservation of sites across the landholding.
- 1.4 This report presents the results of a five-week field survey conducted between the 4th March and 5th April 2019. The Derwentwater Islands Lord's Isle, Rampsholme and St. Herbert's Isle were visited on 15th May 2019. Additional views analysis was conducted between the 31st July and 2nd August 2019.

Project aims and objectives

1.5 The overall aim of the project was to conduct a Level 1 landscape survey (Historic England 2017a), to advance a greater understanding of the historic development of the National Trust's Derwentwater landholding and assess the nature, form, extent, date and

condition of the surviving archaeological resource.

- 1.6 To fulfil this aim, the following objectives were identified and met:
 - locate and, where necessary, re-survey all sites recorded on the NTSMR;
 - identify and describe any previously unrecorded sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest;
 - produce a gazetteer of all identified archaeology sites suitable to augment the NTSMR;
 - assess the significance of each feature, or groups of features, in order to inform future management strategies;
 - provide a preliminary assessment of condition, vulnerability and potential management recommendations for each site; and
 - produce a report combining fieldwork and desk-based elements. This includes a summary of the evolution and development of the property, from the prehistoric to the present day.

The National Trust landholding

- 1.7 The Derwentwater landholding comprises 3,931ha of valley-bottom pasture, meadow, woodland intake and upland pasture located close to the heart of the Lake District. Most of the survey area was transferred to the Trust through the National Land Fund in 1979 as part of the Leconfield Commons bequest. This remains the largest land acquisition by the Trust in the Lake District (National Trust 2018, 3). The area includes Brandelhow, located under the eastern flank of Catbells, which was purchased by the Trust through public subscription in 1902, as well as Castlerigg Stone Circle, purchased in 1913 by Cannon H. Rawnsley; one of the founders of the National Trust (*ibid.*).
- 1.8 The Lake District National Park was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS) in July 2017. Derwentwater appeared as part of the chapter on Borrowdale and Bassenthwaite in the nomination dossier, described as 'a quintessential Lake District valley that exhibits all of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Values (OUV) at the root of the WHS nomination: the agro-pastoral system and local industry, discovery and appreciation of the rich cultural landscape, and development of modern conservation' (National Trust 2018, 3-4).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The historic landscape survey comprised three main elements a desk-based assessment, field survey and condition assessment.
- 2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the following published standards and guidelines of practice:
 - Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2017);
 - Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017a);
 - Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance: For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (Historic England 2008); and
 - Archaeology and the Historic Environment: Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines (National Trust 2000).

Desk-based assessment

- 2.3 A desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken to inform the field survey. As part of the assessment the following repositories and data sources were consulted:
 - The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR);
 - The Lake District National Park Authority Historic Environment Register (LDNPA HER);
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
 - Cumbrian Record Office;
 - National Trust archives held at Grasmere;
 - Various online sources (see References section); and
 - Environment Agency LiDAR coverage.
- 2.4 The following information sources were reviewed:
 - LiDAR data and aerial photographs;
 - cartographic sources (historic OS, enclosure and tithe maps, and estate maps);
 - historic photographs, prints and illustrations;
 - secondary source material and local history books; and
 - antiquarian travel accounts.

2.5 Tenant farmers where consulted where possible to discuss any features or sites they may have observed during their day-to-day work.

NTSMR and LDNPA HER

2.6 Prior to the survey, 265 known sites were recorded on the NTSMR and 173 on the LDNPA HER. Both datasets were plotted onto a Geographic Information System (GIS) layer and overlain on the modern Ordnance Survey (OS) map. As expected, there was some duplication between datasets, and concordance was checked as part of the assessment process. Where there was uncertainty, both entries were retained for checking in the field. At the end of the survey there were 65 sites on the LDNPA HER that did not appear on the NTSMR list.

Documentary survey

- 2.7 Documentary research was conducted to inform the desk-based assessment and field survey. This included a map regression based on readily available historic maps (primarily historic OS maps) and plans.
- 2.8 Visits were made to the Cumbrian Archive Service Archive Centres in Kendal, Barrow and Carlisle, to consult primary and secondary sources. A list of referenced sources is included at the end of this report.
- 2.9 The majority of new sites added to the gazetteer prior to field survey were transcribed from the First and Second Edition OS maps published in 1867 and 1900, respectively. Other cartographic sources such as early maps and estate plans were also used where available, although coverage was fairly limited. All sources used are listed in the reference section.

LiDAR survey

2.10 Environment Agency LiDAR coverage was available for only 14.6% of the overall survey area at a 2m Digital Surface Model (DSM) resolution. This is recognised to be poor for the identification of archaeological sites and only one site (a quarry) was identified via this means.

Aerial photographs

2.11 Relevant aerial photographic coverage was assessed using imagery from Historic England's Aerial Photographic Collection, Google Earth and Bing. There was

comprehensive coverage across the survey area and a number of potential new sites were identified via this means. This proved particularly effective in open upland where cairns, historic tracks, enclosures and field boundaries were identified, but the method was less successful in detecting features in woodland.

The site gazetteer and GIS

- 2.12 The desk-based assessment identified 181 potential new sites, which were added to the gazetteer. These included sites that were plotted from the historic maps which were known to be no longer extant. In addition, there were 438 known sites from the NTSMR and LDNPA HER, making a total of 618 sites. All of the data was plotted onto a GIS layer and overlain onto the modern OS base map supplied by the client (Figs 4-42). Existing and new sites were plotted as point, line or polygon data depending on their form, and embedded with a unique 'NTSMR' number. This was used to compile the site gazetteer (Appendix A), containing site details and description etc, and photos where possible.
- 2.13 A block of NTSMR numbers was allocated to the NAA survey, beginning at 182400. Included within this block were:
 - new sites identified during the desk-based assessment;
 - new sites identified during field survey; and
 - sites that appear on the LDNPA HER but not the NTSMR.
- 2.14 The source for each site is recorded on the gazetteer (Appendix A).

Field survey

- 2.15 The field survey comprised a Level 1 landscape survey, defined by Historic England as a 'mainly visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the archaeological site location' (Historic England 2017a).
- 2.16 To ensure comprehensive survey coverage, and facilitate the day-to-day management of the project, the landholding was split into units along existing land divisions such as, trackways, boundaries, enclosures, streams and watercourses. Where this was not possible a line between two easily identifiable points was used. Derwentwater was divided into 50 zones, labelled BA to BZ and then CA to CX. Letters were used to avoid any confusion with archaeological sites.

- 2.17 A systematic walkover survey was conducted within the constraints of the terrain. The locations and descriptions of sites recorded on the gazetteer were checked, and information updated or expanded where appropriate. New features were located using a hand-held GPS. This was accurate to within 5m, although tree coverage in the woodland areas caused some deterioration in precision.
- 2.18 A digital photographic record was made of all sites. This included a view centred on the site itself and a broader picture placing the feature in its wider context. A suitable scale was included in photographs where appropriate.

Limitations of survey

General limitations

- 2.19 Given the size of the survey area it would not have been possible to visit all 618 sites within the timescale. In discussion with the National Trust Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Advisor, a strategy was devised to enable the team to meet the brief's objectives within the five-week period. This included:
 - surveying sites on the steeper slopes from the ridgeline above;
 - prioritising some sites according to accessibility (i.e., limiting isolated sites according to significance);
 - excluding any sites transcribed from the OS where survival above ground was likely to be poor; and
 - visiting a select number of 'type sites' in those areas where such remains were known to be prevalent for example, quarries.
- 2.20 Any limitation in recording is made clear in the gazetteer. All the 50 survey zones were assessed.
- 2.21 Surveying continued in inclement weather when it was safe to do so. However, conditions during the season were particularly wet and flooding of several low-lying areas impeded access. The land to the south of Derwentwater was particularly bad. Some of these areas later dried-up enough to enable the survey to continue and, where time permitted, these were revisited.
- 2.22 Steep slopes, particularly those covered in scree and rocky outcrops, were not walked due to health and safety concerns. These were surveyed from a distance, usually from

well-established footpaths running parallel to the top or bottom of the slope, with clear lines of site.

- 2.23 Survey within the woodlands was slow, and the dense treetop canopy sometimes blocked the accuracy of the GPS. It was noted that during the previous Oxford North survey (OA North 2007), features in woodland had frequently been assigned GPS coordinates taken from the nearest path. This made re-locating sites difficult.
- 2.24 The double entry of features on the NTSMR and LDNPA HER hindered progress to some degree, especially when there was variation in descriptions. In such cases it was difficult to determine if there was a duplicate, and time was spent searching the wider area to confirm this. This issue was further compounded where there were inaccuracies in the recorded co-ordinates taken during previous surveys. This may the result of using a GPS camera to record features, which means that the co-ordinate recorded relates to the point at which the image was taken and not the location of the site itself. As such, some features were a considerable distance away from their recorded location.

Derwent Isle

2.25 Derwent Isle was the focus of an earlier historic building survey (Matrix Archaeology 2017), desk-based assessment and watching brief (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015) and an archaeological walkover survey (Lund 1999). As a result, it was agreed with the National Trust Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Advisor (North Region) that the island would not be included in the field survey. The earlier report findings have been incorporated into the final report.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location and topography

- 3.1 William Wordsworth in his 'Guide to the Lakes', published in 1885, dramatically described the unique character and topography of the Lake District:
- 3.2 'To begin with, then, with the main outlines of the country; I know not how to give the reader a distinct image of these more readily, than by requesting him to place himself with me, in imagination, upon some given point; let it be the top of either of the mountains, Great Gavel [Gable], or Scawfell [Scafell]... we shall see then stretched at our feet a number of valleys, not fewer than eight, diverging from the point, on which we are supposed to stand, likes spokes from the nave of a wheel.' (LDNPA 2010, 57).

- 3.3 The Lake District can be described as a compact group of upland fells and mountains that rise to more than 900m above sea level, overlooking a radial pattern of 13 verdant valleys, many of which contain long sinuous lakes. The area is bounded by the Irish Sea to the west and a ring of lower-lying limestone on the other three sides (*ibid.*, 48).
- 3.4 Derwentwater is situated within the Central Lakes, approximately 50km north of Barrow-in-Furness and 40km south-west of Carlisle (Fig. 1). The Lake lies immediately south of Keswick and is one of the principal bodies of water in the Lake District National Park. It is 4.8km long by 1.6km wide and approximately 22m deep.
- 3.5 The 3,931ha survey area extends eastwards from the Lake shore up towards the outskirts of Keswick, across to include Castlerigg and up to Bleaberry Fell and Castlerigg Fell. It incorporates Great Wood and the notable summits of Catbells, Maiden Moor, High Spy and Dale Head; the latter rising to a height of 753m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). On the west side of the Lake, the survey area extends up from the south-west shore to encompass the fells and moorland of the Newlands Valley, including the Derwent fells and the area around Force Crag Mine. The four main islands of Derwentwater Derwent Isle, Lord's Isle, Rampsholme and St. Herbert's Isle were included in the survey.

Geology and soils

- The majority of the lithologies of the survey area date from the early Paleozoic, when the Lake District consisted of a largely coastal landscape. In this period, much of Britain and Ireland were contained within a small continent called Avalonia; what would later become the Lake District lay just off its coastline (The Geological Society 2012). During the Ordovician period (485-444 million years ago (Mya)), the coastline saw the deposition of numerous mudstones, siltstones, and sandstones caused by variable sealevels over time. The smaller the sediment, the further out to sea it could be deposited. The variable sediment sizes, therefore, indicate fluctuating sea-levels with mudstones forming distally and sandstones forming proximally in more beach-like environments (*ibid*).
- 3.7 Avalonia was separated from Baltica (modern-day Scandinavia) and Laurentia (North America and Greenland) by the Iapetus Ocean the proto-Atlantic Ocean. During the Cambrian (541-485Mya), the Iapetus Ocean was being subducted beneath Scotland and Wales and by the Silurian period (444-419Mya) had begun to close. This caused subduction beneath the Lake District, resulting in the formation of the Borrowdale

Volcanic Group. Eventually, the lapetus Ocean closed completely, and Avalonia converged with Laurentia to form a chain of mountains spanning from Norway, across Scotland, the Lake District, Wales, and into Ireland. This gradual tectonic movement lasted 150 million years and is called the Caledonian orogeny (The Geological Society 2012).

The Central Lake District

- 3.8 The result of Caledonian orogeny can be observed in the centre of the Lake District. It is composed of volcanic rocks, flanked by uplifted Silurian and Ordovician sediments dating from the area's coastal period. This lithologic distribution demonstrates a clear volcanic uplift in the centre of the Lake District. Following the closure of the lapetus Ocean, carboniferous sedimentary rocks formed along the new mountains that lie to the north forming the less dramatic landscape of the North Lakes.
- 3.9 Over subsequent millennia, the area underwent deformation and deposition, most notably during the Last Ice Age, when large sheets of ice carved out the current landscape forming the lakes after which the region is named. This more recent activity has deposited the till and alluvium found in the valley bottoms (Lake District National Park n.d a).
- 3.10 The majority of the Derwentwater survey area is composed of mudstone from the Buttermere formation, overlain by varying superficial deposits comprising largely quaternary till and alluvium. These superficial deposits date from the Last Ice Age. The soils that have since developed on the glacial drift and till are characterised by the deep peaty soils of the Winter Hill Association, found on the flat or gently sloping summits. At lower levels are the thin peaty soils of the Skiddaw formation, often on steep slate slopes. The Manod and Brickfield 2 Associations consist of loamy soils, with the Manod overlaying Paleozoic mudstones and slate, and the Brickfield 2 above shale and sandstone. Much of the coast of Derwentwater comprises the Ellerbeck formation, consisting of free-draining soils on stony glacial or fluvial terraces (Jarvis *et al.* 1984).
- 3.11 On the eastern side of the survey area, with some sections to the south, are andesites of the Birker Fell and Grange Crag members, formed during the Ordovician orogenic event (British Geological Survey 2019). The mines within the Derwentwater survey area are found only in the mudstone bedrock areas and not the igneous members. This is as a consequence of mineral ore resulting from the hydrothermal deposition of mineral-rich

fluids into cracks formed in the mudstone from the volcanic uplift below.

3.12 In contrast to mining, stone quarrying was widespread across the whole survey area; although there is a greater concentration of extraction sites on the igneous rock to the east. Both mudstone and andesite were quarried.

The lakes

- 3.13 The lakes of the Lake District deserve specific mention as they have formed the main focal point of the area from prehistory through to the present day. There are 16 lakes in the Lake District, the largest being Windermere. Only one, Bassenthwaite Lake is officially a lake by name, the others are meres or waters. 'Mere' means a lake that is broad in relation to its depth. There are also a number of smaller glacial ponds or pool, referred to as tarns (Visit Cumbria 2019).
- 3.14 Many of the lakes and tarns have provided an important local food source in the form of fish. During the Prehistoric period they were exploited initially by hunter gatherer's and then by the first farmers as they became more settled. During the medieval and post-medieval periods, the Lakes were exploited by the Lords, Barons, and the Monasteries. For example, Coniston Water provided a source of fish to the monks of Furness Abbey who owned the Lake during the 13th and 14th centuries. (*ibid.*).
- 3.15 Throughout history, the lakes have acted as important waterways for the movement of heavy goods. Today, one of Ullswater's attractions includes the Ullswater 'steamers' which offer trips around the Lake. These were originally working boats which from the 1850s moved mail, workers and goods to and from the Greenside Mine at Glenridding, which closed in 1962. Five steamers still operate on Ullswater. Coniston Water was used to transport slate and ore from the many mines worked in the Coppermines Valley (*ibid.*).
- 3.16 A number of authors and poets have been inspired by the lakes and their surroundings. Esthwaite lake is the setting for a number of William Wordsworth's poems including 'Expostulation and Reply', 'Lines Left Upon A Seat In A Yew-Tree' and 'Prelude'. Arthur Ransome based his book *Swallows and Amazons* around a fictional lake that resembles Windermere, but descriptions of the surrounding hills and fells are more closely akin to those of Coniston Water. Many of the islands and other local landmarks can be identified in Ransome's novels; for example, *Wild Cat Island*, the location of the island camp, has elements from Peel Island in Coniston and Blake Holme in Windermere.

Beatrix Potter also has a strong connection with the region, having lived at both Lingholm and Fawe Park, on the north-west side of Derwentwater. Both estates provided material for several of her books (*ibid*.).

- 3.17 The lakes have long been associated with leisure and sport, with sailing and rowing having a strong local tradition. During the 18th century, regattas were held on several of the larger Cumbrian Lakes. More recently Sir Malcolm Campbell chose Coniston Water for his attempt at the water speed record in 1939, where he achieved over 141 miles per hour. On his death, his son Donald Campbell took up his father's mantle. His aim was to exceed 300 miles per hour, which he did on 4th January 1967, but the craft 'Bluebird' shot up into the air then crashed into the lake, killing the driver. There is a memorial to Campbell near the Information Centre in Ruskin Avenue in Coniston (*ibid*.).
- 3.18 Many of the lakes in recent times have been managed as reservoirs. One of the earliest was Levers Water, where a dam was built in 1717 to enlarge the existing tarn and provide water for the Coniston mines and the village below. In the 1840s, Kentmere Tarn was drained to provide agricultural land. This meant the water supply to mills further downstream became erratic, and the mill owners met to plan a reservoir to regulate the flow. They employed the water engineer John Frederick Bateman to advise, and an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1845 authorising the construction of five reservoirs. Despite Bateman's preference for the reservoir at Skeggles Water, the millers opted to build at Kentmere Head. The reservoir was completed in 1848 (*ibid*.).
- 3.19 Haweswater was a natural lake in the valley of Mardale. A dam was originaly constructed across the lake in 1908 to form a reservoir serving the Cumbrian town of Penrith. Later in 1929 an Act of Parliament was passed granting the Manchester Corporation permission to build a reservoir to supply water to the urban conurbations of the North West. The construction of a new concrete dam, which would raise the level of the lake by nearly 30m began. There was considerable public outcry as at the time, the valley of Mardale was populated by the farming villages of Measand and Mardale Green. The construction of the reservoir would have meant that these villages would be flooded and lost. The valley was also considered to be one of the most picturesque in Westmorland, and many people thought it should be left alone. The project went ahead and as a result all of the farms and houses of the villages of Mardale and Measand, and the Dun Bull Inn were pulled down. Coffins were removed from the graveyard, and buried elsewhere, and Mardale church was demolished. At times of drought, when the

water level is low, many people go back to see what is left of the village of Mardale (*ibid*.).

Designated heritage assets

The Lake District National Park

3.20 The Lake District National Park Authority was established in 1951. The area covers 221,000ha, has a population of 41,000 and includes 23,000 homes. There are 42,026ha of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs); 14,000ha of County Wildlife Sites (CWS); 8,000ha of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS); over 10,000ha of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland (ASW); 2,200km of footpaths; and 121,000ha of openaccess land. It contains an estimated 16,500 archaeological sites, including 333 Scheduled Monuments (SM) (LDNPP 2016a).

UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS)

- 3.21 The Lake District is the UK's 31st UNESCO WHS, and the largest. The WHS follows the same boundaries as Lake District National Park. It was inscribed as a Cultural Landscape on 9th July 2017. Cultural Landscapes, as defined by UNESCO, represent the combined works of nature and humanity. They demonstrate the evolution of people and settlement over time, under the influence of their physical and natural environment (LDNPP 2016a).
- 3.22 The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value UNESCO offers the following description of the English Lake District:

The English Lake District is a self-contained mountainous area in North West England of some 2,292 square kilometres. Its narrow, glaciated valleys radiating from the central massif with their steep hillsides and slender lakes exhibit an extraordinary beauty and harmony. This is the result of the Lake District's continuing distinctive agro-pastoral traditions based on local breeds of sheep including the Herdwick, on common fell-grazing and relatively independent farmers. These traditions have evolved under the influence of the physical constraints of its mountain setting. The stone-walled fields and rugged farm buildings in their spectacular natural backdrop, form an harmonious beauty that has attracted visitors from the 18th century onwards. Picturesque and Romantic interest stimulated globally significant social and cultural forces to appreciate and protect scenic landscapes. Distinguished villas, gardens and formal landscapes

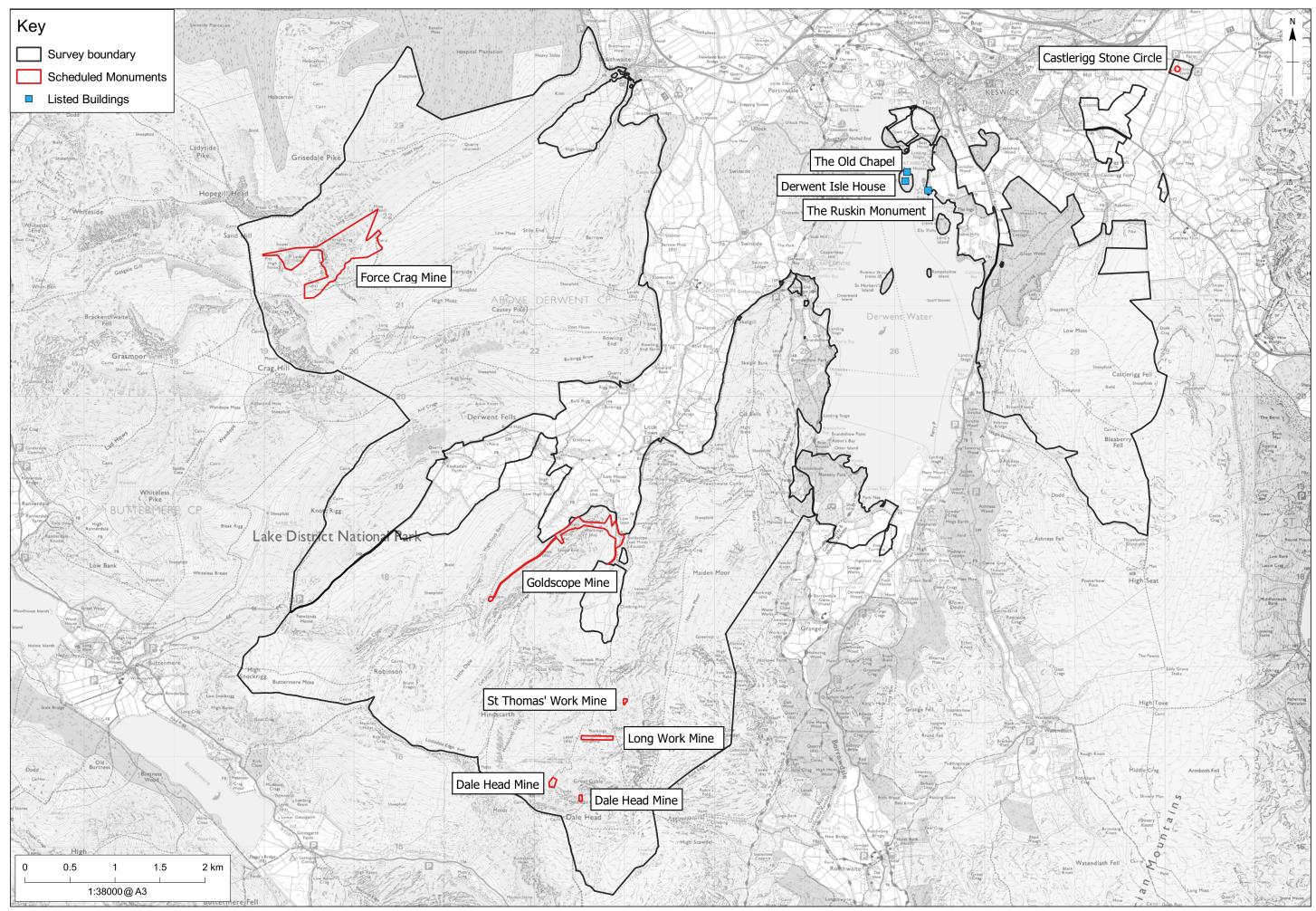
were added to augment its picturesque beauty. The Romantic engagement with the English Lake District generated new ideas about the relationship between humanity and its environment, including the recognition of harmonious landscape beauty and the validity of emotional response by people to their landscapes. A third key development was the idea that landscape has a value, and that everyone has a right to appreciate and enjoy it. These ideas underpin the global movement of protected areas and the development of recreational experience within them. The development in the English Lake District of the idea of the universal value of scenic landscape, both in itself and in its capacity to nurture and uplift imagination, creativity and spirit, along with threats to the area, led directly to the development of a conservation movement and the establishment of the National Trust movement, which spread to many countries, and contributed to the formation of the modern concept of legally-protected landscapes.' (UNESCO 2017)

Scheduled Monuments

3.23 The Derwentwater survey area includes seven designated Scheduled Monuments, awarded statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, which is the highest level of national protection that can be placed on a cultural heritage site (Fig. 2). It is a criminal offence to demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter or add to a Scheduled Monument unless prior Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is obtained from the Secretary of State for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). This would include the erection of fencing, gates, planting of trees and any sub-surface intervention.

Table 1: scheduled monuments within the survey area

NTSMR	Name	NHLE No.	Location	Period
20131	Castlerigg Stone Circle and two bowl	1011362	NY	Prehistoric
	barrows.		29142, 23627	
20127	Goldscope copper and lead mines and	1019945	NY	Medieval
182619	remains of associated dressing floors,		22244, 18443	and Post-
	stamp mill, dressing mill, reservoir and			Medieval
	leat.			
182570	Dale Head copper mine and dressing	1019942	NY	Post-
	floors and associated buildings.		22207, 15709	Medieval
20128	Dale Head copper mine 300m north	1019943	NY	Post-
182979	east of Dale Head.		22514, 15533	Medieval
24550	Long Work 16th- and 17th-century	1019944	NY	Post-
182662	copper mines.		22699, 16202	Medieval
24557	St. Thomas' Work Elizabethan copper	1019940	NY	Post-
	mine		23010, 16610	Medieval
20169	Force Crag mines and barytes mill and	1019748	NY	Prehistoric
182449	a prehistoric cairnfield.		19648, 21234	and Post-
				Medieval



Listed buildings

3.24 There are three Grade II listed buildings within the survey area, designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listed Building Consent would be required from the LDNPA to demolish, extend or alter a Grade II listed property in a way that affects its appearance or character as a building of special architectural or historic interest (Fig. 2). This includes any structures considered to be within the curtilage of the designated asset.

Table 2: listed buildings within the survey area

NTSMR	Name	NHLE No.	Grade	Location	Period
23242	The Old Chapel at	1144693	II	NY 26140,	Post-
	Landing Stage			22481	Medieval
23241	Derwent Isle House	1144694	II	NY 26121,	Post-
				22381	Medieval
182813	Ruskin Monument	1327119	II	NY 26373,	Modern
				22277	

Conservation areas

3.25 The Keswick Conservation Area lies just north of the survey boundary, designated under Section 69 of the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) as an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. It has recently been proposed to extend the conservation area to include Crow Park (LDNPA n.d. c; Mel Morris Conservation 2019).

4.0 BROAD HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

4.1 There has been continuous human settlement in the Central Lake District for thousands of years, since the end of the Last Ice Age (LDNPP 2016a, 48). The following section provides a summary of the archaeological and historic development of Cumbria and the Lake District to help place the survey results in a broader context.

Palaeolithic (10,000–8000BC) and Mesolithic (8000–4500BC)

- 4.2 The earliest evidence of human activity across the region dates to the end of the last glaciation, around 11,000BC, when Late Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer populations moved into the southern Lake District, following the herds of large game animals on which they depended for subsistence (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 24).
- 4.3 During the Mesolithic, gradual improvement in climate from around 8000BC saw larger nomadic groups beginning to exploit the region, establishing semi-permanent

settlements along the coast. Material evidence of this period is sparse, but flint scatters found across the region suggest that Mesolithic communities were exploiting coastal resources, freshwater tarns, woodlands and upland areas (Cherry and Cherry 2002). A small number of potential settlement sites, with hearths, have also been identified across the region, like that at Monk Moors, near Eskmeals, and the cave site in the southern lakes at Kirkhead, Lower Allithwaite (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 25; NHLE 1012117). Evidence of Mesolithic activity has not been found within the study area.

Once the ice had retreated after the last glaciation, dense woodland began to develop. By c.4000BC this extended across most of what is now the Lake District, covering the area in dense forest. This process of natural afforestation reached its maximum extent c.5000BC by which time most native trees are thought to have been present in Cumbria (LDNPP 2016a, 147). Oak was the dominant species in the drier parts of the valleys extending into the uplands, and elm grew at intermediate altitudes. Alder was found extensively in both the valleys and uplands, growing in hollows where drainage was impeded (OA North 2007, 12).

Neolithic (4500-2400BC)

- 4.5 The Neolithic is characterised by the gradual transition from the semi-nomadic existence of the Mesolithic hunter-gatherer to a more settled way of life, as animal and crop domestication became more widespread (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 29). This change is manifest in the archaeological record by the appearance of settlement types and artefact technologies, including pottery.
- 4.6 Evidence of Neolithic activity has been found across the Lake District. Spot finds such as flint scatters and stone axes are known from across Cumbria. A number of Neolithic settlement sites have also been recorded, indicating that mountains were exploited as well as the coast region and valley bottoms (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 14). Evidence of small camps in areas of woodland have been interpreted as temporary settlement relating to hunting activity (LDNPP 2016a, 147).
- 4.7 The Central Lakeland Neolithic stone axe factories developed over a wide area, principally, but not exclusively, along and in the vicinity of a band of fine-grained Seathwaite Fell Tuffs which runs west from Great Langdale to sweep round in a great horseshoe-shape through the central Lake District for a distance of about 19km. At present there are around 600 known sites. However, chance finds of flakes suggest that

there are probably more as yet undiscovered axe factories. Perhaps the most well-known of these stone axe factories are those around Langdale which utilised the distinctive green volcanic tuffs around Langdale – from Stickle Tarn to Scafell, north-east to Glaramara and beyond. Stone from all of these areas was extracted and quarried on an industrial scale to produce high-quality polished stone axes that were traded widely throughout England and southern Scotland (Bradley and Edmonds 1993; National Trust 2006; Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 12; LDNPP 2016a, 145). Recently obtained radiocarbon dates indicate that the main period of axe production was between 3800 and 3300BC (Bradley et. al. 2019).

4.8 However, the most prevalent archaeological evidence of this period relates to funerary and ritual sites such as long cairns, stone circles and rock art. The time and resources invested in creating these monuments may be another indication of a more settled way of life. Among the best-known of the Cumbrian prehistoric monuments are the stone circles; Long Meg and Her Daughters near Penrith, Swinside Stone Circle near Broughton-in-Furness, Gamelands near Orton, and Castlerigg (LDNPP 2016a, 147).

Stone circles

- 4.9 Stone circles are found throughout England although they are predominately concentrated on the west side of the country, with clusters in upland areas such as Bodmin and Dartmoor in the south-west, and Cumbria in the north-west. The latter contains some of the most complete stone circles in England, including the large stone circle at Castlerigg, which is one of the most visited prehistoric monuments in Britain. However, the concentration of sites in these areas today may more reflect trends in monument survival rather than any original distribution pattern.
- 4.10 Monuments of this type generally comprise one or more circles of upright or recumbent stones, often surrounded by earthwork features such as enclosing banks and ditches. Single upright stones may be found within the circle or outside it and avenues of stones radiating out from the centre occur at some sites. Where excavated, stone circles have been found to date from the Late Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age (c.2400-1000BC) (NHLE 1011362). They vary greatly in size, shape, composition, and possibly also function (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 13). It is clear that they were designed and laid out carefully, frequently exhibiting regularly spaced stones, the heights of which also appear to have been of some importance. They are thought to have had considerable ritual importance for the societies that used them.

4.11 Burial cairns have been found close to and, on occasion, within a stone circle and at many sites excavation has indicated that they provided a focus for burials and the rituals that accompanied interment of the dead. Some circles appear to have had a calendrical function, helping mark the passage of time and seasons, this being indicated by the careful alignment of stones to mark important solar or lunar events such as sunrise or sunset at midsummer or midwinter. At other sites, the spacing of individual circles throughout the landscape has led to a suggestion that they provided some form of tribal gathering point for a specific social group (Historic England 1994, NHLE 1011362).

Rock art

- 4.12 Rock art dates from the Late Neolithic through to the Bronze Age. Rock art was previously thought to be uncommon in the North West. However, research over the past 30 years has changed this perception, advancing a greater understanding of the distribution of rock art across the region, with significant gazetteers compiled by both Frodsham (1989) and Beckensall (2002). Since then Kate Sharpe (2012) has been undertaking research in the area and encouraging volunteers to record and report their findings (Friends of the Ullswater Way 2017)
- A.13 Perhaps the most well-known rock art sites within Cumbria are the markings on Long Meg stone circle, near Penrith (Diaz-Andreu et al. 2005), the standing stones of Shap and the large boulder at Copt Howe, north-west of Chapel Stile. However, through the work of Sharpe and local volunteers an additional 35 sites have been identified within Cumbria over the last 20 years and more continue to be discovered. They have been recorded in the areas of Loweswater, Buttermere, Langdale, Grasmere, Grange in Borrowdale, Thirlmere, Rydal and Ambleside. When all these sites are plotted it becomes clear that many of them lie close to the head or tails of lakes, on or just above the valley floor within the central valleys of the Lake District (Friends of Ullswater Way 2017). They command views over lakes, valley heads, passes and other physical landscape features. The carvings have been found on the Borrowdale Volcanic Group outcrops and the Skiddaw Slates. Wedge-shaped, glacially formed outcrops were frequently utilised along with earthfast boulders (ERA n.d.).
- 4.14 The large majority of the examples of rock art from Cumbria utilise the cup mark as their main motif. First reported in 2006, an example of a cup-marked boulder with perhaps 25 cup marks can be seen near Side Pike in Great Langdale. The boulder stands opposite the soaring Langdale Pikes and at the foot of the pass leading into the

neighbouring valley of Little Langdale (ERA n.d.). Cup marks are shallow, circular depression made by 'pecking'. These can appear either singly or randomly scattered in groups of up to a hundred. They may also be grouped to form patterns such as lines, rosettes or dominos or may be part of a more complex design that includes grooves and other motifs. Most cups are from 3-5 cm in diameter. Although many cup marks are now very eroded, there is still considerable variation in their depth and profile, ranging from shallow saucer shapes to deep conical shapes (*ibid.*).

- 4.15 After cups, rings are the next most common feature of the carvings, hence the name 'cup and ring markings' often used to refer generally to British rock art. Rings occur mostly in the form of one or two concentric circles surrounding cups. Consecutive rings are particularly common in Northumberland whereas in other parts of Britain, such as the Lake District, there are very few rings (*ibid.*).
- 4.16 On some panels it appears that natural features such as cracks or hollows have been used in the design, and the shape of the rock may also have influenced the choice of motifs carved. An example of this can be seen on a rock outcrop in Grasmere where cup marks have been arranged around a natural 'star' of crossing fissures (*ibid.*).
- 4.17 The designs have been interpreted in a variety of different ways depending upon the location in which they are found. They may have been used to organise the landscape, serving as waymarkers, defining land ownership, or marking tribal affiliation (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45; ERA n.d.). Alternatively, they may represent sacred or religious symbols (Historic England 1994, 2018; ERA n.d.).

Bronze Age (2500–800BC)

- 4.18 By the beginning of the Bronze Age the climate had warmed sufficiently to allow settlement and agricultural activity on the lower fells up to 300m above sea level (LDNPP 2016a, 145-147). This period is characterised by increasing social sophistication and the emergence of hierarchical structures (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 14). The growing of crops became more widespread, with areas of land cleared of stone for agricultural purposes. Archaeological evidence of this process includes a network of rudimentary field walls, often found in association with clearance cairns (LDNPP 2016a, 147).
- 4.19 By the later Bronze Age (after c.1000BC), woodland clearance was more extensive and agricultural production had intensified. Evidence of Bronze Age settlement is more

widespread, with sites like Town Bank in Ennerdale identified in the south-western fells, and Glencoyne Park in Ullswater to the north-east. Such settlement sites generally comprise two or more hut circles, sometimes enclosed by stone walls (*ibid.*).

- 4.20 The construction of stone circles continued throughout this period, for example on Burnmoor in Eskdale where there are five. Ring cairns and burial cairns were also constructed on the high fells, sometimes in such numbers that they form cairnfields (*ibid.*; Newman, R. 2006, 101).
- 4.21 The climate appears to have deteriorated towards the end of the second millennium and, as a result, some of the agricultural land on higher ground was abandoned. By the later Bronze Age more permanent woodland clearances are seen (LDNPP 2016a, 145-147). No sites of Bronze Age origin were found within the survey area.

Iron Age (800BC-AD43)

- 4.22 The Iron Age has been identified as a period of population expansion, evidenced by the abundance of settlement sites found across the country. However, evidence in Cumbria for both settlements and material culture is less extensive and could almost be described as scarce (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 23; Grampus Heritage 2010a, 15). This has been interpreted as evidence of low population density in the Lake District during this period and the abandonment of the upland fells (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 51). Things improved towards the end of the Iron Age when pollen analysis suggest there was widespread clearance activity and cereal cultivation (*ibid.*, 52). At that time, the landscape became more organised, with woodland management and agricultural settlements appearing in the valleys and on the lower fells (LDNPP 2016a, 147).
- 4.23 Across the Lake District there is evidence for both open and enclosed Iron Age settlement sites; for example, on Aughertree Fell to the north-east of Uldale, and Tongue How to the north of Gosforth. Excavated examples are known from Baldhowend in Matterdale and Glencoyne Park in Ullswater (LDNPP 2016a, 145; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52).
- 4.24 Many of the sites recorded across the uplands are simple enclosures, with a substantial bank and external ditch encompassing a circular roundhouse enclosure, typically with a single entrance. A series of more complex enclosed settlements are concentrated on the eastern uplands of Cumbria. These are characterised by a low exterior enclosing bank, with a series of internal enclosures, dividing banks and roundhouses. The

enclosure on Askham Fell, near Ullswater, contains a series of circular houses within its centre, with large enclosures on either side, possibly for stock (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 53). Many Iron Age settlements remained in use into the Romano-British period (LDNPP 2016a, 145).

4.25 Hill forts are also found throughout Cumbria, including two recorded in Borrowdale: Castle Crag (NHLE 1012940; NY 24958,15934) and Reecastle Crag (NHLE 1012941; NY 27515,17547). Although the Cumbrian hillforts are small in size compared to those from other parts of the country, they still display relatively impressive defences and suggest a marked level of social complexity (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52). Finds recovered during excavations at Castle Crag included an iron pan and bow, plain samian ware and other Roman pottery. There were also two large deposits of smelted iron; an indication of early metalworking in the Lake District. Many of the hillforts in the north Lakes appear to have been occupied from the Iron Age through to the Romano-British period (*ibid.*, 52; Grampus Heritage 2010a, 15).

Roman

- 4.26 After the invasion of AD43, the Roman army advanced northwards beyond York and Chester. However, it was not until Agricola's governorship from AD78-84 that there is evidence for their presence in Cumbria (Philpott 2006, 63-64). The Romans established a network of forts and roads connecting the administrative centres at Troutbeck, Hardknott, Ambleside, Ravenglass and Wrynose. Large civilian settlements developed alongside the forts at Ravenglass and Wrynose. However, few Roman period sites have produced more than a few sherds of pottery, and the later material is frequently locally produced wares rather than commercially produced material (*ibid.*, 95-90; LDNPP 2016a, 146).
- 4.27 Sections of surviving Roman road have been identified across the Lake District, including the road from Brougham to Ambleside where it crosses High Street Fell (Allan 1994; Bellhouse 1954).
- 4.28 Plate 1 is a map of the Roman roads in Cumbria prepared by the Roman Roads Research Association (RRRA). The classification of some of the routes is open to debate, in particular the road on High Street which is marked as a 'probable' despite there being considerable evidence for its existence. New research in this field is being conducted all the time. Of particular interest is the work of David Ratledge who is using the

Environment Agency LiDAR data to explore some of the more tenuous routes. Further details can be found on the RRRA website, where the route for each road is discussed (http://www.romanroads.org/gazetteer/cumbria/cumbriapages.html).

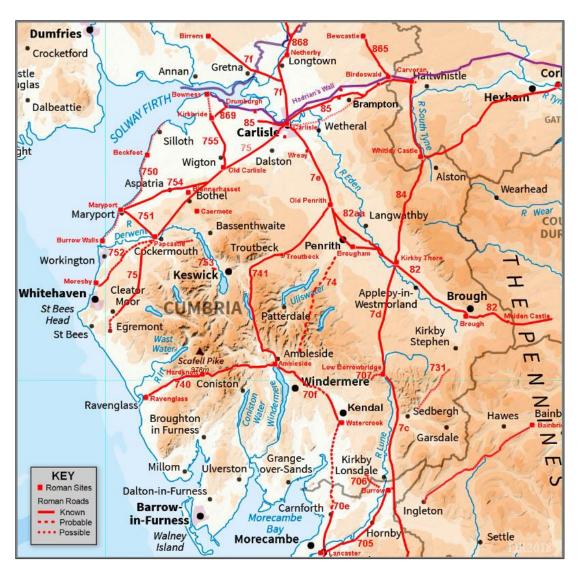


Plate 1: map of Roman roads in Cumbria compiled by the Roman Roads Research Association.

- 4.29 Romano-British settlements and field systems are relatively common across the lower fells and valleys and are often a continuation of Iron Age activity in the area. The preservation of Romano-British enclosures and field divisions in the modern landscape, suggests that arable farming in the uplands declined soon after these sites were abandoned and for the most part was never re-established (LDNPP 2016a, 146).
- 4.30 It is not known whether the numerous upland enclosures were for seasonal grazing or were occupied throughout the year. A range of different settlement site types and field

systems are found throughout rural Cumbria, although few have been evaluated in enough detail to determine if they are specifically Romano-British in origin (Philpott 2006, 69).

4.31 Woodland clearance continued and intensified throughout the Romano-British era. Cereal pollen is frequently recorded in pollen diagrams from this period and has demonstrated that arable cultivation was not only happening in the valley bottoms but also on the uplands (Philpott 2006, 69).

Early medieval (410–1066AD)

- 4.32 Very little is known about the immediate post-Roman period in the Lake District, and archaeological evidence for the area is scarce. Knowledge of the early medieval period therefore relies heavily on documentary and place-name evidence. Pollen analysis has shown that woodland clearance continued, and that agricultural activity had intensified across the region by the late 6th century (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 16).
- 4.33 Following the withdrawal of the Roman Army in AD410, the North West fragmented into a series of small kingdoms and tribal units. Political boarders shifted constantly, although the archaeological evidence for this remains elusive (Newman, R. 2006, 91). The survey area formed part of the Kingdom of Rheged, centred around the Solway and ruled by the British King Urien (Rollinson 1996). Rheged was later subsumed into the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, becoming part of the Kingdom of Northumbria by the end of the 7th century. During the 8th century, Northumbria declined in power and the region entered a period of political instability, subject to Scandinavian and Hiberno-Norse influences (Newman, R. 2006, 91).
- 4.34 Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of the English People* records a monastery at Dacre (between Keswick and Penrith) in existence by AD731. Archaeological evidence from excavations in 1929 and 1982-84 confirmed that the present Norman church of St. Andrew had been built on the site of the earlier monastery. Pre-10th-century coffins, a Viking coin and other pre-Norman artefacts were discovered at the site. Also of interest was an early medieval drain constructed from re-used stones thought to be from a nearby Roman bridge (St. Andrew's Church n.d.). Bede also mentions St. Herbert's Island in Derwentwater, reputedly the home of the eponymous 7th-century holy man. The site of his cell was visited as a place of pilgrimage up to the 14th century (OA North 2007, 17).

- 4.35 Another site potentially associated with this period is the 'Thing Mount' in Little Langdale. This traditional meeting place is believed to date from the 10th century and is perhaps the physical demonstration of political unity in the area. (Newman, R. 2006, 113).
- 4.36 The form of settlement during this period is unclear. Much of the archaeological evidence comes from the upland areas where examples of summer shielings have been recorded, indicating some form of transhumance agriculture in operation from an early date (LDNPP 2016a, 146). These usually present as earthworks and associated dykes which vary in complexity and form. The sites provided temporary habitation related to the seasonal exploitation of upland resources, usually summer grazing. Some shielings continued in use through to the post-Medieval period (Newman, C. 2006, 124).
- 4.37 Between the 8th and 10th centuries it appears that the Lake District's farming system and settlement patterns underwent significant and lasting modifications. The uplands were being cleared of much of its woodland and the area colonised by various immigrant settlers (LDNPP 2016a, 147).

Viking and Scandinavian settlement

- 4.38 In the later 10th century, immigrants of Scandinavian origin came to the Lake District from Norse colonies in Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Western Isles. The first settlers to establish permanent farmsteads in the Lake District did so by clearing small patches of native woodlands from the valley bottoms and lower valley sides. While cereal pollen is not prevalent in the pollen diagrams, it is regularly present in small quantities, suggesting mixed arable and pastoral farming was taking place across the region during this period. The cereals identified included wheat, barley, and oats. Rye, peas, and beans have also been identified (Newman, R. 2006, 100).
- 4.39 Pollen cores taken by Professor John Birks (1993) in Johnny's Wood, to the north-east of Seatoller in Borrowdale, showed that for much of the post-glacial period the woodland was predominantly oak, with some alder and elm. However, after the initial disturbances that Birks suggests related to the Norse settlement, the character of the woodland changed to one of oak and birch with some mountain ash and holly. Sycamore and larch were species introduced more recently. Most importantly, the area was not completely cleared of earlier species, indicating a continuity of woodland management throughout the medieval and post-medieval period (OA North 2007, 18).

- 4.40 Place names indicate the extent of Norse settlement in the area during this period, both on the coast and in the central valleys. For example, the Old English term 'tun', meaning settlement or hamlet, relates to the Anglian colonisation of the 8th and 9th centuries, while the Old Scandinavian 'thwaite', meaning clearing, is associated with Norse settlement in the 9th and 10th centuries (LDNPP 2016a, 150). The use of 'thwaite' to denote a clearing has become part of the Cumbrian dialect and was still used to denote new clearings as late as the 13th century (Winchester 1987, 41).
- 4.41 The Norse settlers initially established small farmsteads on unclaimed land. They cleared the thickly wooded land on the valley floor (hence the prevalence of the suffix thwaite) enclosing land for cultivation. The presence of grazing animals would have inhibited the regeneration of the cleared woodland (OA North 2007, 18). Norse placename elements 'skali' and 'saetr', denoting shieling sites, indicate the development of transhumance farming at a relatively early date across the Lake District (Mills 2011, 373). The settlers also left an impressive artistic legacy, including hog-back tombstones and crosses, the latter with intricately carved designs. The most impressive of these is the Gosforth cross, which combines both pagan and Christian imagery (LDNPP 2016a, 150).
- 4.42 The Anglo-Scandinavian migration had a lasting influence on the region's farming traditions, society and landscape. Modern farming dialect includes Scandinavian elements like the term to 'heft'. This refers to a piece of upland pasture on which sheep have grazed for generations without the need for fences, with ewes passing on a sense of territory to their lambs. There are also strong similarities between some Lake District and Norwegian folk traditions (Rebanks 2015, 56).
- 4.43 Tradition has it that the famous Lake District Herdwick sheep were originally brought over from Scandinavia during this period. Recent scientific study has shown that they have a primitive genome that few British sheep carry. Their nearest relatives are in Sweden, Finland, Iceland and the northern islands of Orkney. The Herdwicks' ancestors are thought to have originated on the islands of the Wadden Sea, near the Frisian Islands, or further north in Scandinavia, and to have been brought over by the Vikings and selectively bred for more than 1000 years to suit the Lake District landscape (Rebanks 2015, 56; LDNPP 2016a, 109-110).

Medieval (1066-1539)

- 4.44 The events of 1066 had no immediate effect on Cumbria, which at this time was not regarded as part of England and remained debateable land until the 11th century. In 1070, Malcom II of Scotland seized all land north of the Derwent and Eamont, which became part of the Kingdom of Strathclyde (Rollinson 1996, 42). Consequently, there is no mention of the area in the *Domesday Book* survey of 1086 as it remained in Scottish possession (Marinos 2010, 16).
- In 1092, the English King William Rufus (William II) marched north with an army to take Carlisle, garrisoning the castle there and establishing a new frontier along the Solway (Rollinson 1996, 42). The north-west subsequently became part of Norman England, and a collection of baronies were established to rule and administer the area (Marinos 2010, 16). However, the frontier land remained in dispute until Henry III defeated Alexander II in 1216, securing Carlisle and all territories to the south (Newman, C. 2006).

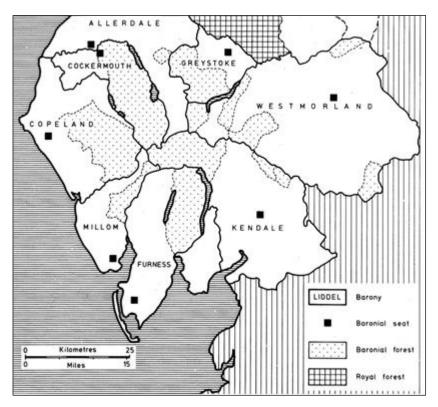


Plate 2: the Norman baronies of the central and southern Lake District from Winchester A. 1987, 17.

4.46 Norman manors were predominantly established on the fringes of the Lake District, as illustrated on Winchester's map (Plate 2). This also shows the extent of associated

baronial and royal forest. The term 'forest' related to hunting rights and the management of game rather than denoting woodland as it does today. These were extensive areas of woods, scrub and common land kept for hunting deer and other wild game. They were governed by Forest Law, special byelaws governing a range of aspects, with strict penalties mete out for any transgressions. The Forest Law system took 150 years to develop (Rackham 2000, 62; Winchester 2006).

- During the 12th century, a number of local aristocratic families began to bequest substantial land holdings to monastic institutions established across the Lake District. These included the abbeys of Furness, Shap and Calder and Fountains Abbey in North Yorkshire. The monasteries were adept at exploiting their assets and were responsible for the development of two key industries in the Lake District namely, sheep farming/wool production and mineral extraction/iron smelting. Both of these would in time have major impacts on the landscape. The Church remained a major landowner through to the Dissolution in the early 16th century (LDNP 2018, 20).
- 4.48 After 1092, the Norman lords and the Church imposed an organised system of land ownership and management, creating a flourishing agro-pastoral system and promoting the development of several rural industries. There is documentary, archaeological and palaeoecological evidence for woodland management across Cumbria during the medieval period (OA North 2007, 19). Farmsteads, settlements and population increased during the 12th and 13th centuries (LDNPP 2016a, 150).

A period of unrest and decline

In 1237 the Treaty of York established a border between England and Scotland, and for nearly 50 years there was peace across the region. This changed in 1286 with a succession crisis to the Scottish throne which culminated in the crowning of John Balliol, Lord of Galloway in 1292. Balliol's claim had been actively supported by the English king, Edward I (1239-1307) who hoped to establish overlordship of Scotland. However, Balliol refused to swear English allegiance and instead allied with the French. In response Edward lead an invading force into Scotland in 1294, deposing Balliol two years later. The conquest met quickly with opposition. In 1297 William Wallace's raised an army to re-establish independence. This was the first of a series of Scottish campaigns that culminated in victory over the English at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, and the succession of Robert the Bruce to the Scottish crown. However, cross-border relations remained volatile for the next three centuries periodically flaring up into open

warfare, until the Union of the Crown in 1603 (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 26).

- 4.50 The volatility of the area during the late 13th and 14th centuries saw the construction of a number of defensive structures and the strengthening and refortification of existing castles, like the round towers added at Appleby and Brough (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 26). Families of wealth and status were obliged to build stone fire-proof tower houses, known as Pele towers. These added a new element to the larger farmsteads generally on the edges of the Lake District (LDNP 2018, 21).
- 4.51 Pele towers were designed as a place of refuge, and to withstand short sieges in times of trouble. They were square or rectangular stone buildings, usually three storeys high, with walls 0.9–3m thick. The windowless ground floor was barrel-vaulted and used for storage and to accommodate animals. The first floor contained a hall and kitchen, and the top floor space for living and sleeping. The battlemented roof was flat to provide clear lines of sight to spot approaching attackers and to allow for the firing of arrows and missiles. (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 26-29 and Visit Cumbria 2019).
- 4.52 Pele towers could be incorporated into an existing building such as at Yanwath Hall, Isel Hall and Muncaster Castle or, more rarely, were free standing such as that at Dalton-in-Furness; the Furness Abbey's courthouse. Towers were also built onto churches. These are often termed vicar's Peles, and sometimes also served as a bell tower, such as at Great Salkeld and Newton Arlosh. Again, these structures are predominantly found around the edges of the Lake District (*ibid*.).
- 4.53 In addition to the martial threat, the 14th century also saw outbreaks of the plague across the country. The most significant of these was the so-called Black Death (1347–1353) which killed a large proportion of the population of Cumbria. There was also a marked decline in the climate from about 1350 (LDNP 2018, 21), evidence of which can be seen in the pollen and plant macrofossil record from north Cumbria. These show a marked reduction in agricultural indicators and an increase in those plants associated with wetter conditions. The latter probably contributed to the episodes of erosion seen at Seathwaite in Borrowdale (Newman, C. 2006, 121).

Landownership and the monasteries

4.54 In the North West, unlike other parts of England, there was not a strong monastic tradition at the time of the Norman Conquest. This may have been due to tensions between England and Scotland, as well as the sparse settlement of the area (Newman

- C. 2006, 128). William's conquest of England was in part justified to Rome by a pledge to reform the English church and bring it into line with the rules of St Benedict, and by the early 12th century Benedictine priories had been established at Wetheral and St. Bees; the latter dedicated to the 9th-century Irish saint Bega. The ready availability of vast tracts of unimproved land, much of it as a bequest from local aristocratic families, encouraged colonisation of the region by the reformed monastic orders of both Italy and France (*ibid.*, 129).
- 4.55 Furness and Calder were originally built for the Savigniac order which amalgamated with the Cistercians in 1147. A further Cistercian house was founded at Holme Cultram on the southern shore of the Solway. Houses of Augustinian canons were established at Lanercost, Conishead and Cartmel. The Premonstratensians, whose austerity matched that of the Cistercians, established a house at Shap and the Gilbertines had a small house at Ravenstonedale (*ibid.*). In the early 13th century, benefactors moved towards founding houses of friars who set up hospitals to provide assistance to the elderly and infirm. Such institutions were founded at Appleby, Carlisle and Penrith (*ibid.*).
- 4.56 The Cistercians were the first to develop a model to manage and exploit their large estates. Other monastic orders soon followed their example. The biggest impact on the landscape was the foundation of the grange system. Granges were predominantly agricultural enterprises, specialising in the rearing of sheep for meat and wool, but some also acted as country retreats for their abbots. The Cistercian economy in Cumbria was largely based on sheep farming, but there were also important cattle and horse-rearing enterprises. Holme Cultram, for example, pastured thousands of sheep on the Solway marshes, and Furness held large tracts of grazing land throughout Cumbria and the Pennines (*ibid.* 129-130).
- 4.57 A grange at Borrowdale was granted to Fountains Abbey in 1210-12, and further south the eponymous grange at Grange-Over-Sands belonged to Cartmel Priory (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 370-371). There are a number of structures surviving associated with medieval granges, including the Great Hall near Great Asby, which belonged to Byland Abbey in Yorkshire and a gatehouse at Hawkshead, one of the Furness Abbey granges. Raby Cote at Abbey Town belonged to Holm Cultrum and seems to have passed at the Dissolution to relatives of the last abbot (*ibid.*, 30).
- 4.58 The monasteries also developed vaccaries. These were large, commercially managed stock farms for raising cattle, producing meat, dairy products and vellum (Historic

England 2006). They were often located in valley heads. Associated with these are the high-level pastures seen throughout the Lake District, such as that at Brotherilkeld in Eskdale, belonging to Furness Abbey, and Watendlath near Grange-in-Borrowdale, which belonged to Fountains Abbey (Hyde & Pevsner 2014, 30).

- 4.59 The monastic orders also exploited other resources available to them. Iron was worked in Furness. Furness, Calder and Holme Cultram extracted salt from around the west Cumbrian coast and also controlled extensive coastal fisheries (Newman C. 2006, 130). The monastic orders did not always live side by side in harmony and there were frequent land disputes between the monastic houses, such as that between Furness and Fountains Abbey (Burton 1999, 191, Grampus Heritage 2010a, 16; OA North 2007, 21).
- 4.60 By 1540, all monasteries in the area had been dissolved. The majority were demolished to a greater or lesser degree, and their stones recycled into new buildings. The churches at Cartmel, Holme Cultrum and Lanercost and St. Bees survived as they were granted to the local communities for parish worship (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 30; Newman C. 2006, 130).
- 4.61 The collapse of the monasteries also brought about the reorganisation of trade, with local market towns increasing in significance. However, the impact on local tenants was probably minimal as the new landowners would have still required shepherds and cattlemen to look after their livestock and farm the land (OA North 2007, 22-23). A series of small market towns, including Keswick and Ambleside, developed during this period to service the flourishing rural economy. These market towns were also the focus of industrial processes such as wool production and tanning. Transport of goods and people took place along well-developed tracks, packhorse routes and by boat along the lakes (LDNP 2018, 21).

Agriculture

4.62 The medieval agrarian landscape of the Lake District was characterised by a system of in-field and outfield cultivation. In the fertile valley bottoms farmers held several strips of land within an open field (infield), as well as common seasonal grazing rights to the open fell (outfield). The two were separated by a sod-cast head dyke or ring-garth which prevented grazing stock straying into the fields and damaging the crop. It also served to define the extent of the settlement core. Grazing land on the fell was controlled by the lord of the manor together with other rights to resources such as wood and peat (for

fuel) and bracken (for animal bedding and roofing). Evidence of the medieval system survives in the extensive and distinctive common grazing lands that characterise the Lake District uplands today.

- 4.63 Around the fringes of a settlement, smaller improved fields developed on the outfield side of the ring-garth. This pattern was well established in some areas by the early 13th century. Individual farmsteads were built alongside the ring-garth wall with medieval buildings of wood and thatch being replaced in stone from the late 16th century (*ibid.*, 150-152). This was a sign of the prosperity of the region by the 15th century, with many landowners benefiting from increased wealth through wool production and improved farming practices. Fisheries in the lakes and the rivers were also well established by this period (LDNPA 2018, 21).
- 4.64 The small number of farm buildings that survive from the 15th century were built for high-status individuals or institutions, such as the tithe barn in Carlisle. The farmhouses of this period were predominately cruck-frame buildings. Unfortunately, many of these were demolished in the 17th century during the 'great rebuilding', when timber-framed vernacular buildings were rebuilt in stone. Elements of two examples do still survive within now much-altered farmhouses. The first is at Yew Tree farm (referred to by Rollinson as Tarn Hows farm), near Coniston, where the remains of a cruck-built, two-bay house adjoins a larger 18th-century stone-built farm. The second is Far Orrest farm, near Windermere (Rollinson 1974, 19).
- 4.65 A larger number of farm buildings are preserved from the 16th and early 17th centuries, including Yanwath Hall and Kikrby Hall, near Penrith and Park House Farm, Heversham (Brunskill 1974, 75).

Industry

4.66 Evidence of industrial activity across Cumbria in the medieval period is widespread. For example, there are just over 200 bloomeries recorded in the region, and a radiocarbon dated sequence of use spanning from the 12th to the 16th centuries (Newman, C. 2006, 132-133). Medieval industry in the Lake District, as in later periods, was based on the raw materials that were available locally. Natural resources included streams, minerals and woodland (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 29). Metal ore mining, iron and lead smelting and quarrying have traditionally been the key industries of the area, alongside wool production (LDNPA 2018, 21).

- 4.67 Large-scale mineral extraction in the region began in the 16th century. Prior to this there would have been small-scale mining operations working across the fells. Early workings were little more than scratchings along the mineral vein where it appeared at the surface and it was not until the arrival of the Tyrolean miners in 1564 that the first levels were driven. Our understanding of industry at this time is patchy, however, several mine leases give some insight into how widespread mineral extraction was across the Lake District. In the 13th century, the Close Rolls of Henry III state that 'Keswick Town is full of miners' and later the town became the headquarter of the Mines Royal (LDNPP 2016b, 295).
- 4.68 Ores mined in the region included lead, silver, copper and iron. The main copper orefields were around Keswick, Caldbeck and Coniston (Newman, C. 2006, 134). The coalfields were in west Cumbria, on the Cumberland coalfield. St. Bees Abbey obtained rights to extract coal in the Whitehaven area in the 13th Century. By the 15th century, coal mining is also documented at Great Broughton, Dean, and near Lowswater, and at Tindale near Brampton in east Cumbria (Newman, C. 2006, 134).

Iron smelting – bloomeries

- Iron smelting took place on a relatively small scale during the medieval period using iron ore from Low Furness and charcoal produced from the extensive broad-leafed woodland in the Lake District. The distribution of the archaeological remains of medieval smelting, known as 'bloomeries', is largely coincident with the present-day distribution of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) (LDNPA 2018, 21). Three extensive iron bloomery sites exist along the eastern shore of Coniston Water; Selside Beck below Peel Island, Beck-Leven below Brantwood and Low Parkamoor below Fir Island. These are all thought to be monastic in origin (Collingwood 1901, 2; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977; Bowden 2013, 77 and LDNPP 2016a;). It is clear that Furness Abbey and other monastic houses were involved in ironworking, but the scale of their operation, appears to have been small (Bowden 2013, 77).
- 4.70 Bloomeries were simple furnaces for smelting iron ore to produce a wrought-iron bloom. The Anglo-Saxon word *blom* means lump. They were circular and approximately 1.2m (4ft) in diameter. Early bloomeries consisted of a stone hearth with a domed baked clay top. The dome was baked hard by a small charcoal fire prior to the insertion of the ores to be smelted. To start the smelt, lumps of charcoal were inserted, lit, and brought to white heat. Bean sized lumps of iron ore were then added in handfuls,

turning plastic at about 800°C, until they gradually accumulated into a slaggy lump or bloom. When the smelt filled the hearth the clay top was broken open to extract the bloom. The bloom was then hammered on an anvil until it was cold hard. Hammering forced layers of carbon-rich slag to rise to the surface and drop off as scale, leaving a mass of semi-malleable iron about 25-35 lbs in weight (10-15 kilos). The clay dome was remade for each smelt (Marshall & Davies Shiel 1977, 29-31; Jones 2006, 34; OA North 2012, 49 and Bowden 2013).

4.71 It is thought that a team of two or three men working a site continuously – cutting and charcoaling their own wood, making and remaking hearths – could work two smelts a week yielding 70lbs of iron. If a full year's output was 1½ tons, it has been calculated that about 12 hectares of woodland would be required to produce enough fuel (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 30). As a result, bloomeries were sited in forested areas rather than near the source of the ore, to reduce transport costs (Jones 2006, 32).

Charcoal production

- 4.72 Charcoal is a carbon-rich form of wood, obtained by the controlled burning or charring of lengths of small diameter wood with the virtual exclusion of air. Charcoal was the main fuel for all industrial heating processes during this time period. It can produce higher temperatures than untreated wood, which can exceed 1000°C. Hardwoods were used to make charcoal: ash, birch, hazel, alder, willow, sycamore and oak (Jones 2006, 66-67).
- During the Medieval period charcoal was made by setting fire to uncoppiced wood buried in a pit, hence the original use of the term pitstead. Charking or charring in pits is thought to date back originally to the Anglo-Saxons and continued through to the 16th century (Rackham 2000, 181). Excavations of charcoal pits from Bark House Bank, Rusland, have produced 13th to 14th century dates (OA North 2010, 48; LDNPP 2016a 106). Although coppicing was certainly being practiced in the Lake District by the early 15th century it was not widespread. As a result, the wood collected to make charcoal was often uneven in length and thickness and quite frequently came from mature trees cut into rounds. The practice of stacking of wood on a level earthwork platform a charcoal burning platform, but also referred to as a 'pitstead' did not developed till the post-medieval period (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 30-31; Rackham 2000, 181; OA North 2010, 48; Bowden 2013 and LDNPP 2016a, 106).

Woodland industries

- 4.74 In the past, the conifer, mixed and broad-leaved woodlands across the Lake District would have been a hive of industrial activity, providing the raw material for the manufacture of bobbins, hurdles, brooms, brushes, barrels, hedging stakes, furniture, fence posts, clog soles and walking sticks, as well as for charcoal production and firewood. The woods would have also provided the raw materials to support smaller crafts industries, such as basket weaving (NAA 2019, 13).
- 4.75 A 'certificate of revenue' associated with Furness Abbey, drawn up by Henry VIII's commissioners on the dissolution of the monastery in 1537, provides documentary evidence of the management of woodland in the 16th century:
 - '. . . there ys another profytte commyng and growing of the said Woodes, called Grenehewe, Bastyng, Blecking, byndyng, making of sadeltrees, cartwheles, cuppes, dishes and many other things wrought by Cowpers and Turners, with making of Coles, and pannage of Hogges, according as hath always been accustomed to be made in the woodes, to the yerely valewe by estymacyon of xiii£ . . . vis . . . viiid.'
- 4.76 Some of these terms are easily recognisable, but some require explanation:
 - Grenehewe the rent paid by the abbey's tenants for the right to lop off branches
 of ash, holly, and other trees for sheep fodder in winter;
 - Bastyng the manufacture of coarse matting from bark peelings and also the making of spelk or swill baskets;
 - Blecking seems to indicate the bleaching or drying of bark, or possibly the making of ashes from which soap was manufactured;
 - Byndyng the making of barrels and hoops;
 - Sadeltrees frames for the packhorses; and
 - 'the making of Coles' which is clearly a reference to charcoal.
- 4.77 Many of these woodland crafts were still thriving at the end of the 19th century, with coppicing continuing until the blast furnace at Backbarrow was converted to use coke instead of charcoal in 1922. All of the activities have now either become extinct or dwindled (Rollinson 1974, 118; Bowden 2013; LDNPP 2016, 106).

Post-medieval (1539-1900)

- 4.78 On the death of Elizabeth in 1603 James VI of Scotland became James I of England. This was intended to bring an end to cross-border enmity, although in practice the two nations remained deeply divided, with tensions flaring up in the mid-17th century during the English Civil War and again during the 18th century in the Jacobite rebellions (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 33).
- 4.79 The post-medieval period saw widespread landscape changes across the region. There were developments in agricultural practice, land management and increased industrialisation. The physical appearance of the landscape was transformed as programmes of reclamation, enclosure, woodland removal and planting were undertaken (McNeil and Newman 2006b, 165). Added to this, the first Jacobite rising in 1745 had demonstrated the poor quality of the regions military communication routes. As a result, there was a move towards the construction of new turnpike roads. These also served to aid the transportation of raw materials from the Lakes to areas of demand, as well as open the region up to aristocratic visitors (OA North 2007, 25).

Agriculture

4.80 The majority of the post-medieval period falls within the latter stages of the so-called 'Little Ice Age'. This was a period extending from the 16th to the 19th centuries which saw initially colder conditions and later a period of increased rainfall. These conditions are demonstrated in the pollen and plant macrofossil record from north Cumbria, which see a reduction in agricultural indicators. At the same time, until the late 18th century, the majority of people living in rural areas were employed in agriculture (McNeil and Newman, C. 2006a, 145).

Farm buildings

4.81 The evolution of farm buildings in Cumbria is reasonably well understood, largely as a result of the work of Brunskill (1974) and the vernacular buildings surveys of the National Trust (Denyer 1991), together with the Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement for the North West Region prepared by Historic England (2006). There are a large number of listed barns designated across the area, many of which are the regionally distinctive 'bank barns'. An unusually high number of these buildings are pre-19th-century in date in comparison to the national average (McNeil and Newman 2006a, 146).

- 4.82 As previously discussed, the majority of the pre-16th-century buildings were for high-status individuals or institutions. From the late 17th century most the building stock was reconstructed in stone, with a second wave of rebuilding in the latter half of the 18th century through to the 19th century. This was partly spurred by advances in farming practices and new technologies (Brunskill 1974, 75).
- 4.83 The post-medieval period saw changes in animal husbandry as sheep farming continued to increase in economic significance and flocks grew larger. Enclosure brought about the gradual decline of the old infield/outfield system and the widespread construction of stock-proof walls which reduced the need for the shepherd to be constantly present. This eventually brought about the end of transhumance across the uplands and saw the division of the landscape into three main parts: i) enclosed cultivated land in the valley bottoms, ii) blocks of woodland and wood pasture on the lower slopes of the fells, and iii) upland grazing on open fell-land.
- 4.84 Changes in farming practice saw the development of a range of farm buildings to meet specific needs: shelter for cows, sheep and pigs; storage for grain from the arable fields and hay from the meadows; storage for bark and charcoal from the woodlands, and facilities to dry and store peat and bracken collected from the open fells (Denyer 1991, 17). Principal farm buildings that developed across the region included the barn, the cow-house, the stable, and the granary. Of particular local significance was the bank barn and the field barn, which make a considerable contribution to the local character of the area. Other buildings included various loose-boxes or 'hulls', henneries, piggeries and stack stands. Horse engines, or 'gin-cases' were also found on the larger farms (Brunskill 1974, 75-76).
- 4.85 To provide shelter from prevailing winds for grazing flocks, sheepfolds and bields were constructed across the fells. These could be circular, oval or rectangular, and either free-standing or built against a field wall. Wash folds were also constructed alongside rivers.
- 4.86 Most buildings were built using local stone, the structures closely reflecting the local geology of the area. In West Cumberland, the Eden valley, and in parts of Low Furness the pink and rust-brown sandstones provide good freestone. In Cartmel, the Furness Peninsula and the Kendal area, the silver-grey limestones were used, while along the Cumbrian coasts the rounded 'cobbles' of the seashore were readily available. Across the Lake District fells grey, blue and sea-green slates were used alongside craggy, volcanic rocks (Rollinson 1974, 20-22).

The rise of the 'statesmen farmers' during the 16th and 17th centuries

- During the 16th century, after the Dissolution of the monasteries, the medieval strip fields across the valley bottoms were acquired and enclosed under single ownership by farming families. This saw the emergence of the Cumbrian yeoman farmers, also referred to as statesmen farmers. Unlike elsewhere in the country where tenants operated within the strict confines of a copyhold agreement, the statemen farmers held a form of stable customary right, almost on a par with freehold. As such, farmsteads could be passed on through inheritance, although with customary rights to pasture, peat-cutting and wood-collecting on the commons (LDNPA 2018, 22; Winchester 1987). This ability to pass on the farm to the next generation encouraged continuous investment and improvement in individual farms and farm holdings and brought about the gradual accumulation of wealth. This form of land tenure was gradually adopted throughout the Lake District (*ibid.*).
- 4.88 The statesmen farmers constructed large farmhouses in stone either on or near the footing of the old medieval farm buildings, creating a new local vernacular architecture. Most were two storeys high, with lime-washed rubble stone walls, slate roofs, and oak used for window mullions, beams, roof trusses, flooring, panelling, stairs and cupboards. Additional buildings were constructed to provide shelter for cows, sheep and pigs; storage for grain and hay from the fields; and storage for charcoal, peat and bracken. Major phases of rebuilding are often marked by a date stone (LDNPA 2018, 23).

Changes in the 18th and 19th centuries

4.89 Agricultural improvements taking place during the 18th century in the south of the country were slow to reach Cumbria. Reports from visiting commissioners working for the Board of Agriculture indicate that the area was under exploited (OA North 2007, 24). One of the greatest forces of landscape change was Parliamentary Enclosure. In the North-West this occurred from the 1750s until the end of the 19th century. Most of the land that was enclosed by Act of Parliament was rough pasture still held as common grazing by manorial tenants (McNeil and Newman 2006b, 166-167). It is estimated that around 40,000 acres of 'waste land' in Cumbria was enclosed. The increase in Parliamentary Enclosure marked the decline of the statesmen farmers as small estates became amalgamated into larger properties held by a small number of elite landowners (OA North 2007, 25).

- 4.90 The impact of Parliamentary Enclosure on the landscape can be distinguished by several common characteristics, although there is local variation according to scale and terrain. The fields are often large, regular and square or rectangular in shape where possible. Field boundaries may be walls or hedges and, within a specified enclosure area, are often remarkably uniform in character. Hedges include few hedgerow trees, although some incorporate substantial shelter belt plantations. Access roads are straight with right-angled bends. Other features of the Enclosure landscape include quarries providing raw material for walling and road construction, public limekilns, culverts and bridges (McNeil and Newman 2006b, 167). The pattern of enclosure was largely complete by the time the tithe maps were prepared in the 1840s.
- 4.91 Agricultural improvements increased during the 19th century, prompted by the work of Philip Howard, John Curwen and Sir James Graham. Such changes were fuelled by the need to feed the population of growing industrial cities. This was compounded by a rapidly diminishing team of agricultural workers, as men left the villages for better wages in factories and mills. The price of food also escalated as a result of the Napoleonic Wars. Consequently, farmers had an increased incentive to improve their farmland (OA North 2007, 26).

Industry – general

- 4.92 Before the 17th century, most industry relied on small-scale 'cottage' production conducted at various premises, rather than concentrated in a specific location. This relied on local distribution networks, except in areas connected directly to the sea. Medieval methods of production remained largely unchanged into the 18th century, when market growth, greater capital investment and improved transport links led to significant changes in even the most traditional industries (McNeil and Newman 2006a, 156). The 18th and 19th centuries was a peak period of production for many Lakeland industries including quarrying, mining, metal processing, wood and water-powered industries, all of which have left a rich heritage throughout the area (LDNPA 2018, 23).
- 4.93 Woodland industries included bark peeling, charcoal burning, potash manufacture, and swill basket making, as well as the manufacture of bobbins, tools and tool handles, hoops and barrels, brushes, and furniture, all of which were undertaken throughout the Lake District. Corn Mills, paper mills and woollen mills also developed, predominantly water-powered (*ibid*.).

Industry – stone quarrying

- 4.94 The geology of the area, with its naturally occurring rock outcrops, saw the proliferation of a number of small quarrying operations. Slate, limestone and granite were all quarried across the central Lake District fells. The slate industry has been an important part of the region's economy since the 17th century. The fine-grained blue-green stone being in much demand predominantly as a roofing material (NAA 2016a, 14). Many of the quarries are still clearly identifiable.
- 4.95 Limestone was burnt for building mortar and also as an improver for areas of acid pasture. The stone was first quarried, roasted and crushed before it was spread on the field. Limestone quarries can be hard to detect since they become well vegetated after abandonment, although the limekilns themselves remain a common sight in many areas.
- 4.96 Granite was quarried as a hard-wearing building material and later for use as road stone. Craggy rock faces and waste heaps survive as reminders in today's landscape (LDNPA 2018, 24). The local stone of the different regions within Cumbria gives these areas a distinctive look with the colour of the stone ranging from red, pink, brown, yellow, buff, fawn, green, blue, green, lilac, white and black (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 9).

Industry – metal ore mining

4.97 The Lake District is a nationally important area for the study of post-medieval metal ore mining. The mountains and fells are honeycombed with old lead and copper mineworking's. Evidence of mining ranges from large extensive sites to small prospection trenches on the side of a hill. In the 16th century, mineral veins were mined from the surface in deep stopes. In the 18th and 19th centuries, deep mines were excavated, reaching a depth of 213m (700ft) (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 135). As well as copper and lead, iron, zinc and barytes have been mined along with a variety of other mineral ores including sulphite, graphite, cobalt, cerussite and tungsten.

Copper and lead mining – the rise of the Mines Royal

4.98 Copper ores and lead have been mined in the British Isles since the Bronze Age (c.2300-700BC), with sites dating to this period identified in southern Ireland, central and north Wales, and the English Midlands. Lead and copper are often found in association with each other. However, it was not until the mid-16th century, and the formation of the Mines Royal under Elizabeth I, that the foundations of the modern industry were laid

(Archaeo-Environment Ltd. 2009, 17).

- 4.99 The Crown was concerned that valuable metals such as copper and lead were being imported in large quantities from overseas. There was a large wool industry needing brass pins for carding, a requirement for copper utensils and a silver coinage, the value of which was being eroded by the illegal method of clipping the coins. Lead was being used for roofing, coffins, cisterns, tanks and gutters, statues and ornaments. These metals were also essential during a time of war, used in the construction of warships and arms (Cameron and Withey 2017; NAA 2016a, 18; Tyler 2005, 57-60).
- 4.100 Germany at this point led the field in mining, ore processing and smelting. By 1561 negotiations were taking place with a German mining expert Johann Steinberg to form a company and, with around 30 men, to prospect the Lake District. An indenture was granted by Elizabeth I to Steinberg and Thomas Thurland to form a mining company. Thurland was a Rector of the parish of Gamston near Nottingham, and at the time held the position of the Master of the Savoy Hospital in London. However, there were issues. Steinberg had no intention of divulging his working methods or technologies to the English; a position shared by many of his fellow countrymen. It was not until the formation of the Company of the Mines Royal three years later that a deal with the German miners was finally brokered (Tyler 2005, 57-60).
- 4.101 The Company was set up under royal charter from Elizabeth I in 1564 to 'search, dig, roast and melt all manner of ores of gold, silver, copper and quicksilver' in the counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Westmorland, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, Worcester and Wales (Price 1905, 200). The decreed was a form of nationalisation by which ore mining was removed from private hands and transferred to a single body under her royal control. The Company of Royal Mines was one of the two mining monopolies established at this time, the other being the Company of Mineral and Battery Works. The Company of Mineral and Battery Works had the monopoly right to make 'battery ware' items of beaten metal to mine calamine and the royal metals of gold and silver. The majority of the metal used by the company was mined by the Mines Royal, who had the monopoly on mining base metals. The intention was to develop Britain's metal industries and make the country less dependent on foreign imports (Cameron and Withey 2017; NAA 2016a, 18).
- 4.102 The directors of the company, which included Sir William Cecil, the Secretary of State, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, invited the German mining engineer Daniel

Hechstetter (sometimes Hochstetter) and partners to oversee the search, extraction and smelting of copper, lead and other ores in Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire (Fleming 2007, 1). Hechstetter was an agent of the Haug Company, a successful consortium of merchants with established links in London (Tyler 2005, 57-60).

4.103 The head office of the Mines Royal was in Keswick and under the leadership of Hechstetter the Company opened a series of successful mines in the local area, including works at Tilberthwaite, Coniston and Goldscope. However, by the early 17th century, the copper mines were already in decline and the Company shifted focus to the more profitable extraction of lead. A survey of mines commissioned by the Crown in 1599 described the copper workings at Tilberthwaite and Coniston as being in poor condition with dilapidated workings (Holland 1986, 24). By the mid-17th century, production had ceased altogether as cheap supplies of Swedish copper began to dominate the European metals markets. In contrast, there was a huge expansion of the local slate industry during this period, to meet the increasing demand generated by the 'great rebuilding' of houses and cottages in stone (NAA 2016a, 18-19).

Copper and lead mining – an uncertain future

- 4.104 The English Civil War (1642–1651) brought about the rapid closure of many mining sites and the miners dispersed. Cromwell was determined to destroy all Royalist assets. Reports suggest that mines were destroyed, and men were killed. The ore smelter at Brigham on the outskirts of Keswick was also destroyed. At that time it was the largest ore smelter in Europe (Cameron and Withey 2017; LDNPA 2010).
- 4.105 Following the Restoration in 1660 some mines were re-established, although development across the region was slow (Cameron and Withey, 2017). However, records show that a few hundred tons of lead ore per year, between 1649 and 1665, were being raised from mines in the Derwent Fells. It is also thought that lead mining at Greenside began around 1650 (Adams 1995, 20).
- 4.106 The passing of the Mines Royal Act in 1689 finally ended the royal monopoly on certain minerals including copper. The mineral rights were transferred to the owner of the land and this meant there was new private investment in the copper and lead mining industries of Devon and Cornwall and South Wales, and new mines were opened in Staffordshire and Cheshire. In the North West, the principal mines worked at this time were Roughton Gill (Caldbeck), Goldscope (Newlands Valley), and Coniston; the latter

being reopened by the Macclesfield Copper Company under Charles Roe in 1758 (NAA 2018, 13; NAA 2016a, 19).

- 4.107 Towards the end of the century there was a marked increase nationally in the demand for copper and lead. In the 1750s, the Royal Navy had begun to experiment with copper-bottoming ships, which is the application of a copper sheath to the keel and hull of a vessel to inhibit the growth of weed and prevent worm infestation. Following the success of the trials, the Navy Board implemented the process across the entire fleet, beginning in 1789. With an estimated 14 tons of metal required to copper a 74-gun ship of the line, this resulted in considerable increase in the demand for copper ore. Britain also became the leading producer of lead during the second half of the 18th century (NAA 2016a, 19).
- 4.108 In 1764, the discovery of a 'Great Lode' at Parys Mountain in Anglesey flooded the British market with cheap copper, leading to the stagnation of the Lake District copper mining industry.

Copper and lead mining – the 19th and 20th centuries

- 4.109 By the early 19th century, the industrialisation of the country's towns and cities saw a sharp increase in demand and many of the local mines were expanded during this period. In the 1850s the British mineral mining industry reached a peak producing more than half the world's output of copper. However, by the end of the century the industry was in decline, the price of copper and lead having fallen considerably in the wake of the discovery of huge mineral deposits in Chile, Australia and North America (Holland 1986). By 1889, UK prices had reached an all-time low. Mining continued at some mines into the 20th century, such as at Greenside Lead mine, and new ones were opened. During the 20th century local mineral production could no longer compete with foreign competitors and Greenside lead mine finally closed in 1962 after 200 years, and in 1990, Force Crag Mine (NHLE 1019748, 20169), the last of the Lake District's metalliferous ore mines was forced to close (Cameron and Withey 2017).
- 4.110 The accurate dating of individual mines and mining remains can be difficult where records do not exist, but dates can be estimated based on when various mining techniques were introduced (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 135). Prior to the introduction of gunpowder in the 18th century, levels were cut by hand using picks, hammers, and 'tope and feather' wedges. Until the second half of the 18th century,

gunpowder was often used for driving shafts and levels. Dynamite was in use from 1877, and compressed air drills were used from 1883 (Rollinson 1974, 138). The presence or absence of evidence of these various methods can sometimes be used to approximately date a site.

Industry – iron mining and smelting

4.111 The main iron mining areas in Cumbria were concentrated in the Southern and Western Lake District, with major deposits found around Egremont, Cleator, Cleator Moor, Ennerdale, Eskdale, Millom and Ulverston, although smaller deposits were worked across the fells at Langdale, Coniston and Grasmere. As the demand for iron increased throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, new technologies were introduced in the smelting industry. Towards the end of the 16th century waterpower was harnessed to drive the bellows fixed to a smelting hearth. These sites are described as having a bowler hat shaped hearth with an open top which permitted the blast to escape. Repeated use was therefore possible. The components of a water-powered site were a weir, millpond, headrace and a waterwheel, archaeological evidence of which often survives (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 32; Cranston 2003 & Bowden 2013).

Bloomsmithies

- 4.112 As techniques improved, the mechanism was used to drive the hammer as well as the bellows. These structures became known as *bloomsmithies*. Bloomsmithy is the term used for a combined bloomery and forge with only one hearth, where both the bellows and the hammer are water-driven (Bowden 2013, 3 and 64). By 1643 over 27 bloomsmithies are thought to have been at work in western Cumbria. There are signs of these structures in an area between Dalton and Distington in the west, and from Carnforth to Keswick up the eastern part of the iron ore outcrop. Over half lie within Furness. The last to be built was at Stony Hazel in 1718 (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 33; Cranston 2003 & Bowden 2013).
- 4.113 The bloomsmithies had the potential to accommodate up to three hundredweight of ore and could produce iron blooms of up to 250 lb in weight; a considerable increase compared to the 25-35 lb produced by the traditional bloomeries. The temperatures attained were also a lot higher, allowing the slag to run from the base of the hearth through a tap hole into a depression built for the purpose (*ibid.*).
- 4.114 These bloomsmithies were eventually replaced during the 18th century by *finery-and-*

chafery forges, operating with blast furnaces. There were three elements of a forge – the finery hearth, the chafery hearth and the tilt hammer all of which used waterpower. A forge commonly had two fineries to one chafery, an arrangement which reflected the relative output of each type of hearth (Bowden 2013, 67). Blast furnaces were also used to smelt copper and lead (Jones 2006, 28). Pig iron produced by the blast furnace was converted into wrought iron in the finery forge. Large water-powered bellows were employed to expend a powerful blast of air over a large hearth. Early furnaces were often built into hillsides to facilitate top charging (Bowden 2013, 67). They could produce two to three tons of iron a day. The first Cumbrian blast furnace was built at Backbarrow, near Newby Bridge, in 1711. Such furnaces consumed vast quantities of charcoal as fuel, and within a year or two, the Backbarrow partners were looking for charcoaling woods as far away as Borrowdale and Westmorland. Eventually companies began to acquire fuel from Scotland, and some relocated (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 33-34; Cranston 2003 & Bowden 2013, 67).

Fuelling the iron industry

- 4.115 Denuding of forests was a major problem, alleviated in 1709 when Abraham Darby succeeded in using coke instead of charcoal to fuel the blast furnace at Coalbrookdale, Salop. Coke was made by slow, air-starved combustion of local coal in clamp kilns. However, the use of coke spread very slowly through Britain, and did not become widespread until the late 18th century. Backbarrow did not change to coke until the 1920s (Jones 2006, 28-29, Bowden 2013).
- 4.116 Coke or 'charked pit-cole', had been used for malting, lead smelting and the calcining of alum among other things as early as the 17th century. Attempts at iron smelting with coal or coke as the fuel, were also made and several patents granted. However, coke intended for metallurgical use needed to be strong to withstand the weight of the ore it supported while in the blast furnace. Raw coal could not be used for smelting iron because the impurities present sulphur and phosphorus disastrously affected the quality of the iron made (Jones 2006, 78). By the end of the 18th century coke had largely replaced charcoal in iron production, with only 26 charcoal-fuelled blast furnaces operating in Britain by 1788 (CIHS 2020). A significant number of these were in Cumbria. Mike Davies-Shiel (2004) lists 13 charcoal blast furnaces in operation in the region between 1694 through until 1901; the majority dating to the 18th century. Some of the charcoal blast furnaces were converted to take coke, with 21 coke blast furnaces in operation between 1792 and the 1977. The majority of these were in use

from the mid-19th century, including the furnace at Newlands which was rebuilt in 1874 and the furnace stack at Backbarrow which was remodelled in 1870 (Bowden 2000, 58).

Wrought iron and steel

- 4.117 Another limitation of the blast furnaces was that it produced only cast iron. This was brittle and strongly crystalline in contrast to wrought iron which was ductile or malleable. A process was developed to convert cast iron to wrought iron. This refining process was undertaken at *finery-chafery* forges, where the cast iron pigs produced by the blast furnaces were decarburised through the process of re-heating, puddling and hammering. Casting foundries were established to make useful articles from unrefined cast iron. An example of a finery-chafery forge partially survives at Stoney Hazel in Rusland (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 34).
- 4.118 From the mid-19th century some of the Cumbrian ironworks converted to producing steel, which quickly replaced the use of wrought iron. It was very much quicker and cheaper to produce and could be made in larger quantities to produced steel plate and joists. Many of the iron and steel works in Cumbria closed in the 20th century (CIHS 2020).

Woodland industries

4.119 Woodland industries included bark peeling, charcoal burning, potash manufacture, and swill basket making, as well as the manufacture of bobbins, tools and tool handles, hoops and barrels, brushes, and furniture, all of which were undertaken throughout the Lake District. Corn Mills, paper mills and woollen mills also developed, predominantly water-powered (*ibid.*).

Charcoal production and coppicing

4.120 The predominant woodland industry across the region from the 16th through to the early 18th century was charcoal burning. As discussed above, the expansion of the Furnace iron industry had a huge impact on the woodlands of the Lake District with extensive deforestation across much of the area. In an attempt to manage this valuable resource, the coppice rotation system was practiced widely by the end of the 16th century with the aim of producing more sustainable supplies of timber (LDNPA 2018, 21). A number of coppiced woods are recorded on the first edition ordnance survey maps.

- 4.121 The increased demand for charcoal, coupled with the widespread introduction of the coppice rotation system also led to a change in the way that charcoal was produced. Coppicing resulted in poles of a standard diameter and length. This uniformity within the product led to the development of the wood being stacked above ground, in a pitstead, rather than being burnt in a pit. These survive in the archaeological record as a circular platform, generally c.9-12m in diameter. Such evidence of charcoal burning is prevalent throughout the Lake District (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 49-51; Winchester 1987, 104; and Bowden 2000, 6-23).
- 4.122 As previously mentioned, the widespread introduction of coke saw the decline of the charcoal industry. By the beginning of the 19th century, charcoal production by the old stack method within woodlands had largely been replaced by the use of cast-iron retorts at fixed sites to which the stripped wood was brought, and charred by fires underneath the retorts (Jones 2006, 67).

Pit props

4.123 In addition to charcoal burning, timber was also in considerable demand for the creation of pit props, essential in the expansion of the region's mining industry. As a consequence, by the early 19th century, large areas of upland were reported as being covered in poor but dense scrub because the woodland had been cleared completely, especially in the mining localities of Coniston, Tilberthwaite, the upper Langdale valley, Sail Fell, Knockmurton, Carrock Fell and the eastern slopes of Helvellyn. Today, the valleys of Eskdale, Borrowdale and Patterdale still retain some tree cover, although the best is to be found in the lower Furness Fell (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 161).

Bark peelers

- 4.124 Oak bark was the traditional vegetable tannin used in the chemical treatment of animal skins to produce leather. Tannins bind to the collagen proteins in the hide, causing them to become less water-soluble and more resistant to bacterial attack. Across the Lake District, oak bark was gathered in woodlands during the spring, when the tannic acid level in the tree is at its highest and the sap is up, meaning that the bark peels away easily.
- 4.125 During the late 18th and early 20th century there was a boom in leather production, and by 1850 at least 90 tanneries were operating across Cumbria (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 168). This resulted in a significant demand for oak bark, with thousands of

acres of woodland being given over to the planting of oak underwood (Rackham 2000, 46). As a process, bark-peeling does not leave any permanent trace, save the proliferation of oak trees. Generally, the only archaeological evidence of the industry are the remains of bark peelers' huts.

Hoop and Swill basket making

- 4.126 The hoopers of the Lake District followed a simple trade making thousands of large and small hoops for the barrel, cask and keg trade. Thin sap filled hazel poles were cut in May and June and brought to sheds alongside their cottages. The main markets were in Liverpool and Manchester areas (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 171).
- 4.127 Spelk and corfe or swill baskets were a speciality of the Furness Fells. They are shallow boat-shaped baskets, woven from flat strips of wood, with a gap in the rim in place of handles. They were used for all sorts of carrying and gathering work, and for charging various types of smelting furnace with ore and fuel (*ibid.*, 174-175).

Bobbin making

4.128 Bobbin mills opened in the 18th century as a direct response to the increase in demand from the textile mills in south Lancashire. The mills were usually hidden away in woodlands, located on or next to rapidly flowing becks that provided waterpower. When demand for bobbins slowed the mills started producing tool handles, pill boxes and mangle rollers. Examples survive at Spark Bridge in High Furness, and Staveley near Kendal. It is thought that by the mid-19th century the Lake District mills were producing about 50 per cent of all the bobbin requirements of the British textile industry (Rollinson 1974, 126).

The Forestry Commission

- 4.129 Aside from Parliamentary Enclosure, one of the greatest impacts on the rural landscape during the post-medieval period was the creation of new woodlands and the extension of existing ones. Large-scale tree planting has taken place since the 18th century, first on the country estates of wealthy landowners and then in the 20th century as forestry plantations (McNeil and Newman 2006b, 167).
- 4.130 The Forestry Commission was set up in 1919 with powers of compulsory purchase. The head of Ennerdale was planted from 1925-6, and the landscape effect of similar planting is obvious when driving over Whinlatter from Keswick to Cockermouth (Hyde and

Pevsner 2014, 72).

Changing perception – the impact of the Picturesque and Romantic movements on the landscape and the rise of tourism.

- 4.131 During the 18th century, across Europe there was a gradual shift in people's perception of the landscape. Until the late 17th centuries a 'beautiful' landscape was one of artifice, where nature had been tamed into straight lines and the complex geometric planting schemes. Key features of these formal landscapes were clipped hedges, clearly defined gravel paths, symmetrical lawns and planted parterres, bowling greens, and ornamental woods. Water was also a popular feature, although again contrived in the style of formal pools and canals, fountains, jets, and cascades. The natural landscape was something to be viewed with suspicion, considered to be the realm of the lower classes involved in agricultural of industrial production (Historic England 2017b)
- 4.132 After the Glorious Revolution in 1688, gardens, the Dutch style became fashionable with complex parterres and elaborate topiary, dotted with classical statutes or lead urns. One such formal garden was that created for the Hasell family at Dalemain Mansion, between Penrith and Ullswater, which featured a high terrace wall and walk that rose up to a delightful little viewing house overhanging the river. Similarly, at the Lowther estate, Sir John Lowther, the 2nd Baronet, spent £1,500 in 1697 on the creation of a great terrace and elaborate formal gardens. And at Levens, a formal geometric garden dated to 1692-7 still survives and is famous for its topiary (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 44).
- 4.133 By the early 18th century, however, tastes began to change, and a new appreciation of the natural landscape emerged, albeit an idealised view inspired by arcadian ideals. Gardens became less elaborate, and designed parkland became more complex and extensive, with ornamental woodlands, groves and wildernesses. Professional designers such as William Kent, Charles Bridgeman, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown and Humphry Repton transformed the parkland of the country estates, incorporating ancient trees and landscape elements alongside new planting schemes (Rackham 2010, 60-61). Rather than being 'natural' these were usually laid out from scratch, incorporating pasture (animals being kept at a distance by an unseen ha-ha) running into gently undulating parkland, studded with clumps of trees, and screened from world beyond screened by plantation belts around the park edge (Historic England 2017, 10).

The Picturesque and the rise of Lake tourism

- 4.134 By the latter half of the century the 'natural' landscapes created by Brown and others was attracting increasing criticism from proponents of the Picturesque movement. They argued that the sweeping lawns, clumps of planted trees and serpentine lakes of the designers were too contrived to reflect the true beauty of the landscape (*ibid.* 11). The Picturesque aesthetic was rooted in the European traditions of landscape painting, and celebrated scenery that was broken and undulating with variety. This was described by The Rev. William Gilpin, a native Cumbrian and one of the foremost proponents of the movement in Britain, as 'that peculiar kind of beauty, which is agreeable in a picture' (LDNPP 2016a, 50).
- 4.135 The aesthetic was particularly encapsulated in a landscape with water, and as such the Lake District held particular appeal. This element had a dynamic quality that was constantly changing. The lake surface could be smooth or have a surface broken and patterned by the wind. The landscape might include fast-flowing waterfalls and whitewater. Trees were rugged and twisted with age and scattered irregularly or in clumps across the landscape (Archaeo-Environment Ltd.2009, 9).
- 4.136 From the mid-18th century onward the beauty of the Lake District was being 'discovered' by travellers and tourists who began to flock to the region in increasing numbers. Most were young men from the educated and wealthy classes, who were unable to embark on a 'Grand Tour' of Europe because of the Napoleonic Wars (LDNPA 2018, 25).
- 4.137 Thomas West, a Jesuit priest, antiquary and European traveller, was one of the first authors to write of the charms of the region in his 'Guide to the Lakes', published in 1776. This was designed to 'encourage the taste of visiting the lakes' while furnishing the traveller with sufficient information to 'relieve the traveller from the burthen of those tedious enquiries on the road, or at the inns, which generally embarrass, and often mislead (West 1789, 2-3). West advocated set 'tours' through the Lakes, punctuated by a series of viewing stations where the picturesque beauty of the region could be admired (Archaeo-Environment Ltd.2009, 10). Around 40 such viewing stations were built across the Lake District (LDNPA 2018, 25)
- 4.138 In addition to West's guidebooks, Peter Crosthwaite, who described himself as 'Keeper of the Museum at Keswick, Guide, Pilot, Geographer and Hydrographer to TOURERS'

(WDX 140/3/43) had surveyed and mapped many of the main lakes in the region by the mid-1780s. Although little is known about the methodology he used, the maps he produced are remarkably accurate. They were designed to entice visitors to the Lake District, showing roads, prominent houses and natural features. Several of West's viewing stations were marked on Crosthwaite's maps, allowing tourists to appreciate scenic views across the lakes (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 20).

The Romantics

- 4.139 The latter half of the eighteenth century saw the emergence of the Romantic period in literature and art in England and elsewhere in Europe. Although notoriously difficult to define, early English Romanticism was characterized by a heightened concern for, and sensitivity to, nature and rural life in opposition to the mechanised, over-crowded world of the newly industrialized cities. It had a concern for spontaneity, the power of the imagination, and a 'New Sensibility' of feeling (Cox undated, 189).
- 4.140 The poets and writers of the Romantic movement were drawn to capture the Lake District through their words and included William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, Thomas Gray, and William Gilpin. Artists such as William Bellers, Thomas Smith, George Beaumont and Joseph Farington were drawn to paint and sketch the landscape. The writings, poetry and paintings of these men were circulated and generated even more interest in the area (LDNPA 2018, 25). Ironically, this led to an increasing number of visitors to the area, at times threatening its peace and tranquillity particularly following the arrival of the railways in the 1840s. Facilities to accommodate and entertain the tourists developed in several of the larger towns and villages (LDNPP 2016a).

Lakeland Villas

4.141 Villas were built across the Lake District from the late 18th century through into the 20th century, creating aristocratic rural retreats for those seeking to escape from the industrial cities. Initially, in the late 18th century wealthy admirers of the Picturesque movement began to purchase in the Lake District to build villas and create landscape gardens, both for their own pleasure and to 'enhance' the beauty of the area in accordance with Picturesque principles. They also purchased or created parkland and woodland (LDNPA 2018, 25; LDNPP 2016a, 52-53). The villas built in the Lake District were among the first genuinely rural villas in Britain.

- 4.142 The first villa 'Belle Isle' was built on Lake Windermere in 1774. Its construction was initiated by Thomas English of Nottinghamshire, and completed by John Christian and Isabella Curwen. Wordsworth writing seventy years later described it as 'the first house that was built in the Lake District for the sake of the beauty of the country' (LDNPA 2018, 25). In 1778 Joseph Pocklington built his own island villa on Derwentwater and in 1780 Charles Howard of Greystoke built a mock castle called Lyulph's Tower overlooking Ullswater. All three villas were considered Picturesque objects in themselves, consciously contributing to the grand view of their respective lakes. Moreover, it was felt that a gentleman's park was best embellished by a series of Picturesque incidents interlocked by vistas and viewpoints. Belle Isle was therefore countered by the castellated viewpoint of Claife Station and the jettied temple of Storrs (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 53).
- 4.143 The early villas were, however, criticised by some, who saw them as being opposed to the non-interventionist aesthetic ideals of the Picturesque movement. Lord William Gordon in 1790 at Derwent Bay near Keswick, William Gell in 1797 at Silverhowe in Grasmere and John Wilson in 1807 at Elleray in Windermere all took a different approach and deliberately built low unobtrusive villas (*ibid.*).
- 4.144 Later 19th-century villas include masterpieces of the Arts and Crafts movements by the architects Voysey and Baillie Scott. Many include extensive landscape gardens, often influenced by the writing of the Romantics, and were concentrated in areas that afforded impressive views of lakes and mountains. The new properties were principally built around the north end of Windermere, the Vale of Grasmere, Ullswater and Derwentwater and are valued as some of the best examples of their type in England (LDNPP 2016a, 52-53).

Transportation

4.145 The increased number of visitors to the region in the late 18th and early 19th century, encouraged improvements to the road network and railway connections. However, the terrain of the Lake District posed considerable logistical problems to canal builders and only three navigations – two of them very short – were ever built across the region.

Turnpike Trusts across Cumbria

4.146 Inland communication in the Lake District offered severe problems for travellers until the middle of the 18th century when turnpike roads were introduced. Since the early

16th century, maintenance of roads had officially been the responsibility of parish surveyors of the highways. However, increased traffic on the roads by the early 18th century meant that most parishes were unable to keep up with required repairs. Many major roads were, therefore, taken over by Turnpike Trusts. These were established by private Acts of Parliament (or under the general Turnpike Act of 1773). The Trusts either repaired or would build and maintain a section of road in return for charging a toll on traffic using the turnpike (Cumbria Archive Services 2019).

- 4.147 The turnpike roads eventually connected all the main towns by 1763. The first turnpike trust was established in 1752 and controlled the road from Kendal through Kirby Lonsdale to Keighley. A year later the road over Shap, from Kendal to Eamont Bridge, was similarly supervised (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 180). Many of the turnpike routes were already in existence but were improved by the Trusts. In some cases, this meant straightened the route as was the case on the Greenodd to Levens Bridge road (c. 1820) where entirely new sections were constructed.
- 4.148 Modern road engineering has left few obvious traces of the original turnpikes. However, the associated tollhouses do survive, either standing 'externally' unaltered, or sometimes 'absorbed' into a more recent building. Such buildings are easily identified. They are single-storey structures that stand close to the road with one wall often with a projecting bay set at its edge, sometimes with the longer side of the building at right angles to the route. Examples can be found near all the main towns including: the western entrance to Cockermouth; just outside Brough on the Appleby Road (near Flitholme); at Underbarrow near Kendal; Wilson House near Grange-over-Sands, and by the railway bridge on the eastern side of Keswick (*ibid.*).
- 4.149 The introduction of the railways in the mid-19th century brought about the decline of most of the Turnpike Trusts. Roads were gradually 'dis-turnpiked and given over to the charge of Highway Boards, created in 1835 to replace the parish surveyor. In 1889, they became the responsibility of the County Councils (Cumbria Archive Service 2019).

Railways

4.150 The railways in Cumbria as elsewhere have their origins in coal wagon-ways and transportation of material from the coal and iron fields. This began initially along the Cumbrian coast starting with the Maryport & Carlisle Railway. The first section from Maryport to Arkleby pit was opened in 1840. The line to Carlisle was not fully operative

until 1845. Thereafter commenced a fascinating story of driving opportunism by which separate companies linked their lines piecemeal down the Cumbrian coast. The consequent coastal route had connected with the Furness Railway system at Broughton-in-Furness by 1850. Strikingly enough, there was no direct approach to this west-Cumbrian railway girdle from mainland Lancashire until the opening of the Ulverston & Lancaster Railway in 1857 (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 187-188).

- 4.151 By the early 1860s, the regional railway companies were nine in number: the Port Carlisle; the Carlisle & Silloth Bay; the Maryport & Carlisle Railway (MCR); the Cockermouth, Keswick & Penrith; the Whitehaven Junction; the Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont; the Whitehaven & Furness Junction; the Furness; and the Lancaster and Carlisle (then LNWR). Although at least four of these were primarily concerned with iron-ore and coal carriage. However, there was an increasing interest from some companies in the transportation of passenger traffic and tourists, especially the Furness Railway (FR) and the Cockermouth, Keswick & Penrith Railway. This saw the development of buildings that were not purely utilitarian at some of the stations on the line (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 190).
- 4.152 The short line between Kendal and Windermere, which opened in 1847, resulted in the development of Windermere as a resort. Coaches would meet the trains when they arrived at the station and transfer passengers by road to Ambleside and Keswick (Rollinson 1974, 170-71). In 1861, permission was granted by an Act of Parliament to build the Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith Railway, connecting Cockermouth to London via the North Western Railway branch line that joined the West Coast Main Line at Penrith (NHLE 1327104).

Canals

- 4.153 Cumbria had a total of three canals, all of which were established around the periphery where the terrain was more agreeable for such enterprises. The Ulverston Canal, which opened in 1796 was more like an elongated harbour than a waterway. It accommodated vessels of 350 tons and was a means of providing a safe anchorage away from the treacherous Leven sands and channel and near to the town of Ulverston itself.
- 4.154 The Lancashire Canal went as far as Kendal and finally opened in 1819. It served two key functions a) it provided transportation for Westmorland lime and slate, and b) it afforded a stimulus for the growth of industry in Kendal and its neighbourhood. The

third canal was a ship canal from Carlisle to the Solway, which opened in 1823. The Ulverston Canal and the Carlisle Canal were both developed as a result of local interests in connecting towns to seaborne traffic, and in each case, those interests undermined canal profitability by keeping *wharfage* or freight charges as low as possible (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 183-185).

4.155 The Lancaster Canal from the south into Kendal still survives and remains partly in use, with plans for renovation. The Ulverston Canal for ships was very short. It still carries water, although no longer connects to the sea. The ship canal from Carlisle to the Solway does not survive, at one point it was converted to a railway, also now gone.

The 20th century – a National Trust, a National Park and a UNESCO World Heritage Site

- 4.156 The poet William Wordsworth is often cited as having sparked the idea of creating the Lake District National Park when in 1810 he wrote:
 - '...persons of pure taste throughout the whole Island, who, by their visits (often repeated) to the Lakes in the North of England, testify that they deem the district a sort of national property, in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and heart to enjoy.' (Wordsworth 1822, 101)
- 4.157 In 1883, the Lake District Defence Society was established to oppose the expansion of mineral extraction across the fells. Twelve years later, Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Hardwicke Rawnsley founded the National Trust on 12th January 1895. This was partly in recognition of the need to conserve the fragile landscapes of the Lake District from development (OA North 2007, 28). One of the first acts of the Trust was to launch a nationwide appeal to raise funds for the purchase of Brandelhow Park, on the western shore of Derwentwater. This was achieved in 1902 when the Park became the first of the Trust's land acquisitions.
- 4.158 Those who contributed to the appeal came from all walks of life, from royalty to factory workers. Further purchases followed; in 1929, Beatrix Potter lent her support, using her income from writing children's books to support the Trust's work and, as a result, Monk Coniston Estate, near Coniston Water was acquired (National Trust 2019b). Today, the National Trust owns much of the Borrowdale valley and land around Derwentwater.
- 4.159 In the early 20th century there was an ever-growing appreciation of the outdoors for the

feeling of freedom and spiritual renewal it evoked, along with the recognised benefits of physical exercise. In the 1930s, the Ramblers' Association, the Youth Hostel Association (YHA) and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, all pressed the government for increased access to ensure the protection of the countryside and after World War Two the National Parks movement gained increasing momentum (LDNPA 2019b). In 1951 the Lake District National Park Authority was established. The first 60 years of the National Park is succinctly summed up in Jeremy R Robinson's 'A sort of national property... Managing the Lake District National Park: the first 60 years', published in 2011. In 2005 the Park was subject to a performance assessment, in which one of the principal criticisms that emerged was the absence of a clear and dynamic vision. Over the next year this was developed and explored, including setting up the Lake District National Park Partnership, comprising 18 key organisations involved in the delivering the Park's objectives. In 2006 this culminated in the preparation of a 'Vision for the Park in 2030' (LDNPA n.d. d; Robinson 2011, 42).

- 4.160 In 2015, the Partnership, which had increased to 25 diverse organisations with representatives from the public, private, community and voluntary sectors, came together to compile a nomination dossier for the English Lake District to be inscribed on the World Heritage List (LDNPP 2016a). The World Heritage Nomination Dossier (LDNPP 2016a & b) presents the definitive account of the development through time of the English Lake District and has been subject to rigorous peer review. The 'English Lake District' was inscribed as a Cultural Landscape, UNESCO World Heritage site on 9th July 2017. Cultural Landscapes represent the combined works of nature and humanity. They demonstrate the evolution of people and settlement over time, under the influence of their physical and natural environment (LDNPP 2016a).
- 4.161 The Lake District National Park Partnership's Management Plan for the National Park is also the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site. This joint plan expires in 2020, but work is well underway on an updated version (pers. comm. J. Lund, May 2020).

5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE DERWENTWATER SURVEY AREA

A series of readily available cartographic sources were reviewed as part of the assessment including the First Edition six-inch OS map (surveyed in 1862 and published 1867), and the Second Edition six-inch OS map (revised in 1897 and published 1900). Map regression was undertaken to provide an indication of changing land use over time and to identify potential archaeological sites in advance of the field survey.

Christopher Saxton – engraved 1576, published 1579 – Scale 5 miles to 1 inch

- Saxton's map (Plate 4) is the earliest depiction of the survey area. It is a small-scale map, showing the landscape in general terms and illustrating hills, rivers, principal settlements and key properties. Keswick and Derwentwater are shown and labelled 'KESWICK' and 'Darwen flu'. Derwent Isle is also depicted, annotated 'Darwen Insul'. Three islands can be seen in total, the southernmost is the largest. The Keswick Smelting House is also depicted. This was the head office of the Mines Royal and is annotated 'ye mynes roil'.
- 5.3 Later small-scale maps by John Speed (1611) and Robert Morden (1695) show little change in the distribution of settlements and all key features remain the same, including references to the Mines Royal offices in Keswick. Derwent Isle is annotated '*The Mines Royal Darwen Iland*' on Morden's late-17th-century map, a reference to the Tyrolean miners' settlement established on the island.



Plate 3: extract from Saxon's 1576 engraving.



Plate 4: extract from Bowden and Kitchin's 1760 map of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Bowden and Kitchin - map published 1760 - Scale 4 miles to 1 inch

- The Bowden and Kitchin map of the 'Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland' (Plate 4) was published in 1760, and shows the region divided into respective wards. The Derwentwater survey area forms part of the South Ward of Allerdale. Keswick is depicted as a market town for the first time.
- 5.5 In the map's accompanying text the country is described as follows:

'The County of Cumberland is 84 Miles long 40 miles broad & 230 Miles in Circumference contains about 1,040,000 Acres, is divided into 5 Wards in which are 8 Markets & 2 Borough Towns, 58 Parishes & about 14825 Houses, the Air in this Country is sharp & cold the soil is tolerably fruitful, the Hills for feeding Cattle, & the Valleys for producing Corn, it yields plenty of Fish, Flesh, Grains, & Fowl, with abundance of large Salmon. It has several Mines of Coal, Lead, Copper, Silver & Lapis Caliminaris, & on ye Shore some Pearls are found among ye Muscles, also Black lead in abundance. In this County many Roman Antiquities have been discover'd. The principal Rivers are the Eden & the Derwent. This County Pays in the 2 Shillg. Aid £1856:19:1. It sends two Members to Parliamt.'

'Keswick was formerly a Town of note. Its Saturday Market was procur'd of K^g. E^d. 1st. by Thomas of Derwentwater, from whom the Lordship Descended to the Radcliffs. This

place has been for many Ages famous for its Mines. The Miners have a convenient Smelting House by Derwent side the streams of which they Manage so ingeniously as to make them work the Bellows, Hammers & Forge. Likewise for sawing Boards, to the great admiration of the curious Spectator. S^r. Tm^o. Banks K^t. Attorney General to King Charles 1st. a Native of this town erected a Work house here for employing the Poor of this & the Parish of Grosthwaite Fair August 2 for Leather and Woollen yarn.'

The 18th-century map shows more detail than the earlier 16th- and 17th-century depictions. Key roads are shown for the first time rather than just the main crossing points across streams and rivers. The main road through Keswick appears along with the general street pattern and the location of buildings. In addition, mines are annotated in greater detail. 'Royal Mines' are illustrated to the east of the Lake, and 'Black Lead mines' to the south-east. Between Braithwaite and Newland Chap there is an area marked 'Copper Mines', denoting Goldscope Mine (Lakes Guides 2016). The Keswick Smelting House is no longer marked.

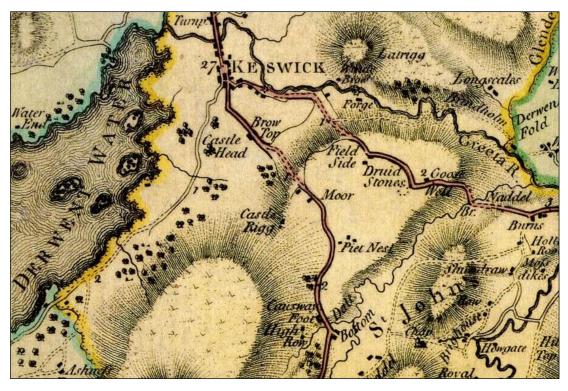


Plate 5: extract from Donald's 1774 map, showing Derwentwater and the landscape to the east.

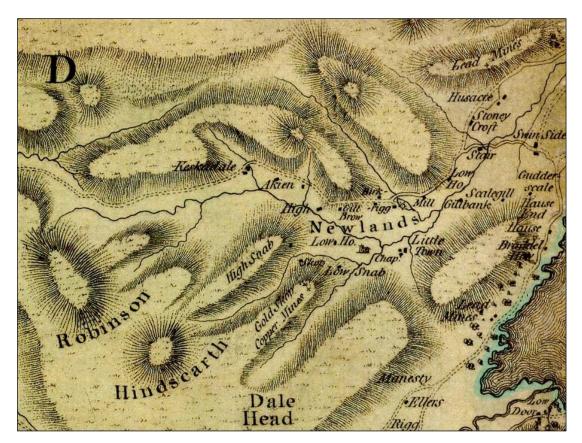


Plate 6: extract from Donald's 1774 map, showing the landscape to the west of Derwentwater.

Thomas Donald – map published 1774 – Scale 1 inch to 1 mile

- 5.7 Donald's map of 'The County of Cumberland' (Plates 5 and 6) was published by Joseph Hodskinson in 1774. It shows more detail than previous versions and uses hachures to illustrate the hills, mountains and valleys of the undulating landscape. These features are named for the first time. The map also provides an indication of the distribution of woodland across the survey area. The Castlerigg Stone Circle is marked as 'Druid Stones' (Plate 5).
- 5.8 The number of roads shown has increased (Plate 5) and the map's key provides useful information on the types of roads in use, including turnpike roads, enclosure roads, open roads, and roads open on one side and enclosed on the other. Just north of Keswick a road labelled 'Turnp' is marked, referring to the turnpike road. As well as roads, hamlets, towns, mines, stately homes, parks, farms and cottages are also indicated. Four islands are depicted on the Lake and Newlands was referred to as a parish or township, rather than a hamlet as on previous maps.
- 5.9 To the east of Keswick, a Forge is depicted on the Greeta River and close to the 'S' of

Newlands, to the west of the Lake, a mill is marked (Plate 6). Numerous mines are also shown, indicating the extent of mining at this time. 'Gold Skop Copper Mines' is named and 'Lead Mines' are marked on the north-west and south-western tip of the Lake.

Peter Crosthwaite 1783 – map published 1800 – Scale 3 inches to 1 mile

- 5.10 Called 'An Accurate Map of the Matchless Lake of Derwent', Crosthwaite's map (Plate 7) was published in 1800 and, as the title suggests, it principally focuses on the Lake and immediate surroundings.
- Crosthwaite, unlike previous map makers and surveyors, knew the area in great detail. He had previously been a naval surveyor and master of a gunboat protecting vessels for the East India Trading Company. He put his surveying experience to good use on his return, establishing himself as a map maker catering to the burgeoning tourist industry. He initially worked as a guide for visitors to Keswick, leading them on foot, pony or boat around the area. In 1781 he established a museum in Keswick and utilised his previous contacts to acquire exhibits (Wordsworth Trust 2010).
- Primarily prepared to 'showcase' the attractions of the area, Crosthwaite's map of Derwentwater is dominated by the Lake, and only those elements deemed useful or interesting to the visitor are plotted in the surrounding landscape great houses, churches, mines, springs and picturesque waterfalls of note. Landowners' names are also shown, marked across parcels of land or against individual buildings. Crosthwaite indicates the road the tourist should take to see the Lake; the circular route started at Keswick and ran along the east shore to Grange, then back along the west shore through Portinscale to Keswick. Along this route, Thomas West's viewing stations are marked with a square symbol and an appropriate label. Crosthwaite also recommended his own viewpoints. Of the three roads that run along the west side of the Lake, two are clearly marked as impassable. Roads to the upland are marked accordingly, such as the 'Road to Bowder Stone, the Centre & higher parts of Borrowdale'.
- 5.13 The map provides intricate details of the Lake for the first time, including its depth in fathoms at various points, and the direction of flow. At its deepest the Lake was 13.5 fathoms. The bays and peninsulas around the Lake are clearly drawn, as well as the four principal islands. St. Herbert's Island, Rampsholme Island, Lord's Island and Pocklington's Island are all clearly labelled as such for the first time. St. Herbert's Island appears to have two buildings on it. A number of unnamed islands are also depicted.

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5.14 Two salt springs are annotated to the south of the Lake; one belonging to the Earl of Egremont and the other to Mr. Banks, who owned a lead mine at the same location. Nearby is marked a copper mine, owned by J. Pocklington Esqr. The village of Grange, originally a hamlet, had grown in size by the late 18th century, as had Portinscale.

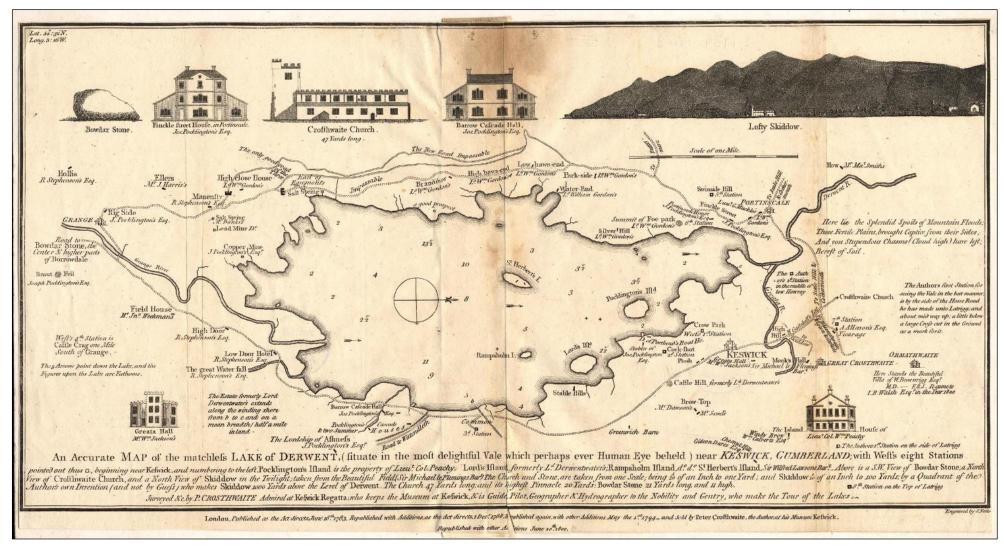


Plate 7: Crosthwaite's 1783 map of Derwentwater.

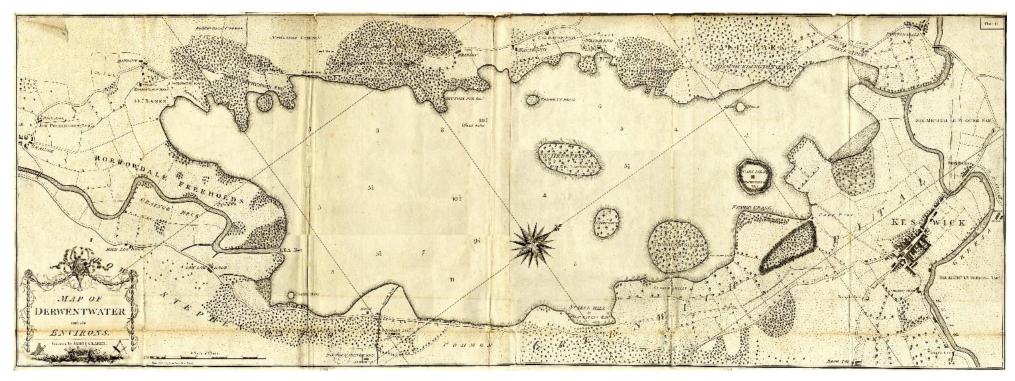


Plate 8: Clarke's 1787 map of Derwentwater.

James Clarke - map published 1787 - Scale 13 inches to 1 mile

- James Clarke's map, published in 1787 (Plate 8), centres on Derwentwater and its immediate environs. It shows the landscape in greater detail than Crosthwaite's map, including field boundaries, common land and woodland. Manesty Park, Branley Park, Fletcher Wood, Fall Park, and Cock Shott are all depicted. However, this does not mean that the woodland did not exist prior to this time, only that it was not of specific significance to the earlier cartographers.
- 5.16 The four main islands are drawn with an indication of their vegetation coverage. Vicar's Island (Derwent Isle), is marked as in the possession of J. Pocklington Esqr. Lord's Island is marked 'Hospital' in reference to the owners, Greenwich Hospital, rather than any form of institution. No buildings are depicted, and it is shown to be wooded. Ramps Holm and St. Herbert's islands all appear to have been unoccupied at this time. Four smaller islands are shown in addition to the four main islands. These are Ling Holm, Trippett Holm, Otter Island and Floatin Island. Some of the bays and inlets around the lake edge are named, including Blacksteps Bay and Mutton Pye Bay.
- 5.17 Individual streets, buildings and building plots are shown for Keswick. The individual buildings for Pontinskill can be seen arranged around a T-junction, and those of Grange are grouped around a village green. Three turnpike gates are marked within the vicinity of Keswick. As with Crosthwaite's map, landowners' names are marked on parcels of land across the map.

Thomas Greenwood – map published 1824 – Scale 1 inch to 1 mile

5.18 On Greenwood's map, published 1824 (Plate 9), various plantations and woodlands can be seen within the survey area, particularly around the Lake's edge. Numerous mines are depicted along the River Greta, as well as a forge. The one new feature of note is the 'Race Course' close to the north-eastern edge of the Lake.

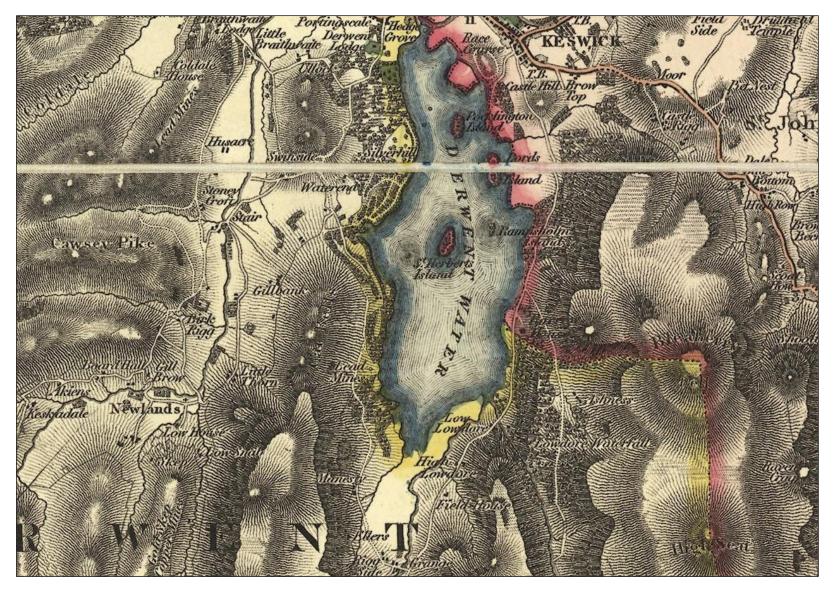


Plate 9: extract from Greenwood's 1824 map.

Ordnance Survey, First Edition – map surveyed 1862 and published 1867 – Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.

- 5.19 The First Edition six-inch OS map (Plate 10) was the first to show the area in accurate detail. The topography of the wider area was depicted using contour lines rather than hachures, indicating the detail of the fells and valleys. Every road, track, field, fence, wall, stream and building was also shown, as well as smaller features such as mile posts and footbridges. There are a number of woodlands, plantations, vegetation and rocky outcrops, as well as field boundaries, rivers and streams, and the winding routes of roads. These features were all named, as were crags, fells, hills, mountains and valleys.
- Land management regions were distinguished for the first time by the use of symbols for marsh, bog, and rough grassland, and different types of woodland were marked, as well as parks, ornamental grounds and orchards. In some cases, place names on the OS provide further information. For example, use of the word 'coppice' as in 'Scragga Coppice' and 'Highclose Coppice' behind Barrow House on the eastern shore of the Lake, suggest managed woodlands in these areas. Waterfalls and streams were also marked more consistently. Within villages and towns, the shape of individual buildings and their plots can be clearly seen. In Keswick, for example, the bowling green, plant nursery, pencil works, carding mill, corn and sawmill, town hall and gas works, are all depicted, providing an indication of the types of industry associated with the town. The railway is also shown.
- 5.21 Across the broader area, active lead mines and levels are marked at Yewthwaite Comb, south west of the Lake, and at Goldscope. There are shafts and levels marked near Manesty, and a lead level annotated above Stair. However, Brandelhow lead mine, to the south of Brandelhow Park, is marked as disused, as is an 'Old Copper Mine' to the north west of Grange. This is an indication of the decline of the mining industry across the region by the mid-19th century.
- 5.22 Agricultural features not noted before include the remains of sheilings and sheepfolds, such as those on Castlerigg Fell. Archaeological features, like the cairns and boundary markers along High Spy, were also recorded. Castlerigg is labelled as a Stone Circle. A number of features associated with recreational and leisure activities are marked. On the east side of the Lake, near Derwent Isle, are shown a series of landscaped pleasure gardens, together with an octogen shaped garden near Rosetrees on the west side of the Lake.

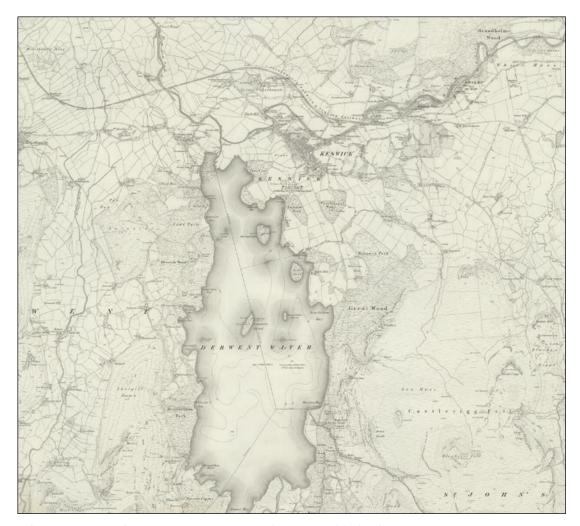


Plate 10: First Edition OS map, surveyed 1862, published 1867.

Ordnance Survey, Second Edition – map surveyed 1898 and published 1900 – Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.

- 5.23 The Second Edition OS map (not reproduced in this report) shows minor changes from the First Edition. These predominantly relate to the development of recreational activity around the Lake and the expansion of many of the key settlements, most notably Keswick. During the second half of the century, improvements in transportation saw more people from the upper and middle classes moving out of the industrial cities of Liverpool and Manchester to settle in the Lake District.
- 5.24 The 1898 OS map shows numerous boathouses and landing stages, around the Lake along with a bathing stage and bathing house on the shoreline at Isthmus wood. On the east shore of the Lake, close to Deerclose Cottage, an aviary and a pheasantry are marked. There is also a pheasantry marked on the west side of the Lake near Derwent Bay along with kennels. These demonstrate the extent to which the Lake, and its

immediate surrounds, were being utilised for leisure activities by both local residents and the increasing number of tourists. In contrast, many of the mines and quarries within the survey area are marked 'old' or 'disused' on the map, indicative of the general decline of industry across the area by the end of the 19th century.

6.0 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION RESULTS

- 6.1 The results from the survey and the desk-based assessment have been split into a series of sections. The first is chronological based prehistory to 1537 the post-medieval period is then divided into a series of key themes.
- There has been continuous human settlement within the survey area for thousands of years, probably from the end of the last Ice Age. The following three sections outline the evidence of occupation that was found across the Derwentwater survey area. Sites are referred to by their National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR) number, which appears in bold within brackets e.g. Moor Farm (20630). If the site is on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) that number will also be shown in brackets e.g. Castlerigg Stone Circle (NHLE 1011362; 20131). All sites within the survey area are illustrated on figures 4 to 16 by period and figures 17 to 29 by site type. These figures show the sites NTSMR numbers. Figure 3 provides a reference key of all map locations. Details of each site are included in the gazetteer (Appendix A).

7.0 PREHISTORY TO 1537

Mesolithic (8000-4500BC)

The first evidence of human activity in the Derwentwater survey area dates to the Mesolithic period. At Castlerigg Stone Circle (NHLE 1011362; 20131), evidence for an early Mesolithic flint working site has been found (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 14). In addition, two perforated stone implements (182971) were recorded near the circle. At Jenkin Hill near to Great Wood, a Mesolithic pebble Macehead with hourglass perforation (20132), has been recorded. All these finds suggest the seasonal movement of people across the Derwentwater landscape, exploiting resources around the Lake and within the woodland.

Neolithic (4500-2400BC)

7.2 Evidence of Neolithic activity has been found across the Derwentwater survey area.

Spot finds

- Three stone axe heads have been recorded. The first (182454) was found in 1873 during the construction of a tramway at Force Crag Mine and a second unpolished stone axe (182974) was found near Castlerigg Stone Circle in 1875. More recently a stone axe rough-out (Group VI) (20119) was found near the south-western corner of the Lake at Manesty Woods, and just outside the survey four axes have been recorded at Keswick. All of these are believed to be from the Central Lake District axe factories, suggesting a potential trade route extending from Langdale along the eastern side of Borrowdale. They appear to have been lost during use rather than deposited deliberately as ceremonial or ritual goods.
- Other spot-find dating to this period are a flint arrowhead, together with a hoard of unfinished implements recorded just outside the survey area at Portinscale (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 14; LDNPP 2016b, 302).



Plate 11: hut circle 182695 facing north looking into Newlands Valley.

Settlement

7.5 Evidence of Neolithic settlement has been identified at Dalehead Hause (20129), just south of the survey area, where a group of hut circles and enclosures have been recorded. Based on their form these have been ascribed a general prehistoric date but are likely to date to the late Neolithic or Bronze Age (2400–700BC). Following the survey at least one of the enclosures has been re-interpreted as a post-medieval sheep fold.

7.6 A further two hut circles (**182695** and **182699**) were identified at the foot of Dale Head to the north of Dalehead Tarn, within Newlands Valley (Plate 11). A section of wall (**182689**) was also observed relatively close to these, which may have formed part of a related enclosure.

Castlerigg Stone Circle and bowl barrows

7.7 Castlerigg Stone Circle and associated bowl barrows (NHLE 1011362; **20131**) (Plate 12) are located on a plateau of the north-easterly projecting spur of Castlerigg Fell. There is also at least one surviving outlying stone, although more may have existed.



Plate 12: Castlerigg Stone Circle (NHLE 1011362; **20131**) with ridge and furrow (**182970**) in the foreground. One of the bowl-barrows is visible as a rain-filled hollow within the monument.

Castlerigg dates from the late Neolithic period (around 2500BC). The stone circle is in fact oval in shape, measuring approximately 32m north-south by 29m east-west. Thirty-eight large and three small stones now make up the stone circle, once known as 'The Carles'. The stones have been repeatedly described and mapped from the 18th century to the present day (Stukeley 1776, Otley 1830, Dymond 1881, Anderson 1915; Thom *et al.* 1980). As a result, it is thought that there were originally 40 large stones in total, meaning that two were removed at some point in the past. Based on his analysis of the post-medieval depictions of the stones, David Fraser (1986, 75-78) has concluded that the position of as many as 13 must have been adjusted at some point between 1794 and 1848.

- 7.9 Numerous detailed archaeological surveys have also been undertaken at the site, some incorporating a study of the wider landscape (Clare 1989; Burl 2000; Hodgson and Brennand 2006; Oswald and Durgeat 2019). A comprehensive analysis and overview of the many documents written about the site can be found within the National Trust Conservation Plan (2007, 4-5 and Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4).
- 7.10 The most recent survey of the site was conducted by Al Oswald and Constance Durgeat (2019), based in the Department of Archaeology at the University of York. Rather than remapping the stones, Oswald and Durgeat overlaid the most recent plan (produced by Thom *et al.* in 1980) with a large-scale survey of the slight earthworks surrounding the site, which until that point had only been described textually (*ibid.*). Their survey and analysis have resulted in several new interpretations of the site.
- 7.11 A slight bank can be seen to the north of the circle, picked up again to the south-east. These banks were originally interpreted as a medieval headland. However, other slight traces of the bank have been found in other locations surrounding the circle. In plan it is estimated that the bank, as a whole, was an ellipse, more elongated in its north-south axis than the stone circle. This is believed to be contemporary with, or possibly earlier than, the stone circle (*ibid*.).
- 7.12 Within the circle there are two distinct circular mounds (1) and (2) (Plate 13), both 3.6m in diameter and less than 0.1m high and surrounded by a narrow ditch. These have been interpreted as burial monuments (*ibid.*). The Scheduled Monument description describes them as 'bowl barrows' (Historic England NHLE 1011362). The vestiges of a third mound (4) recorded by the new survey appears to be similar in size and shape to barrows (1) and (2) (Oswald and Durgeat 2019).
- 7.13 Bowl barrows are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. They frequently occupy prominent locations, as at Castlerigg. The considerable variation in the form and longevity of use of this type of monument provides important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations among early prehistoric communities (Historic England NHLE 1011362).

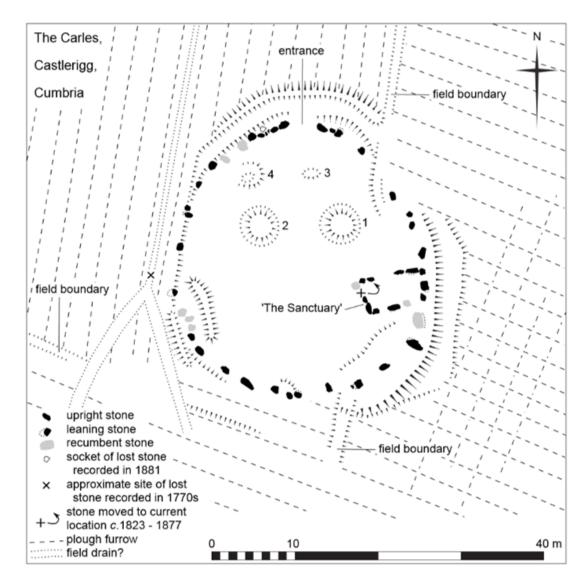


Plate 13: plan taken from the 2019 Oswald and Durgeat survey of the earthworks associated with the Castlerigg Stone Circle. The plan of the stones is essentially a copy of that made by Alexander Thom and his son, but with minor adjustments.

- One of the most unusual features of the Castlerigg Stone Circle is the presence of 'The Sanctuary', located in the eastern quarter of the monument (Plate 13). It is a rectangular structure consisting of 10 stones, with a possible entrance mid-way along the northern side. No firm dating evidence has been uncovered, but it has been widely accepted that it is broadly of later Neolithic origin and a later addition to the circle. However, Oswald and Durgeat (2019) urge caution in assigning a date and argue that parallels could be drawn with the remains of animal pens or even domestic structures of broadly medieval date in the northern uplands.
- 7.15 In addition to the prehistoric material, the Oswald and Durgeat survey recorded

evidence of at least three phases of ridge and furrow (182970,182972) and their relationship to a post-medieval field boundary. The latter starts south of the circle and extends to the north of the monument, traceable as a slight bank within the stones (*ibid.*).

Rock art

7.16 It was claimed that there were three different rock art motifs to be found on the stones at Castlerigg. However, this has now been disproved by Margarita Diaz-Andreu from the University of Durham. She produced high-resolution digital scans of the stones and found no evidence of rock art (Diaz-Andreu *et al.* 2006). There is a panel of rock art (29991) recorded on the west side of the River Derwent, near the Fitz Turnhole on Hollows Farm (NY 25542, 18361).



Plate 14: rock art panel (29991) showing multiple cup marks (photo: Lund 2020).

7.17 The panel was given the name 'Crabapple Rock' by the finder on account of the Crabapple trees nearby. There are two rock art panels within close proximity of each other, although they form part of the same rocky outcrop. This is a glaciated slab (Rouche Moutonnee) of the Skiddaw Slate series, which is about 50m in length, aligned north-south and located approximately 400m from Derwentwater and 135m above the

River Derwent. The first panel is covered in multiple cup marks (Plate 14). The second features bifurcated linear grooves that are V shaped in section (Plate 15). The incised lines are not a common motif, and it has therefore been suggested that they may not be prehistoric. However, there are prehistoric parallels to be found, most notably the Arrow stone in North Wales (NTSMR 29991; pers. comm. J. Lund, January 2020).



Plate 15: rock art panel (29991) showing bifurcated linear grooves (photo: Lund 2020).

Bronze Age (2500-800BC)

- Activity continued at Castlerigg Stone Circle (NHLE 1011362; 20131) into the Bronze Age; the two bowl barrows at the site potentially date to this period. Other evidence across the survey area include the hut circles and enclosures at Dale Head (20129, 182689, 182695, 182699) which likely remained in use, and a cairnfield near Long Crag lead mine (182464). This is situated on the hillslope between the confluence of Coledale Beck and Birkthwaite Beck, centred at NY 2023, 2166. It consists of at least 33 oval-shaped stone mounds, between 1.8m and 4.5m in diameter and up to 0.3m high. Four of the cairns appear to have been levelled and enlarged at a later date to form the floor of temporary shelters (NHLE 1019748; legacy system number 32877).
- 7.19 Cairnfields, like that at Long Crag, have be interpreted in one of two ways. In most cases

they represent clearance cairns, built from stone cleared from the surrounding area in order to improve the land for cultivation and settlement and, occasionally, field plots can be identified in the distribution pattern of the cairns. The second type predominately contains burial mounds, forming unenclosed cairn cemetery sites. Without excavation it can be difficult to distinguish between the two types, and both clearance and burial cairns are frequently found together, as at Stockdale Moor in the West Lakes (NHLE 1018503). The considerable longevity and variation in the size, content and associations of cairnfields provide important information on the development of land use and agricultural practices, as well ritual and social organisation (Quartermaine and Leech 1997, 60-73).

7.20 Other evidence of activity across the survey area during this period is an early Bronze Age flint barbed and tanged arrowhead (182642) found on the summit of Barrow.

Iron Age (800BC-AD43)

7.21 There is currently no direct evidence of Iron Age occupation across the Derwentwater survey area.

Roman

- 7.22 It has been suggested that there was a Roman fort at Keswick (Allan 1994; Bellhouse 1954), associated with a road running from Old Penrith to Keswick, and from there onto the coast. Evidence for the road is sparse. Recent research using LiDAR imagery, suggests that there was a Roman road between Ambleside and Old Penrith Margary 741- (Plate 1), which bypassed Keswick completely, running south-west from to Troutbeck to Ambleside (Roman Roads Research Association 2018).
- 7.23 Nevertheless, there is convincing evidence of a Roman military presence near Keswick. A magnetometer survey conducted by Grampus Heritage in August 2008 on land to the south of Castlerigg Stone Circle revealed the outline of a large temporary Roman camp (Grampus Heritage 2010a). This was located on a broad flat shoulder of land that would have provided good visibility over Bassenthwaite to the north-west and Troutbeck and St. Johns to the east. The site was not known prior to the survey and is not visible from the ground. A small evaluation of the camp ditch was carried out by West Cumbria Archaeological Society in March 2009, revealing a V-shaped ditch with 'ankle-breaker' slot in the bottom (Grampus Heritage 2010b).

Early medieval (410-1066AD)

- 7.24 No archaeological evidence of occupation was identified across the survey area dating to the early medieval period. Old Scandinavian references in the place-name evidence does provide some indication of migrant settlement in the latter half of the 10th century. Notably none contain the common foundation references 'tun', 'thwaite', 'skali' and 'saetr' denoting, hamlets, clearings and sheiling sites (LDNPP 2016a, 150; Mills 2011, 373). However, there are a couple on the periphery of the survey area. To the east of Stair and west of Derwentwater lies Gutherscale, meaning sheiling (skali) belonging to Guther (Sedgefield 1915, 56). This later evolved into a farmstead and today is a holiday cottage bearing the name Gutherscale Lodge.
- 7.25 Braithwaite, and Portinscale to the north of the survey area are also both thought to post-date the period of Viking settlement, again indicating that the terms were adopted into the Cumbrian dialect. Braithwaite to the east of the Grisedale Pike ridge, was originally *Braithait* which first appeared in the documentary evidence c.1160, meaning 'broad clearing' (Mills 2011, 71). Portinscale, at the northern end of Derwentwater is thought to have originally been *Porqueneschal*, which again first appeared in the documentary evidence c.1160, meaning 'sheilings of the townswomen' (*ibid.*, 373).
- One of the earliest documentary sources on the area is Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*; although this has to be used with a considerable degree of caution. Writing in the 8th century, Bede recounts the story of the 7th-century Saint Herbert, who lived in prayer and solitude on an island in Derwentwater. Once a year the saint would make a pilgrimage to Lindisfarne to visit St. Cuthbert. One year, Cuthbert predicted that he would die before the year's end (AD687). Herbert was reputedly so distraught, that Cuthbert petitioned God to allow them both to die at the same moment, so they might be reunited immediately in heaven (Flight 2020). The site of his cell on St Herbert's Island was a place of pilgrimage into the 14th century, when a small chapel was built on the island (20133) (OA North 2007, 17).

Medieval (1066–1537)

7.27 The survey area lies within the two former Norman baronies of Cockermouth to the west and Allerdale to the east (Plate 2). Cockermouth was a relatively small baronial estate that had been hived off from the larger barony of Copeland around 1100. However, this may have been the restitution of an existing unit of pre-Conquest land tenure. 'Derwentfells' was the upland portion of the estate, given over to 'free chase'

(Winchester 1987, 17). As opposed to royal forest land, a chase was a private baronial hunting park not bound by forest law, where the landowner was granted rights by the King to hunt deer and wild boar, as well as various other privileges. A number of chases and deer parks were established across the country during the medieval period. The latter were enclosed by a deer-leap or park-pale; a ditch with steep bank on the park side, topped by a stock-proof fence or wall. This enabled deer to leap into the park relatively easily but, once in, the park-pale and steep ditch prevented escape. A possible deer leap (180060, 180061) was identified in Great Wood during the survey.

- 7.28 Deer parks were known to have been in existence before the Conquest and are mentioned in a number of Anglo-Saxon charters, with 36 deer parks recorded in *Domesday Book* at the end of the 11th century (Rackham 2010, 59). Cumbria was of course excluded from the survey, so it is unknown if there were any parks in the region at this early date, although the volatile nature of the 'debateable land' suggests it may be unlikely. However, the popularity of deer parks increased throughout the medieval period, reaching a peak at the beginning of the 14th century when there was an estimated 3200 parks in England.
- 7.29 The hunt was an important opportunity for the nobility to engage in social advancement and political machination. Venison was reserved specifically for feasts and honoured guests, and hunting rights were closely guarded, with severe punishments for poachers (*ibid.*). Parks declined in the later Middle Ages. A disused park might revert to being a 'Park Wood' Watson Park and the adjoining Deer Close at Great Wood may be an example of this. Crow Park is also believed to have originated as a medieval deer park (Mel Morris 2019, 49-51). Saxon's 1576 engraving of Westmorland and Cumberland shows a number of enclosed parks still in existence in the 16th century, although none within the survey area, the nearest being Widehope to the north-west, near Cockermouth.

The medieval manors of Borrowdale and Derwentwater

7.30 Waldiev, was lord of Allerdale between the 11th and 12th centuries (Wilson 1903, 123). It is thought that the manor of Derwentwater was created when Waldiev, gave to Odard, son of Liolf, 'Talentir and Castlerig with the forest between Greta and Calter.' Odard therefore became the first lord of Derwentwater (Thompson 1904, 288). Loilf's family was viewed as having occupied a position of commanding importance in Cumberland at this time as three of his sons now had possession of large tracts of land within the

region (Wilson 1903, 123).

- 7.31 By the early 13th century, the manors of Castlerigg and Keswick had become referred to collectively as the manor of Derwentwater. The first explicitly named lord of Derwentwater was Adam de Derwentwater in 1216. He was a witness at the beginning of the 13th century to Alice de Rumeli's sale of part of Borrowdale to Furness Abbey (see below). Adam also granted the Furness monks a way-leave through his lands (Thompson 1904, 288).
- 7.32 The manor of Derwentwater stayed in the possession of the de Derwentwater family until it passed into the possession of the Radcliffes of Dilston, Northumberland, by marriage of Elizabeth de Derwentwater to Sir Nicholas Radcliffe c.1417 (Thompson 1904, 288-322).
- 7.33 The Manor of Borrowdale was established following the Norman invasion of Cumbria in 1092. It remained intact until Alice de Rumeli, a descendant of the first barony of Allerdale started to dispose of the lands. In 1195 Alice de Rumeli granted land to the south of Derwentwater Watendlath, Langstrath and part of Stonethwaite to Fountains Abbey (LDNPP 2016b 303). Fountains Abbey also owned land between Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite (Burton 1999, 191, Grampus Heritage 2010, 16; OA North 2007, 21).
- Furness Abbey bought the remainder of Borrowdale including all the remaining land south of Derwentwater from Alice de Rumeli in 1208 (LDNPP 2016b 303). Furness Abbey were also responsible for establishing a grange to the south of Derwentwater, which gave the village that evolved there its names (Burton 1999, 191, Grampus Heritage 2010, 16; OA North 2007, 21). A document defining the boundary between the two holdings was drawn up in 1211 (LDNPP 2016b, 303). However, there were frequent land disputes between the two Abbeys (Burton 1999, 191, Grampus Heritage 2010, 16; OA North 2007, 21).
- 7.35 Furness Abbey was the first of the major monasteries to be dissolved in England in 1537, at which point it was the second richest Cistercian monastery in the country (Newman, C. 2006, 130). Its land was added to the estates of the Duchy of Lancaster. Fountains Abbey was dissolved in 1539 and its land in Borrowdale was sold by the Crown to Richard Greames of Eske in Netherby. In the aftermath of the Dissolution it is thought that some new settlements became established. Stair (Stayre) in the Newlands valley is

thought to be one such settlement. It does not appear in documentary records until 1565 (LDNPP 2016b, 305). The collapse of the monasteries also brought about the reorganisation of trade, with local market towns such as Keswick increasing in significance.

7.36 The first documented reference to Keswick dates to a mid-13th-century manuscript from Fountains Abbey, although the name is Old English in origin, meaning 'farm where cheese is made' (Mills 2011, 267). The market town at the northern end of the survey area flourished during the medieval period, receiving its charter in 1276. In the 13th century, the Close Rolls of Henry III state that '*Keswick Town is full of miners*'. This clearly highlights that Keswick and the surrounding area had its own flourishing mining industry and traditions long before the Mines Royal arrived. Keswick was later to become the headquarter of the Mines Royal in the 16th century. In layout it was a compact town consisting of long narrow burgage plots with parallel yards situated around a marketplace (LDNPP 2016b, 295).

Agriculture

- 7.37 There is documentary, archaeological and palaeoecological evidence for woodland and landscape management across the Derwentwater area during the medieval period (OA North 2007, 19). The nature of settlement prior to the foundation of the Norman manorial system in the 11th century is uncertain. However, it can be assumed that descendants of the Norse migrants still populated the area, probably living in dispersed and isolated farmstead groups or hamlets, established following the earlier phase of assarting (Winchester 1987).
- 7.38 The Norman lords and the Church imposed an organised system of land ownership and management after 1092, creating a flourishing agro-pastoral system and promoting the development of several rural industries (LDNPP 2016a, 150). Under this system, manors were essentially agricultural production units designed to sustain an aristocracy and would therefore only work if there was a working underclass to support them (Winchester 1987). Throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, established farmsteads and settlements expanded, and new areas were colonised across the area as the population increased (Winchester 1987; LDNPP 2016a).
- 7.39 Large parts of the Cumbrian fells at this time were denoted as forests and chases. The area to the west of Derwentwater lay within the baronial forest of Cockermouth. Forest,

as has been discussed, was a legal term referring to hunting land belonging to the demesne lord. By the 13th century, many of these private forests and chases were treated as areas of upland grazing from which an income could be generated (Winchester 2006, 5). Over time, this land was gifted or sold to various monastic estates. For example, Alice de Rumelli, sold much of Borrowdale to Furness Abbey in 1208.

- 7.40 Furness Abbey and Fountains Abbey managed much of the Borrowdale land (Burton 1999, 191, Grampus Heritage 2010, 16; OA North 2007, 21). Taxes formerly paid to the Norman overlords were now paid to the Abbeys. From the end of the 12th century onwards the monks developed a model to manage and exploit their large estates which often included significant areas of unpopulated land. They drained and cultivated the soil, and possibly built the first field walls. Great areas of waste were also cleared for pastoral farming, converting large tracts of fell into pasture. This process would have resulted in a much-altered landscape of enclosed woodlands and open pasture (OA North 2007, 18-19).
- Where land was not tenanted by farmers the monks created granges, vaccaries and becaries. Granges were agricultural centres, generally run by lay brothers, that provided for the needs of the monastic house. The system facilitated the exploitation of the landscape, co-ordinating farming and industrial work. In upland areas becaries specialised in rearing sheep for meat and wool. However, although the emphasis was on wool, arable crops like rye, barley and oats were also produced, and crops produced in Borrowdale are believed to have been stored at the Furness Abbey Grange. There was also a 13th century grange at Watendlath, held by Fountains Abbey (LDNPP 2016b, 303).
- Vaccaries were stock farms for the raising of cattle for meat, dairy products, and vellum. A vaccary is recorded at Stonethwaite (LDNPP 2016a, 387-388). Both cattle and sheep would have also exploited upland pastures at this time (Historic England 2006; Hyde & Pevsner 2014, 30). It is interesting to note that the grange in Borrowdale in 1292 was described in tax records as a vaccary. It has been suggested that there were just as many cattle as sheep, if not more, being reared in the area at this time. Indeed, it has also been suggested that large-scale sheep farming in the central Lake District only developed when predators such as wolves had been eliminated, allowing the free ranging of livestock. It is thought that this shift from predominantly cattle rearing to large scale sheep rearing occurred gradually across the region between the 13th and 16th

centuries (Whyte 1985, 114).

- 7.43 The introduction of large flocks of sheep to the area by Furness Abbey had a huge influence on the 13th century economy of Keswick and Borrowdale. Keswick increasingly became the economic centre for the locality, based on an expanding wool trade as well as the sale of leather and farm products (LDNPP 2016a 387-388, LDNPP 2016b, 303-304). It was during this period that the first market charter was issued to Thomas de Derwentwater in 1276. He held the manor of Derwentwater, within the honour of Cockermouth from around 1275.
- 7.44 In 1297, Sir Thomas de Derwentwater was one of the earliest knights of the shire of Westmorland (despite the manor being in Cumberland). On his death in 1302, or early 1303, an inquisition was made of his lands and tenements part of which states that:

'There are there 90 acres of land in demesne in a place called Castelrig, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 3d. Sum 22s. 6d'.

'Also 30 tenants who hold in burgage in a place called Kesewik, each of whom pays for each burgage per annum 6d. Sum 15s'.

'Also a free tenant, to wit, Robert de Tymparen, who holds half a carucate of land at Vllackes by the service of feeding the foresters of the lord of Derwentwater for ten days in the year'.

'Also a free tenant called William le Bakester, who holds half a carucate of land at Castelrigg by the service of paying per annum 4d. and doing suit at the court of Derwentwater from three weeks to three weeks'.

- In summary, the inquisition reveals that the manor of Derwentwater later referred to as Castlerigg was a very extensive and valuable one. The arable portion of the manor lay in open town fields, at Legberthwaite, Fornside, Wanthwaite, Castlerigg, and Naddle, which would have been held by customary tenants (Thompson 1904, 289-293). It is thought that most of the areas around Keswick, were gradually turned over to agriculture as it grew into a market town (LDNPP 2016b 305).
- 7.46 When the heiress Elizabeth de Derwentwater married Sir Nicholas Radcliffe c.1417 the family decided to settle in Dalston rather than Derwentwater and as a result became

absentee landlords, dividing the estate into more tenancies (Thompson 1904, 288-322). We learn that Gawen Wren's was the principal tenancy which was eventually enfranchised and that only the ancient park, which bends down towards Derwentwater was kept in demesne (Collingwood 1904, 257).

Sheilings

- 7.47 There is some evidence for the presence of sheilings within Borrowdale. A sheiling is a hut, found singly or in small groups, usually, but not exclusively, in upland areas. They served as temporary, summer, accommodation for people involved in transhumance; that is the removal of stock generally, but not exclusively, cattle from permanent dwellings to exploit areas of summer pasture some distance away from the main settlement (Historic England 2018b, 1). There is evidence of sheilings around the periphery of the survey area, such as Gutherscale in the Newlands Valley, which suggests that stock was moved from the central valley farms to the more isolated parts of the valley for summer grazing (LDNPP 2016b, 304).
- In the Keswick area, shielings were more generally located close to the margins of the better-quality land. This suggests that their locations were chosen not only for access to the hill and mountain pastures, but also proximity to the more fertile valley bottom. This would have provided hay for winter fodder and grass for autumn or spring grazing. Outside of the grazing season sheilings may, therefore, have been used for the storage of crops. It would have also facilitated access to the valley-side woodlands, the leaves providing a further source of winter fodder. References in the records of Furness Abbey during the 16th century show that it was customary to use leaves for fodder, with birch and alder being the preferred types (Whyte 1985, 112-113).
- 7.49 The Newlands valley originally contained the shallow Husaker tarn. During the 13th century this was drained by the monks from Furness Abbey who reclaimed the land for agriculture, thus creating 'New Lands' and giving the valley its present name. It is thought that the current Uzzicar Farm derives its name from the original tarn (Rollinson 1987, 44). Based on place-name evidence it would appear that four other farms within the valley were established at this time, as a result of the newly reclaimed land. Keskadale appears as 'Keskeldale' and, Swinside appears as 'Swynesheued' in 1260, Birkrigg appears as 'Birkeryg' and Gutherscale appears as 'Goderyscales' in 1293 (OA North 2007, 18-19; LDNPP 2016b, 303). Low Skelgill also appears to have early origins. The Grave family are known to have been farming there since 1347 (LDNPP 2016a

386).

- 7.50 As has been previously mentioned it is thought that Gutherscale was originally a sheiling site belonging to Guther (Sedgefield 1915, 56). This eventually evolved into a permanent farmstead. It is possible that other farmsteads within the area may also have originally developed from early shieling sites.
- 7.51 The sheiling system is thought to have continued on into the 16th century and during that time it appears that the number of vaccaries within the region declined whilst at the same time the number of customary tenants working the land increased. As has previously been mentioned, in 1292 there was a grange in Borrowdale, staffed by lay brethren, operating as a vaccary. By 1418, the lordship of Borrowdale rather than containing a single vaccary, now consisted of 41 customary tenants practicing a mixed arable and pastoral economy. They would have used sheilings during the summer grazing season on the uplands. The evidence for the existence of a sheiling system within Borrowdale during the early medieval period therefore suggests that cattle still played a large part within the pastoral economy of the area (Whyte 1985, 114; LDNPP 2016b, 303).

The infield and outfield system and the development of the town field

7.52 It is notable however, that unlike other valleys there is no evidence of a sod-cast head dyke or ring-garth stone wall, within the survey area. Separating the infield and outfield, ring-garths were often so substantial that they survive in some form in the landscape, and evidence from elsewhere in the Lake District suggests they date from the 11th century onwards (Archaeo-Environment Ltd. 2009, 20-21; OA North 2007). The absence of any such evidence around Derwentwater suggests a slightly different agricultural system may have been in operation across the uplands; the steepness of the topography meaning there was little room for the usual arrangement of early farm, intakes and fellside. In areas like Borrowdale, not all the land that could be enclosed on the valley floor was capable of supporting arable production, however areas that were, were enclosed in some form. Added to which, the building of a substantial stone ring-garth would have required a degree of cooperation between Furness Abbey, Fountains Abbey and the Lord of the manor of Derwentwater. An agreement on areas of responsibility for maintenance would also have been needed. Documents record frequent land disputes between the two abbeys (OA North 2007, 33).

- 7.53 Due to the lack of a ring garth either individual strips or more commonly the entire open town field would have been enclosed. In Borrowdale small-scale enclosure of land associated with specific tenements was occurring alongside the development of the open field system. The open fields here were therefore relatively small compared to other areas. There is evidence for an open field or town field system being in operation within the Derwentwater area, particularly to the west and around the north end of the lake, where the valley is more open. Elliot (1959, 86-87) has done a considerable amount of research in this area using court rolls, estate surveys and surveys of church land. This would correspond with the area around Keswick being developed for agriculture as it developed into a market town (LDNPP 2016b, 305)
- 7.54 To the north-east of Braithwaite, there are long narrow fields which may have been associated with tofts and crofts or areas of strip farming within a town field which have been amalgamated to form small fields. There are hints of strips also within the Newlands Valley, particularly to the north of Swinside and to the north of Little Town. Between Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite there are large areas of fossilised strips, possibly associated with earlier enclosures (LDNPP 2006b, 285).
- 7.55 The field patterns around Derwentwater have therefore been influenced by the local topography, particularly the steep slopes of the valley. The area is dominated by open rugged fellsides, rocky outcrops and boulder-strewn fields. The exposed hillsides consist of unimproved grazing and woodland, drained by narrow gills and streams.

14th century

7.56 During the 14th century there was a population decline which saw the abandonment of farms and villages in the area. This was a period of almost ceaseless hostilities between Scotland and England beginning in 1296 with three particularly destructive raids in Northern England in 1316, 1322, and 1345. Dramatic as these invasions were, the communities in what is now defined as the Central Lake District, such as those in Borrowdale, largely escaped the major devastation that was taking place along the northern, eastern, and western fringes (Winchester 1987). However, the century was also marked by a combination of plague, famine and climatic deterioration. A succession of bad harvests resulted in a period of famine from 1315-1317, followed by catastrophic cattle and sheep epidemics between 1319 and 1321 and finally the Black Death in 1348, 1361, and 1362 (Winchester 1987).

- 7.57 Winchester (1987, 47) cites the following examples to highlight the cumulative effects these disasters had on the region;
 - '... at Egremont 80 acres of demesne land were sown only with spring grains and not with winter crops because of 'the enfeeblement of the neighbourhood'; another 114 lay waste for want of tenants; and there was said to be only two working ploughs in the whole town of Egremont. In 1341 the greater part of Brigham parish was said to lie uncultivated on account of the weakness of the parishioners and the widespread sheep murrain'.
- 7.58 The impact of such catastrophes on Borrowdale, and in turn Derwentwater, is not entirely clear. In documentary references dated to 1369, Furness Abbey still refers to 'our granges' in Borrowdale, suggesting farming was still continuing to some extent, and it is generally considered that the valley faired relatively well in comparison with other Lakeland areas (LDNPP 2016a 387-388, LDNPP 2016b, 303-304; OA North 2007, 21).

15th century

- 7.59 Borrowdale appears to have started the 15th century in a better condition than much of the surrounding region with a well-established population engaged in some arable farming but principally focused on cattle and sheep husbandry (OA North 2017, 21). By 1418, an estimated 41 farms within Borrowdale were held by Fountains Abbey, each with an average of three acres of enclosed land (LDNPP 2016b 303). It is worth noting, that the 'acre' in this context may be a customary acre, which was three times larger than a statute acre (OA North 2017, 31). However, it is not clear whether this enclosed land was in the form of small inbyes land in the valley bottoms close to the settlements or strips in an early town field (LDNPP 2016a 387-388, LDNPP 2016b, 303-304). Town fields are known to have still existed around the small hamlets of upper Borrowdale by the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th century, but the situation around Derwentwater is less clear (LDNPP 2016d, 304).
- 7.60 The most likely form of the town field system was a type that has become associated with the Cistercians and comprised a large open field divided into equal parts. It required the cooperation of the community associated with it. The activities of the farmers involved revolved around the seasonal migration of stock from the common waste up on the fells to the open fields in the autumn. Once the last crop had been removed from the field a meeting was held and each tenant was allotted his grazing

right or stint. This allowed him to pasture his stock on the stubble over the winter months at the same time providing manure to enrich the soil. The following March the stock was removed, and the field was ploughed ready for a new crop. Shares in the town field were therefore valuable both as a source of grazing and as arable land (Elliot 1959, 90-92; Taylor 1983; Winchester 2006, 8-11; OA North 2007, 31).

7.61 The system of stinting was closely regulated by the manorial courts. Stinting - articulated in numerical terms - was used to control the number of livestock grazed on the common pasture. Stints were usually expressed as a right to graze so many horned beasts - the right to graze one beast being termed a 'beastgate' or 'cattlegate' - and agreed multipliers were used to calculate the right for other types of livestock. For example, five to ten sheep could be grazed for one beastgate, while one horse would be rated at two beastgates. Stinting was the norm where the available pasture was too small to accommodate all the stock which might be entitled to graze. In particular, common rights on the stubble of open arable fields and hay meadows were almost always limited by stint (Winchester 2006, 8-11).

Industry - copper and lead mining

- 7.62 This area is of considerable historical importance with regards to the development of mining and its associated activities (Tyler 2005, 57). Only one mine in the survey area is thought to be of medieval origin; Goldscope copper mine (NHLE 1019945; **20127**).
- 7.63 Goldscope mine (NHLE 1019945; 20127), located on the western side of Newlands Valley is one of the oldest mining sites in Cumberland, and a rare example of a medieval copper mine. It is first mentioned in the 13th century when a land inventory refers to gold, silver, copper and lead mining being undertaken on the Derwent Fells. The early workings would have been little more than scratchings along the mineral vein where it appeared at the surface. There was an exposed copper vein running east-west directly over the shoulder of Scope End, which would have been unmissable to the early prospectors. Ore was extracted from the surface, in stopes worked along 400yds of the vein, creating a deep gash in the fellside (Tyler 2005, 57). The mine was still in operation in the 15th century and is the subject of a Charter decreed by Edward IV (*ibid*.), although the first level was not driven until the arrival of the Tyrolean miners in 1564.
- 7.64 Today there is no clear evidence on the surface of mining from the 13th to the 15th centuries as later mining has obliterated any sign of it. However, it has been suggested

that some of the surface workings could date from this period, but further survey would be needed to clarify this.

Industry – bloomeries and iron ore processing

- 7.65 There is a medieval bloomery on Rampsholme Island (20136), recorded in 1984 as being located in the highest part of the island. No structural evidence survives above ground today, as since the record was made the island has been covered by storm washed pebbles. However, the general location of the site was marked by iron slag and a blackness of the surrounding earth.
- 7.66 Collingwood (1902) had the slag from the original site analysed and it was found to be of a type 'found in the old rude bloomeries of High Furness and elsewhere; possibly dating to a period before the German miners'. There are strong parallels between the Rampsholme site and that at Peel Island on Coniston Water. Such an island position possibly offered more protection for the valuable products than could be offered on the mainland during unsettled times (Collingwood 1902, 276-7). It would have also facilitated the transport of the raw materials heavy iron ore and bulky charcoal fuel by boat (pers. comm. J. Lund, January 2020).
- 7.67 The bloomery would have been powered by hand bellows as there was no evidence of a waterwheel, and it is unlikely that a suitable head of water could have been created on the Lake. A large amount of iron slag and mineral waste can be seen scattered among the beach pebbles on the northern edge of the island, which appears to have been dumped after a firing. Other evidence of the bloomery includes large cobbles and stones that have been fractured and transformed by intense heat (Lund 1999, 21).
- 7.68 The process of smelting iron in a bloomery furnace requires a large amount of charcoal. Coppicing was not widespread at this point, so the wood used frequently came from mature trees cut into rounds (*ibid.*; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 30-31).
- 7.69 Iron ore to charge the bloomery is likely to have been sourced from easily worked pockets and outcrops on the surrounding fells. The primary iron mining areas all lay to the south-west of the survey area, but there were smaller deposits worked across the uplands at sites like Coniston. An iron ore (haematite) dump (182025), possibly a shipment waiting for transport, has been recorded just to the north-east of Rampsholme Island, north of Derwent Isle Cottages.

8.0 POST-MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

16th and 17th centuries

- 8.1 The pattern of landownership in Cumbria during the 16th and 17th century was quite distinct from that operating in other parts of the country. The power of the monasteries during the medieval period meant that there were few resident demesne lords or major gentry holding land in the area. Consequently, after the Dissolution the disposal of monastic lands created opportunities for the expansion of existing farms and the creation of new ones. These were held under customary tenancy by yeoman or stateman farmers who had considerable freedoms to run their own affairs without manorial interference. Such farms could pass through inheritance from father to son, resulting in a willingness to invest in land, stock (cows and sheep) and buildings (Winchester 1998).
- 8.2 The town fields on the valley bottoms, were they existed, were divided up to create small yeoman 'estates'. It is thought that the settlement of Stair Stayre to the west of Derwentwater, within Newlands Valley, may have originated in this fashion in the 16th century as it does not appear in document records until 1565 (LDNPP 2016a, 388; LDNPP 2016b, 305).

Cultivation and field boundaries

- 8.3 Evidence for arable cultivation can be found in the remnants of post medieval ridge and furrow earthworks preserved across the landscape. These give an indication of the extent to which the survey area was utilised for crops. Compared to the broad rigg generally associated with medieval ploughing this was typically narrower and straighter. Although ridge and furrow is notoriously difficult to date with any certainty, the main change in form occurred in the late 18th century following advances in the design of the traditional mould board ploughs. The resulting 'narrow rigg' is generally 5m or less in width and dates anywhere between 1780 and 1950 (Rackham 2000, 79). The BOA report refers to this form of ploughing across the survey area (*ibid.* 21-22).
- 8.4 Several large areas of ridge and furrow survive within the survey area, because of these fields being returned to pasture (see table 3). The majority survives at low levels. Some of these remnants can be found close to the Lake shore, for example around Stable Hills (180035), (27621) and (27623).

Table 3: ridge and furrow present in the survey area grouped according to area

NTSMR	Name
27613, 27614, 27615, 27616	Ridge and furrow earthworks, High Snab Farm
27620, 27621, 27622, 27623, 27624, 180035	Ridge and furrow on land near Stable Hills,
28696, 28698, 182822	Ridge and furrow, North Strands Hagg
29916	Ridge and furrow, field south of Otterbield Bay
29917, 29925, 29926, 29927	Ridge and furrow, fields south-east and south-west of Old Brandelhow Barn
29973	Ridge and furrow, field north of Ellers Beck
182970, 182972	Ridge and furrow at Castlerigg Stone Circle
182624	Ridge and furrow along Barrow Gill, south-west of Braithwaite



Plate 16: 1861 OS mapping showing curvilinear ditch (182630).

- A large block of ridge and furrow (182624) was noted to the south-west of the village of Braithwaite. This is unusual as it was the only evidence of arable cultivation at a high elevation. The site was centred on NY 322589, 522563 and located between Barrow Gill and High Coledale Farm. The ridge and furrow was cut by a curvilinear ditch (182630; Plate 16) that was part of a watercourse shown on the First Edition six-inch OS map surveyed in 1861, indicating that the arable cultivation pre-dated this feature.
- 8.6 Some of the cairns recorded could also be attributed to episodes of post-medieval field clearance, created when the fields were cleared of stones to make them easier to plough. One such cairn (182872) was associated with a block of ridge and furrow

(27624), to the east of Stable Hills. Another clearance cairn (180003) was on the edge of the ridge and furrow (29925) close to Old Brandelhow Barn.

- 8.7 However, not all of the former monastic lands were made-over to agricultural production. On the western lakeside of Derwentwater, part of the old estate was turned into a deer park, the remnants of which were depicted on Clarke's 1787 map as Fall Park, Brandlehow Park (Brandley Park on the map) and Manesty Park. Limited documentary information also indicates that the area to the south of Derwentwater was being enclosed around 1537 and 1539 respectively, as a direct result of the granting by the crown of seized land to a Richard Greme (LDNPP 2016b 305).
- A typical Borrowdale farm of this period was small in size and primarily pastoral, although growing small amounts of oats and barley (Winchester 1987; OA North 2007, 22). Cattle were generally still the mainstay, with an average herd of between 10 and 20. A small flock of sheep would have also been kept, as well as a horse or two for both ploughing and transport (OA North 2007, 22).
- 8.9 Commons remained an integral part of the rural economy, Winchester describing this as the 'heyday' of local communal control of common land (2006, 8). They provided the bulk of summer pasture for livestock and were a principal source of domestic fuel in the form of peat. Bracken was also cut for thatching, bedding and potash production (Winchester 1987, OA North 2007, 22).
- 8.10 The late 16th century saw the appearance of a number of 'squatter' intakes, prompted in part by an increase in the rural population (Elliot 1959 85). However, by the 17th century population growth had slowed, resulting in an easing of pressure for land. The more marginal areas were abandoned and there was a gradual reduction in the number of farmsteads. Those farmsteads that remained were able to increase their landholdings (OA North 2007, 23).

The Great Deed of Borrowdale

8.11 When James I became king in 1603, he sold the land once held by Furness Abbey to two London entrepreneurs, William Whitmore and Jonas Verdon. They indulged in asset stripping, selling the freehold of individual farms in 1614 to 38 people, many of whom had previously been customary tenants. The following year they sold the 'Manor of Borrowdale' to the same 38 in an agreement referred to as the 'Great Deed of Borrowdale' which constituted 'all the woods... wastes, commons, stinted pastures...

ways and entries'. However they retained the mineral rights to the graphite mines.

8.12 The 38 included 'Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isel, Knight'. He had already obtained the lands around Stonethwaite from the Greames family in 1606, and had purchased Seathwaite and Rosthwaite from Verdon and Whitmore in 1614. In 1617 he also bought land further up the valley (LDNPP 2016b, 305).

Away-wintering young sheep

- 8.13 One of the major changes in livestock management during this period was the practice of away-wintering young sheep, which was well established by the latter half of the 17th century. Young female lambs were sent away to winter on lowland farms and then returned to the uplands in the spring to heft, continuing the cycle of sheep grazing on a particular fell territory. The older sheep would spend much of the winter on the fell, grazing on heather. This enabled farmers to increase their stock sizes as they were no longer restricted by how many sheep they could over winter on the surplus produce from their marginal land (Winchester 2006, 13). It also brought an end to stock limits on stinted pasture.
- 8.14 The introduction of away-wintering galvanised the shift from cattle to sheep farming, providing wool for the growing English textile industry. This saw an increased wealth amongst the statemen farmers, who in turn displayed their affluence in the rebuilding of their traditional farmhouses in stone. Expansion also resulted in further enclosure of valley floor and fellside (OA North 2007, 23).
- 8.15 Seen potentially as a threat, James I tried to reduce the status of the statesmen farmers, arguing that their obligations to military service were no longer in existence, and therefore their privileged position of stable customary rights almost on a par with freehold, which had been granted because of their military service should be removed. In response, farmers tried to preserve their rights through litigation and by the time the matter came to be resolved King James I was dead, and the case was dropped (OA North 2007, 23).

Robinson Crag Ruins (ruinous)

8.16 An example of a possible marginal farm (182503) abandoned prior to the creation of the historic OS maps can be found located at the foot of Robinson Crag (NY 320967, 517849), on the north-facing slope to the south-west of Goldscope Mine. Little

information can be gleaned about this site from the OS maps where it is labelled incorrectly as a sheepfold or not at all.

- 8.17 The site comprises the footings for a rectangular structure, possibly a farmhouse, with an internal wall visible on the west side of the building, together with an entrance into a small rectangular room. To the west of **182503** an open-ended square structure was recorded during the survey, which may have been an associated outbuilding.
- 8.18 Surrounding the site was a complex network of trackways, sheepfolds, and spreads of stone that may have been the remains of small enclosures. Leading away to the northeast was a section of well-defined trackway (182509) running up to High Snab farm to the northeast.

17th and 18th century enfranchisement

- 8.19 During this period the process of enfranchisement, whereby customary tenancies were converted into freehold, gathered pace. By the later 18th century most but by no means all Cumbrian manors had engaged in the process to a greater of lesser extent. For enfranchisement to take place, the lord and tenants had to agree terms, the tenants paying a sum of money to buy out the lord's rights to entry fines, heriots (a payment, usually of the best beast, which was due to the lord on the death of a tenant), woodland and associated timber etc. (Winchester and Straughton 2006). It should be noted that customary tenants varied in status from small farmers to significant gentlemen, and this therefore had an influence on their responses to offers to enfranchise.
- When Sir Edward Radcliffe inherited the Derwentwater estate in 1622, his first act along with his brothers Francis and Cuthbert, was to enfranchise for the sum of £1441 his 60 Keswick tenants, among whom were Joseph Hechstetter, the head of the German miners, and his father-in-law, John Banks. Sir Edward was an absentee landlord, his main focus being the enlargement and rebuilding of his mansion at Dilston (Thompson 1904, 316).
- 8.21 In 1759 Lord Ergamont made a formal offer to enfranchise his customary tenants in Braithwaite and Coledale. At this point the western shore of Derwentwater consisted of a defined group of enclosures between the water and the open fell. The area also included woodland parks that were actively managed through coppicing for charcoal and bark production and growing timber stands for felling. Due to the high value of the woodland, not all of Ergamont's tenants could afford to enfranchise, despite him offering

mortgages at 4 per cent. Brandelhow for example was not enfranchised until 1774 (see section 12) (Denman 2011, 165-174).

Widespread enfranchisement shifted the responsibility of land management to the new freeholder and reduced the direct influence of the lord in local affairs. It also marginalised the role of manor courts in estate administration. Once the courts were no longer central to the relationship between lord and tenants, there was the temptation to save expenditure by letting the courts fall into abeyance. Studies of manor courts in Cumbria have demonstrated that the system collapsed quickly. From c.1720 many manor courts met irregularly, a situation which went hand-in-hand with a decline in the numbers of byelaws, orders and presentments in the court records (Winchester 2006, 13). Enfranchisement, therefore was another factor prompting the gradual enclosure of common land, as 'new' freehold tenants set their boundaries in stone.

18th century

Board of Agriculture report for Cumberland 1794

- 8.23 By the end of the 18th century new developments in agricultural practice and land management where beginning to spread through the country, largely in response to a increase in demand to feed the populations of the burgeoning industrial cities. Such changes were to have a lasting impact on the physical appearance of the landscape which was transformed over the course of the following century by programmes of reclamation, accelerated enclosure, deforestation, and plantation planting (McNeil and Newman 2006b, 165).
- The Board of Agriculture (BOA) reports for Cumberland, produced between 1750-1819, provide a detailed account of the state of agriculture across the county at this time. John Bailey and George Culley travelled extensively throughout the region, recording agriculture practices, the condition of farmsteads, and local industries. Their reports provide a snapshot of life in the county during this important period of agricultural transition. It states that on the whole Cumbria was slow to adopt new agricultural practices in crop rotation, animal husbandry and the growing of feed crops. However, in some areas around Derwentwater turnips were being grown to help overwinter livestock, and peas, beans, clover, and rye grass were all being introduced to help improve the quality of the soil (Bailey and Culley 1794; OA North 2007, 24).
- 8.25 Two-thirds of the county are recorded as still being held by customary tenants in 1794,

despite enfranchisement. Farmhouses were described as being 'well built of stone' with white dashed walls 'giving them the look of neatness, and of comfortable dwellings, that is peculiarly pleasing, and prepossess a stranger with a favourable idea of the cleanliness of the inhabitants'. The houses for the most part consisted of a kitchen and parlour to the front, with a back-kitchen and dairy to the rear. There would be four or five lodging-rooms above (Bailey & Culley 1794, 12). This appears to be true for the Derwentwater area.

- 8.26 Small farms generally consisted of a barn, a byer for housing cattle in winter, and a small stable. No regular plan was adopted for these farms, but more often than not the outbuildings were built at either end of the farmhouse (*ibid.*). For example, at High Snab Farm the bank barn (25745) was attached to the north end of the farmhouse (25744), a stable or cartshed may also have formed part of this row (National Trust 1983).
- 8.27 The new courtyard farmsteads with 'a fold-yard, surrounded by proper offices, with a shed for cattle' which were becoming commonplace across much of the rest of the country were rare in Cumberland and not observed 'in more than half a dozen of places' (Bailey and Culley 1794, 12). Stable Hills Farm (20230) on the eastern shores of Derwentwater is therefore a rare example of this type. The main farm buildings are grouped around a square foldyard consisting of stables, shippons and a barn which is open to the east and has a midden sunk into the centre of the yard (National Trust 1984).
- 8.28 Unsurprisingly, the BOA report pays particular attention to the management of sheep. It refers to two types of sheep being common in the county Swaledales and Herdwicks. The latter are described as;
 - '... a lively little animal, well adapted to seek their food amongst these rocky mountains, in places stony and bare. They have no hay in winter, and support themselves in the deepest snows, by scratching down to the heath, or other herbage..... They do not face the coming storm as reported, but like other sheep, turn their backs on it; and, in such weather, they generally gather together, and keep stirring about; by which means they tread down the snow, keep above it, and are rarely overblown' (Bailey & Culley 1794, 15).
- 8.29 The sheep were sent to graze on the common fell land in the summer and then in November were gathered together and salved. The old sheep were then sent back to the

commons and the hoggs – young sheep – were kept in 'old enclosures' (*ibid.*, 17). A hogg house (26612) can be found within one of the enclosures close to Moor Farm. Those farms without enough enclosed ground to winter their hoggs adopted the practice of away-wintering (Bailey & Culley 1794, 17).

- 8.30 Many farms had small dairies attached, mainly used for making butter 'of an excellent quality.' Those farms close to towns, such as Keswick, would have sold their butter on a weekly basis at the market. Others with larger dairies, would send their butter in firkins of 56lds each to markets outside of the County (*ibid.*, 19).
- 8.31 The cattle are described as a small breed of long-horns 'not distinguished by any particular good qualities'. The report noted that the breeding bulls with heifers brought in from the midland counties 'where the long-horned breed are brought to great perfection' might improve the quality of the stock (Bailey & Culley 1794, 14).
- 8.32 Cattle were still grazed on the common fell during the summer and brought down during the autumn to eat the stubble from the summer crops. They were generally housed over winter and many farms had shippons or cowhouses for specifically for this purpose (*ibid.*, 21). These may have been separate structures but generally formed part of a barn. Two cowhouse (25815 and 25819) are known from Stables Hill, while at High Snab Farm the bank barn (25745) contained cow byres, with a combination barn (25746) attached including lean-to cowhouse.

Enclosure

- 8.33 By the mid-18th century most of the open fields and meadow land of the valley floor had been enclosed and intaking was starting to spread up the fellsides. Areas of upland with coppiced woodland had been enclosed relatively early on to protect the stands from grazing animals (LDNPP 2016b, 306). Up until 1750 enclosure had largely taken place through a process of agreement, whereby strips and plots were exchanged by individuals to consolidate discrete landholdings. However, this process was to change considerably in the second half of the century, first with systematic division by agreement and later by Act of Parliament (Whyte 2003).
- 8.34 Within Borrowdale, many of the traditional sheep grazing territories or 'hefts' on the upper valley sides and tops were enclosed by permanent boundary walls. As time went on more of the lower slopes were parcelled up as intakes, creating the field pattern so characteristic of the valley landscape today. These were enclosed improved pastures,

situated on the deeper soils of the drift-covered lower slopes of the fell (Wood & Walton 2016, 59). These provided good grazing for cattle and horses. Many of the intakes developed originally as encroachments or improvements along the edges of common land later formalised as individual farmers gained exclusive rights to the lower fell, and erected enclosure walls. The intakes of Borrowdale, Seathwaite, Rosthwaite and Stonethwaite were all largely set out by 1750.

- 8.35 The intake system allowed for greater flexibility for farmers, providing secure, good quality grazing enabling sheep to be kept out of the arable fields and meadows without transporting them to the high fells. Cows could also be kept closer to the farm for milking, seeing an increased importance in dairying, and rams could be kept from the ewes in autumn to control the timing of lambing (*ibid.*_r).
- 8.36 By the mid-18th century increasing pressure was being put on local resources as Cumbria became increasingly incorporated into the national livestock markets. As unsustainable pressures were placed on the commons and wastelands of the area, a solution needed to be found. At the same time the larger landowners were looking for further opportunities to increase their estates though further enclosure and the enfranchisement of their tenants (Searl 1995, 247-250). The situation was neatly outlined in 1765 by Thomas Elder, steward to the Earl of Egremont, one of the largest landowners in the region, who also held land around Derwentwater. He found fault with a draft deed of enfranchisement which was to be presented to the Earl's tenants:

'I don't find in it any Covenant whereby the Tenant obliges himself to agree to the future Division & Inclosure of the Commons at such time and on such Terms as shall hereafter be agreed to by the Lord and the MAJORITY of the tenants of the Manors, which I understand was to be in all Deeds of Enfranchisement. For otherwise, when the Tenants have an Enfranchisement, which is the most material article for their advantage & Interest, and also the continuance and enjoyment of the Commons, they will be at full liberty to be OBSTINATE in their refusal to agree to a Division and Inclosure, which is the principal article for the Lords benefit' (*ibid.*, 249).

8.37 The increase in enclosure brought about the decline of the statesman farmer, as small farms were amalgamated into larger land holdings (OA North 2007, 25). By the mid 19th century property in the valley was held in the hands of a relatively small number of prosperous families. This meant that capital was available for the enclosing of land and agreement over enclosure could be reached without having to satisfy a large

number of people (Whyte 2003; Williamson 2002, OA North 2007, 36-37). However, as Searl (1995) illustrates, there were still disputes over how the common land was assigned.

8.38 By the end of the 18th century, new walls and hedges were erected across the landscape to demarcate individual landholding, gained either through encroachment or consolidation by agreement, and the pattern of small, irregular fields that today characterise the northern end of the Lake, around Keswick and Portinscale, and southeastern side around Ashness, had already taken shape.

19th-century improvements

- 8.39 The start of the 19th century saw further improvements in agricultural practice thanks to the work of a handful of pioneers such as Philip Howard, John Curwen, and Sir James Graham. The Napoleonic wars led to an increasing demand for food and the resulting high prices meant that farmers could afford to invest more in their farms. This increased activity was further boosted by the introduction of the General Enclosure Act of 1801 which extinguished the common rights (Whyte 2003). The land was re-apportioned amongst the holders of those rights and the promoters of the legislation. Burning, draining and liming turned these new enclosures into far more productive pieces of land allowing for oats to be grown on all but the rockiest of ground and enabling double the amount of stock to be supported (OA North 26).
- 8.40 The tithe maps, prepared in the 1840s show the altered field patterns (CAS Carlisle: DRC 8-55-2, DRC 8-55-4, DRC 8-55-7 and DRC 8-55-8) as do a series of enclosure maps of Castlerigg and Derwentwater (CAS Carlisle: PR 120-71; PR 120-72) prepared for the Church Commissioners in 1849. All show a mix of field types around Derwentwater, from the irregular-shaped townfield pastures and land amalgamated through agreement, to the large geometric enclosure fields of the late 18th and 19th centuries.
- 8.41 In 1849 an Enclosure Award was granted for St. John's, Castlerigg and Derwentwater (Q/RE/I/109). The award covered an area of 7094 statute acres. There were 155 allotments distributed between 72 people. Four hundred and thirty-eight acres were sold, 5.8 acres were assigned to the poor, 0.15 acres were set aside for institutions and 14.61 acres were kept for common use. The land that was sold by the Enclosure Commissioners was to help defray the costs of the enclosure. The land set aside for the poor was either used as a recreation ground for village sports or was rented and the

proceeds used to reduce the poor rates. Land set aside for institutions could encompass anything from a school to a nonconformist chapel. The land kept for common use was frequently a place where pits for the extraction of sand and gravel, and public quarries, watering places etc. were located (Dilley 2000, 225, 230 & 235).

Parliamentary enclosure walls are quite distinct from the more irregular earlier field walls. Their distinctive straight lines were seen across the survey area, for example on the edge of Castlerigg Fell and between Spring Wood and Watson's Park. They are stone-built, laid without mortar and can contain large stones projecting at intervals from the plane surface. These are what the builders call 'throughs' – stones large enough to extend through the thickness of the wall, helping to give it strength and to add visual interest. Sometimes the topmost stones were laid diagonally or vertically, creating a serrated edge, which has the practical advantage of deterring jumping sheep (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 9). Thus by 1850 the field pattern that we see today in Derwentwater and Borrowdale had been established and little has changed in the intervening years (LDNPP 2016b, 307).

Evidence for agricultural practices within the landscape

- Sheep farming remained the mainstay of the agricultural economy across the survey area, and there is considerable archaeological evidence of stock management across the common grazing on the upland fells. The late 18th century Board of Agriculture report notes that 'through the summer the whole flock is departed on the commons, and range at large without any person to look after them' (Bailey and Culley 1794, 18). It goes on to note that the main breed of sheep were Herdwicks, as well as a breed of 'black-faced, coarse woolled sheep', which were probably Swaledales.
- 8.44 The earliest description of Herdwick sheep is that given by James Clarke in 1787;

There is a kind of sheep in these mountains called Herdwicks which, when properly fed to the highest growth seldom exceed 9 or 10lbs. a quarter. They contrary to all other sheep I have met with, are seen before a storm, especially of snow, to ascend against the coming blast and to take the stormy side of the mountain, which saves them from being overblown. This valuable instinct was first discovered by the people of Wasdalehead. They, to keep this breed as much as possible in their own village, bound themselves in a bond that no one should sell above 5 ewe or female lambs in one year. But means were found to smuggle more, so that all the shepherds now have either the

whole or half breed of them, especially where the mountains are very high, as in Borrowdale, Newlands and Skiddaw, where they have not hay for them in winter. These sheep lie upon the very tops of the mountains in winter as well as summer. . . . They grow very little wool, 8 or 9 of them not producing more than a stone, but their wool is pretty good' (Rollinson 1974, 83).

Name are still 103 farms with fell-going flocks in the Borrowdale and Bassenthwaite Valley area, with 21 Herdwick flocks and 23 Swaledale flocks registered with the relevant Sheep Breeders' Associations. These folks graze the 14,800ha of Registered Common Land in the Borrowdale and Bassenthwaite Valley; this is around one-third of the total area and includes most of the open fell. The main areas of Common Land are the large area at the southern head of Borrowdale and the fells surrounding the Newlands Valley. Around Derwentwater there are at least five fell-going Herdwick flocks that graze within the survey area, along with two registered Swaledale flocks and potentially another four or five unregistered fell-going flocks (LDNPP 2016a, 287-288).



Plate 17: sheepfold (182950) with probable marker stone.

Sheepfolds and bields

8.46 From the mid-18th century a large number of stone shelters where constructed across the fells to provide shelter for sheep during poor weather. These comprised two key types – folds and bields. *Folds* were enclosures, open on one side. They could be circular, oval or rectangular, and either free-standing or built against a field wall. *Bields* comprise a short section of free-standing wall against which sheep shelter from prevailing winds.

- Sheepfolds were a common feature across the survey area. There was distinct variation in style of sheepfold recorded, with some being circular and others square and rectangular. Sometimes there was a marked variation of style even within a relatively small area. A good example of this can be seen at the foot of Bleabury Fell (20138), (182950), and (181689). Sheepfold (182950) was circular in plan (Plate 17; centred on NY 328578, 520403). The walls survived up to 0.12m in height and were mostly overgrown with vegetation at the time of the survey.
- Approximately 820m west of site **182950** was an oval sheepfold (**20138**), and south of this a square sheepfold (**181689**; Plate 18), located next to a modern walkers' track. The square structure had a small internal enclosure in the south-west corner, with a hogg hole built into the south-east face. The different forms used at these three sites may relate to topographic variation, date of construction, or simply the preference of an individual shepherd or farmer. These differences may also relate to changes in function. Simple sheepfolds offer shelter for a few yews and lambs. More complex folds, with various cells enable the penning and sorting of sheep to facilitate the processes whereby sheep are marked, ear clipped, tagged and counted. This also allows for strays to be identified and sent back to their farm.



Plate 18: sheepfold (181689) looking south-east towards Bleabury Fell.

8.49 Sheepfolds were also well represented to the west of the lake and were found across the Derwent Fells. Four sheepfolds were recorded in relatively close proximity to each other in a cluster between Causey Pike and Outerside peaks, to the south-east of Force

Crag Mine. Further clusters of sheepfolds were noted along Little Dale Beck, to the south-west of Littledale Crags, and Lowthwaite Crag to the east of Goldscope Mine. Sheepfolds (23002), (23003), (182480), and (182508) were located to the south-east of Force Crag Mine, between Causey Pike and Outerside peak.

8.50 Bields can serve two purposes. Some function as simple shelter walls, whilst others are used to assist in the gathering of sheep from the common. Bields were found predominately on the west side of the survey area, across the Derwent Fells and especially in the Newlands valley, alongside Newlands Beck. Eight were recorded in total. A collection of three horseshoe-shaped bields was recorded to the west of Narrow Moor (182717), (182710) and (182705); (see Plate 19), aligned broadly north to south.



Plate 19: bield (182717) facing south-west. overlooking Goldscope Mine.

- Approximately 45m to the north of (182717) were the low remains of two field boundary walls (182713). These were depicted on historic OS mapping, suggesting they are remnants of earlier field boundaries potentially pre-dating the post-medieval period. Bields (182710) and (182705) are both depicted on the 1862 OS map of the area, suggesting that they belong to a different phase of activity.
- 8.52 A further alignment of bields (182588), (182625) and (182626) was recorded within the same valley to the south, close to Castlenook Mine. Stylistically these features were identical to the alignment to the north, being horseshoe shaped and open to the north. Their common alignment relates to local weather conditions and primarily the

predominant direction from which the wind blows, and their position will be associated with local gathering routes.

Washfolds

- 8.53 The Board of Agriculture report notes that the sheep in the area were 'salved' in November (Bailey and Culley 1794, 17). As part of this process their fleeces were washed to remove dirt and a compound of butter and tar applied to control parasites (before the introduction of modern chemical dips). Farmers tended to build pens out of local stone or river cobbles on the edge of a stream or next to a deep pool. The sheep would be rounded up into pens then driven into the pool and the action of swimming was usually sufficient to remove the dirt from the fleece. Occasionally there was a second pen on the opposite bank to house the sheep after washing, or a cobbled area to help them to get out of the stream more easily.
- 8.54 Eight washfolds were recorded across the survey area. All were located alongside streams on the valley floor, except for washfolds **182944** and **182943** which were situated at the foot of Bleabury Fell. Approximately 45m to the north-west of this was a rectangular structure (**182943**), likely to have been the remnants of a further washfold partially eroded by the encroaching Brockle Beck.



Plate 20: washfold (182673) adjacent to Long Work Mine and Newlands Beck.

8.55 Some of the washfolds were close to mining dressing floors, although it is uncertain if these were contemporary in date. A good example of this was **23000**, centred at NY

319902, 521475. The feature was built into the slope adjacent to Force Crag Beck, close to Force Crag Mine. The entrance to the washfold was on the north-west corner, and an exit into the stream accommodated on the south-east face of the structure. Other examples were recorded just to the north of Castlenook Mine at NY 322807, 517133 (27612), and at Long Work Mine at NY 322875, 516290 (182673, Plate 20).

Robinson Crag Ruins - A Shepherd's hut

- At Robinson Crag (NY 320695,517699) a series of agricultural features was recorded (Plate 21). This appears to have been a simple shepherds hut (**182492**), which survives only as low walls standing up to 1.4m high in places. It was dug into the hillslope to create a level platform, with a single entrance on the west side. The entire north wall had collapsed downslope.
- 8.57 Adjoining the structure to the east was a section of trackway (182493) which was aligned broadly east to west. It was visible for approximately 110m, where it entered sheepfold (182496). A short distance to the east of the sheepfold was a large spread of tumbled stone (182502). This was the remains of a field enclosure, with relict walls visible. To the north-east of the enclosure was another sheepfold (182514).



Plate 21: structure 182492 facing eastwards.

Farm buildings

8.58 There are seven farms located within the survey area, detailed in the table below. The ruins located near Robinsons Crag have already been discussed within section 8.

Table 4: farmsteads with buildings within the survey area

NTSMR	Farmstead	Grid co-ordinate	Abandoned or Occupied
25769	Old Brandelhow Barn	NY 325003, 520651	Abandoned
182924	Brockle Beck ruins	NY 327977, 520960	Abandoned
182503	Robinson Crag Ruins	NY 320967, 517849	Abandoned
20232	Bowe Barn	NY 327136, 522257	National Trust Offices
20212	High Snab	NY 322212, 518991	Occupied
20230	Stable Hills	NY 326746, 521872	Occupied
20630	Moor Farm	NY 328299, 522932	Occupied

Building materials

- Most of the buildings in the area are constructed from slatestone random rubble, with quoins of slatestone blocks or occasionally sandstone. During the 18th century, 2½-inch bricks were introduced for use on details such as door jambs, although not common within the area, examples of this can still be seen in 18th and 19th century buildings. At High Snab farm there is a late 18th century building (Barn, Building 3) which has brick window jambs, and brick quoined ventilation holes (National Trust 1983) and one of the barns has brick quoined door jambs (25746). Similarly brick window jambs (25818) and door jambs (25817) are present within two of the outbuildings at Stable Hills. Roofs usually had V-shaped sandstone ridge tiles and slate tiles laid in diminishing courses. Windows and doors were often deep set under simple horizontal drip moulds. Examples of this can be seen at Old Brandelhow Barn (25769), Stable Hills (20230) and High Snab Farm (20212).
- Moor Farm (20630) is unusual in that many of its agricultural buildings were constructed from random coursed cobbles and sandstone laid between slate thins. The 'cobbles' would have been retrieved from the beds of becks or from adjoining fields worn smooth by mountain streams and melting glaciers (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 8). Bricks have also been used both for detailing and now for walls. Glazed bricks surround the door to the privy (26613). There is a bank barn (26609) which contains a brick wall which divides a coal shed from the barn. The bottom half of the wall is of old brick, stretcher bond with wooden joists halfway up to support the floor above, and then more recent stretcher brick bond until it reaches the tie beam. Some of the buildings at Moor Farm are from the late 19th to early 20th century, which may explain the difference in their construction, improved roads and modes of transport would have facilitated the movement of materials over greater distances and thus facilitated a diversification of vernacular traditions (J. Lund pers. comm).

- 8.61 Several farmhouses within the area have whitewashed facades, for example High Snab Farm (25744). This may have helped distinguish the dwellings from the outbuildings (Hyde & Pevsner 2014, 38) as noted by Wordsworth; 'Frequently the Dwelling or Fire house as it is ordinarily called, has been distinguished from the Barn or Byer by roughcast and white wash'. It is not known when this practice became the norm (Denyer 1991, 187). These structures were built to withstand the weather and, without a protective layer of whitewash, driving damp would penetrate even the thickest of walls (Hyde & Pevsner 2014, 38). Rough-cast render has also been used for this purpose (National Trust 1993; Denyer 1991, 187) as at Moor Farm (26608).
- Associated with the farmhouses are a variety of barns and agricultural outbuilding. Some are located within the farmyard and others are found further afield. The principal farm buildings are the barn, the cow-house or shippon, the stable and the granary. Traditional buildings forms characteristic of the area were the combination (or composite) barn, bank barn and the field barn (Brunskill 1974, 75, Denyer 1991, 133-147). If not part of the farmyard these could be found in the outlying fields, especially if the fields were some distance away.
- A combination barn, as the name suggests, combined a number of functions under one roof. In addition to hay storage it housed cattle or horses, and sometimes other functions such as cart sheds and granaries. Combination barns can be two storey or single-storey buildings and are found across Cumbria and North Yorkshire. Bank barns are a form of combination barn that are a distinctive and characteristic feature of Cumbria. They were constructed to take advantage of the natural slope of the land to provide level access to both floors. Typically bank barns have a threshing floor, sometimes with a granary and hayloft, and housing for cattle (Historic England 2006, 9-54).
- 8.64 The combination barn had several advantages in that by amalgamating many functions under one roof, they reduced the cost of construction and maintenance of separate buildings. They enabled animals to be fed and strawed down without movement from building to building, and in hilly areas made ideal use of sloping ground. A distinction can be drawn between 'variant bank barns', built across the slope, and 'true bank barns' built along the slope. Variant bank barns are generally earlier in date, with many examples being of pre-1750 date. The variant bank barns had a gable end built into the bank and projected out into the valley. This took advantage of cross winds for winnowing grain and provided better ventilation for the livestock (*ibid.*, 54). The term

'bank barn' was bestowed by R. W. Brunskill, who borrowed it from New England (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 42)

8.65 There are several post-medieval barns within the survey area. At Moor Farm there is a barn attached to the farmhouse (26609) and a separate a bank barn (26610). At High Snab farm, Newlands (20212), there are two barns – a bank barn (25745) and a combination barn (25746), and at Old Brandelhow barn (25769) in Borrowdale a threshing barn dating to the early-18th-century. The various barns across the project area are summarised in the following table.

Table 5: barns present within the survey area

NTSMR	Building Type	Description				
High Snab I	High Snab Farm, Newlands					
25745	Bank Barn	Originally used as a bank barn, with corn barn incorporating central threshing floor over double byre and stable. This barn is currently a hay store over kennels with additional storage. Projecting canopy and two fine late 18th-century doors adorn the entry to first-floor barn.				
25746	Combination Barn	Barn with a lean to building built as a cowhouse, which was later extended. Now also includes a cart/tool shed.				
Moor Farm	, Castlerigg, Keswick					
26609	Variant Bank Barn	Variant bank barn incorporating threshing barn above and cow byre below. At one end there is a lean-to shed and at the other a pig/down house joined onto the byre. Originally there was a building next to the house running on the same alignment but this has been replaced by the existing barn. This stands at right angles to the house and incorporates the end gable wall of the earlier barn and some of its roof timbers.				
26610	Bank Barn	Build 1905 – a 5-bay threshing barn above, and stables, cartshed and cow house below. Later building added on includes loose boxes with loft above and a milk cooling house.				
Stable Hills	s, Keswick					
25820	Barn	One storey barn. Eaves height increased at the east end of the barn and incorporated into the house c.1900. Currently used as a garage.				
Old Brande	Old Brandelhow, Borrowdale					
25769	Barn	There is a threshing floor at the north end and a shippon to the south. There is a hay loft over with three pitching holes.				
Bowe Barn, Borrowdale						
20232	Barn	Originally a threshing barn with canopy supported by slatestone cheeks over main door. The lean-to structure to the north may have been a cowshed.				

Key examples of farmsteads within their landscapes

Moor Farm (occupied)

- Moor Farm (20630), near Castlerigg, is the earliest and perhaps most interesting of the surviving farmsteads. Although much modified, the property originated as a steading during the late 16th or early 17th-century and may be associated with one of the region's Statesman farming families. The farmhouse (26608) and a variant bank barn (26609) now form part of a largely rebuilt complex. The farmhouse was originally a two-unit plan; a form used throughout Cumbria during the rebuilding in stone of the 17th century (Brunskill 1974, 52). It consisted of a houseplace, parlour and space above, which was later partitioned to make 3 bedrooms. The parlour may have been divided to provide room for a buttery (National Trust 1993).
- 8.67 The variant bank barn (26609) was built lengthways across the slope of the field with a threshing barn above and a cow byre below. At one end was a lean-to shed and at the other, near the road, a pig/down house joined onto the byre. Originally there was a building next to the farmhouse on the same alignment, but this was replaced by the existing barn. This stands at right angles to the house, incorporating the end gable wall of the earlier barn and some of its roof timbers (NT VBS Surveyor 1993.
- 8.68 Moor Farm was held by the Bellas family for many generations. There are two datestones associated with the property. The first is a plaque on the front of the house, dated 1702 and the second on the bank barn, dated 1905 (National Trust 1993). These illustrate the longevity of the family's association with the farm. Statesmen farmers had the ability to pass their farms onto the next generation. This encouraged continuous investment and improvement in individual farms and farm holdings and a gradual accumulation of wealth (LDNPA 2018, 22; Winchester 1987). On his death, Mr. R. Bellas left Moor Farm to the National Trust with the hope that it would remain as a single working entity. Dairy cattle, sheep and fell ponies were formerly kept at the farm; the last private owner was a national fell pony judge (National Trust 1993).
- 8.69 The use of datestones on houses, appearing most commonly on lintels, began in the late 16th century. The stones proliferate in the 17th century and then tail off in the 18th and 19th century. As at Moor Farm, the date is usually accompanied by initials, commonly arranged symmetrically with the surname in the middle. Datestones strictly speaking only date themselves. The building they referred to may be altered or gone, or

the stone moved (Hyde and Pevsner 2014, 40).

Old Brandelhow (abandoned)

- 8.70 Old Brandelhow farm (Fig. 46) was located on the western side of Derwentwater on the slopes above Brandelhow park. Brandelhow lay within the forest and manor of Derwent fells. Those on the farm at Brandelhow would have been customary tenants. In 1759 Lord Egremont the then lord of the manor made a formal offer to enfranchise to his tenants of customary lands in Braithwaite and Coledale. At this time Brandelhow was the customary property of George Perrot Esq, who decided not to purchase the freehold. In 1770 Robert Baynes Lord Egremont's steward purchased the customary property and he applied to enfranchise it in 1774. Baynes purchased Brandelhow for £450 with a flock of 125 sheep. He let it as a sheep farm. The farm, like other properties, had rights on Derwentfells common, which were unaffected by enfranchisement (Denman 2011, 175).
- 8.71 Although not named, Old Brandelhow is first thought to appear on Greenwood's 1824 map of Cumberland, where two buildings are clearly portrayed. A more detailed depiction is presented on the first edition six-inch OS map, surveyed in 1862. The map clearly shows the old barn at Brandlehow, which even at this date is referred to as 'Old Brandelhow'. The northern end of the barn appears to have a small structure attached to it. To the south is clearly depicted the outline of the building, which is believed to be the farmhouse, although by this point it does appear to be ruinous. Infront of the remains of the farmhouse, to the east, there is a garden with trees around its periphery. The main access to the farm appears to have been from the east along a track which no longer exists. The trackway starts from between the barn and the farmhouse. It runs along the edge of the garden boundary and then continues downhill initially towards the lake and then curves to the north before joining a track which runs from Hause End. By the time of the 1897 revised OS map the main approach, the farmhouse and its garden are no longer depicted. It would therefore appear that the farmhouse was abandoned during the early 19th century at some point between 1824 and 1862.
- 8.72 All that is left of the farm today is the barn (25769) which is thought to date to the 18th century. It is constructed of rubble slatestones with slatestone block quoins. The roof has sandstone V-shaped ridge stones and slate roofing of diminishing courses. It has a cobbled floor and a threshing floor at the north end. To the south is a shippon. Above is a hay loft with three pitching holes. A late 18th-century date is suggested from the use

- of 2½-inch bricks in the jambs of one of the doors. This date corresponds with the planting of the woods in Brandelhow Park (NTSMR 25769).
- 8.73 There are a series of archaeological remains linked to the farm. The ruins of a large building (29912) at the southern end of the barn are thought to be associated with the farmhouse. Running east of this is the remnant of a field boundary (180001). To the north of the barn are two building platforms (29914) and (182757) and the remains of a third structure to the south-west (182760), close to a remnant of another field boundary (180002). An extant trackway (182762) runs north-south past the barn.
- Outside the immediate area of the barn there are a series of more extensive field boundaries (29913), (182783), (182747) and (182788), that have been well maintained, but were once associated with the farm. They enclose areas to the east and to the south of the barn where there are four blocks of ridge and furrow. One to the east (29917) and three discrete areas in a large field to the south-west (29925, 29926, 29927). This field also contains two field clearance cairns (180003), (182754) and the remains of two possible buildings (29924) and (182751).
- 8.75 Field boundary **182788** now forms the north-west boundary of Brandelhow Park. There is a further area of ridge and furrow (**29916**) to the north-east occupying part of the southern peninsula of Otterbield Bay.



Plate 21: building (182924) looking south-west towards Bleabury Fell.

Brockle Beck Ruins (semi-ruinous)

- 8.76 Located along Brockle Beck, to the east of Great Wood, was a ruined farmstead building with a yard (182924; NY 327977, 520960) and associated enclosures (182923) (Plate 21), which was shown as extant on the 1888 historic OS map. It is still functioning at the time of the revised 1923 edition of the historic OS map. Fragments of salt-glazed pipe were visible within the structure suggesting a Victorian, or later, date. The building remains that are still standing appeared to be of 19th-century date; although the farm complex may have seen numerous phases of occupation and alteration. An inscribed stone reading 'D.S Cowen 1942' was recorded within the rubble, relating perhaps to the last phase of major modification. Immediately to the south of the building was an enclosure (182923). This consisted of numerous modern fence lines and pens relating to the last phase of occupation.
- 8.77 The farm still appears to be extant by the time of the 25-inch War Office OS map of 1943. Based on historic map evidence it would appear that the farm was abandoned at some point during the early 1950s, as the building is still present on a 25-inch OS map from 1950, but has disappeared by 1952 when the 1:25,000 map was revised.

High Snab Farm (occupied)

8.78 High Snab Farm (20212) is situated within the Newlands Valley (Fig. 47) and can be clearly seen from Gillbrow and Little Town, and the valley running north along Newlands Beck. High Snab Bank is located to its south-west. The farmstead consisting of seven buildings as detailed in the table below.

Table 6: buildings associated with High Snab Farm

NTSMR	Site Type
20212	Farmstead
25744	Farmhouse (original stable)
25745	Bank Barn
25746	Barn
25747	Earth closet/Privy
25748	Shed/Outlying barn
25749	Atkin House Barn
25750	Outlying barn

8.79 The farmhouse (25744) was a single room deep with an outshot. The front door leads into a living room/kitchen with access to a parlour and the stairs, pantry, and scullery in the outshot. The farmhouse was remodelled substantially in the 1970s. The north bay of the farmhouse was separate until 1970, when a single door in the east wall and

double-doors in the west were blocked. These doors suggest that prior to being incorporated into the farmhouse, the north bay originally functioned as a stable or carthouse. Attached to the south gable of the farmhouse was a separate cart shed with a loft. Access between this and the farmhouse was also created during the 1970s remodelling. The walls are of slatestone. The roof has sandstone V-shaped ridges with slate roofing of diminishing courses. The east façade has been whitewashed (National Trust 1983).

- 8.80 The farmstead has numerous barns. The combination barn **25746** consists of an 18th-century barn, with an 18th- 19th-century lean-to building with cowhouse and a late 19th-century cart/tool shed. Bank barn **25745**, consists of a corn barn incorporating central threshing floor over double byre and stable (*ibid*).
- 8.81 To the north of the farm is a field containing an area of ridge and furrow (27614). On the northern edge of this field is an outbuilding or barn (25748). There is another area further to the north (27613), close to a small wooded area. To the south of the farmstead several further blocks of surviving ridge and furrow were recorded (27615, 27616).
- 8.82 To the west several small enclosures have been mapped (182562, 182558, 182552, 182548, 182553). Boundary walls surrounding larger enclosed fields also survive in the area (182551) and (182577) and tracks from the main routeways can be traced (182557, 182561, 182565). Further south is an area of coppice (182556) enclosed by a drystone wall and several gravel quarry pits (24554, 182563).

Stable Hills Farm (occupied)

8.83 Stable Hills (182832) is a farming complex consisting of eight buildings (Fig. 48) as detailed in the table below.

Table 7: buildings associated with Stable Hills Farm

NTSMR	Site Type
20230	Farmstead
25814	Farmhouse
25815	Cowhouse/Wash House
25816	Loose Box
25817	Privy/Toilet
25818	Stable
25819	Shippon/Byre
25820	Barn
25821	Cottage/Bungalow

- 8.84 Stable Hills was the main landing stage for the Earl of Derwentwater's Mansion on Lord's Isle. The farmstead here situated by the side of the Lake would have once formed part of the estate. The surviving buildings date to the 18th century. The farmhouse (25814) is described as having a typical Borrowdale plan with parlour, housepart and at the rear, dairy, stairs, and back kitchen (National Trust 1984b).
- Originally there was a yard to the east of the farmhouse, which was flanked by three outbuildings, which included a cowhouse (25815), a shippon (25819) and a loosebox or mixing house (25816). These were constructed from slatestone rubble with sandstone V-shaped ridges and slate roofing. Later a square foldyard which would have increased process flow was created to the west of the farmhouse. It was open to the east and midden in the centre of the yard. These were constructed of slatestone rubble with large slabs used for the quoins and 18th-century brick jambs to the openings. The roof again featured sandstone V-shaped ridge tiles and diminishing slate courses. A cottage (25821) built in the 1930s replaced the stables in the south-west corner of the foldyard.
- To the south and east of the farm complex survive several areas of ridge and furrow (180035, 27621, 27622, 27620, 27623, 27624), which are bounded by the Lake on the west and south, and woodland and the Borrowdale road to the north and east. Associated with these were three possible barn structures. The first was a large ruined barn-type structure (182874) located to the east of Stable Hills and west of the B5289. Numerous internal walls and doorways could be seen within the structure, which seemed to form long linear stalls. To the north of the barn was a rectangular depression in the ground that may have been a filled-in pond. The barn sat alongside a block of ridge and furrow (27624). To the south-west was a second possible barn-type structure (182856), with a third (182840) located to the south-west, situated between ridge and furrow blocks (27621) and (27622). This was in a poor condition and visible only as a linear bank of overgrown stones.
- 8.87 Numerous boundary walls survive in the area, predominantly separating the fields from the adjacent woodland. For example (182841), (182852) and (182839). Trackways were also found associated with the farm, for example (182837), (182843) and (182862).

9.0 MINING AROUND KESWICK AND DERWENTWATER

- 9.1 The main mining sites discussed within this section can be seen on the map presented in figure 57.
- 9.2 During the post-medieval period Keswick expanded and evolved into a water-powered industrial town. Its wealth was based largely on the mining of the minerals from the surrounding fells. By the beginning of the 18th century the town had also become the principal trading centre of the textile industry in the northern Lake District. Small houses and workshops began to infill the rear of the burgage plots (LDNPP 2016b, 296).

Copper and lead mining

- 9.3 The project area forms part of the Newlands Valley, Buttermere and Borrowdale mining field which includes: St. Thomas's (24557) (copper); Long Work (copper) (24550), Dale Head (copper) (20128), Goldscope (copper and lead); Castlenook (or Castle Nook) (lead) (25460); (20127); Barrow (lead) (20144), Brandelhow (lead) (20142), Old Brandley (lead) (24408); Stoneycroft (lead) (20143), and the Cobalt Mine (cobalt) (24435). Force Crag (barytes, zinc, lead) (20169) is located to the north-west of this group, and although still within the project area, forms part of the Keswick mining field and is much later in date than the other sites.
- 9.4 The mines in the area are associated with the Skiddaw Group. The mineral deposits occurring in the faults and fissures, caused by upward pressures of an underlying granite mass, that were filled by circulating mineral-bearing solutions. These tend to have a vertical inclination, forming mineral veins (Fleming 2006). The copper mines are located on the south side of the area, while those to the north were predominately lead. The transition occurs in the vicinity of Goldscope, where both copper and lead were mined successfully.
- 9.5 The earliest evidence of industrial mining in the area dates to the period of the Mines Royal, although surface working had been conducted in the medieval period. Extraction during the 16th and 17th century took the form of deep openworks, or stopes, created when the ore is worked directly from the surface resulting in a linear opening along the mineral vein (NHLE 1019945). Examples of coffin levels named after their shape are also known from Goldscope, Force Crag and Stonycroft. By the 19th century deep mines were excavated, with shafts being sunk to considerable depths, that at Goldscope reaching 700ft (213m) (NHLE 1019945, **20127**).

Evidence of 16th century mining

- In 1564, following the formation of the Company of Mines Royal, Daniel Hechstetter was granted an indenture to excavate ore throughout Borrowdale. Based at Keswick, where the offices of 'ye mynes roil' were depicted on Saxton's 1579 map, the Company initially employed a number of skilled miners brought over from Bavaria and the Tyrol region of Austria. Approximately 80 miners were brought into the area to begin prospecting in the Newlands, where large veins of copper were outcropping at Scope End, and further up the valley at the Longwork (Holland 1986, 22; Grampus Heritage 2010a, 17; NAA 2016a, 18 and Cameron and Withey 2017).
- 9.7 The men were initially housed in and around Keswick, which appears to have caused a degree of tension with the local population. There is documentary evidence of heated disputes between locals and the miners, which may account for the miners taking up temporary quarters on Derwent Island. However, by 1567 there was considerable integration, with at least fourteen marriages of English girls to Tyrolean miners appearing in the parish registers (NTSMR 20127; Warner undated).
- 9.8 Several mines within the survey area were worked by the Mines Royal, these were predominantly found along the western and southern side of Derwentwater and include Long Work (NHLE 1019944, 24550), St. Thomas' Work (NHLE 1019940, 24557) and Goldscope (NHLE 1019945, 20127). The ore at the latter was so plentiful that it was named 'Gottesgab' (God's gift) by the Tyrolean miners. This was later anglicised to Goldscope. The mine continued to be worked intermittently for over 400 years (Fleming 2006). In addition to the main sites, several open-works and surface workings were recorded across the survey area which probably formed part of the Mines Royal's wider investigations. They include the openworks and cross-cut level near Black Crag, Borrowdale (24402); a possible prospecting shaft near Withesike Back (29919); surface workings near a copper vein west of Park Neb (29970), and a coffin level (24434) near Coledale Beck.
- 9.9 By 1566 a small smelter had been established at Brigham, near Keswick, on the western bank of the Greta to test smelt the ore being raised (Tyler 2005, 62; Adams 1995, 19). A year later, enough lead and copper ore was being extracted from the mines around Keswick to keep six ore smelters in action at the Brigham Forge. This is believed to have been the biggest operation of its kind in Europe (LDNPA 2010). The only visible part of the site above ground today is a mill race, cut through rock on the north-east side of the

river (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 247-8).

9.10 The Mines Royal invested heavily in the local area, creating a network of packhorse trails to transport ores around Derwentwater, such as that associated with the Ashness Packhorse Bridge (20120 – outside survey area) situated on a river east of Strutta Wood (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 17).

The decline of the Mines Royal

9.11 The Mines Royal operations were brought to a swift end at the start of the English Civil War (1642-1651) with Goldscope reputedly being destroyed by Parliamentary Forces in 1646. However, *The Keswick Journal* in 1659 refers to several of the Mines Royal copper mines still being worked within the survey area (Cameron and Withey, 2017). In 1689 the Mines Royal Act put an end to any Royal monopoly on metals. As a result, private investment in mining began to flourish (NAA 2016a, 19 and NAA 2018, 13).

17th, 18th and 19th century mining entrepreneurs and investors

- 9.12 In the Newlands Valley, mines were in operation in the 17th century at Dale Head (181861, 20128), Castlenook (25460), Long Work (24550) and St. Thomas' Work (24557). Over the ridge of Maiden Moor, mines were also recorded to the east in Borrowdale, including Saltwell Mine (working the Manesty Vein), and the Copperplate Mine (working the Copperplate vein) (Fleming 2006). The latter was so named because the copper it produced was used to plate ships against encrustation (LDNPA 2010).
- 9.13 Over the three centuries following the Civil War many of the sites opened by the Mines Royal were revisited, reworked, and expanded with varying degrees of success by mining entrepreneurs and investors (See table 8). It was fairly common that investors would be associated with more than one mine at a given time; for example, David Davies, a local mining engineer is known to have worked Dale Head (20128), Goldscope (20127), Stoneycroft (20143) and Barrow (20144), between 1660 and 1690.
- 9.14 By the end of the 17th century, the Reverend Thomas Robinson, Rector of Ousby, had taken over Dale Head and Goldscope, as well as holding Castlenook (25460), St. Thomas's (24557), Long Work (24550), and High Spy. A keen amateur geologist he wrote '*The Anatomy of the Earth*' which he dedicated to '*The Gentlemen Miners*'. He explored and sketched many of the old Elizabethan mine workings, recording their extent. This provided valuable information for later prospectors, although most of his

ventures proved unsuccessful and short lived (Tyler 2005; Adams 1995, 26-29; NTSMR 20127).

9.15 There are few references to mine ownership during the 18th century, although there is archaeological evidence that several sites were being worked intermittently throughout this period. By the early 19th century, Castlenook (25460), Dale Head (20128), and Goldscope (20127) mines were being operated by John Tebay, a mining engineer from Whitehaven. He also leased Yewthwaite (24551), Barrow (20144), Brandelhow (20142), Old Brandley (24408), and the Cobalt mine (24435).

By 1845 these had passed to the Keswick Mining Company, formed by Messrs. Langton, Richardson and Merryweather. The company also held the lease on Stonycroft mine (20143). However, by 1860 they had withdrawn from most of their other mining ventures to concentrate on Brandelhow. Leases on Yewthwaite (24551), Goldscope and Castlenook (25460) had passed to Andrew Clarke, and his partners Horn and Hart by 1850.

- 9.16 By the end of the 19th century Yewthwaite, Barrow and Brandelhow were run by Henry Burrow Vercoe, a mining engineer from Portinscale. He initially set up 'Yewthwaite and Newlands United Mines Ltd', later replaced by the 'Barrow Mining Company', which went into liquidation in 1887. This was in turn replaced by the 'Braithwaite Mining Company' that operated the mines for another two years until it too ceased trading in 1889, when the British copper market collapsed (NAA 2018, 22; Tyler 2005; Adams 1995).
- 9.17 The following table is not an exhaustive list but gives an impression of the variety of mining enterprises that were being undertaken across the survey area.

Table 8: mines and trials within the survey area, the dates they were known to have been worked and the names of some of those who held leases

NTSMR	Mine	Mineral	Dates Worked	Mines Royal	David Davies	Thomas Robinson	John Tebay	Keswick Mining Co.	Henry Vercoe
24552	Little Town		1560s	1560s					
182712	Parrock Gill surface trials		1560s	1560s					
182716	Barnes Gill trial		1872 – 1873	-					
24559	St. Francis Vein trial		?	-					
25460	Castlenook	Lead	Pre 1698 – 1918	?	-	1698	1835		
24557	St. Thomas's	Copper	1566 – 1700 1830 – 1850	1566	-	1698			
24550	Long Work	Copper	13th C 1569 – 1922 1960	1569	-	1690			
20128	Dale Head	Copper	1560s – 1833	1560s	1660	1690	1819		
=	High Spy trials		1565 – 1690s	1565	=	1692			
20127	Goldscope	Copper Lead	13th C 1564 – 1920	1564	1680s	1697	1819		
24551	Yewthwaite	Lead	1577 – 1890s	1577	=	-	1819		1883
20143 23006 26645 23008	Stonycroft mine and smelters	Lead	1566 – 1854	1566	1680	-	-	1846	
24435	Cobalt mine	Cobalt	Pre 1822 – 1850 Early 20th C	-	-	-	1822	1845	
20144	Barrow (Uzzicar)	Lead	1567 – 1896 1929	1567	1690	-	1830s	1847	1883
20142 182748 29941 29942	Brandelhow	Lead	1560s – 1891	1560s	-	-	1819	1847	1883
24408 29948 29947	Old Brandley	Lead	1560s	1560s	-	-	1819?	1850	
20169	Force Crag	Lead Barytes Zinc	Pre 1578 – 1990				1819		

Archaeological evidence of mining across the survey area

9.18 There are five mines within the survey area that have been Scheduled, as detailed in the table below. Dale Head Mine has been split into two Scheduled areas.

Table 9: Scheduled Mines within the survey area

NTSMR	Name	NHLE No.	Location	Period
20127	Goldscope copper and lead	1019945	NY 22244,	Medieval and
182619	mines and remains of associated		18443	Post-Medieval
	dressing floors, stamp mill,			
	dressing mill, reservoir and leat.			
182570	Dale Head copper mine and	1019942	NY	Post-Medieval
	dressing floors and associated		22207, 15709	
	buildings.			
20128	Dale Head copper mine 300m	1019943	NY	Post-Medieval
182979	north east of Dale Head.		22514, 15533	
24550	Long Work 16th- and 17th-	1019944	NY	Post-Medieval
182662	century copper mines.		22699, 16202	
24557	St. Thomas' Work Elizabethan	1019940	NY	Post-Medieval
	copper mine		23010, 16610	
20169	Force Crag mines and barytes	1019748	NY	Prehistoric and
182449	mill and a prehistoric cairnfield.		19648, 21234	Post-Medieval

The Newlands Valley (Fig. 49)

- 9.19 The Newlands valley was created when the Uzzicar Tarn was drained in the 13th century by the monks of Furness Abbey, thus creating 'New Lands'. The valley is rich with mining history, although it can be difficult to date the numerous individual workings as they are generally referred to collectively in the documentary record as the 'Newlands mines'.
- 9.20 Starting at Little Town and working south along track **182703**, which finishes at Dale Head, the following mines and trial workings were recorded: Little Town Mine (**24552**); Parrock Gill surface trials (**182712**); Barnes Gill trial (**182716**); the trial mine on the St. Francis Vein (**24559**); an isolated adit (**182685**); Castlenook lead mine (**25460**); St. Thomas's copper mine (**24557**); Long Work copper mine (**24550**), and finally Dale Head copper mine (**20128**).

Little Town Mine

9.21 Little Town Mine (24552), situated on the valley bottom near Little Town, comprises two openwork areas. It was a Mines Royal investigation, exploiting the eastern extension of the Goldscope east-west copper vein, and was driven on the exposed vein on the north western shoulder of Maiden Moor. There is evidence in the area of numerous trial

soundings, as well as an opencut where a considerable amount of vein material has been removed. Directly below this are two cleared areas, possibly where buildings may have stood. Leading from this area is a track connecting with the main mine road that served a number of the Newlands Valley mines (Tyler 2005, 19).

Parrock Gill surface trials

9.22 Parrock Gill surface trials (182712) are located to the south of Little Town Mine (24552). The site consists of two small surface trials on the vein where it is exposed by Parrock Gill. The stream appears to have been diverted at this point to facilitate access. The trials are largely obscured by vegetation (Tyler 2005, 19).

Barnes Gill trial

9.23 Barnes Gill trial (182716) is located close to Barnes Gill; opposite the Goldscope Grand Level (20127). A trialling was cut looking for lead in 1872. This intersected a copper vein which looked to be mineral rich where traced at surface. However, due to several issues, including flooding, the operation was abandoned (Tyler 2005, 19-20).

Castlenook lead mine

- 9.24 Castlenook lead mine (25460) is located on the banks of Newlands Beck, to the north of Dale Head. It exploited the West Castlenook Lode which runs for over a mile along the valley bottom (Adams 1995, 31). Two lead veins were worked on a small scale by the Mines Royal in the 16th and 17th century. The lease was later taken over by the Reverend Thomas Robinson in 1698. In the early 19th century, Issac Sealby, John Reed and John Tebay operated the mine. The extent of works during this period are unknown, although all were from the surface (Tyler 2005, 21-22).
- 9.25 By 1860, the owners of Goldscope Mine (20127), Richard David Holland and George John May, purchased the Castlenook lease with the intention of opening up the old subterranean workings. A series of deep soundings cut along the lead vein confirmed the quality at depth, and work began on driving a level. Initially the venture had a modicum of success, raising 55 tons of lead ore valued at £620. However, by the end of 1863, with increasing costs, the mine closed. In 1917 it briefly reopened when W. H. Heywood undertook new trials, but within a year the project was abandoned without raising any ore (Adams 1995, 32; Tyler 2005, 22).
- 9.26 The archaeological remains of the Castlenook lead mine (25460) are detailed in the

table below.

Table 10: sites present at Castlenook mine

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
25460	Castlenook Mine, Newlands Valley,	Lead Mine
182640	Spoil heap, Castlenook Mine	Spoil Heap
182643	Building remains in Castlenook Mine complex	Building Remains
182647	Adit, Castlenook Mine	Adit
182650	Adit, Castlenook Mine	Adit
182653	Building Platform in Castlenook Mine	Building Platform
182656	Dressing floor as part of Castlenook Mine	Dressing Floor
182685	Adit north of Castle Nook	Adit
182716	Adit, Castlenook Mine	Adit

9.27 The dressing floor (**182656**; Plate 23) is located on the east bank of Newlands Beck, a short distance to the north-east of the main mining area. It consists of an artificially flattened area used for dressing ore excavated from the levels to the south.



Plate 23: dressing floor area (182656)

9.28 A possible trial adit or sounding (182647) was recorded to the south of the main working area (NY 322761, 516938). This comprised a rectangular opening dug into the slope to the south, with a large spoil heap located to the north. The adit did not extend far into the hillside and was likely abandoned. Numerous drill scars and holes were visible on the rock at the adit entrance. To the left was a small panel of graffiti that read 'KILROY 19..' (Plate 24). Based on the form of the lettering, the graffiti was probably contemporary with the mine, which was worked until 1918.



Plate 24: graffiti panel to the left of the trial adit entrance reads 'KILROY 19..'

9.29 Another abandoned trial adit (182685) was identified halfway between Castlenook mine and the Carlisle Mountaineering club hut.

St. Thomas's Work

- 9.30 St. Thomas's Work (NHLE 1019940; **24557**) is situated to the south-east of Castlenook mine (**25460**) on the east side of the Newlands Valley, just below Eel Crags. Records show it was being worked by the Mines Royal in 1566. They originally worked the exposed vein by creating a series of surface pits, resulting in two deep openworks cut along the vein, forming a deep gulley. The dressing floor is on the north side of the site, consisting of several small ledges, some exhibiting dressing waste. One of these areas has a stone revetment wall on its downslope side. This is probably a cobbing and bucking area where the ore was reduced and sorted by hand into grades suitable for further processing (NHLE 1019940).
- 9.31 In 1698 Thomas Robinson held the mining lease, although the extent of his works is unclear. The area was again exploited between 1830 and 1850 when two substantial square shafts were sunk between 20 and 35ft. deep (Tyler 2005, 20).
- 9.32 The Elizabethan copper workings and associated dressing floor have been designated as a rare example of a late 16th to early 17th century copper mine (NHLE 1019940).

Long Work Mine

9.33 Long Work Mine (NHLE 1019944; 24550) lies to the south of Castlenook Mine (25460).

The workings cover an area measuring c.1km east to west situated on the hillside to the west of Newlands Beck, at the foot of Dale Head. The exposed copper vein may have been worked at surface at least since the medieval period. However, the first documented reference to the site is 1565 (Adams 1995, 32). In 1569 nine Tyrolean miners, working under Hans Haring, were dispatched to extract the ore (Tyler 2005, 50). They created a line of openworks extending from near the west bank of Newlands Beck to a little beyond the sheepfold (Adams 1995, 32). By 1573 the number of miners had increased to 17, some of which were engaged in pumping water out of the workings, flooding being a constant problem. Water disgorged from the mine was channelled to the dressing floors for use in processing the ore. The majority of the features visible at the site today date to this period, including the remains of a dam and reservoir at the head of Far Tongue Gill, which would have ensured a constant supply of water to the dressing floors (Tyler 2005, 50).

- 9.34 In 1690, the Reverend Thomas Robinson is recorded as holding the lease from the Duke of Somerset. By 1713 this had passed to Thomas Ackersley. The extent of the 18th-century works is uncertain but appears to have been relatively small-scale and short lived. There was no further activity at the site until the mine was reopened in 1910 and worked intermittently until 1922, latterly by Mr. Bennett Johns and W. H. Heywood. In 1960, when the price of copper was £450 per ton, a Canadian consortium had plans to re-open the works, but these failed to secure planning permission (*ibid.*, 50-52; Adams 1995, 33).
- 9.35 The Scheduled complex includes the remains of 'Long Work' (Plate 25); a 16th and 17th century open-cut stope and associated spoil heaps. It also includes prospecting trenches and pits, ore dressing floors, and the remains of a building of unknown function. These survive in a reasonable condition and, like St. Thomas Work, are considered to be nationally important as a rare example of a 16th and 17th century copper mine that has remained largely untouched since abandonment (NHLE 1019944).
- 9.36 The Schedule Monument listing describes the site from east to west in spatial order:

'The Long Work Vein runs from east to west and yielded the ores malachite and copper pyrite. At NY 2287,1619, close to Newlands Beck, are two discrete ore dressing floors, dressing waste and *in situ* stone mortars or anvils for hand-crushing the copper ore. A short distance to the west there is a long, linear opencut with considerable amounts of spoil and dressing waste to the north, and a discrete circular dressing floor to the south.

Also, to the south of the opencut are the fragmentary remains of an associated drystone building of unknown function. Between the opencut and Far Tongue Gill there are traces of small prospecting trenches and pits. At NY2267 1620 Far Tongue Gill has cut through a spoil heap associated with an opencut on the western side of the gill. This opencut is a long, linear feature with spoil and dressing waste on its north side. A short distance north of the spoil and dressing waste two lumps of gossan, the weathered surface of the mineral vein, have been dumped. On the steepening hillslope to the west of the opencut there are several small prospecting pits and trenches' (NHLE 1019944).



Plate 25: Long Work Vein facing east

Table 11: sites present at Long Work mine

NTSMR	Name	Protection	Site Type
24550	Long Work Copper Mine, Derwentwater,	Scheduled	Copper Mine
		Monument	
25458	Water Leat near Long Work Mine,		Leat
	Newlands Valley,		
25459	Hut foundation, Long Work Mine,		Building
	Newlands Valley,		Platform
182607	Building in Long Work Mine complex	Scheduled	Building
		Monument	_
182608	Adit as part of Long Work Mine complex	Scheduled	Adit
		Monument	
182609	Hindscarth Level, Above Derwent		Mine
182655	Climbers holds into adit, Long Work		Climber's Hand
	Mine		Holes
182659	Hut in Long Work Mine	Scheduled	Building
	-	Monument	
182668	Adit, Long Work Mine	Scheduled	Ventilation
		Monument	Shaft
182671	Adit below Long Work Mine		Adit

- 9.37 Sites recorded within the boundary of the scheduled area during the survey included: the remains of a sheepfold (182631) (constructed partly within the open stope); a washfold (182673); an adit and associated spoil heap (182671); a ventilation shaft (182668), and the remains of a small rectangular building (182659).
- 9.38 Within the Long Work stope, which runs east to west through the monument, numerous handholds and anchor points (182655) were visible in the rockfaces. These are stemple holes, cut into the rock face on either side of the stope to hold round timbers known as 'stemples', used by miners to climb in and out of the mine. These were short sections of round wood jammed into position, which when combined with others created a ladder-like network inside the mine. Stemples were also used to support shuttering and flooring to create working platforms in and around the vein and are a very common feature of all but the most recent of mines (J. Lund *pers. comm.*).



Plate 26: adit 182671 with Long Work vein in the background.

9.39 A well-preserved ventilation hole, complete with wooden props, was recorded at NY 322846, 516208 (182668). This was filled with water which has served to preserve the wooden props shoring up the sides. Directly north of this was an adit and associated spoil heap (182671). The adit was dug into the slope and associated with a large spoil heap extending from the mouth of the entrance to the north. The feature has been partially eroded by Newlands Beck. The adit entrance has collapsed, with several large boulders blocking access into the site (Plate 26).

Two trials on Hight Spy

- 9.40 High up on the western flank of High Spy are a series of trial workings, located to the north-east of the Long Work sett (NHLE 1019944; **24550**). These are high on the hillside and accessed by a steep zig-zag track. These were first worked by the Mines Royal in 1565, and later reworked by the Reverend Thomas Robinson in 1692. The remains on the site comprise two large parallel openworks, set c.9m apart, working separate veins. The full width of the vein has been extracted, leaving two large slits in the rock. The northern vein has been further pursued underground and a level created.
- 9.41 Associated with the site is a large dressing floor. The remains of a possible building or unknown function can also be seen on a plateau above. Further up the fell is another trail sounding and above this a third openwork, cut to a depth of c.9m, with associated dressing floor. On the exposed summit shoulder of Castlenook are further building remains, using a buttress of rock as the back wall.

The Little Dale Valley (Fig. 49)

- 9.42 Little Dale is the valley on the eastern side of High Snab Bank. Through it flows Scope Beck. Both sides of the valley have been extensively mined with the Beck providing the required waterpower. On the Western side of the valley there are at least three lead veins extruded through the shoulder of High Snab Bank. These have all been investigated or mined to a greater or lesser extent (Tyler 2005, 52-53).
- 9.43 Two adits with associated spoil heaps (182542, 182539) were observed during the survey. The earliest workings comprise a hand-picked openwork, as well as pits and surface trials. These have all been attributed to the Mines Royal period. A dressing floor and cobbing floor and two structures have also been identified. The mine has been reworked at various times (Tyler 2005, 53-54).
- 9.44 A series of building remains (182537, 182527, 182523, 182552, 182512), were observed during the survey, located close to the track (182858) that runs along Scope Beck.
- 9.45 Adit **182542** was located high above the main trackway which cuts through the valley (NY 321587, 518078). The adit was visible on the hillslope as a large flattened spoil heap with an associated opening dug into the hillside. Located 50m to the south-west of the adit were the remains of a square, stone-built structure, now visible only as faint

linear pile of stone (182537). This may have been a tool store or powder house associated with the adit. A further, although less substantial, adit was located 73m to the south of site (182537). This consisted of a shallow scar opening onto the main trackway.

9.46 On the eastern side of the Little Dale Valley in the region of Littledale Crags, approximately 1km south of Goldscope, is another area of mine workings. The vein structure on this side of the valley is rather complex with a mixture of lead and copper veins. There are numerous trial soundings visible along with evidence of ore dressing where the works were more substantial (Tyler 2005, 54-56)

Goldscope Mine (Fig. 50)

- 9.47 Goldscope mine (NHLE 1019945, **20127**) is located to the west of Maiden Moor and Newlands Beck, and to the east of Scope End and Scope Beck. The mine workings can be seen on the eastern and western flanks of Scope End. There is one copper vein and three possibly four lead veins. The earliest workings were on the Goldscope Copper Lode, which runs east to west. The filling consisted of copper pyrite, iron pyrite, and a small quantity of arsenical pyrite in a matrix of smashed country-rock and quartz. The vein is supposed to have yielded some gold, although an insignificant amount. The lead veins course approximately north to south. Where they intersect the copper lode, they displace it a little to the south (Adams 1995, 23; NTSMR 20127).
- 9.48 The history of the mine copper was first mined at the surface in the 13th century but large-scale operations did not begin until 1564. Worked by the Mines Royal, Goldscope was reputedly the best mine in England at the time, and termed Gottes Gab God's Gift by the miners (Adams 1995, 26-27; NTSMR 20127). In August 1566, the great copper lode on Scope End was discovered, and by late 1566, 223 tons of ore had been raised.
- 9.49 The first area mined was the western flank of Scope End the area now known as the Pan Holes where the vein was exposed at the surface. As work progressed the extraction of water became more difficult. This was solved by the driving of a level into the vein from the eastern side of Scope End now referred to as the Grand Level. A 22ft underground waterwheel was installed to pump out the mine, driven by water brought by leat from the west side of the mountain through the Water Level (also known as the Back Level). This was fed by a substantial dam and reservoir (182535) at the head of Little Dale and controlled by sluice gates (182540) (Adams 1995, 26; Tyler 2005, 63).

- 9.50 In 1599, following the discovery of the 'Great Copper Lode' at Coniston, Goldscope was closed and the miners relocated (NTSMR 20127). It was reopened in the 1680s by David Davies and worked for both lead and copper. This was sent to the Newlands smelter, built in 1684, which was located c.230m south of Goldscope (Tyler 2005, 117). In 1697 Reverend Thomas Robinson took over the lease, although his operation proved unsuccessful and within five years the mine had closed. Over the next hundred years there was little, if any, activity (Adams 1995, 27; NTSMR 20127).
- 9.51 In 1819 John Tebay took over the lease and in 1835 entered into an agreement with Isaac Sealby and James Read to drive a new level below the existing Lead Work level. The venture failed, returning only 20 tons of lead ore. The mine was then worked by Messrs Clemence, Bowden and Floyd, who widened the old coffin level and erected a new underground waterwheel and pump. They obtained 50 tons of copper ore but within two years ran out of money. The mine was purchased in 1849 by Messrs Clarke, Chapman, Horn and Hart who also ran Yewthwaite. They drove the copper level forward from the old workings but never found enough ore to cover costs. By 1852 only Clarke remained involved in the venture, but his persistence was rewarded with the discovery of the Goldscope Lead Vein (Adams 1995, 28).
- 9.52 There followed a period of considerable prosperity that lasted 12 years during which 5,000 tons of ore was raised, which included 22,000 ozs of silver (Adams 1995, 29; NTSMR 20127). At its height the mine employed around 30 people underground and 20 on the surface at the dressing plant. Following Clarke's death in 1859 the lease was transferred to his executors, George John May and Richard David Holland. However, five years later, due to the rising costs associated with extracting ore at such a depth, the mine was closed.
- 9.53 Henry King Spark of Darlington took over the lease. He owned several mines in the area but in 1876 was declared bankrupt, after which the site remained largely abandoned until the early 20th century. In 1917 it was reopened by Heywood and Johns, who drove the copper level further west in the hope of locating the Sealby Vein. The Spark Level was also re-opened and driven on until it struck the Francis Vein (24559) where exploratory cross-cuts were made (Adams 1995, 29; NTSMR 20127). The mine finally closed in the 1920s (NHLE 1019945).
- 9.54 *Scheduling* Goldscope copper and lead mines have been designated a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019945). The lead ore dressing mill and associated buildings on the

banks of the Newlands Beck have been demolished, but the remains of the copper and lead mines, with associated spoilheaps, dressing floors, reservoir, dam and leats, all survive well. Additionally, the buried remains of the dressing mill and an earlier copper stamp mill – considered to have occupied the same site – are thought to be preserved (*ibid.*).

9.55 As previously mentioned, documentary sources indicate that Goldscope is a rare example of medieval mine working in Cumbria. As one of the mines owned by the Mines Royal Company in the 16th and 17th centuries it is of major importance in the study of post-medieval mining in Britain, and the extent of German influence on mining technology. It is a comprehensive mining site, containing examples of all key processes associated with mineral production, apart from smelting. It also features evidence of mining technologies dating from the 13th to the early 20th century (*ibid.*).

Table 12: sites present at Goldscope mine

NTSMR	Name	Protection	Site Type
20127	Goldscope Copper & Lead Mine W of Maiden		
20127	Moor, Derwentwater	Scheduled	Lead Mine
182538	Scope End Leat, Above Derwent		Leat
182568	Adit as part of Goldscope Mine Complex	Scheduled	Adit
182580	Adit as part of Goldscope Mine Complex	Scheduled	Adit
182597	Adit as part of Goldscope Mine Complex	Scheduled	Adit
182599	Quarry in Goldscope Mine		Quarry
182602	Adit as part of Goldscope Mine Complex	Scheduled	Adit
182604	Building platform in Goldscope Mine complex	Scheduled	Building Platform
182622	Quarry in Goldscope Mine complex	Scheduled	Quarry
182661	Trackway leading south of Goldscope Mine.		Trackway
182665	Track below Scope End		Leat
182666	Sleepers in Goldscope Mine	Scheduled	Trackway
182682	Dressing floor in Goldscope Mine		Dressing Floor
182683	Wall near old level, Goldscope Mine		Wall Foundation

9.56 The site today – On the western bank of the Newlands Beck there is a large area of dressing waste among which are traces of building foundations and floors (182682) and (182683). These are linked to the 19th and early 20th century lead dressing mill and associated buildings and features (Plate 27). Buried beneath this are considered to be the remains of an earlier copper stamp mill.

- 9.57 Water to power the various jigs and buddles on the dressing floor was transported to the area along a leat (182680) which drew water from the fell to the south-west. This survives as a well-preserved and partly waterlogged feature running along the side of the valley for about 350m. It can be seen running alongside track (182863). On the hillside to the north-west of here are a series of largely 19th century spoilheaps associated with lead extraction.
- 9.58 Higher up this slope a series of early copper openworks with associated hand-dressing sites, can be seen, some of these also contain 19th century spoil from the lead mining (Plate 27). The main track (182605) through the site starts here before curving northwards and terminating close to adit 182602 and building 182604.

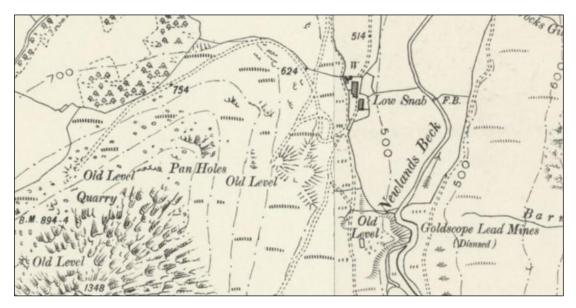


Plate 27: extract from the 1863 OS map showing the location of the mine works and dressing floor along Newlands Beck.

9.59 Within the main part of the designated area, on the western slope of Scope End, there are numerous openworks, adits and small spoilheaps. A discreet group around NY 322414, 518513 consists of two quarries (182599, 182622) and two adits (182597, 182602). Adit 182597 consisted of a rock cut corridor, measuring 11m long and aligned north-west to south-east. Square and rectangular holes were observed cut into the rock face around the adit. Some of these are hand-chiselled shot holes, while others are stemple holes possibly related to the installation of machinery. Approximately 15m to the south-east of the adit entrance, and further up slope, a quarry (182599) was recorded. Adit (182602; Plate 28) was found close to the first. This was much smaller, and the associated spoil heap seems to overlay the foundations of an engine house

depicted on historic OS maps (182604; Plate 28). Approximately 80m to the east was another quarry site (182622), adjacent to the 16th century Coffin Level adit which was hidden under a dustbin lid covered with loose scree (Plate 29).

9.60 Approximately 115m east of quarry **182622** was a ventilation shaft (**182633**) and c.40m further east was leat (**182665**). Adjacent to the leat some wooden sleepers (**182666**), probably associated with a tramway or cart track, were observed eroding out of a spoil heap. Approximately 100m to the south-west of this group, a small copper openwork (**182580**) can be found (Figure 50).

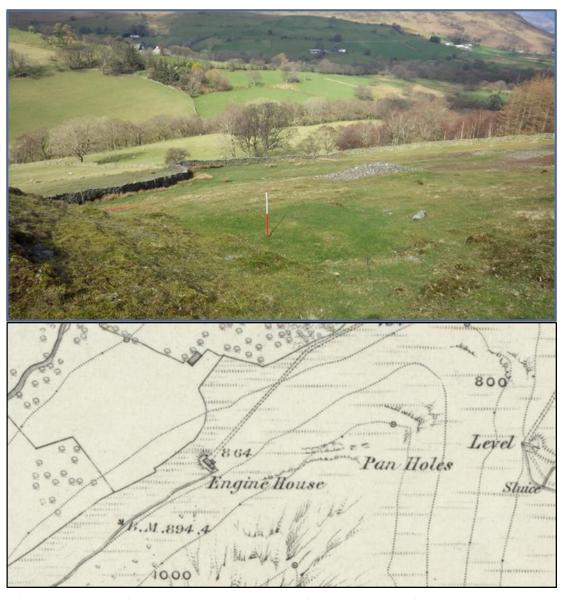


Plate 28: (Above) building platform (182604) beneath the spoil heap generated from adit (182597) (Below) 1863 OS map showing an engine house in the location of site (182604).

9.61 Approximately 1.4km to the south-west of the main workings, high up on the eastern side of the Scope Beck valley the remains of a large dam and reservoir were recorded (182535; Plate 30). The main wall of the dam was constructed from large stone setts, possibly from a quarry located to the north-west (182533). The dam and reservoir held water from Scope Beck. The leat (182538) from the reservoir fed the mine workings to the north-east via a series of culverts and pumps. Approximately 80m north-east of the dam were the remains of a stone-built structure, corresponding with a sluice depicted on the First Edition OS map (Plate 30) (182540). Partway along this leat a section of revetment wall (182555) also survives.



Plate 29: entrance to the coffin level (left) and inside the level (right) (photo: Lund 2020).

9.62 Leat (182538) terminates close to the centre of the site where the main hand-chiselled adits can be found (182597, 182602) (Figure 50). Water from the leat was channelled underground and used to initially power an underground waterwheel. The water was then drained through the hill to Newlands Beck via the main adit above the lead spoil heaps on the western side of Newlands Valley. The remains of a late 19th/early 20th century engine mounting (182674) survives in this location (NHLE 1019945). Structure 182674 consists of an earlier drystone building of unknown function overlain by a later square concrete mounting for the engine, which was accompanied by an enclosed fenced area and several pipes.

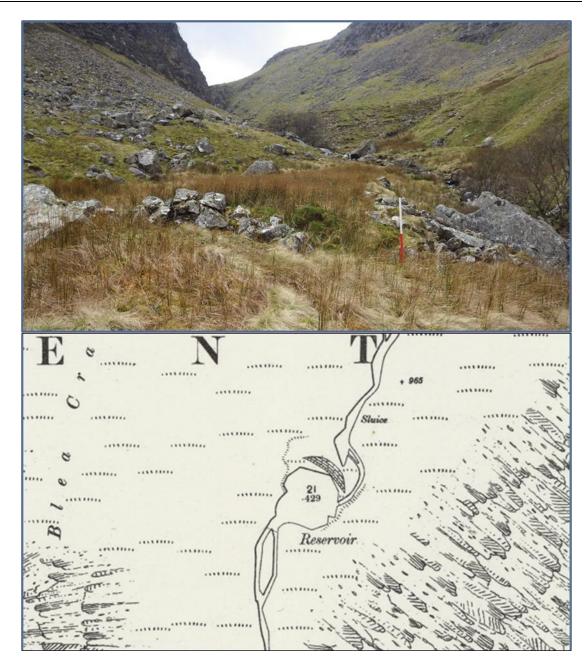


Plate 30: (Above) sluice (182540) with dam (182535) in the background. (Below) 1899 Ordnance Survey mapping showing dam (182535) and a sluice in the location of site (182540).

Yewthwaite lead mine (Fig. 51)

9.63 Yewthwaite Mine (24551) is located on the western flank of Catbells, to the east of the Goldscope mines and the village of Little Town. The mine worked two veins; the Yewthwaite lead vein and the copper vein. The latter was believed to be a continuation of the Goldscope Lode, excavation was tried on this but never properly developed. The Yewthwaite Vein is thought to be part of one large vein of which the Thornthwaite and Barrow lodes are others. The filling was argentiferous Galena, cerussite – grey lead ore

- and blende in a matrix of quartz, sometimes compact but generally friable. The highest working within the site is the Yewthwaite High Adit on Trap Knotts (NY 243, 189) (NTSMR 24551).
- 9.64 The history of the mine the first recorded workings were in 1577. Early surface workings can be seen throughout the area, along with numerous small hand dressing floors beside the exposed vein. However, there is no formal dressing floor, suggesting ore may have been roughly hand-cobbed and taken either to Brandelhow or Goldscope for final processing (Tyler 2005, 150-151). After the mine was abandoned by the Mines Royal there are no further records of the site until the late 18th century. The lack of information is possibly due to Yewthwaite being included in leases for Newlands Valley, Goldscope, Brandelhow, Barrow and possibly Thornthwaite (*ibid.*, 151).
- In 1819 John Tebay took out a lease for Brandelhow mine and Yewthwaite. He proposed a plan to de-water the mine by creating a lower drainage adit. This took 14 years to complete, after which the level was driven south into the vein. A considerable amount of ore was then raised but by this stage Tebay was almost bankrupt and was forced to relinquish the lease (*ibid.*, 153). In 1849 Messrs Clarke, Chapman, Horn and Hart took over both Yewthwaite and Goldscope Mines (20127) and re-opened the Low Adit (Adams 1995, 30; *ibid.*, 153). The mine was worked vigorously until 1852 when the Goldscope Lead Vein was struck, after which the company transferred its interests to the more successful mine. In 1854 only six men remained at Yewthwaite and yearly production was a reduced to 35 tons of ore. In 1855, following a legal dispute between two of the partners, the court placed the management of the mine in the hands of John Taylor and a year later, in the autumn of 1856, all work ceased (Adams 1995, 30).
- 9.66 In 1859, on the death of Clarke, both Yewthwaite and Goldscope passed into the hands of his executors and work commenced on driving a new adit later known as the Trustees' Level. In 1863 this reached the vein and was driven south to expose large quantities of ore. Over the next few years, the mine expanded and saw several developments, including the addition of a new dressing floor and crusher. However, by 1870 funds had run short and the executors were forced to sell both mines to Henry King Spark (*ibid.*, 31).
- 9.67 Following Spark's bankruptcy in 1876, the mine closed. In 1883 the lease was taken up by Yewthwaite and Newlands United Mines Ltd; a company formed by Henry Vercoe who also had interests in the Barrow and Brandelhow Mines. However, there was little

activity at the mine. Throughout the 1880s and early 1890s various partnerships were formed in an attempt to secure investment, but all attempts failed, and the site never reopened (*ibid.*).

Table 13: sites present at Yewthwaite mine

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
24551	Yewthwaite Lead Mine, Derwentwater, Borrowdale	Lead Mine
182605	Trackway in Yewthwaite Mine	Trackway
	Building and dressing floor remains beside Yewthwaite	
182727	Gill	Building Remains
182728	Timber chute, part of Yewthwaite Mine complex	Drainage System
182730	Wall near old level, Yewthwaite Mine	Wall Foundation
182731	Buildings in Yewthwaite Mine	Building
182732	Reservoir in Yewthwaite Mine complex	Reservoir
182733	Adit in Yewthwaite Mine complex	Adit
182734	Structure in Yewthwaite Mine complex	Building
182735	Trackways to Yewthwaite Mine Complex Trackway	
182736	Wall in spoil heap, Yewthwaite Mine complex Wall	
182737	Building in Yewthwaite Mine complex Building	
182738	Adit in Yewthwaite Mine complex Adit	
182739	Track to Yewthwaite Mine complex Trackway	
182740	Adit in Yewthwaite Mine complex Adit	
182742	Kiln, Brunt Crag, Yewthwaite Comb, Above Derwent Chopwood Kiln	

- 9.68 The site today Several features related to various mining processes were recorded across the complex. These included a well-preserved section of cobbling (part of the dressing floors) (182727; Plate 31), close to Yewthwaite Gill (NY 323932, 519426). This feature was partially restored by the National Trust and members of Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society in 2006. The dressing floor is now partially covered by mining spoil on the south-east corner. Numerous small shallow drains were observed built into the cobbled surface, and potential wall footings were also seen.
- 9.69 Upslope of the cobbled surface were the footings of a long rectangular building (182731). The structure contained numerous internal walls, which appeared to separate the building into three rooms. It was rubble built and, unfortunately, many of the stones had been removed to create walkers' cairns (182729) along the path through the site.

The rectangular building (182731) is located next to the Trustee's Level and was probably the single-storey structure built by Andrew Clarke's Trustees in 1859. It was constructed of local stone, with a slate roof and was divided into seven rooms. The central one was open fronted and contained the smithy. The rest comprised an office, a small lodging house for the miners, stores, and a carpenter's shop (Tyler 2005, 154).



Plate 31: cobbled surface 182727. Building 182731 is visible on the slope above the cobbled surface.

- 9.70 The earthwork remains of a large reservoir were recorded (182732). This was roughly oval in plan, with a possible sluice to the west. No leats or culverts were visible at the surface. These would have almost certainly existed but are probably now completely backfilled. Close by are the ruinous remains of a structure (182734) possibly associated with the reservoir.
- 9.71 The remains of at least three adits (182733), (182740) and (182738) were recorded. The largest of the adits (182733) was recorded a short distance to the south-east of building (182731). The site consisted of a large adit entrance, now blocked by a metal plate, with a trackway extending from the opening to the south-west, where it joins the main track cutting through the mining complex. The second adit (182740) was located much further up slope and consisted of an adit entrance with adjacent large spoil heap. The adit extending into the slope to the east. The final adit (182738) was recorded (NY 324053, 519244). Extending from the mouth of the entrance were two parallel curving linear features. It is unlikely that these formed a trackway leading from the adit entrance

as there was a very narrow gap between them. To the west of the adit was a very large spoil heap, which could be obscuring evidence of earlier adits. There is also a small structure (182737) which may have served as a tool shed.

- 9.72 Other features associated with the site include a section of probably *in situ* timber chute (182728) washing out from a spoil heap. This may be part of a launder or sludge chute related to ore washing. A chopwood kiln (182742) has also been located.
- 9.73 Leading from the north edge of the mine site is an alignment of north/south braided trackways (182735), similar to those observed at Goldscope mine (182661).

Stoneycroft lead mine (20143) smelters (23006) and (26645) and smelt mill (23008) (Fig. 52)

9.74 Stoneycroft Lead Mine (20143) and its associated smelters (23006, 26645) and smelt mill (23008) are located on Stoneycroft Gill, situated between Barrow and Rowling End peaks, to the west of the village of Stair. The site lies a few meters to the west of the bridge over Stoneycroft Gill, on the Braithwaite to Buttermere road (NY 231, 212). The features forming part of the site are listed in the table below.

Table 14: sites present at Stoneycroft mine

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
182663	Smelt Mill at Stonycroft.	Smelt Mill
23007	Ford on Stonycroft Gill,	Ford
26648	Chimney	Chimney
26649	Mine Level at Stonycroft Gill	Adit
23010	Mine Level at Stonycroft Gill,	Adit
20141	Natural Feature (Earthwork) Stonycroft Gill	Earthen Mound
24558	Quarry near Stonycroft,	Quarry
26647	Sluice at Stonycroft gill	Sluice
26646	Ford and Reservoir at Stonycroft ghill	Reservoir
20143	Lead Mine on Stonycroft Gill,	Lead Mine
182620	Wheel pit, Stonycroft Mine	Wheel Pit
182617	Trackway in Stonycroft Mine Trackwa	
182629	Trackway along Stonycroft Mine	Trackway
182632	Trackway in Stonycroft Mine	Trackway
182636	Trackway in Stonycroft Mine Trackway	
182648	Iron bolt near ford over Stonycroft Gill	Valve

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
182667	Flue, Stonycroft Mine	Shaft
182684	Trackway in Stonycroft Mine	Trackway
182701	Trackway along Stonycroft Beck	Trackway
182706	Track from Stonycroft to Level Trackway	
182709	Quarry along road north of Stonycroft	Quarry
182628	Ford on Stonycroft Gill, Derwentwater Ford	
24553	Pits below Ellas Crag, Pit	
182649	Track around Rowling End Trackway	
182702	Track around Rowling End Trackway	
182704	Track around Rowling End Trackway	

- 9.75 The history of the mine the vein for the Stoneycroft Lead Mine (20143) is a southern offshoot of the Brandelhow Lode, which courses north-west to south-east, and lies within the bed of the ravine of Stoneycroft Gill. The earliest workings were started by the Mines Royal in 1566. The lead ore that was raised contained a high silver content. Work initially began by the removal of ore from the bottom of the gill. This could only have been done in the summer months when the Gill was dry. To avoid water pouring into the workings a ledge was cut into the bedrock above the opencut. Similar features occur at Goldscope and Long Work. Later water from the gill was permanently diverted and a coffin level driven into the rock (Tyler 2005, 187-188).
- 9.76 In 1680, David Davies took out a lease on the mine. He placed stemples across the ravine to allow the stope to be worked at depth and sunk a shaft directly on the vein in the bed of the gill, just to the east of the initial workings. Work at the mine was terminated following a storm which washed away the workings, dressing floors and associated dams, reservoirs and leats. The miners working below surface were all killed, and it was seven years before the shaft was reopened (Adams 1995, 43; *ibid.*, 188-189).
- 9.77 The mine remained closed until the mid-19th century when the Keswick Mining Company, run by Messrs. Langton, Merryweather and Richardson, took up the lease to work the lead and silver. Two waterwheels were erected one to operate pumps to dewater the mine and another to operate a set of stamps and a new dressing floor was constructed. It was two years before the first ore was raised but soon after this the workforce was conscripted to work on the company's new venture at the cobalt mine (24435). Around 1854 the mine was eventually closed (Tyler 2005, 189-190).

- 9.78 The history of the smelters and mill three different smelter sites have been recorded beside Stoneycroft Gill. However, these can be treated as a single coherent site when studied in detail. It is not clear when the first smelter was built but the first documentary reference appears in 1613. This structure appears to have remained in use until the late 17th century. Around 1690 the original lead smelter was re-designed and rebuilt to smelt lead ore from Lord Wharton's mines at Caldbeck. Smelting continued at the site into the early 18th century, largely processing lead ore from Greenside mine. This would have ceased around 1826 when Greenside constructed their own smelt mill (Tyler 2005, 186). Roads link the smelter with local mines at Barrow Mine (20144) c.1.5km to the north, and Goldscope Mine (20127) c.3km to the south-east.
- 9.79 Unfortunately, the site was damaged in the early 20th century when a large underground tank was installed as part of a water management scheme. This makes recording and interpreting the site rather difficult in places (*ibid.*).
- 9.80 The site as a whole today A number of features were recorded at the mining complex during the survey and these will be described from west to east. The most significant sites were located at the western end, adjacent to Stoneycroft Gill. Here a collapsed adit or abandoned stope (182612) (NY 322477, 521313) was recorded which consisted of a linear scar dug into the hillslope to the north of a faint trackway (182629). This led up the slope to join with a well-defined east to west aligned trackway (182545).
- 9.81 The first lead smelter site (182613/23006) (Plate 32) can be found on the opposite side of the track (182629) from the collapsed adit (182612) The remains consisted of a semi-circular structure which contained slag-like material.
- 9.82 To the south-east of this smelter (182613/23006), reached by a track (182617) branching off track 182629 were the foundations of a large rectangular building (182615). Piles of stone and a slag-like material were visible within the building interior. Similar material was found built-up against the outer face of the south-eastern wall, which lies adjacent to the gill. A long, narrow rectangular trench (182620) recorded on this side of the building may be the remains of a waterwheel pit used to drive machinery. There was a gravel spoil heap to the south (182616).



Plate 32: site 23006. Semi-circular buried stone structure containing slag-like material. Adit 182612 visible at the top of the image. Trackway 182629 cuts through both features.

- 9.83 East of the possible waterwheel pit (182620) were the remains of a weir and associated sluice running parallel to Stoneycroft Gill. Extending to the east, along the north bank of the gill, were also the remains of a concrete trackway that led up to quarry (182644). The quarry featured numerous waste tips and boulders.
- 9.84 Further east along track (182636) and close to another quarry (24558) can be found the remains of the smelt mill (23008/182663) and lead smelter (26645). Large spoil and slag heaps can be seen stretching from the footpath down to the gill. Building rubble such as bricks, slates and stone overlie the slag left from the smelting process. Numerous shapes and types of furnace brick were recorded, as well as a variety of slags in a range of colours (Tyler 2005, 186; NTSMR 23008, 26445).
- 9.85 The smelt mill site (23008/182663) covers a large area and appears to have been built on two levels. Two flat platforms have been created in the side of the fellside. The building was constructed of local stone from quarry 24558. Built into the fellside is a small stretch of wall, presumably all that remains of the original structure. At the far eastern end of the building was a vaulted horizontal flue (182667). This can be traced up the southern flank of Barrow Fell, visible as a double line of footing stones, set c.1.00m apart, running in a straight line from the surviving section of wall. The flue was largely collapsed and infilled, although several support arches could be seen. No

internal baffle walls were visible, but these may remain buried beneath the rubble. At the northern end of the flue, after 37m, were the remains of a rectangular stone chimney base (Plate 33). Immediately adjacent to the west is a large stone lined hole; this is a second chimney (Tyler 2005, 186; NTSMR 23008, 26445). The line of the flue was crossed by a north-west to south-east aligned trackway at approximately (NY 322841 521211).



Plate 33: image taken from the remains of the chimney looking south down the line of the flue into the smelt mill building.

9.86 At the base of the flue is a small building, possibly a condenser. The hearth area is directly below the road level at this point. At the western end an area has been recessed. This was possibly a cistern to retain water for the waterwheel, which was used to power the bellows or a crusher of some type. The water was supplied directly to the waterwheel by a network of leats and holding dams carrying water from Barrow Door and Stoneycroft Gill. Upstream from the site are a series of features related to the water management. A rusted stop cock (182648) can be seen emerging from the bank of the gill. There are two iron sluice gates set into the riverbed and a concrete sluice (26647) with associated corroded operating mechanisms (Tyler 2005, 186; NTSMR 23008, 26445). Numerous fords can be seen along the length of the gill including 182628, 23007 and 26646, which also incorporates a reservoir.

9.87 Roughly 125m east of the smelt mill complex (23008/182663, 26645) there is the first of a series of small mine levels (26649). It consists of a small shaft entrance at the base

of a small rock outcrop on the southside of the gill. It is blocked after 10m by collapsed rock (NTSMR 26649). Approximately 200m beyond this, along the gill, is mine level (23010). The entrance to mine level (23010) measures 1 by 1m and it only extends for 10m. It is located 3m above the leat that has been cut between Stoneycroft Gill and the mill sites.

- 9.88 Approximately 150m to the north of these two mine levels were two holes in the fellside which have been interpreted as chimneys (26648). Even though they are some distance from the main mining complex they are very similar to the chimneys found in association with the smelt mill (23008). It is not clear at present what these structures link to.
- 9.89 Roughly 400m to the south-east of the main mining area, below Ellas Crags several pits (24553) have been found, which could represent early mining trials (NTSMR 24553).
- 9.90 To the south of Stoneycroft, at Rowling End on the eastern breast of Causey Pike, there are at least two veins that have been worked by pits and surface trenches. These were probably worked in the mid-16th century by the Mines Royal and then later in 1770 by Messrs. John Gilbert and partner. They were worked sporadically until May 1778 (Tyler 2005, 186).

Barrow Lead Mine – also known as Uzzicar Lead Mine (20144) (Fig. 53)

- 9.91 To the north of Stoneycroft Gill lead mine (20143), on the fellside west of Low Uzzicar, lies Barrow Lead Mine (20144). Since the 19th century this has also been referred to as the Uzzicar Mine after exploration began down in the valley, close to Uzzicar farm. The workings extend either side of the Braithwaite to Buttermere road. Most of the early workings are situated on the west side of the road (NY 232, 222), and are associated with huge fan of spoil sweeping down the hill side. The later workings are in the neighbourhood of Uzzicar, on the east side of the road (NY 234 217) (NTSMR 20144).
- 9.92 The Barrow Lode is believed to be part of one large vein. At the mine, the vein is divided into two parallel branches. The west branch, or Sand Vein, contained a great quantity of friable quartz and was dangerous to work because quartz has a tendency to flow like sand, filling up the workings within a few minutes. The east, or main branch was much more solid. The predominant ore was argentiferous galena with subsidiary amounts of blende, cerussite, pyromorphite and iron pyrite (NTSMR 20144). As well as lead the vein also contained, baryte, gossan, galena, cerussite, and aragonite (Adams 1995, 41;

Tyler 2005, 195).

- 9.93 The history of the mine the Mines Royal began work on the mine in 1567, exploring the area using a mixture of hushing, bellpits, openworks, adits and shafts and eventually driving levels. High up in Barrow Door are two hand-picked levels and c.365m away at Barrow Gill an associated dressing floor from the same period (Tyler 2005, 195).
- 9.94 In the mid-17th century the mine was leased to Joseph Hechstetter a direct descendent of Daniel Hechstetter and his partner Hugh Potter. They are known to have worked the mine between 1649 and 1652. In 1655 it was leased to Richard Tickell, Col. W. Beale, John Fisher, and William Tickell. They are believed to have focused their workings around the crown of the hill where a series of terraced dressing floors were created on the western shoulder. Associated with these were dams created to collect water for the hand-dressing process. The water was then channelled back into Barrow Gill (*ibid.* 196).
- 9.95 In 1690, the mine is referenced in a letter from the mining engineer David Davies to Prince Charles, Duke of Somerset. The letter reveals the scale of the workings that were undertaken, which were considerable compared to other mines within the area (Adams 1995, 41-42; Tyler 2005, 197). In 1702 the lease passed to John Scott and William Osmond of Braithwaite and Thomas Henry Inman. The lease allowed the company to smelt ore at the nearby Stoneycroft smelter (23006) and (26645) and smelt mill (23008) (Tyler 2005, 197).
- 9.96 In 1755 a new lease was granted to Robert Peil, Robert and Isabela Potter and, William Gale. This was renewed in 1770 but a short while later the mine was taken over by the Barren brothers of Braithwaite who worked the site until 1788. After this point there is only limited activity at the mine, any recorded output largely coming from fossicking the old spoil heaps (*ibid.*, 198-199).
- 9.97 In 1830 Barrow was leased, along with other mines, by John Tebay. In 1835, 101 tons of lead were produced, as opposed to only a couple of tons in 1818. Production remained steady through to 1838, when things began to decline. During this period the first comprehensive dressing floor was set out, just below Level 1. This consisted of a small waterwheel for powering crushing rollers, as well as hand jiggs and a settling pond. The water for this was supplied direct from Stoneycroft Gill via the old bypass leat at Stoneycroft mine (20143) (*ibid.* 199-200).

- 9.98 In 1847 the mine was acquired by the Keswick Mining Company. From 1854 to 1857 a total of 300 tons of ore was extracted which in turn yielded 1,700ozs of silver (Adams 1995, 42). During works, a cache of ore left by the Mines Royal was discovered, the lead already piled up in sacks (Tyler 2005, 201).
- 9.99 Despite the expenditure on Barrow, the company instead turned their efforts to the Brandley Mine and in 1858 the decision was made to close the mine. However, the closure was only temporary, and work restarted in 1864. In 1870, Barrow was one of the mines purchased by Henry King Spark but by this stage it was in a poor state. Spark made some efforts to rework the mine until 1876 when the miners were finally transferred to Yewthwaite (Adams 1995; 42). By this stage, the mine had been worked by a total of 4 Levels on the eastern side of Barrow Fell, with numerous trial pits excavated on the western side (Tyler 2005, 202).
- 9.100 The 19th century Down into the valley Uzzicar mine is started In 1883, rather than reopen the exhausted mine, the Barrow Mining Company sank a shaft at the base of Barrow Fell (Adams 1995, 42). Substantial pit head gear was erected for an engine shaft at Barrow Bottom near Uzzicar Farm. The engine house housed a 20hp. Robey steam engine for winding and pumping. An office was built to the north of the shaft and a smithy and store to the south. A 60ft waterwheel was installed to help de-water the mine and power the new dressing floor, with the water supplied from the Stonycroft Gill (Tyler 2005, 203).
- 9.101 In February 1884 dynamite was being used to expediate the excavation of the shaft. All explosives were stored in a powder store in a shallow dip below the smithy. Around 1886, a level was driven to intersect with the 17th-century workings. However, in 1887 the company was declared bankrupt and went into liquidation. The board was reshuffled, and the lease assigned to the newly formed Braithwaite Mining Company, but in 1889 this too went into liquidation (Adams 1995, 42). In 1896 the plant and machinery were put up for auction and the mine abandoned (Tyler 2005, 206).

Table 15: sites present at Barrow mine

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
20144	Barrow (Uzzicar) Mine near Low Uzzicar,	Lead Mine
182707	Track below Barrow	Trackway
182692	Quarry on Barrow	Quarry
182706	Track from Stonycroft to Level Trackway	
182715	Small Quarry across from Long Croft Quarry	

- 9.102 The mine today Numerous quarry pits and worked stone faces were observed on the approach to Barrow Peak during the survey. A line of open-work pits with associated spoil (182692) were recorded close to the summit. These could be reached by following track 182707. A second track (182706) ran from the centre of the site to connect to the Stonyecroft mine workings to the south.
- 9.103 Beside the road at Barrow Mine was an open aggregate quarry (**182715**; (NY 323023, 522376). This opened in the mid-20th century, destroying much evidence of the early workings. It is thought that this included at least one level and possibly some early dressing floors and ore chutes (Tyler 2005, 209).
- 9.104 The area below the road was outside of the survey area, however, the remains of the Tebay dressing floor could still be seen.

Brandelhow Lead Mine (20142, 182748) (figure 54)

- 9.105 Brandelhow lead mine (20142, 182748) is located to the east of Yewthwaite mine (24551), near Brandelhow Park, on the south-western edge of Derwentwater near Brandelhow Bay (NY 250 196). The mine exploited the Brandelhow Lode. A small amount of gold was found but not a commercially recoverable quantity (NTSMR 20142).
- 9.106 The history of the mine Just to the north of the main mine are two areas of early surface workings (29941) (NY 2480, 1989) and (29942) (NY 2489, 1989) which are thought to be associated with the Mines Royal Company and worked during the 1560s. The workings exploit the lead vein that runs from Brandelhow mine to Old Brandley Mine. They start low on the fellside and extend up it, featuring a variety of techniques used to explore, trial and work the vein. Circular shallow shafts with collars of spoil can be seen in association with possible hushes, hand cut trenches and spoil heaps (NTSMR 29941 and 29942). Little is known about operations at the mine after the Elizabethan period,

the first documentary records do not appearing until the 19th century when it becomes evident that the focus of operation had shifted to the area immediately to the south and east of the old workings which became the Brandelhow lead mine (20142).

- 9.107 Brandelhow Lead Mine was reasonably rich but later operations were plagued by a constant influx of water that worsened with depth, reaching a maximum flow of about 150 gallons per minute. As most of the pumping was by steam engine the cost of fuel was a heavy drain on profits (Adams 1995, 33; NTSMR 20142).
- 9.108 In 1819 the mine was acquired by John Tebay who commenced operations at the south end by driving a westerly crosscut adit level from the edge of the lake. On intersecting the vein, the level (later known as the Salt Level) was driven north for 100 fathoms (182.88m) and at a number of places ore was discovered and stoped out to the surface. Drainage was by means of pumps powered by a 24ft (7.3m) waterwheel. By 1836 Tebay was in financial difficulty and the mine abandoned (Adams 1995, 36).
- 9.109 In 1847 the lease was taken by the Keswick Mining Company who also worked Old Brandley (24408). The company took the Tebay shaft to 30 fathoms (54.64m), replacing the old waterwheel with a 30hp steam engine driving nine in-force pumps. The waterwheel was thereafter used to drive a sawmill and crushing equipment (Adams 1995, 36).
- 9.110 In the early 1850s a rich deposit of ore was discovered. Accordingly, a New Engine Shaft was sunk and by 1855 was down to 40 fathoms (73.15m). Over the next few years, the mine yielded approximately 250 tons of ore per annum but in 1860 the Keswick Mining Company had withdrawn from all of its other mining ventures and was in the hands of a new set of partners, Charles Dear and Associates. Brandelhow mine continued for another three years until operations were suspended in 1863. By 1864 the mine had filled with water, and in 1865 it was abandoned (*ibid.*, 38).
- 9.111 In 1870 Henry King Spark briefly took over the lease until 1883 when the mine was acquired by the Brandley Mining Company; an organisation run by Henry Burrow Vercoe. Initially production was promising, with 265 tons of ore raised in 1885 but this declined to only 113 tons in 1886. In 1887 the lease was taken over by Messrs Jennings, White and Miller, who installed a 350 hp engine to pump out the mine. Over the next three years a total of 250 tons of ore was raised. This hardly covered the cost of the engine and its heavy fuel consumption and in early 1891 the mine was abandoned

(ibid., 38).

Table 16: sites present at Brandelhow mine

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
29941	Area of surface workings 100m north of Brandelhow Mine	Mining Industry Site
29942	Area of surface workings 100m north of Brandelhow Mine	Mining Industry Site
29975	Stone quarry on site at Brandelhow Mine,	Quarry
29990	Possible surface working in Brandelhow Park	Surface Working
180008	Adit in Brandelhow Park	Adit
180009	Spoil Heap in Brandelhow Park,	Spoil Heap
182784	Brandelhow Lead Mine, Above Derwent	Lead Mine

9.112 The site today – Much of the mine lay outside of the survey area but a small section extended into Brandelhow Park. This included an area used for storing waste material (180009) (NY 325156, 519677). Within this area were the remains of a retaining wall (182792) and several posts (182798) and (182794). These were grouped in a pattern that suggests they may be the remains of rotted wooden jetties associated with the mine. Centred on (NY 325109, 519032), within Manesty Park, were the earthwork remains of a large reservoir (29957). Extending northward from the reservoir was a series of leats and culverts (182772, 29962, 29963) used to carry the water from the reservoir into the mine.

Old Brandley lead mine (24408) (Fig. 46)

- 9.113 Old Brandley (24408) is a small lead mine focused on the eastern flank of Skelgill Bank (NY 247, 204) and to the north of Brandelhow mine. Trial workings (29948) and (29947) and Old Brandley mine itself (24408) are located on the Brandelhow Lode. To the northwest of the main mine were two large areas of surface workings and trials (29948) (NY 2450, 2073) and (29947) (NY 2439, 2083) and some isolated workings (29949) (NY 24353, 20677) and (29946) (NY 24583, 20730). These were found on the western flank of Skelgill Bank and to the east of Skellgill Farm and consisted of circular shallow shaft workings with associated spoil and openworks (NTSMR 29947, 29948).
- 9.114 *The history of the mine* The oldest part of Old Brandley lead mine is on the top of the hill where openworks and an open shaft can be seen. These are believed to have been cut by the Mines Royal in the 1560s, but unfortunately no records exist.
- 9.115 Below the old openworks are four levels. The most recent one is also the lowest. The

mine was worked, rather infrequently, by the lessees of Brandelhow Mine. The Coate's Level and the two below were driven by John Tebay somewhere between 1819 and 1835 and the Low or New Level by the Keswick Mining Company in about 1850, although this was soon abandoned. In 1873 Henry King Spark purchased the lease and re-opened the bottom two levels and undertook some prospecting work. The mine finally closed in 1893 (Adams1995, 39).

Table 17: sites present at Old Brandley mine

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
24408	Old Brandley Mine east of Skelgill Bank, Borrowdale	Lead Mine
29923	Spoil heap below lake road south-east of Old Brandley Mine	Spoil Heap
29924	Ruined building or structure north east of Old Brandley Mine	Building
29935	Trackway to Old Brandley Mine below Catbells	Trackway
29936	Openwork and possible collapsed level at Old Brandley	Adit
	Mine below Catbells	
29937	Openwork and open level at Old Brandley Mine below Adit	
	Catbells	
29938	Collapsed level at Old Brandley Mine below Catbells Adit	
29939	Collapsed level at Old Brandley Mine below Catbells	Adit
29940	Surface workings at Old Brandley Mine below Catbells Surface	
29945	Surface workings, level and shaft at Old Brandley Mine on	Surface Working
	Catbells	

9.116 The site today – During the survey the remains of four adits (29939, 29938, 29937, 29936) were recorded. These were dug into the hillslope to the west, with flattened spoil heaps extending to the east. At the eastern limit of the mine were the remains of a further spoil heap (29923).

Graphite, Cobalt, Barytes and Zinc mining

9.117 As well as copper and lead a variety of other mineral ores were mined within the survey area during this time period. These included iron, graphite, sulphite, barytes, cerussite zinc and cobalt. Some of these were recovered as by-products from the lead and copper mines. However, graphite, cobalt, barytes and zinc were mined in their own right.

Graphite – 16th to 19th century

9.118 Graphite referred to as 'Black Lead' or 'Wad' was initially exploited during the 16th century and continued to be in demand through to the 19th century. Several 'Black

Lead' mines are marked on Bowden and Kitchin's map of the area (Plate 34). Graphite was also known as 'black cawke' or 'plumbago'.

9.119 Wad account books from the 16th century make frequent reference to Derwent Isle, when the island was in the possession of the Mines Royal. During this period graphite was mined in Seathwaite and Borrowdale and demanded a high price. It has been suggested that the Mines Royal used the island as a safe store for such a valuable commodity before it was transported to Newcastle (Lund 1999, 9). In the 18th century, Hutchinson refers to large quantities of black lead graphite found mixed with gravel on the shore of Derwent Isle (Hutchinson 1776, 161-162).



Plate 34: extract from the 1760 Bowden and Kitchin map of Westmorland and Cumberland showing a 'Black Lead' mine.

9.120 Graphite was in demand due to its versatility. Medieval monks may have used it to draw lines in their books for the scribes to follow and shepherds used it to mark their sheep. Later it was used in the casing of bomb shells, round shot and cannon balls as well as used in glazing pottery, fixing blue dyes, and in medicine. In the 18th century it was considered in such demand that an Act of Parliament made it a felony to unlawfully enter a mine and carry away the mineral. As a result, the sorting of graphite was often performed in the mine guardhouse during the 19th century. More recently it is probably

best known for its use in the manufacture of pencils. Keswick became the world centre of pencil manufacturing in the 19th century. The first record of a factory making pencils in the town is 1832 (Rollinson 1974, 137).

- 9.121 The mining of graphite was technically similar to that of other non-ferrous minerals, except that the scattered and irregular nature of the mineral pipes necessitated extensive excavation through very hard rock. Ore processing was limited to the removal of any adhering stone and sorting of lumps by size. (NHLE 1019941).
- 9.122 Although there is evidence that graphite was stored on Derwent Isle, and the Bowden and Kitchin map indicates the presence of 'Black Lead' within the vicinity of Derwentwater, no clear sign of a graphite mine within the survey area was found. A useful summary of the graphite mines within Borrowdale is provided by OA North (2007, 46-49) in their historic landscape survey of Borrowdale.

Cobalt Mine (24435) near Scar Crag – 19th century

- 9.123 The Cobalt mine (**24435**) just to the north-east of Scar Crags (NY 206, 207) has the dubious distinction of reputably being the worst mining investment in the whole of the Lake District (Adams 1995, 47). Prospectors were initially encouraged by quantities of cobalt mineralisation visible at the surface across the site. However, once the mine was established there proved to be little of the mineral present, although there was a good amount of arsenic (*ibid., 48*).
- 9.124 Cobalt is first mentioned in association with early copper smelting operations in the old mines of the Hartz Mountains in Germany. The German miners found that the presence of the mineral, which they called 'kobold' meaning goblin would spoil the quality of the smelted copper. Later the famous Cobalt blue glaze, which first appeared in Saxony in 1545, was prepared from cobalt oxide. When the cobalt oxide was roasted a deep blue pigment was obtained known as zaffre. This was used to stain glass a distinctive blue colour. This glass was referred to as smalt when it was ground down to create a pigment (Miller 1868, 536). In England, the zaffre (oxide) and finer smalt was used by the potters of tin-enamelled earthenware as their chief source of decoration and from 1796 the mineral was used in the decoration of bone china. This was known as 'Bristol Blue' in reference to the wholesale druggist in Bristol who was the sole importer of the mineral (Bristol Blue Glass n.d.; Tyler 2005, 191).
- 9.125 During the latter half of the 18th century the Prussian war (1756-1763) interrupted the

export of German cobalt. Fortuitously a supply of the mineral had been discovered in Cornwall which became the main supplier of the mineral to the British. Cobalt deposits were first discovered in the Lake District in the early 19th century. In 1822, a team lead by John Tebay began to investigate the vein at Scar Crag. The trials proved that the mineral existed but not in the quantities expected. The veins remote location, and the harsh terrain, meant that considerable investment was needed to begin mining operation and Tebay was unwilling, or unable, to commit the necessary capital so the explorations were abandoned in 1823 (Tyler 2005, 192).

Around 1845 the Keswick Mining Company was formed. The Mining Journal produced an article in 1848 which stated that 'there was enough cobalt in Keswick to pay off the National Debt' (Tyler 2005, 192). However, before mining could start a suitable infrastructure had to be established which included the construction of a new road, mill, smelter, bothy and, leats. Once this was underway mining commenced with at least four levels being driven into the hillside but by 1850 the venture had foundered (Tyler 2005, 193-194). In the early 20th century Thornthwaite Mines Ltd. showed an interest in re-opening the mine for prospecting, but this was never done (Adams 1995, 48).

Force Crag Mine – 19th to 20th century; lead, barytes and zinc (Fig. 55)

- 9.126 Force Crag mine (NHLE 1019748, **20169**) is located at the head of the Coledale Valley, at NY 19924 21616. The mine takes its name from the imposing glaciated cliff that overlooks the site to the west. Lead, barytes, zinc, silver and a number of other minerals have been mined at Force Crag. The site was mined initially for lead from 1839 until 1865, and for barytes and zinc intermittently from 1867 until it was finally abandoned in 1991 at which time it was the last working metal ore mine in Cumbria. The c.75ha property is now in the ownership of the National Trust (Oswald & Pearson 1999, 1-4; Oswald et al. 2008, 2).
- 9.127 Force Crag Mine is perhaps the best preserved mid-20th-century barytes mine and dressing mill in the country. The history and development of the site has been extensively studied, most notably through two joint projects run by the National Trust and Historic England (Oswald and Pearson 1999; Oswald et al. 2008). The Low Force Workings and ore processing areas were surveyed during 1999 when Oswald and Pearson undertook a field investigation to identify, interpret and record the above ground remains. The High Force Workings which targeted the rich barytes deposits were

surveyed in detail by Oswald et. al. in 2008. These documents should be consulted for a detailed understanding of the site and the remains that survive today. Details of the below ground workings have been presented by Adams (1995), and Tyler (1990) amongst others. At the time of writing, Archaeo-Environment Ltd. was in the process of preparing a Conservation Management Plan for the site.

- 9.128 The site is split across two levels referred to as the 'Low Force Workings' and the 'High Force Workings'. The separate workings take their names from spectacular waterfalls ('forces'), where the Pudding Beck a tributary of the Coledale Beck cascades down the adjacent cliffs (Oswald & Pearson 1999, 3). The main focus of the Low Force Workings is the extant mineral mill building (NY 1997 2163). This stands on a flat terrace on the north side of the beck, at a height of 271m a OD.
- 9.129 The Low Force Workings consisted of four levels: Level 0, 1, 2 and 3 (see table 18). All of these were located to the north of Pudding Beck and Coledale Beck. Level 0 is the lowest at a OD 257m, its entrance is located c. 200m to the north-east of the extant mill. The remaining Levels can be found to the north-west. Level 1 is c. 75m to the west of the mill. A fifth adit known as the Milkhouse Level, was started but quickly abandoned after it was driven forward for only 7.3m (Oswald & Pearson 1999).
- 9.130 The High Force Workings are situated above the imposing glaciated cliff known as Force Crag. They are to the west of the Low Force Workings and some 300m higher. There are five Levels and a cross-cut associated with the High Force Workings: Level 4, 5, 6, 7, and the High Force Level and the Newbould cross-cut. The latter was never extended more than a few yards. Level 4, the lowest, is 501m a OD and c. 500m to the west of the extant mill (Oswald et. al. 2008).
- 9.131 *The history of the mine* The first documentary reference to the mine may be a report prepared for Sir Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland in 1578. This records the quantity of silver per ton of lead in the 'crust ore' at Coledale (Adams 1995, 45). However, no significant mining was conducted on the site until 1839, when a lease was taken out by Messrs. Airey and Cowper, Walton and Dowthwaite for the extraction of lead. By 1848 Levels 2 and 3 had been started at the Low Force Workings with the intention of intercepting at depth the mineral vein exposed at the surface (Adams 1995, 45-46). A water wheel and basic processing area were constructed on the valley floor and a dam built in the saddle south of the Force Crag massif. In 1849 work commenced on Level 1, although by 1863 only a meagre 350 tons of lead ore had been raised and

the work was abandoned (Tyler 1990, 12; Adams 1995, 46).

Table 18: the Levels and cross-cuts present at Force Crag Mine

Working	Level	Alternative names	Date started	NGR	a OD
Low Force	Level 0	Zero Level	1914	NY 2012 2173	257m
Low Force	Level 1	The Great Level	1849	NY 1989 2163	287m
Low Force	Level 2	-	c.1839	NY 1976 2158	331m
Low Force	Level 3	-	c.1839	NY 1970 2165	358m
Low Force	The Milkhouse Level	-	c.1907	NY 1968 2166	384m
High Force	The Newbould Cross-Cut	-	1931	NY 1940 2149	472m
High Force	Level 4	Postlethwaite's Level	1867	NY 1947 2164	501m
High Force	High Force Level	-	1929	NY 1924 2147	521m
High Force	Level 5	The Barytes Level	1867	NY 1935 2162	559m
High Force	Level 6	-	1873	NY 1930 2161	574
High Force	Level 7	-	1944	NY 1913 2157	608m

- 9.132 In 1867, the lease was taken up by Messrs. Hall and Straughton. They were primarily interested in working the barytes deposits, although some lead and zinc ore was also extracted. Mining continued in Level 1. Work also began at the High Force Working, with the excavation of two new adits Level 4 and Level 5. Barytes mined at the High Force Working was swept by water down long wooden chutes fastened to the face of Force Crag (Adams 1995, 46). The quantity and quality of the ore extracted from the new levels proved good for attracting new investors, and in August 1871, a new public company under the name of the New Force Crag Mining Company Limited was formed (Oswald & Pearson 1999, 8).
- 9.133 In 1873 work began on Level 6 of the High Force Workings and a horse drawn tramway was constructed to facilitate the movement of the ore from the mine to Braithwaite, the closest settlement c. 2km to the north-east. The company rented a derelict flour mill in the village, where they could undertake some processing and store the mineral (Oswald et. al 2008, 6). Braithwaite also had its own railway station, which had been opened in 1865, on the Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith Railway. This would have

facilitated the transportation of the mineral further afield. By 1874 work had started on Level 7, reaching a peak in 1877. The following year the price of barytes fell into a sharp decline and in January 1881 the mine closed having extracted c. 5400 tons of barytes ore. By 1885, the mines and buildings were in a state of disrepair (Oswald & Pearson 1999, 8).

- 9.134 In December 1906, Cumberland Mines Ltd., under the directorship of Joseph Lobb and Thomas Dennison, took up the lease and began to repair the mine and reopen Levels 1, 2 and 3. Zinc ore was now the main target of operation, although barytes and lead were extracted as by-products. A small mineral mill was built but this soon proved inadequate and by 1909 was replaced by a much larger processing unit, much of which still survives. The company was bankrupt by 1911 (Oswald & Pearson 1999, 8).
- 9.135 In 1912 the Coledale Syndicate took over the lease and again began repairing Levels 1 and 2. They also installed an Elmore Flotation Plant capable of separating the different minerals present in the mine. The plant was powered by a Pelton wheel which produced a pressurised jet of water. In 1914, with demand for minerals rising as the First World War loomed, work began on Level 0. The high cost of this largely unsuccessful trial put the company out of business (Adams 1995, 46; Oswald & Pearson 1999, 8).
- 9.136 Braithwaite Mines Ltd. took over the lease in 1915 and began working Levels 0, 1, 2 and 3. They installed new machinery to process zinc ore. However, at the end of the First World War there was a drop in demand for zinc and prices plummeted, this resulted in the company refocusing on the extraction of barytes. Nevertheless, the venture failed to secure appropriate investment and by 1923 the mine again closed (Adams 1995, 46; Oswald & Pearson 1999, 8).
- 9.137 In March 1928, The Derwent Fells Mining Company Ltd. took up the lease and carried out trials in Levels 4, 5 and 6 of the High Force Workings. In 1930 they drove two new adits, the new High Force Level and the Newbould Cross-Cut, both at slightly higher altitudes than Level 4. They exposed a massive deposit of barytes (Adams 1995, 46; Tyler 1990, 49). By 1933 around 500 tons had been extracted. However, for some unexplained reason the company abruptly ceased production (Oswald & Pearson 1999, 8-9).
- 9.138 Tampimex Oil Products Ltd. took over the mine in 1939. By this stage most of the adits and buildings were again in a state of disrepair. The extant mill was constructed,

incorporating parts of the earlier 1908-9 building, and new machinery for processing the ore was installed. A track was constructed to transport the ore downhill from the High Force Workings to the mill, but this was later replaced by an aerial ropeway around 1941. During the course of the Second World War the demand for barytes for use in the explosives industry, saw the extraction of 35,000 tons of ore. After the war, a harsh winter in 1947 caused severe flooding which washed away the pumping machinery. This, coupled with a decline in demand, saw the mine close soon after (Adams 1995, 46; Tyler 1990, 51-52 and Oswald & Pearson 1999, 9).

- 9.139 Two years later the mine was taken over by the La Porte Chemical Company who began to drive a long underground inclined shaft to connect the Low Force Level 3 with the High Force Workings. This was to efficiently transport barytes and zinc ore down to the mill for processing, and to test the mineral vein at various depths. However, work ceased in 1952 without any ore having been extracted (Adams 1995, 46-47; Tyler 1990, 54 and Oswald & Pearson 1999, 9).
- 9.140 In 1960 the McKechnie Brothers took over the lease. They continued work on Level 3 and also resumed mining in Levels 0 and 1. Eventually they continued to drive the High Force Levels forward. A new deposit of barytes was discovered, although despite early promise this proved unproductive and in 1967 the mine closed and the mill machinery was auctioned off (Adams 1995, 46-47; Tyler 1990, 67 and Oswald & Pearson 1999, 9).
- 9.141 That same year W. T. Shaw, formerly the site manager, formed Force Crag Mines (Toronto) Ltd, with financial backing from a consortium of Canadian investors. The new company focused on the extraction of lead and zinc (Adams 1995, 47). In 1977, a subsidiary company, Force Crag Mines (UK) Ltd., began work on sinking a 30m shaft from the base of Level 0. The project was unsuccessful, and work ceased in 1978 (Oswald & Pearson 1999, 9).
- 9.142 Robert Gunn a director of the subsidiary company, formed The Braithwaite Mining Company in the same year. He reopened the previous workings and cut an inclined shaft between Levels 1 and 2. The mill was also completely refurbished (Adams, 1995, 47). A harsh winter in 1982, and a severe collapse in the entrance to Level 1 shortly afterwards, led to the closure of the mine. The equipment was auctioned off in July 1982 (Tyler 1990, 100-1; Oswald & Pearson 1999, 10).

- 9.143 In 1984 the mine was leased by the New Coledale Mining Company. They refurbished some of the buildings and prepared Levels 0 and 1 for the extraction of zinc. A modest amount of ore was extracted and refined. The company remained in operation till 1991, when the mine finally closed for the last time (Adams 1995, 47; Oswald & Pearson 1999, 10).
- 9.144 The site today The Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019748), includes both the remains of the mine and the barytes mill. The well-preserved complex includes in-situ machinery associated with the mill as well as the remains of all associated buildings, earlier mineral mills, water management systems, settling ponds, trackways, tramways, dressing areas and an aerial ropeway. A detailed description of the surviving surface features can be found in the two Historic England survey reports associated with the site (Oswald & Pearson 1999; Oswald et. al. 2008). The surface remains of the mining complex as a whole are concentrated in an area c.75ha in extent. The survey of the Low Force Workings was limited to an area of c.42ha. The survey of the High Force Workings covered a much smaller area of c.15ha. A summary for each area is included below. No new survey was conducted as part of this project, although a broad condition assessment was carried out to inform future management. The results of this appear in the site inventory and are discussed in section 15.
- 9.145 *Low Force Workings* The 1999 Historic England survey of the Low Force Workings divided the site into five broad categories relating to the various stages of production: extraction and transportation of the ore, water management, processing the ore, and waste disposal (Oswald & Pearson 1999, 11; Oswald et. al. 2008, 11).
- 9.146 Features relating to extraction included the levels, shafts, evidence of surface workings and trial adits. Those relating to the transportation of ore include trackways and tramways, slushing channels, the aerial ropeway, and evidence of roadstone quarrying. Evidence connected with water management include cisterns, dams and leats, and features relating to the processing of ore included hand-dressing floors, ore hoppers and chutes, water-powered crushers and a stamp battery. A sawmill and a smithy are known to have been present on the site. Waste was disposed of in several ways. The most visible method being the large tips which can be seen across the site. Several settling ponds were also recorded (Oswald and Pearson 1999).
- 9.147 *The High Force Workings* The High Force Workings were later in date and primarily associated with the extraction of barytes. As such the working developed over a shorter

time period and are less complex than those at Low Force. A detailed survey of this area was conducted by Historic England in 2008. The survey recorded features between 470m and 645m a OD and it grouped these features spatially according to the Level they were associated with (Oswald et. al. 2008, 11).

- 9.148 However, it should be borne in mind that throughout the operation of the High Force Workings, the management of the mine and most of the mineral processing took place at the extant mill building at the Low Force Workings (Oswald et. al. 2008, 3).
- 9.149 Features relating to extraction included the levels, shafts, evidence of surface workings and trial adits. Those relating to the transportation of ore include trackways and tramways, and the aerial ropeway. Evidence connected with water management included a low earthen dam, and features relating to the processing of ore included a hand-sorting shed, ore bins and ore hoppers and chutes. The remains, of a probable accommodation block, mine office, and an explosives store, along with a possible garage or store were also recorded at the High Force Workings. Waste was disposed of in several ways, most notably through creating large tips (Oswald et. al. 2008, 11-31).

10.0 WOODLAND INDUSTRIES AND RELATED ARCHAEOLOGY

- 10.1 The survey area contains several areas of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) and Ancient Replanted Woodland (ARW). ASNW are woodlands that have developed naturally, and had continuous cover since about 1600, but they have also been used and managed by humans. ARW are ancient woods that have been felled and replanted, or interplanted, with non-native species such as conifers, non-native beech, red oak and sweet chestnut (Woodland Trust 2020).
- On the east side of Derwentwater are Isthmus Wood, Cockshot Wood, Castlehead Wood, Great Wood and the Ings, while on the west shore there are woods at Brandelhow Park and Manesty Park (MAGiC 2019). Although the species in these areas indicate they have remained continuously wooded since about 1600, the woodland around Derwentwater has been extensively managed for a range of purposes.
- 10.3 Some woods have become incorporated into parklands and become part of a designed landscape such as Brandelhow. Small quarries near trackways are also often found within woodlands, such as those at Cockshot Wood (180016) and Great Wood (180054, 180055).

Charcoal burning and coppicing

10.4 Evidence of charcoal burning, and associated coppice management was found across the survey area, the majority of which appears to date to the 18th and 19th centuries. The First Edition OS map, published in 1862, shows several coppiced woods including Scragga coppice (182870) and Highclose coppice, above Barrow House on the east side of Derwentwater (Plate 35), and at Manesty coppice to the south-west. Surviving coppices were also recorded above III Gill, to the north west of High Snab Farm (182494), south of Scar Crags, Causey Pike (182530), below High Snab Bank (182556), and an area near Victoria Bay (182802). The depiction of these on the map suggests that the majority were already well-established by the mid-19th century and may potentially date to the surge in Lake District iron production in the early to mid-18th century.



Plate 35: extract from the First Edition six-inch OS map, surveyed 1862, showing Scragga coppice and Highelose coppice.

Trees were coppiced to ensure a regular crop of raw material from broad-leaf trees, while protecting against the exhaustion of the woodland resource. It involves cutting trees down to ground level in cycles, dependant on their species, but usually between 7 and 10 years, although up to a maximum of 25 years. The cut stem will then produce several new shoots, known as 'poles', which grow to a diameter of 5-6 inches in around 15 years to become the next harvest. With time, coppiced trees or 'coppice stools' can expand to several meters in diameter. Different species were coppiced for different uses: for example, hornbeam and alder for charcoal; oak for bark and timber; and sweet

chestnut for stakes, fencing and hop poles (rods to support growing hop plants) (NAA 2019, 14).

- 10.6 At Brandelhow park the 'coppice and standard' method of management was employed. This involved the planting and tending of 'timber standards'; large, single stem trees grown to produce timber for building purposes, with the coppiced 'underwood' beneath the canopy. Timber standards also produced the straight, sturdy timbers essential for pit props which were in considerable demand during the early 19th century. Once fully grown, the mature standards were felled, and the understorey cleared, to allowing the surrounding trees in to grow and provide a continuous supply of timber. Oak was the most common standard tree. This was a common method of lumber management that was demonstrated across the region and was probably used at a number of other woodlands within the survey area (Denman 2011).
- 10.7 The underwood was differentiated from timber by law, as well as by its creation and use, and while the ownership of the valuable timber was usually held by the lord of the manor, the right to harvest underwood was one of the Rights of the Common. Known as 'estover' this granted a lord's tenants the right to take limbs of timber for repairs to buildings and making farm implements and hurdles, and deadwood for the use of fuel (*ibid.*).
- 10.8 Coppice cutting was done by roving but highly skilled gangs. A coppice offered for sale in the autumn was inspected by a woodmonger, assessed and the right to cut the standing timber bought. They would start work in November. Poles were piled according to type and sold to coopers, hoopers, bobbin turners and charcoal burners. Oak trees were felled in the springtime when the rising sap made the task of stripping the bark easier. All other trees were felled dry (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 166-167).
- 10.9 Coppice management was essential in ensuring a continuous supply of wood for charcoal production, which would have been particularly important to fuel the smelters across the region, including those at Stoneycroft and Keswick. As the mining industry developed and the amount of ore raised increased, so to did the demand for a steady reliable source of charcoal. This continued through the 19th century although demand began to dwindle as coke and coal replaced charcoal (Bowden 2000, 6-23).
- 10.10 The charcoal was produced in a clamp kiln, known as a pitstead. As part of the

production process, lengths of underwood, known as *shanklings*, were cut, measuring about 1.20m in length. These were stacked around a central vertical stake. Thicker trunks were placed in the centre, where the heat would be greatest. A second stout stake was laid internally from centre to outer edge, but when the mound was about 3m high it was withdrawn. Once the stack was complete it was covered in a thick layer of bracken which was topped with soil, or sods, from knee height (making the *flipe*), so forming an airtight cap. This created a flattened dome-shaped structure. Movable screens or hurdles were arranged to control air currents. The central stake was then removed, and the stack lit by putting a shovelful of hot charcoal down the resultant flue. As the heat became intense, the chimney and ground hole were sealed, and water – kept in barrels in readiness – was *'sayed'* over the whole structure to prevent outbursts of flame. Swill baskets of soil, sod-rakes and shovels were also kept to hand (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 49-51; Bowden 2000, 6-23).

- 10.11 The stack would be continuously monitored by the charcoal burners over several days, monitoring the colour of the vapour that escaped from the shrinking clamps. Finally, the burning reached the flipe, and the stead was soaked to damp down all charring. Once cool, the clamp was open, soused, cooled, raked and the resulting charcoal loaded into bags or panniers to be transported. It was principally used in iron smelting and the making of gunpowder (*ibid.*).
- Numerous pitsteads were recorded in woods across the survey area including Brandelhow Park (29928, 29930), Great Wood (180042, 180049) and Manesty Park (29961, 29964), and a single platform to the north-east of Pounsey Crag (22420). These comprised a circular or oval cleared platform, measuring c.9-12m in diameter, often connected together by a track or pathway. The pitsteads recorded within Great Wood were largely located along the main north-east to south-west track which runs across the area. There was a concentration of pitsteads focused around NY 327380, 521349 (182901). These consisted of numerous small cleared platforms, connected together by a faint trackway. The site seemed to correspond with an area of new tree growth which probably delineates the area of felling activity.
- 10.13 Pitsteads **180047** and **180048** were recorded on the OA North survey (2007) to the north-west of trackway **182850**, and in close proximity to site **182901**. This area was revisited during the current survey, but there was no clear evidence of charcoal burning. However, numerous old tree throws were noted which may have been interpreted as

charcoal burning platforms in the past.

- 10.14 In woodland covering the southern half of Brandelhow Park there was some evidence of charcoal burning having taken place within the plantation. The best example of this was located at NY 325010, 520055 (29928) where a pitstead was recorded that consisted of an artificially flattened area surrounded by younger trees. A number of other pitsteads were recorded during the previous survey; however, these proved difficult to locate and several look to have been natural tree throws.
- 10.15 Within Manesty Coppice there were several pitsteads, mainly concentrated along the western edge, close to Brandelhow Mine. The clearest example (182796) was centred on NY 325149, 519102.

Table 19: charcoal burning platforms and pitsteads

NTSMR	Location	Description
22420	NY 327990, 521149	Charcoal Burning Platform NE of Pounsey Crag, Borrowdale
29928	NY 325010, 520033	
29930	NY 325079, 519947	Charcoal burning platform in Brandelhow Park,
182782	NY 325091, 520142	Derwentwater
182771	NY 325038, 519965	
29961	NY 325049, 519136	Charcoal burning platform north east of Fellside,
29964	NY 325024, 519170	Manesty Park, Derwentwater
182796	NY 325149, 519102	Charcoal burning platform in Manesty Park
180042 180043 180044 180045 180046 180047 180048 180049 182901	NY 327492, 521646 NY 327531, 521647 NY 327428, 521589 NY 327293, 521540 NY 327421, 521415 NY 327263, 521350 NY 327328, 521416 NY 327038, 521058 NY 327373, 521308	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood, Derwentwater
182696	NY 323030, 523315	Possible charcoal burning platform south of Braithwaite
182925	NY 327994, 521154	Charcoal burning platform northeast of Pounsey Crag, Borrowdale
182966	NY 328884, 520239	Charcoal Pitsteads, Dodd Crag, Low Wood

10.16 Charcoal burners were required to work day and night in shifts, often tending several burning pitsteads at once. During this period, they frequently lived in the woods in small huts. These were typically temporary in nature, built from wood, wattle and turf. The only stone element was usually the chimney, which is often the only surviving above ground visible evidence of the structure (NAA 2019, 18). A number of these huts were recorded at Borrowdale, including Skelly Close (18099), Johnny's Wood (22462,

22449), High Scawdel (**22267**) and Stonethwaite (**22226**). Although not strictly within the survey area these do provide an indication of the potential survival of similar structure across Derwentwater. None were positively identified during this survey, but they can be difficult to spot during a rapid walk-over assessment.

Tree felling and timber merchants

- 10.17 As demand for timber increased, for use in construction, charcoal production, and as pit props for the mines, landowners began to realise the trees on their land were a valuable commodity. Timber sale agreements, prepared between landowners and timber merchants, outline the value of different types of wood and the species that could be felled and cleared in a given area within a set period. The landowner still owned the land, but the timber merchants bought the rights to fell and sell the trees. For example, in 1749, Spedding and Spedding, timber merchants of Whitehaven, were granted permission to fell and clear birch from Stable Hill Woods, as well as oak, ash and birch from Castle Wood, and oak from Cockshot Wood. This all had to be completed within 10 years from Lady Day (YDX/174/5/2). The considerable profit to be made from lumber attracted timber traders to the Derwentwater woodlands.
- 10.18 Saw pits survive in the archaeological record as evidence of the commercial lumber harvesting. It was common to process the trunk of a felled tree near the source to avoid the transportation of waste product. As such, saw pits are usually located close to an area of trees grown for lumber harvest. They comprise a deep rectangular pit, over which a framework was erected to support the trunk. The trunk was sawn into planks by men located both above and below the pit, using a two-handled saw. Once abandoned, saw pits where either deliberately or naturally infilled to create shallow, elongated depression, sometimes with a corresponding mound of excavated soil. They are also often located close to an access track (NAA 2019, 16-17).
- 10.19 Seven possible saw pits were found at Manesty Park (29988, 29989), Brandelhow Park (180013, 180114), Cockshot Wood (180017, 182827) and Great Wood (180041). The presence of these features also indicates that timber standards were almost certainly being grown and managed in these areas.

Bark peelers

10.20 Two bark peelers huts have been identified within Borrowdale, one near Heron Crag (22208), and one in Johnny's wood (22449). These are generally more substantial than

charcoal burners' huts, as bark peeling requiring a higher proportion of time spent dwelling in the woods. They usually comprise stone-constructed huts, with chimneys and dwarf walls to support timber and turf roofs (NAA 2019, 17). Agricultural barns on the woodland margins may also have served as storage for harvested bark in some areas (Bowden 2000).

Other woodland structures

- 10.21 Several structures of unknown function were recorded within the woodlands, although it is likely these were linked in some way to local industry and woodland management. At the southern end of the Great Wood was an L-shaped wall (180057), 195m long and surviving up to 1.2m high in places. This was aligned north-east to south-west. Built into the wall were three small square structures (182882, 182884,182887). Each measured approximately 3m by 3m with a single entrance.
- 10.22 To the south of the wall **180057** (Plate 36) were the remains of a large rectangular structure (**182888**) built on a very steep sloping section of land. This is not depicted on historic OS maps of the area. Only two walls survived, and much of the site was covered by fallen stone, either from the structure itself or the adjacent cliff face. A further building (**180037**) was located to the north-west of **180057**, close to the B5289 which cuts through the wood.



Plate 36: enclosure wall (180057) showing structures (182884) and (182887).

Woodland quarries

10.23 Numerous small quarries were identified located within woodland settings. The small

scale of these quarries suggests the stone was being used locally within the woodland rather than being used for projects further afield. Although stone-built structures do not proliferate within the woodlands themselves, the stone could have been used for a variety of other different purposes.

10.24 Stone was used as a building material in the construction of boundary walls, hut foundations, kilns, revetment walls around charcoal platforms, stone-edging and metalling of tracks, and along culverted watercourses. For example, within Great Wood an area of quarrying was noted between NY 327624,521592 and NY 327887, 521887 (182911, 182915, 182918, 82920), thought to relate to the construction of track 182850.

Wood pasture

- 10.25 Some of the areas within the survey functioned as open woodland pasture, forming an important part of the local pastoral economy. An example of this can be seen to the north of Brandelhow Park, where there is an area of grazing surrounding Old Brandelhow farm (29913) which is boarded by the Park and depicted on old maps as containing trees. There are also areas to the south of Manesty Park which have been given over to woodland pasture, and at Stables Hills (20230) which is surrounded by The Ings to the north, Great Wood to the south and Horseclose Wood to the east.
- 10.26 By 1736, a large swath of the eastern shore of Derwentwater was being managed by the Greenwhich Hospital, this included Cockshot Wood, Castlehead Wood, Watson's Park, Deerclose, Stable Hill, and Horseclose Wood which were all defined as woodland pasture (Denman 2011).
- 10.27 Pollarding was often used in traditional wood pasture, where both grazing and wood extraction took place at the same time. This is similar to coppicing, except that the tree is cut at the crown (usually 2–3m up the trunk) to protect the new shoots from grazing animals (Rackham 2000).

Enclosures

10.28 Numerous enclosures were shown in association with Great Wood on the 1898 historic OS map of the area. These include Watson's Park to the north, and Horseclose Wood (182904) to the east Deerclose Cottages (Plate 37). The associated boundary wall between these blocks of land survives fairly well, comprising a bank of stone standing

up to 0.5m high in places, although sections of the wall have been damaged by fallen trees. Some of these have fallen naturally while others have been felled as part of woodland management regimes.



Plate 37: extract from 1898 OS map showing Deerclose Cottage and related enclosures.

- 10.29 Within enclosure **182904** was a small rectangular building (**182903**), depicted on the 1898 map. This structure was no longer visible on the ground and may have been timber built. Approximately 90m to the west of the building a structure termed an 'aviary' (**182889**) is shown within enclosure **182904**. Little of survives of this above ground, and the only evidence that could be seen was the remains of an iron trellised archway. The site was heavily overgrown and difficult to access at the time of the survey.
- 10.30 Further enclosures were recorded to the east of site 182904. Enclosure 182907 was located approximately 30m to the south-east and is depicted on 1898 OS map. The enclosure was broadly rectangular in shape and aligned north-east to south-west. It was cut by a north-west to south-east aligned trackway (182908; Plate 38) and seemed to align with a second trackway (182909). No internal features were visible to indicate function, but these were probably part of the woodland pasture, enclosed to prevent grazing animals straying into woodland areas.



Plate 38: trackway (182908) cutting through enclosure (182907).

Small isolated 19th century plantations

Numerous small-scale plantations were recorded within the survey area, the most interesting of which were recorded in the Derwent Fells area. The first is a deciduous plantation (182530) south of Causey Pike and to the south of Scar Crags. It measured 500m by 100m. A short distance to the south-west there was another area of deciduous plantation (182494) which measured 500m by 160m. Both sites can be seen on the first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey Map, published in 1867. They were positioned on south-facing slopes to maximise sunlight exposure; they were located close to several well-established mines and may have been planted to provide timber for pit props.

Plantation markers

10.32 Several inscribed stone markers were recorded in the vicinity of Stable Hills and Watson's Park. The earliest of these (182894) was inscribed 'RDM 1797 & 1801' was clearly not in situ and was lent against a tree. It had probably been removed as a result of logging activity in the vicinity. A further two in-situ markers were discovered to the west of 182894 at NY 326967, 521749 (182849) and NY 327118, 522023 (182876). These read 'RDM 1831' and 'RDM 1834' respectively and were located within areas of tree plantation. Together the markers span a period of 37 years (1797-1834) and are associated with tree planting undertaken by the Marshall family during this period (pers. comm. J. Lund, January 2020). However, there are several timeline issues with this interpretation.

- 10.33 RDM is believed to be Reginald Dykes Marshall, the third child of John Marshall Jnr who eventually took over the Keswick estates. However, Reginald Dykes Marshall was not born until 1832 (d.1913). He therefore could not have been planting trees during the time period represented by the markers. They do, however, cover the time period that John Marshall jnr. was alive (1797-1836). Added to this, John Marshall senior did not start buying land in the Lake District until 1811 and did not purchase the Keswick Estate for John Jnr. until 1832. Apart from 182876 ('RDM 1834') all the markers identified pre-date the Marshall's purchase of the land. We know that between 1790 and 1791 the Greenwich Hospital Receivers added over 20,000 trees and that the estate was being actively planted up until its sale in 1832 (Denman 2011, 109).
- 10.34 If RDM does refer to Reginald Dykes Marshall, did he put the markers up when he took over the estate to show that he was the new owner and did he decide to inscribe them with the dates of when the plantations had originally been planted? This is an area which perhaps requires further research.

11.0 LANDHOLDINGS AROUND THE LAKE

Historic Development – The east side of the Lake

- 11.1 The traditional seat of the Radcliffe family was Dilstone Castle in the vale of Hexham.

 Around 1417 Sir Nicholas Radcliffe married Elizabeth the heiress of Sir John De

 Derwentwater, who enjoyed the manors of Castlerigg and Keswick.
- 11.2 This alliance with the Derwentwater family brought the Radcliffe's a territory, which, for its beauty and value, monarchs might envy. However, it did not entice the family to settle at Castlerigg for many years. The manor house was described as 'That old dwelling-place, a gloomy fortress, among storm-shaken mountains and howling wildernesses'. They were therefore, absentee landlords, and as a result the estate was divided into tenancies, which in the process of time were enfranchised (Thomson 1845, 225-227)
- 11.3 The Derwentwater estates remained in the hands of the Radcliffe family until 1716, when the 3rd Earl was beheaded for his involvement in the Jacobite uprising and the estate was sequestered by the Crown. In 1735, the whole of the families Northern Estates totalling 38,000 acres, was granted by George II to Greenwich Hospital; a charitable intuition founded by royal charter in 1694 to provide a permanent home for retired sailors of the Royal Navy, support for their widows and children, and improvement to

navigation. The charity still remains in operation today and retains some of the former Derwentwater bequest in the north-east (Thomson 2007, 225-281; Denman 2011).

The Keswick Estate under Greenwich Hospital

- 11.4 The Keswick Estate, which included the manors of Castlerigg and Derwentwater, formed part of the Greenwich Hospital bequest and comprised 975 acres of land, 250 acres of which were wood or wood pasture. In 1736 this was described as being 'very poor', the Hospital receivers noting that the soil had not been improved with the use of lime, and the fences were in poor repair. The woods, however, were 'commodiously situated' with an abundant supply of Oak, Ash and Birch. Detailed plans of the Hospital's holdings can be found in Derek Denman's thesis, 'Materialising cultural value in the English lakes 1735-1845: A study of the responses of new landowners to the representations of place and people' (Denman 2011, 80-83, 85-86).
- 11.5 The value of the Keswick Estate lay in its timber, estimated at a value of £4875, and soon after purchasing the estate the Trustees sold off the woods on the eastern shore to a timber merchant for clearcutting. The original intention was then to improve the land and make it over to tillage, allowing the woods to regenerate only where they could not be profitably let to a tenant; a policy met with severe criticism at the time (*ibid.*, 11, 95). However, from the 1750s onwards the Hospital moved away from this policy in favour of long-term investment in growing timber on a commercial basis, where profits would only be realised on later cropping, or sale of the estate. Plantation areas were fenced off to prevent tenants from grazing stock, and the practice of underwood coppicing stopped to allow the timber standards to mature.
- In 1753 the Hospital planted Lord's Island with acorns and beech and Castlehead Wood, which had previously been clear felled, was fenced off to allow woodland regeneration. At Deer Close Wood, tree thinning, as opposed to clearcutting, took place to allow for natural 'springing' to occur; the process whereby the stools of felled trees send up new shoots. Mixed Species were also planted in a single wood, including oak, larch, ash, Scots pine, elm, beech, Lombardy poplar and willow. These would have changed the landscape around the lake, providing ornamental qualities (*ibid.*, 96-97, 109). Although commercial in origin, this new landscape exemplified the aesthetic of the Picturesque movement and in time came to characterize the area for many tourists.
- 11.7 In the early 19th century, with the sustained fall in agricultural prices brought about the

Napoleonic War, the Hospital increased the number of farmed small holdings across the Keswick Estate. In 1736 the receivers listed 15 farmsteads on the estate, this increased to 25 by the sub-division of existing properties, although Stable Hills retained its lands. The impact of the war considerably drained the financial resources of the Hospital, leading to the felling of many of the mature oaks at Watson's Park, Castelhead Wood and Waterage Bank. (*ibid.*, 125-129). Already the importance of the woodland to the special quality of the landscape was recognised at the time and commented on the press:

- 11.8 'The woods belonging to the Greenwich Hospital, skirting the Mountains and Lake of DERWENTWATER, constitute the great ornament of KESWICK, and as the inhabitants derive most of their income from strangers, who visit this beautiful scenery, they would be seriously injured if the noble woods were cut down. The Receivers should be enjoined to direct the strictest attention to their preservation, which is as much in the interest of the Hospital as of its neighbourhood. For although a large sum might suddenly be raised by cutting down a whole wood, the Hospital would thereby lose the regular income which, under judicious management, will be derived from this valuable timber (*ibid.*, 136).'
- 11.9 Despite releasing revenue from the sale of timber, the Hospital was still desperately short of funds and it had no option but to sell off parts of the Northern Estate, including the land around Derwentwater which had become increasing difficult to manage. It was proposed the Keswick Estate should be sold as one lot rather than several small ones and in 1832 the property was purchased by John Marshall. He paid the reserve price for the land, but only half of what the Hospital had expected for the wood (*ibid.*, 149).

Crow Park

- 11.10 Crow Park is located on the northern shores of Derwentwater and is bounded to the north by Keswick. The Park occupies a drumlin which gives it its simple rounded mound shape. However, there has been considerable intervention by man which has also shaped it.
- 11.11 It has been suggested that the name 'park' may have come from a former use as a medieval deer park for the Earl of Derwentwater, who owned the land before it was requisitioned by the crown. It also has the strong characteristic ovoid form of a small medieval deer park (Mel Morris 2019, 49-51). A park or deer-park was a piece of private

land surrounded by a deer-proof fence called a park-pale, which the owner used for keeping deer. The English park tradition derives from the Norman's interest in deer-farming. This began a little before the Domesday Book, in which thirty-five parks were recorded (Rackham 2010, 59). At this time the Lake District was not regarded as part of England, remaining debateable land until the 11th century. As a result of this it is not known if there were any parks in the Lake District at this early date, but its status as debateable land may have deterred their development until later. The use of Crow Park as a deer park is therefore to some extent supposition based on the name - the name 'park' was well established prior to the 18th century - and the plan form of the enclosure, as there is no documentary record of a deer park that has yet been established. The land was greatly altered at the start of the 19th century when the perimeter was remodelled to create a racecourse. It has been suggested that this would have destroyed any evidence for a pale and ditch (Mel Morris 2019, 49-51).

- 11.12 From the late 16th century through to the 17th century the land was leased by the Mines Royal. They purchased the wood on Crow Park in 1585 and they are believed to have been the first people to have cleared it of trees. At some point later the land was replanted with Oaks. During the late 17th century, Thomas Denton wrote 'By Derwentwater side there grows the loveliest grove of large oak trees, all of an equall hight & bigness,...' (Denman 2011, 90).
- 11.13 Crow Park formed part of the Keswick Estate granted to Greenwich Hospital in 1735. In order to raise funds for the Hospital the trustees decided to sell, the now mature trees, to Spedding of Whithaven, a timber merchant, who clear-felled the area. In 1769, the poet and historian Thomas Gray wrote of the destruction of Crow Park, noting it was 'once a glade of ancient oaks, whose large roots still remain'. The land was subsequently made over to cultivation and farmed by a Mr Scott, who ploughed the land leaving a single ridge and furrow in a spiral (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 18-19). The enclosed Park was left as a plain exposed grassy mound.
- 11.14 The felling of the trees caused outrage among locals and visitors alike. It stimulated one of the earliest public debates about the balance of aesthetic and economic decisions in land management and was one of the first written accounts in the area of environmental damage caused by a private landowner. The site therefore has recognised value as one of the early places where the conservation movement first gained momentum (Mel Morris 2019, 49-51).

- 11.15 In 1778 Thomas West used Crow Park as one of his original 'viewing stations' in his published itinerary of Keswick and the Borrowdale valley (*ibid.*). Crow Park provided a natural vantage point looking south down to the Lake towards Borrowdale, and to Keswick and Skiddaw to the north. The drumlin provided people with a 360-degree vantage point to look at the view. It also became the focus of public events and hosted stalls, sideshows and refreshment tents during the 18th century regattas (*ibid.*). Around the turn of the 19th century a racecourse was constructed around and the perimeter of the mound, recorded on the 1820 Greenwood map. The stepped profile of the racecourse can still be seen on the northern and western perimeter of the park (*ibid.*).
- 11.16 At the time of the tithe map (1843) the land was owned by the Trustees of John Marshall, who purchased the estate from the Hospital and described as arable (*ibid.*).
- 11.17 Crow Park Cottage, was built c.1846 on the southern tip of Crow Park and is now called The Water's Edge. It is a picturesque neo-Tudor building, designed to reflect the picturesque quality of the landscape. It is not recorded on the 1843 tithe map, which suggests that it was one of a number of properties built by the Marshall family in the late 1840s. It was later recorded as Mr Marshall's bailiff's house. The boat house which adjoins it has a datestone of 1851 and it was incorporated into the grounds of the cottage and is recorded with the cottage in 1863 (*ibid.*).
- 11.18 Crow Park became a public park by default long before the foundation of the public parks of the 19th century urban industrial towns. It was formalised by a set of wrought-iron railings and gates, some of which survive along the approach road to the Lake. Sir John and Lady Randles gifted the site to the National Trust in 1925 (*ibid.*).
- 11.19 Crow Park continues to hold an important function as public open space to the present day. When UNESCO confirmed the World Heritage Site inscription, Crow Park was the location chosen to celebrate this with a public monument, in recognition of its international value.

Historic Development – the west side of the Lake

11.20 The western shore of Derwentwater was in the forest and manor of Derwent fells, which in turn was within the Honour of Cockermouth. They were first noted as needing preservation as early as 1454. In 1758, the woodland, surviving common, and mineral rights belonged to Lord Egremont as lord of the manor. Customary tenants had rights to use underwood, and to request necessary structural timber for building.

- 11.21 In contrast to the Greenwich Hospital estate on the eastern shore, which was predominantly old parkland, the land on the west was more directly associated with mining. The copper and lead veins were accessible from the eastern scarps of the Derwent Fells alongside Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite Lake, and from the Newlands and Coledale Valleys. As such, the management of the woods had been linked for centuries with mining, providing both structural timber for pit props and for charcoal burning (Denman 2011, 165-174).
- 11.22 On the western shores there was a defined group of enclosures between the water and the open fell. Parks of coppiced woodland were actively managed for charcoal and bark, harvested annually in blocks, and other areas produced timber which was felled when each wood was mature. This management regime contrasted with the clear felling of all the mature timber on the Greenwich Hospital estate on the eastern shore, followed by fifty years of regeneration (*ibid.*).
- 11.23 In 1759 Lord Egremont made a formal offer to enfranchise customary lands in Braithwaite and Coledale to their tenants, subject to the terms offered and a sufficient response. By this means, Lord Egremont started a process by which the wood on the western shore of Derwentwater was gradually sold as standing wood on a new freehold, to be managed by the owner. This sale of standing timber and land shifted the management responsibility from Lord Egremont to the purchasers.
- 11.24 The option to purchase their freeholds was not immediately attractive to all customary tenants and was particularly complex for those estates where there were woods of high value (*ibid.*). There were three estates on the western shore at this time which contained large woodlands. These were Faw Park, Water End and Brandelhow, also known as Old Brandley, all of which were later purchased by Lord William Gordon (*ibid.*).
- 11.25 Manesty Coppice was enfranchised in 1759, followed by Brandelhow in 1774. It should be noted that Lord Egremont retained the mineral rights. He allowed eleven months for the freeholder to pay and also offered mortgages on any part of the property at 4 per cent for a maximum of 10 years. The customary tenants varied in status from farmers to significant gentlemen.
- 11.26 In 1758 Brandelhow, including the 'great tract of woods' of 47 acres, was the customary property of George Perrot Esq, who was probably the George Perrot, (1710-1780), a Baron of the Exchequer from 1763-1776. Perrot did not enfranchise in 1759, avoiding

the payment of nearly a thousand pounds for wood. Robert Baynes (1717-1789), was Lord Egremont's steward at Cockermouth, and managed the process of enfranchisements. In 1770 Baynes himself purchased the customary property, and he applied to enfranchise it in 1774. Baynes purchased Brandelhow for £450 with a flock of 125 sheep. He let it as a sheep farm. Brandelhow, like other properties, had rights on Derwentfells common, which were unaffected by enfranchisement (*ibid.*, 175).

11.27 In 1774 Brandelhow was mostly a mature oak wood, with some wood used for charcoal production. After purchasing the estate, Baynes set about cutting the oak, but it appears he also undertook some replanting. Throughout the 1770s a conflict developed between those with an economic interest in managing timber and coppices, and those who appreciated the woodland for its cultural and aesthetic values. This escalated after the publication of West's tour around Derwentwater (*Ibid.*, 178).

Water End and Brandlehow

- 11.28 In 1781, Lord William Gordon (1744-1823) purchased a 77 acre estate on the western side of the Lake which included Parkside, Brandlehow and Water End. At the latter he demolished the existing old farmhouse in order to build a Picturesque villa, with stunning views out over the Lake. Gordon was a private owner with no previous known connection with Derwentwater and chose the site because of its growing reputation. He was well known within London society and at court (Denman 2011, 202).
- 11.29 Gordan planned to purchase a discrete block of lakeshore land, bounded by the common and unenclosed Swinside stinted pasture, which was later enclosed by an agreement in 1814. Before purchase, he commissioned a survey and valuation of the proposed estate, including that adjacent land at Brandelhow. The land he wished to purchase was owned by seven different people, but by 1787 his purchases were complete. This was after long careful negotiations and much competition from another local landowner, Joseph Pocklington. Following the sale, he owned the lakeshore from Derwent Bank to the workings of the lead mines south of Brandelhow woods. He commissioned the construction of two new roads around his estate (*ibid.*, 186).
- 11.30 Much of the land purchased had been covered with old coppiced oak woodland, which had been felled before Gordon bought the property. He therefore set about re-planting the estate with a variety of different species including oak, spruce, silver fur, Weymouth pine, beech and larch. Brandelhow wood was preserved, and he would not have a

single tree felled.

- 11.31 Gordon's aim in setting out his estate was to enhance the natural beauty of the slopes and shore and create an idealised Picturesque landscape. He is thought to have added much to the picturesque beauty of the western shores. Brandelhow and Manesty Parks both show Gordon's influence. He planted thousands of trees and built a new road from Catbells to Manesty, as well as miles of gravelled carriage drives and foot walks accessible to the public (Denman 2011, 188; Grampus Heritage 2010a, 19; LDNPP 2016a, 299-300).
- 11.32 The survey commissioned of Brandelhow included detailed information on the hedges, woods and built structures, and Gordon was keen to retain the character of the woodland as well as manage the area for profit. He combined Brandelhow with the numerous small closes adjacent to form a pleasure ground of 58 acres, mostly laid out as picturesque woodland. The house he created Derwent Bay Villa was a modest pavilion in the Picturesque style.
- 11.33 He had a desire to impress others with his good taste and encouraged those of rank and fashion to tour through his estate and comment on their experience. There were two main routes; the new highway above the state, which provided panoramic prospects, and a picturesque pedestrian route through the estate. Gordon was clearly creating a park primarily for display and public appreciation, rather than a private park for personal enjoyment (*ibid.*, 192-204).
- 11.34 After Gordon's death in 1823, the estate was put up for sale but initially failed to sell. In 1824, prior to purchasing the Keswick Estate, John Marshalls considered buying Water End but by this stage the mature timber had largely been felled and turned over to pasture, and the properties leased to provide an income. (Deman 2011, 263). Later, John Marshall Jnr expressed an interest in the property, entering negotiations to purchase the property from Sir John Woodhead with the 'intention to build a mansion for himself on the borders of the lake'. His untimely death brought an end to the transaction (ibid., 266). Had the purchase gone through the Marshall's would have had almost complete control of the environs of Derwentwater.
- 11.35 Brandelhow Park today is an iconic and symbolic woodland property comprising a mixture of woodland, grass fields and wetland. In 1904 the Park was the first property in the Lake District to be purchased by the National Trust. The funds having been raised

- through a nationwide appeal. The woods were purchased in order to prevent a large housing development on the site (National Trust 2019, Denman 2011, 174).
- 11.36 The official opening ceremony was performed by HRH Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria. Princess Louise and the three National Trust founders, Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter, and Canon H. D. Rawnsley, each planted an oak tree to celebrate the event. A commemorative stone was also laid and remains in situ. (National Trust 2019a; Visit Cumbria 2019).

The Marshall family and 19th century development around the Lake

- 11.37 A useful summary of the development of the Marshall family and their business has been complied by Howe (2019a and 2019b) and a comprehensive family tree is presented in Denman's thesis (2011, 207). Northern Archaeological Associates have also undertaken work on John Marshall's Holbeck site (NAA 2016b, 2017).
- 11.38 In summary John Marshall (1765-1845) was a flax spinner from Leeds who made a fortune during the Napoleonic Wars. His strong connection to the Lake District was as a result of his relationship with William and Dorothy Wordsworth, who he was introduced to by his wife Jane in 1795. As a capitalist and political economist his scope for agreement with Wordsworth was limited; however, both couples were united in their appreciation of scenic beauty of the Lake District (Denman 2011, 19-20, 287).
- 11.39 Marshall's began purchasing land around in the area in 1811 and continued to acquire property until his death in 1845. By this point Marshall and his sons had spent over £200,000, on an estate of considerable size encompassing so of the finest and best-preserved of lake scenery, much of which became the core of the National Trust holding in the area (*ibid.*).
- 11.40 John Marshall initially purchased parcels of land to create his own country seat at Hallsteads on Ullswater, where from 1815 he resided when he visited the Lakes. Between 1813 and 1824 he also purchased and developed an estate around Loweswater, Buttermere and Crummock (*ibid.*, 245). In 1823, with the advice and support of the Wordsworths, Marshall began to purchase property for his three sons. He bought the Patterdale Hall estate for his eldest son, William Marshall. A few years later, in 1832, the Keswick Estate was purchased for John Jnr, and in 1836 the Waterhead estate on Coniston was acquired for James Garth Marshall. On the death of John Marshall junior in 1836 Henry Cowper Marshall took over the Keswick Estate initially

as a trustee, and then as owner in his own right, purchasing Derwent Island and its house in 1844 (Denman 2011, 256 and 287-88).

All five of the Marshall estates, together with a small tenement at the head of Hawswater, occupied land at the head of lakes. In total the Marshalls possessed major holdings of water, shore and fellside on six lakes. As such, they effectively controlled development across these areas. After John Marshall had constructed his villa at Hallsteads, he did not permit any new villas to be built on any of the other Marshall estates, he required his sons to utilise existing properties. After John Marshall's death, Anthony Salvin extended Patterdale Hall, Monk Coniston Hall and Derwent Isle House (*ibid.*, 288).

The Keswick estate

- 11.42 The sale of the Keswick Estate by Greenwich Hospital in 1832 attracted considerable public interest. The landscape was already considered to have exceptional Picturesque and scenic value for both tourists and artists. The Hospital were keen to sell the estate as a single lot, to prevent it being sold off to numerous landowners. As a result, they set a reserve price that was considerable below the commercial value of the 650 acres of woodland, so the estate would be attractive to a single owner who would continue to manage it appropriately (*ibid.*, 259, 265). The Hospital were aware that Marshall had no intention of cutting down the wood for capital gain and would instead continue to preserve the beauty of the area. This was perhaps one of the earliest examples of the transfer of a productive iconic estate into protective rather than exploitative ownership, a mantle later taken over by the National Trust (*ibid.*, 290).
- John Jnr took possession of the Keswick Estate on 20 October 1832, becoming lord of the manors of Castlerigg & Derwentwater and Thornthwaite. In 1836 John Junior died at the age of 39 after an operation. Before this, he had taken a personal hand in planning the management of the Derwentwater woods, with no significant new plantings added to those of the Greenwich Hospital. In his will of 1833, he stipulated that the 300,000 cubic feet (c.2.79ha) of wood was to be maintained on the estate at all times to limit the clearance of woodland for building or other purposes (*ibid.*, 266).
- 11.44 Reginal Dykes Marshall (1832-1913), the third child of John Jnr eventually took over the running of the Keswick estate. He was keen that the public were able to enjoy and appreciate the picturesque landscape of Derwentwater. In 1889 he granted six rights of way to the Keswick and District Footpaths Preservation Association, over the Keswick

Estate between Cockshot and Castlerigg (DWM/497/12). In 1909 he also transferred boating rights on the Lake to the Keswick Urban District Council (DWM/626/25), although he retained the fishing rights till his death in 1913 (DWM/633/10).

12.0 CHANGING PERCEPTIONS OF THE LANDSCAPE

The 'Picturesque' movement, had inspired a change in perceptions of the landscape, and made Lake District a highly desirable residence, especially among the nation's industrialists looking for to establish a rural retreat in travelling distance of the emerging mill and factory cities of the North West. At Derwentwater Lord William Gordon, Joseph Pocklington, and later John Marshall purchased estates around the lake, creating landscaped pleasure parks around the lake to complement the natural beauty of the Fells. Associated with these are three 18th century villas of considerable heritage signficance: Derwent Bay House, Derwent Isle House (NHLE 1144694; 23241) and Barrow House and (NHLE 1120851).

The Derwentwater Villas

Derwent Bay House

- 12.2 Derwent Bay House was built for Lord William Gordon of Temple Newsam on his estate at Water End. It is built on the site of a former farmhouse and commands impressive views out over Derwentwater towards the head of the lake (Denman 2011, 179). The property comprises a modest single-storey lakeside pavilion, completed in 1787. It features three rooms, each facing out over the bay (Brown 2010, 50) and has some parallels with the original Marine Pavilion built by Henry Holland for the Prince of Wales in Brighton, which opened in the same year (Denman 2011).
- The scale of the house fitted its function as an occasional summer retreat and it was never intended to be a country residence, which would have involved far greater cost. Set modestly on the shore, rather than in a prominent elevated position, the single-storey house itself formed part of the picturesque prospect when viewed from across the lake, embowered in a bay on the edge of the new wooded pleasure grounds (*ibid.*, 191-2). However, when he died in 1823. Gordon was in extending Water End into a five-bedroom villa, although retaining the single storey pavilion to the lake.
- 12.4 Gordon was a friend and rival of Joseph Pocklington, the son of an affluent Nottinghamshire banker, and owner of Derwent Isle. Both men were competing to

purchase land around the lake edge at around the same time (Brown 2010, 50). This competition between two wealthy purchasers would have raised prices considerably (Denman 2011, 184).

Derwent Isle House (NHLE 1144694; 23241)

- Derwent Isle House (NHLE 1144694; 23241), originally called Pocklington Villa was built in 1778 by Joseph Pocklington the son of an affluent Nottinghamshire banking family. He is believed to have seen Belle Isle in Windermere, which became his inspiration for an island residence (Matrix 2017, 16). It is a Grade II listed building and considered to be one of the earliest villas to be built in the Lake District.
- The house is located on the high ground in the centre of the island and it was originally surrounded by open lawns with trees planted around the periphery. It was a five bay, two-storey rectangular block, with the front elevation on the east. The design of the villa included canted bays which offered fine views over the gardens and of the wider landscape, especially from the first-floor reception rooms. Pocklington also constructed what could be described as a series of follies across the island (Matrix 2017, 21-37).
- 12.7 In 1796 the island came into the possession of William Peachy, who promptly changed its name and that of the villa to Derwent Isle. He kept the house, but substantially changed its setting by removing many of Pocklington's follies and by planting lots of new trees and redistributing some of those already established (Matrix 2017, 19).
- 12.8 Henry Cowper Marshall acquired the island in 1844. He employed the architect Anthony Salvin to undertake alterations to Derwent Isle House. The house was given a quarter turn and extended to provide additional reception rooms and bedrooms and a service wing. A new three-story tower was added to create a new north facing entrance and provided additional views across the lake. Salvin chose details to harmonise with the original Georgian style of the villa, but also included elements in an Italianate style that was popular at the time. Marshall also landscaped the surrounding area with fine trees and terraced walks and lawns (Matrix 2017, 26, 38-39).
- 12.9 The island passed through several generations of the Marshall family until it was gifted to the National Trust in 1951. Since then the house has been occupied by a series of tenants (Lund 1999; WAA 2015, 21-22). A more detailed description of the property is provided in Section 13.

Barrow House (NHLE 1120851)

- 12.10 Just outside of the survey area, on the east shore of the Lake, is the Grade II listed 'Barrow House' (NHLE 1120851) built by Pocklington in 1787 as a retirement home after he vacated the Pocklington Island villa. The house was initially called 'Barrow Cascade House' in reference to the 33m-high waterfall constructed to the rear of the house. This was intended to compare with the nearby natural falls at Lodore (Brown 2010, 28). He also built a hermitage but found no one willing to act as its occupant (Matrix 2017, 18).
- 12.11 The house was extensively altered at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1905, Barrow House and the associated estate were sold by auction and the building converted into a hotel. It became a youth hostel in 1931, reverted to an hotel in 1950 and back to a youth hostel in 1961. The hostel became independent of the Youth Hostels Association (YHA) in 2011 (DIH 2013).
- 12.12 A plan of the estate was prepared in advance of the 1905 sale (CAS Kendal WDB 22/2/2/3). The house, and most of the estate are outside the survey area, except for a small section of land at the southern tip of Derwentwater, near Manesty.

The Derwentwater viewing stations

- 12.13 By the late 18th, the publication of several early guidebooks were published to appeal to the discerning visitor, these included John Brown's *Description of the Vale and Lake of Keswick* (1767), Thomas *Gray's Journal of a Visit to the Lake District in 1769* (1775), and Thomas West's *A Guide to the Lakes* (1776). The process was assisted by the arrival of the railway. Crosthwaite's map of the area depicts all of West's stations around the Lake (see plate 7).
- 12.14 West's tour of Derwentwater started at Keswick and worked around the Lake in a clockwise direction. It encompassed eight viewing stations, three of which are in the survey area: Station I Cockshut Hill (NY 26540, 22740); Station II Crow Park (NY 26350, 23040); and Station III Stable Hill (NY 26700,21500). All eight of West's stations were part of a recent study by Archaeo-Environment Ltd (2009, 2-5). Station II was designed to provide an all-encompassing view of Derwentwater from one end to the other, taking in the islands and the fellsides that formed the amphitheatre around the Lake, bringing all the elements of the 'Picturesque' together in a single view (*ibid.* 18).
- 12.15 Four viewing stations were recorded during the survey two were known from

Crosthwaite's map of Derwentwater (29918) and (182820) and the other two are suggested locations for previously unrecorded viewing station, (182853) and (182880). These are perhaps more modern in date but capture the essence of the 18th century viewing stations.

- 12.16 Site **29918** is listed as a former viewing station, 40m south-east of Victoria Bay, NY 325262, 520492. The site consists of a rocky knoll and appears on Joseph Crosthwaite's map of Derwentwater, described as 'a good prospect'. There is no archaeological evidence of any formal pathway or structure associated with the site and the area is now heavily overgrown and difficult to access, although still commands clear views over the Lake.
- 12.17 The second site (182820) is a viewing station in Cock-shot Wood, marked as West's 'Second Station' on Crosthwaite's map of Derwentwater. The viewing station was the summit of the hill, where there is an area of bedrock. This viewing point was designed to provide a view of the mountainous amphitheatre surrounding the Lake. In 1789, when the map was prepared, Cock-shot Hill was described as being covered in a 'motly mixture of young wood' and the islands 'adorned with wood, or cloathed with the sweetest verdure, that rise in the most pleasing forms above the watery plain.' Today Cockshot Hill/Wood is still covered in trees which obscure the views (Archaeo-Environment Ltd. 2009, 23-24).'
- 12.18 On the summit of Castle Head hill, within Castlehead Wood, there is a natural outcrop and a bench with a plaque (182853). It has been suggested that this is an informal modern viewing station. The appreciation of the view indicated by the presence of the bench. There is also a trackway leading up to the area which is depicted on the 1st edition ordnance survey map from 1862.
- 12.19 On the east side of Derwentwater, to the south of Barrow House, is a cleared area in the trees (182880) in Strutta Wood. This has previously been recorded as a potential viewing station. As it is not recorded on Crosthwaite's Derwentwater map, its date is unknown.
- 12.20 In 1860, George K. Matthew, an author and poet who travelled extensively throughout the Lake District during described Derwentwater as follows:
- 12.21 'Now, bringing the eye back again upon Derwentwater, say, it is not lovely; the very

model of a lake. If all the engineers were to put their heads together, they could not scoop out or suggest anything so fine , so perfect, "Bespangled with its isles of light, So wildly, spiritually bright," when bathed in sunshine, that one could fancy Turner must have come here and copied from nature, those mysterious gleams and dreamy distances which no other artist could throw out of the deep and dazzling perspective, saving himself' (Matthew 1866, 187).

12.22 Early visitors to the area were also attracted by excursions to the stone circle at Castlerigg (20131), Watendlath with its own hanging valley, the Bowder Stone at Grange, and the salt spring at Manesty. By 1816 the salt spring had been syphoned off into a walled bath, and later Sir John Woodford of Derwent Bay built a bath house over the spring. This was offered 'free of charge' to bathers, although was not extensively used (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 20).

Recreation

- 12.23 The arrival of the railway in the 1840s made journeys to the area much easier. Day trips were from the industrial towns of the North West, often combined with a tour on the lake on a steamboat. 'Mass tourism' for the emerging Middle Classes arrived during the mid to late 19th century when higher wages and the introduction of public holidays saw visitor numbers increase. Hotels, villas and other tourist venues proliferated along Lake Windermere and Derwentwater (*ibid.*, 25).
- 12.24 Recreational activities around Derwentwater were varied. The remains of a former tennis court (29907) associated with the Hawes End estate (Plate 39) were recorded close to the shore, just south of Kitchen Bay, at NY 325080, 521205. Today the site appears as a roughly rectangular levelled area, defined by mature trees and bounded by a ditch on the western and eastern side. There was a small path (182777) leading into the court from the north, lined with small stones. This led from the formal gardens and wooded parkland associated with the estate. The tennis courts area shown on the revised edition of the OS 25-inch map, published in 1899. This shows that it was built on the edge of existing parkland within an area of possible enclosure. Hawes End House is now an independent youth hostel.
- 12.25 It can be assumed that many people enjoyed swimming in the sheltered bays around Derwentwater. The formalised evidence for this survives in the form of a possible swimming pool or bathing house (180023) within Isthmus Wood and an associated

bathing stage (182810), both depicted on the 1898 OS map.

- There are a number of boathouses and wooded jetties around the Lake, some with tethered wooden rowing boats, particularly around the northern end, closest to Keswick (LDNPA 2018, 261). Numerous boathouses and jetties can be seen depicted on historic OS mapping (Plate 42). The remains of the boathouse (29906) had previously been recorded by OA North (2007) at Kitchen Bay (centred on NY 325077, 521288). However, no obvious structural remains were visible at this location during the survey, although the structure can be seen on historic OS mapping. A short section of wall was recorded close to the site relating to a small enclosure shown on the 1898 OS map.
- 12.27 Several jetties were recorded along the eastern shoreline of Brandelhow Park. Although these are likely modern features, they may incorporate the remains of earlier structures. The best evidence for this was the foundations for a small square hut recorded at NY 325178,519769 (182799), close to High Brandelhow Landing (Plate 40).

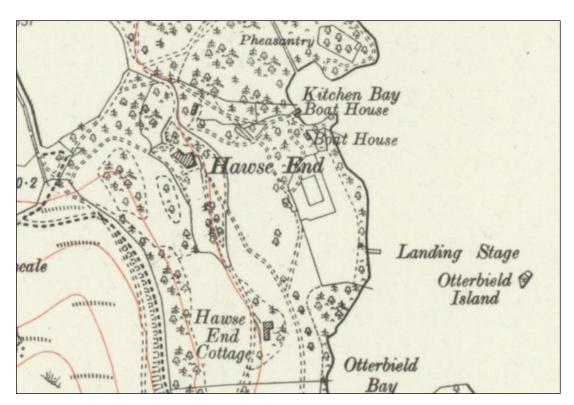


Plate 39: extract from the 1899 25in OS map showing the designed landscape surrounding Hawse End, including the tennis court (29907 below 'End'), a pheasantry (to the north), mixed woodland planting and footpaths.



Plate 40: building foundations (182799) close to High Brandelhow Landing.

Sculptures and memorials

- 12.28 Several modern sculptures and memorials were observed during the survey. These include a bench with a fish sculpture carved into it (182779) to the west of Otterbield Bay, and in the woods south of Victoria Bay there was a wooden sculpture of cupped hands (182806) set in a circular patch of cobbles.
- 12.29 At Brandelhow Park is a commemorative plaque (29922) commemorating the purchase of the estate by the National Trust. This is surrounded by four oak trees planted by Princess Louise, Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon H. D Rawnsley to mark the opening of the park.
- 12.30 Another monument of note is the Grade II listed Ruskin monument at Friars Crag (NHLE 1327119; **182813**). The monument consists of a vertical slab of local slate, inscribed on two faces in Art nouveau lettering with quotations from his works. There is also a bust in relief in a roundel on the side facing the Lake.
- 12.31 Many people form attachments to places, and not only did the beauty of the Lake inspire poets and painters, it has also moved more ordinary visitors who return for numerous holidays or indeed eventually move and settle in the area. As a result, several modern memorials were recorded.

Walkers' Cairns

12.32 In addition to enjoying the water people, large numbers have visited to walk and climb

in the fells. Evidence for this can be seen in the form of walkers' cairns. These were by far the most common sites recorded across the uplands. The majority were located close to existing walking routes. Cairns were generally clustered around summit approaches with many examples recorded around Robinson, Dale Head, and Bleaberry Fell. At least 10 groups of cairns were recorded explicitly as walkers' cairns. For example, on Eel Crag (182407), Crag Hill (182415) and above Lady's Rake (182978).

Mountaineering huts and adventure centres

12.33 On the fells, there are several climbing huts within the Derwentwater area. The Carlisle Mountaineering Club Hut is located within the Newlands Valley close to the trial mine on the St. Francis Vein. Today there are also several adventure centres, such as Newlands Adventure Centre and the Cumbria Outdoors Centre based at Hawes End. These offer guided activities such as climbing, abseiling kayaking and hill walks.

Transportation around Derwentwater

12.34 The increased number of visitors to the region in the late 18th and early 19th century, encouraged improvements to the road network.

Turnpike Trusts

- 12.35 In 1822, Mr Banks, a Keswick tanner, introduced a daily coach service from Keswick to Cockermouth over the Whinlatter Pass. Two years later Jack Cawx, an intrepid traveller, penetrated the depths of Borrowdale in a chaise the first to be seen in the valley. The road at the time was so badly maintained that the carriage almost overturned at Grange Bridge (Rollinson 1974, 170).
- 12.36 By the mid-19th century, the number of tourists coming to the region can be demonstrated in the turnpike returns. In 1855, 15,240 people paid the toll on the Grasmere to Keswick section of the turnpike, whereas only a single carriage had been recorded in 1801 (*ibid.*). By 1860 there was a regular coach service running from Keswick over the Honister Pass to Buttermere (OA North 2007, 27).

Railways

12.37 The first passenger railway in the region – the Kendal to Windermere line – opened in 1847. Coaches would meet the trains when they arrived at the station in Windermere to transfer passengers by road to Ambleside and Keswick (Rollinson 1974, 170-71). On 1st August 1861, permission was granted by an Act of Parliament to build the

Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith Railway, connecting Cockermouth to London via the North Western Railway branch line that joined the West Coast Main Line at Penrith (NHLE 1327104).

12.38 George K. Matthew described the arrival of the railway in Keswick:

'The Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway cost about £10,000 per mile, and in course of time, the shares will, no doubt, be a substantial investment. The line has opened out an entirely new district, and developed new traffic, both north and south, east and west, for the beauties of the district have great attractions to the tourist and stranger. The mineral traffic is increasing, especially in pig iron' (Matthew 1866, 152).

- 12.39 The arrival of the railway in Keswick in 1865 led to the Victorian expansion of the town. Grand Victorian terraced villa houses were built, with their intricate detailing and uniform architectural style. Today these form a key component of the urban fabric of the town (LDNPA 2018, 261).
- 12.40 The line beyond Keswick to Cockermouth and Workington was closed in 1966 following the Beeching cuts. Keswick remained at the end of the branch line from Penrith for a further six years, until British Rail finally closed the line in 1972. The surviving station is a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1327104).

13.0 THE ISLANDS OF DERWENTWATER

There are four islands within Derwentwater which form part of the National Trust's Borrowdale landholding. Derwent Isle is the most northerly, south and to the east of this is Lord's Isle. The smallest island, Rampsholme, to the south, and to the west of this is St. Herbert's Island.

Derwent Isle, also known as Vicar's Isle, Paradise Island and Pocklington's Island

Table 20: sites present on Derwent Isle

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
23241	House on Derwent Island – Grade II Listed Building	Manor House
23242	Chapel Building on Derwent Isle – Grade II Listed Building	Chapel
23243	Toilet Block and Store on Derwentwater Island,	Toilet
23244	Boat House with Pully System on Derwent Island	Boat House
23245	Remains of Glass Houses on Derwent Island	Glasshouse
23246	Jetty on the West Side of Derwent Island	Jetty
23247	Jetty on the East side of Derwent Island	Jetty

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
23248	Jetty on the North West of Derwent Island	Jetty
23249	Jetty on the North East of Derwent Island	Jetty
23252	Shore Defences on Derwent Island	Revetment
181853	Site of former battery on eastern side of Derwent Island	Battery
181854	Site of former standing stone on Derwent Island	Standing Stone
181855	Site of former boathouse on Derwent Island	Boat House
181856	Site of former mock fort on Derwent Island	Folly
181857	Site of former stone circle on Derwent Island	Folly
182026,	Site of windmill on Derwent Island	Windmill
182999	(This site has been recorded twice using different names)	
182027	Site of glasshouses, Derwent Isle	Glasshouse
182029	Approx. site of German miners' settlement	Settlement
182030	Approx. site of 'little ruinous house' on Derwent Isle	Settlement
182031	Approx. site of 'Hinds Cottage on Derwent Isle	House
182033	Approx. site of small rectangular building	Structure
182034	Approx. site of small rectangular building	Structure
182035	Approx. site of outbuildings west of Derwent Isle House	Structure
182038	Approx. site of building on Derwent Isle,	Building
182039	Outbuilding on Derwent Isle	Building
182040	Site of a boathouse next to westernmost jetty	Boat House
182995	Shore defence revetment on Derwent Island	Revetment

The island's early history

- Derwent Isle is first mentioned in a charter in 1195 as 'Hestholm in Derwentwater' and formed part of the Gospatrick estate. The name is Norse in origin combining 'hest' meaning horse and 'holm' meaning an island. In 1199, it was transferred by Alice de Rumelli to Fountains Abbey and later formed part of the stipend of the vicars of Crosthwaite, at which point it became known as 'Vicar's Isle'. In 1539, the antiquary John Leland visits the 'Vicar's Isle'' which he describes as being a wilderness full of trees. After the Dissolution, the island was held by the Crown until it was sold to John Williamson, a yeoman of Crosthwaite, in 1543 (Lund 1999, 8; WAA 2015, 11; Matrix 2017, 13-14).
- 13.3 Williamson sold the property in 1569 to the Company of Mines Royal. It was bought and utilised for the benefit of the Tyrolean miners, some of whom were housed there initially as they were so unwelcome in Keswick and frequently attacked (NTSMR 182029; WAA 2015, 11; Matrix 2017, 13-14).
- 13.4 Surviving accounts and building inventories from the period indicate that by 1572 the island had been built and cultivated down to the shore. There were a variety of ancillary buildings associated with the settlement (182029). These include: a windmill, 12ft

square located 'on the highest point of the island' (182026); and a miller's cottage; bakery; brew house (made of lime and stone); beer cellar; still for making brandy; walled garden and an orchard containing 300 fruit trees; a pig house; a pigeon house or dovecote (17ft high), and a bathhouse. Around the island are a series of shore defences (23252), intended to prevent erosion from water action and storms. Some of these may have originally been built by the miners. They consist of large boulder's up to 1.5m in size, with smaller rocks piled on top to create a level platform and form a pathway (NTSMR 23252; WAA 2015). It is also equally likely that many of the shore defences were constructed during the 18th and 19th century to shore up the gardens and planting schemes that had been laid out on the island (pers. comm. J. Lund 28/05/20).

- 13.5 With the gradual acceptance of the foreign miners into the local population, the need for segregation lessened, and the miners were moved to other accommodation, within the local community and close to the major mines within the area (NTSMR 182029; Lund 1999, 8; WAA 2015, 12-13 and Matrix 2017, 14). It is thought that the buildings, garden and orchard may have been destroyed by Parliamentary troops around 1648 when mining operations in the area were closed down (NTSMR 182029; Matrix 2017, 14). It is thought that at some point the descendants of Daniel Hochstetter who was granted the original indenture to mine in the area and set up the Mines Royal sold the island to the Radcliffe family who incorporated it into their estate (Lund 1999, 9).
- In a deed of 1653, there is a reference to the Radcliffe's as owning '...all that parcel of pasture ground called Vickar Isle with a little ruinous house upon it' (182030). By 1681 the island was owned by John Ashridge of Caldbeck, who then sold it to Miles Wilson of Ashness. It remained in the hands of the Wilson family until 1728. In 1736 the island is shown as being part of the Derwent Fells estate prior to its transfer to Greenwich Hospital (Lund 1999, 9; WAA 2015, 13 and Matrix 2017, 14).
- 13.7 By 1777, the island was owned by the Ponsonbys of Hale, who '...felled the groves of sycamores and grew wheat' (WAA 2015, 14). The following year (1778) the island was sold again, this time to Edward Nicholson of Keswick, acting on behalf of Joseph Pocklington.

Joseph Pocklington

13.8 Pocklington was the son of an affluent Nottinghamshire banking family and at the age of 25 inherited a considerable estate amassed by his two great uncles. This allowed him

to lead a life of luxury touring around England, Wales and Scotland. His first visit to the Lake District in 1768 took him to Keswick, which by this stage was already popular with wealthy tourists inspired by ideas of 'the Picturesque' (Matrix 2017, 15). His is believed to have seen or visited Belle Isle in Windermere c.1776, and this inspired his desire for an island residence (*ibid.*, 16). After acquiring Derwent Isle, he immediately changed its name to 'Pocklington's Island' and set about transforming it to conform to his concept of the ideal Picturesque landscape (Lund 1999, 9).

Derwent Isle House (NHLE 1144694; 23241)

- The work began with the construction of Derwent Isle House (NHLE 1144694; 23241), originally called Pocklington Villa, located on the high ground in the centre of the island. It was intended that the house was to be surrounded by open lawns, with plantations of trees on the island's periphery (ibid., 16). It was a five bay, two-storey rectangular block, with the front elevation on the east. It had a symmetrical arrangement of two, two-storey, canted bays projecting from the north and south elevations. The façade was crowned by a broken pediment with finials. A circular attic window is shown within the centre of the pediment. Documentary evidence suggests that the house was built in two phases, with the eastern front half being completed first by 1779. It would appear that work commenced on the rear western half of the building in 1781 (Matrix 2017, 21-22).
- 13.10 It was designed by Samuel Ladyman of Keswick, describes by his grandson Thomas Ladyman, as an 'architect and builder'. However, it is clear from documentary records and that Pocklington had a dominant hand in the design and setting out of the house. Plans from other buildings built for Pocklington, describe the landowner as 'his own surveyor', although he is thought to have received professional advice from an architect (*ibid.*, 23, 38).
- 13.11 In the era of the Picturesque, the canted bays of the villa offered a variety of views over the gardens and the wider landscape, particularly from the first-floor reception rooms on the *piano nobile*. The first-floor rooms had taller windows and ceilings to take advantage of the best views and guests were invited across to the island to appreciate Pocklington's regattas from this elevated position. (*ibid.*, 39, 66).
- 13.12 A plan dated 1784 shows that the first floor had a full-depth dining room, lit by a central Venetian window in the west wall, as well as by the windows in the canted bays. There

was also a parlour, drawing room and small study at this level. Two principal bedrooms, a hall and a pantry were located on the ground floor, with the services located in the basement. There may have been secondary rooms in the attic. The entrance consisted of a cramped lobby (*ibid.*, 21-22, 37).

13.13 Pocklington was a restless builder and constructed a succession of houses. In 1785 work began on his Finkle Street House on a newly acquired estate at Portinscale, near the north-west shore of Derwentwater. It was completed by 1788 and remained in his ownership until 1800, but he is not known to have ever lived there. In 1780 Pocklington had bought the lordship of Ashness, at the south-east end of Derwentwater and in 1787 commenced the building of Barrow House. Over the next few years, he divided his time between that property and the house on Derwent Isle. In September 1787 he began the construction of stables and two coach-houses on the mainland opposite the island, completed in 1790. These are thought to have been located at the site of present Derwent Island Cottages (20516) and (182032) (Matrix 2017, 17-18).

Ornamental buildings

- To accompany his villa, Pocklington built a series of follies on the island sometimes described as ancillary and ornamental buildings. These included: to the south, a druids temple (181857) and a mock fort (181856); to the north, a boathouse in the style of a nonconformist chapel (181855) and a chapel (NHLE 1144693; 23242); and to the east, a porter's lodge or battery (181853). The only building to survive from this period is the large boathouse built in the form of a chapel (NHLE 1144693; 23242).
- 13.15 At the southern end of the island was a 'Druid's Temple' (181857). It was built around 1780, in clear imitation of the Castlerigg Stone Circle to the east of Keswick. Pocklington himself claimed his temple to be a genuine antiquity. According to a local paper this had been discovered in August 1778 during the digging of foundations for another structure, described as a 'fort...for several cannon'. This was presumably the 'Halfmoon battery' or mock fort (181856), shown just to the west of the Druid's Temple on Pocklington's plan of December 1781. This fort was rebuilt in 1782 (Matrix 2017, 16).
- 13.16 At the northern end of the island a boathouse was built in 1780, with the southern, landward elevation in the style of a nonconformist chapel (181855). To the east of this, aligned parallel with the shore, Pocklington erected the mock St Mary's Church, now known as the chapel (NHLE 1144693; 23242). It is a Grade II listed building and has

never been consecrated. It was partly built in 1785, consisting of a tall square tower built of stone, with only a façade on the shore side to appear as the nave. It had arched doors and windows. After the island was sold to Lt-Col Peachy in 1796 the chapel was transformed into a boathouse, removing the top of the tower and replacing the nave façade with stone (NTSMR 181855 and 23242; Matrix 2017, 16).

- On the plan of the island made by Pocklington in December 1781 the site of St Mary's Church is marked as 'David Hochstetter's Ruins'. This annotation is significant as it provides evidence that physical remains associated with the German miners was still present of the island at this time. According to a newspaper report of May 1783, Pocklington was 'at present building a pile of ruins, on a most romantic and beautiful plan, upon that island, which might be a reference to the church (Matrix 2017, 16).
- 13.18 One other feature at the northern end of the island associated with Pocklington is the site of a former standing stone (**181854**) (NTSMR 181854; WAA 2015).
- On the east side of the island, set back from the Lake's edge, was a building described on early plans as a 'Porter's Lodge', but later revisions show it as 'The Battery' or Fort Joseph (181853) (NTSMR 181853; WAA 2015; Matrix 2017, 16-17). There is also a jetty (23247) believed to date from Pocklington's time on the island (NTSMR 23247; WAA 2015).
- 13.20 When Sir Frederick Morton Eden visited the island in 1792, he described it as being in 'wretched taste' with an 'ugly-looking house, full of windows, a boathouse, a porter's lodge, a battery and a Druidical temple, which are all, even to the guns on the battery, whitewashed' (Matrix 2017, 17).

Yearly regattas

- 13.21 The island formed the backdrop to a yearly 'regatta' held between 1781 and 1790, organised by Pocklington and his friend Peter Crosthwaite. At this date Crosthwaite was the owner of a museum in Keswick but he was formerly in the service of the East India Company, commanding a vessel protecting ships against Malay pirates (Matrix 2017, 17).
- 13.22 The first Lake District regatta was held in 1779 on Bassenthwaite, by John Spedding of Armathwaite Hall. The event was repeated in the following three years before being abandoned (*ibid.*). The all-day Derwentwater event involving eating, drinking,

swimming competitions, rowing races and boat races, concerts and gun salutes, and culminated in a mock naval attack on Pocklington's Island, complete with cannon and firearms, and with Pocklington himself leading the defence (Lund 1999, 10 and WAA 2015, 20-21, Matrix 2017, 17). George K. Matthew, describes the scene:

- 13.23 'In 1781, at eight o'clock one sunny summer's morning, a vast number of persons assembled on the banks of the Derwentwater, where a number of marquees were erected for their accommodation; the mountains too were covered with spectators in all hues; pleasure-boats dotted the water; and the whole scene was one animated mass of gaiety to witness a sham fight on the lake.' (Matthew 1866, 134).
- 13.24 Honoured guests were invited to Pocklington Island to enjoy the festivities. A newspaper report of the regatta in 1782 related that before the afternoon's naval engagement:
- 13.25 'the ladies and gentlemen, invited by Mr. Pocklington passed over to his island, and upon their landing, were saluted by a discharge of his artillery, afterwards conducted to his elegant house built upon the summit of the island, and regaled with a genteel cold collation, various-wines, &c'.
- 13.26 The Derwentwater regattas were a society occasion, with the day's entertainment on the Lake being followed by an evening assembly in the Long Room in Keswick (Matrix 2017, 17).

Pocklington's Legacy

- 13.27 Until the 1790s, contemporary opinions of Pocklington's alterations to Derwent Isle were mostly favourable. In his 1778 guide to the Lakes, West described the island as 'stript of its late ornamental trees by the unfeeling hand of avarice'. In 1780, however, the editor of the posthumous second edition wrote of:
- 13.28 '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 gentleman live to finish his well-laid plans, this island will be the most beautiful spot in the whole compass of the tour'.
- 13.29 Thomas Newte in 1785 judged the island to be 'laid out with much taste', and Clarke in 1787 considered it 'beautifully ornamented by its spirited owner'. Hutchinson, after his earlier visit in 1773, revisited the island when it was in Pocklington's ownership and

found it: 'highly ornamented with modern buildings, the face of the rising ground smoothened and laid out for the pleasure of its new lord, Mr. Pocklington, who has expended a large sum, not only to ornament the scene, but also in support of annual festivals, to induce many visitors to resort to Keswick' (Matrix 2017, 18).

William Peachy

- 13.30 In 1796 the island was sold to William Peachy. He owned land in Hampshire and Wiltshire. During his lifetime he held a series of military ranks and eventually rose to the position of lieutenant-general without undertaking any active service. He was a member of Parliament for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight from 1797 to 1802 and Taunton from 1826 to 1830. In the Lakes he became a close friend of the poet Robert Southey (Lund 1999, 10; WAA 2015, 20-21; Matrix 2017, 18).
- 13.31 Peachy kept the house and the mock church, which he turned into a boathouse (NHLE 1144693; 23242) but removed with vigour many of Pocklington's other follies. He also changed the island's name back to 'Derwent Island or Isle'. His acquisition of the island came at a time when changing tastes were increasingly critical of his predecessor's works (WAA 2015, 21; Matrix 2017, 19).
- 13.32 New trees were planted across the island, including larches and black Italian poplars, while the oaks which Pocklington had grown in a plantation were dug up and redistributed across the island. The changes were commended by both Southey and Wordsworth. The former wrote in 1807 of the island:

'A few years ago it was hideously disfigured with forts and batteries, a sham church, and a new druidical temple, and except a few fir-trees the whole was bare. The present owner has done all which a man of taste could do in removing these deformities: the church is converted into a tool-house, the forts demolished, the batteries dismantled, the stones of the druidical temple employed in forming a bank, and the whole island planted'.

13.33 In 1810 Wordsworth passed similar judgement:

The taste of a succeeding proprietor rectified the mistakes as far as was practicable and has ridded the spot of its puerilities. The church, after having been docked of its steeple, is applied both ostensibly and really, to the purpose for which the body of the pile was actually erected, namely a boathouse; the fort is demolished; and, without indignation

on the part of the spirits of the ancient Druids who officiated at the circle upon the opposite hill, the mimic arrangement of stones, with its sanctum sanctorum, has been swept away' (Matrix 2017, 19).

- 13.34 It is unlikely that Pocklington was aware of the criticism levelled at him and his building projects. William Gell, James Plumptre and Joseph Budworth were all critical of the site in the 1790s, but their accounts were not published at the time. Other scathing comments, such as those made by Coleridge, were confined to private journals or letters, or date to a period after the island had been sold and the follies demolished.
- 13.35 The island was sold in 1844 following Peachy's death in 1838. It was purchased by Henry Cowper Marshall of Headingly (WAA 2015, 21).

Henry Cowper Marshall

- 13.36 Henry Cowper Marshall, born 1808, was the fourth of five sons of John Marshall I (1765-1845). In 1838 Henry married Catherine Lucy Spring-Rice, youngest daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The marriage produced eight children over the next eleven years. It also gave Henry a prominence among local liberals which resulted in him being mayor of Leeds in 1843. In 1850 Henry Marshall, also bought St Herbert's Isle (Matrix 2017, 20).
- 13.37 Henry Cowper Marshall employed the architect Anthony Salvin to undertake alterations to Derwent Isle House (NHLE 1144694; 23241). In 1833 he produced a design for Derwentwater Manor, on the Marshall family's newly acquired Keswick Estate, although this was never executed. Between 1845 and 1850 he made substantial additions to Patterdale Hall for William Marshall, remodelling the house in an Italian villa style. Latterly he rebuilt St Patrick's Church at Patterdale, in 1852-3 on behalf of William Marshall and others (*ibid.*, 25).
- 13.38 The house on Derwent Isle was given a quarter turn and extended to provide additional reception rooms and bedrooms. A new three-story tower was added to create a new north facing entrance, which was accessed by a wide curving path from the landing stage. Against the pedimented east front Salvin placed a large dining-room wing with bedrooms above. A service wing was added across the west end of the house at basement and ground-floor level, surmounted by an arcaded loggia with access from the long first-floor drawing room which Pocklington had created. There was also a full height secondary staircase (*ibid.*, 26).

- 13.39 In 1898, under the ownership of the widow Ernestine Emma Marshall, the island was advertised as to let during the summer months. The house was described as 'well furnished, and contains large drawing and dining rooms, library, billiard-room and smoking-room, usual offices, and 14-bed-rooms; kitchen garden and stables on mainland within 250 yards; several boat and services of boatman' (ibid., 27).
- 13.40 When Salvin undertook the alterations he mainly chose details that would harmonise with the original Georgian style of the villa. However, the loggia to the west wing and the off-set north tower stand in a contrasting Italianate style that was fashionable at the time. A trend which spread through the Lakes, influenced by Osborne House on the Isle of White, the holiday home of Queen Victoria. The tower provided additional views across the landscape (*ibid.*, 38-39).
- 13.41 Marshall also landscaped the surrounding area with fine trees and terraced walks and lawns. During the 1999 survey of the island, several small buildings associated with Marshall's ownership were recorded. These included a boathouse with a pulley and trolley (23244), a toilet block (23243), the remains of two glasshouses (182027), and several jetties (23248) (Lund 1999, 12).
- 13.42 Henry Marshall died at the house on the 14th October 1884 and was buried at St. John's Church, Keswick. Henry bequeathed his Derwentwater properties to his eldest surviving son, John Marshall III. John died in July 1894 at St Leonards on Sea, leaving the Derwentwater properties to his wife Ernestine Emma. She continued to live on Derwent Isle until her death in 1929. In 1910, however, she transferred the ownership to her eldest surviving son John IV. On John Marshall's death in 1923 the property passed to his brother Charles who died intestate in 1933. His widow and his surviving brother, Denis Marshall, came to an agreement whereby Denis received his estate in the Lakes. The house on Derwent Isle remained in the charge of a caretaker during this period (*ibid.*, 21).
- 13.43 The island estate passed through several generations and in 1951 the Marshall family gifted the island, along with St. Herbert's Isle, to the National Trust and since then the house has been occupied by a series of tenants (Lund 1999, 12; WAA 2015, 21-22). Derwent Isle House (NHLE 1144694; 23241) is a Grade II listed building considered to be one of the earliest villas to be built in the Lake District.
- 13.44 In 2015, Wardle Armstrong Archaeology undertook a desk-based assessment and

watching brief on Derwent Isle. Archaeological evidence uncovered included pathways and some rubbish deposits. These contained 18th- and 19th-century pottery and bottle glass. The investigations were quite limited in nature. The house was subject to historic building recording by Matrix Archaeology in 2017, which included a detailed documentary study of the property.

Lord's Isle

Table 21: sites present on Lord's Isle

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
20134	Lord's Island Manor House	Manor House
20135	Lord's Island Archery Butts,	Archery Butts
23251	Hut structure in ruins of Manor House on Lord's Isle	Hut
183000	Wall, Lord's Island	Wall

- 13.45 Information regarding the history of Lord's Isle is largely based on an account by Dr. Robinson from 1709 entitled 'The Natural History of Cumberland and Westmorland' (Lund 1999, 14). The ancient family of De Derwentwater, as previously mentioned, had a seat at Castlerigg which was abandoned in 1411 when Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de Derwent, carried all her family estates in marriage to Sir Nicholas Radcliffe of Dilston, Northumberland (Grampus Heritage 2010a, 16). As a result of the marriage the family seat in Derwentwater was left to fall into ruin.
- 13.46 Later, the family used stone from the castle at Castlerigg to build 'a house of pleasure' with gardens and orchards on 'Lord's Isle' in Derwentwater. It has been suggested that the new residence was prompted as much by the need for security from Scottish raiders as for the surrounding scenery (Lund 1999, 15). In this context the term castle was used in a general sense to refer to a defended domestic structure. It has been suggested that it is as likely that Castlerigg Fell and Castlerigg Manor may take their names from the local memory of the nearby Roman marching camp as they do from the early defended domestic structure belonging to the Lords of Derwentwater (pers. comm. J. Lund 28/05/20).
- 13.47 The house (20134) on Lord's Isle was built in two phases. The original central part is thought to the work of Sir Thomas Radcliffe around 1460, while the rest of the manor house is likely to be early 17th century (NTSMR 20134).
- 13.48 The house appears to have stood until around the time of the Civil War. In 1653 there

is a document for the sale of '...the manor or lordshippe of Castlerigg and Derwentwater' by Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston and Francis his son and heir, to Thomas Keightley of Hartingfordbury. No entries for the island appear after 1629 in the Crosthwaite parish registers. By 1709, when Dr Robinson was writing his account, the manor house appears to have been destroyed (*ibid.*).

- 13.49 The island passed from the Radcliffe family to Greenwich Hospital and in 1786 was leased to Lord William Gordon. The lease forbade ploughing or stock grazing but allowed a summer house to be built, possibly connected to the annual regatta on the lake (Lund 1999, 19).
- 13.50 In 1796, when Pocklington owned Lord's Isle, he had commissioned what he called an 'iconography of the island'. The plan clearly depicts the remains of the former manor house complete with room labels. In 1874 the plan came into the hands of the antiquarian J. F. Crosthwaite, who organised a small excavation. He enlisted the help of the then owner, Mr Reginald Dykes Marshall. The room marked as the pantry on Pocklington's plan was investigated (Lund 1999, 15). The initial results were encouraging, and in 1902 T. H. Hodgson and W. G. Collingwood undertook further excavations and prepared measured plans of the island and its buildings (Collingwood 1902, 257-271), reproduced in Lund's report (1999, 16-17).
- In 1922 the island was bought by the National Trust as part of the memorial to Canon Rawnsley (Lund 1999, 19). The remains of the house (20134) were recorded in plan by Lund in 1999 when the island was investigated as part of a historic landscape survey. At that time there was upstanding masonry to a height of 0.5m. Investigations revealed a small structure (23251) built into the remains of the house. This has been interpreted as a hunting hide or small shelter built from house rubble. It was not possible to revisit most of the manor house during the survey because of nesting geese on the island. Several wall foundations that may relate to the wider complex were recorded to the south-east of the property (183000). The earthwork (20135) to the west of the house, known as the 'Butts', is believed to have formed an area for archery practice (Lund 1999, 18).

Rampsholme Island

Table 22: sites present on Rampsholme Island

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
20136	Iron Working Site (Bloomery) Rampsholme Island	Bloomery
20137	Find Spot for Stone on Rampsholme, Island	Findspot
23250	Boat Landing on Rampsholme Island	Jetty
182996	Jetty, Rampsholme Island	Groyne
182997	Jetty, Rampsholme Island	Groyne
182998	Jetty, Rampsholme Island	Groyne

- 13.52 Rampsholme is the smallest of the four islands in Derwentwater. It translates from the Old Norse as the 'island of the wild garlic', although the use of this name appears relatively late in the documentary evidence (Lund 1999, 20). The islet belonged to the Radcliffe estate. Crosthwaite's plan from the 1700s described the island as being '...in its natural state, being clad in Wood from Shore to Shore' (WDX 140-3-43).
- Collingwood found evidence of iron slag on the island during his early-20th-century investigations, which when analysed were found to be of a type associated with medieval bloomeries. A parallel for island ironworking can be found at Peel Island on Coniston Water (Collingwood 1901). It is thought that the island possibly secured greater protection for the valuable products than could be offered on mainland bloomery sites during unsettled times (Collingwood 1902, 276-7). However, today we would interpret the bloomeries island location as strategically placed to take advantage of easy water transport of raw materials heavy iron ore and bulky charcoal fuel (pers. comm. J. Lund, January 2020).
- 13.54 The site of the medieval bloomery (20136) appears on the Second Edition 25-inch map OS map, but not on the 1867 six-inch OS map. No traces of the bloomery furnace were found by Lund during his survey (1999), or by the current survey. However, several piles of iron slag material were noted, associated with the roasting process. Slag and mineral waste were found scattered among the beach pebbles on the northern edge of the island.
- 13.55 There was no evidence to suggest that the site featured a waterwheel used to power the bellows, which is not surprising because it is unlikely that a suitable head of water would have been possible on the lake. The bloomery was therefore powered by hand bellows.

- 13.56 Several stone jetties and groynes were recorded around the perimeter of the island. On the south side was a group of well-built stone jetties (23250) and on the east and west shores two smaller jetties (182995, 182996). The date of these features is unknown, but they may be associated with modern pleasure sailing and tourism.
- 13.57 A worked stone (**20137**), thought to be a post-medieval fishing weight, has also been recorded (Lund 1999, 21).

St. Herbert's Isle

Table 23: sites present on St. Herbert's Isle

NTSMR	Name	Site Type
182711	Site of a boathouse on St Herbert's Island	Boathouse
182980	Landing, St Herbert's Island	Jetty
182981	Stones, St Herbert's Island	Revetment
182982	Pathway, St Herbert's Island	Trackway
182983	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182984	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182985	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182986	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182987	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182988	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182989	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182990	Wall, St Herbert's Island	Wall
182991	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182992	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182993	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne
182994	Jetty, St Herbert's Island	Groyne

- 13.58 Bede writes that during the 7th century the island was the home of the hermit St. Herbert, a friend of St. Cuthbert. Translated from the original Latin, the entry reads:
 - '...there was a venerable priest of the name of Herbert, who had long been united to the man of God, Cuthbert, in the bond of spiritual friendship, and who leading a solitary life, in an island in the large marsh from which Derwent arises, used to come to him every year' (Lund 1999, 22).
- 13.59 The island was a popular pilgrimage destination through to the end of the 14th century, when it is recorded that tokens of remembrance, in the form of a lead cross, could be

acquired (Collingwood 1902, 109). A small chantry chapel (20133) was built on the island for the pilgrims. Today, there is a flattened platform in the centre of the island that could mark the location of the chapel. The 1867 First Edition OS also shows a fishing lodge in the centre of the island. This may have been a temporary structure, perhaps utilising the same building platform as the chapel. No evidence of the building remains (Lund 1999, 22).

- 13.60 Unlike the other islands, there are few documents relating to the history for St. Herbert's. In 1614 there was an agreement between Henry, Lord of Northumberland, and Sir Wilfred Lawson granting rights to the island, and it is thought to have remained in the possession of the Lawson family until 1821. By 1850 the island has been incorporated into the Marshall family estate. In 1951 Denis Marshall gave St. Herbert's Isle to the National Trust (Lund 1999, 23).
- 13.61 There is a draft unsigned agreement from 1806 to let St. Herbert's Island for three years, including the Lawsons' fishing rights in Derwentwater, but reserving right of entry to cut or plant trees (DLAW/3/17/7). There are also various agreements for the felling of wood from 1830 (DLAW/5/26/8 and DLAW/5/26/10).
- 13.62 Around 1800, a small single-storey summer house was erected at the northern end of the island, comprising two parlours and kitchen pantry (23240, 182573). It was erected by Sir Wilfred Lawson to a design by the Rev. Wilkinson of Ormathwaite. The structure was a ruin by the time the 1867 OS map was published, when it was mistakenly marked as the remains of St. Herbert's cell (Lund 1999, 22-23).
- 13.63 The remains of the summerhouse (182573) were recorded at NY 325954 521329. The structure was overgrown with mature trees and bushes, but some walls were visible as well-pronounced banks full of stonework. The south-east wall of the summerhouse was partially overlain by fallen trees and there was some evidence of campfires set within the building itself. To the north-west of the summerhouse was a north-west to south-east aligned landing, perpendicular to the shoreline (182980). Both sites are depicted on the 1862 OS map (Plate 46).
- 13.64 A number of stone jetties and groynes were recorded along the shoreline (Plate 41). The groynes comprised linear piles of stone deposited along the shoreline to prevent bank erosion. At the time of the survey some of these could be seen extending for over 2m into the Lake and likely extend further. The date of these is not known. In addition to

the groynes were jetties for mooring boats. Only one jetty (182980) is depicted on historic OS maps of the island, associated with a summer house believed to be built on the remains of St Herbert's Cell (Plate 43).



Plate 41: jetty (182987) with a second jetty (182986) in the background.

On the south side of the island was a D-shaped arrangement of stones which extended into the Lake (182984; Plate 42). It was unclear if the feature was two stone jetties or part of a more elaborate mooring. On the shoreline next to the site were several deliberate piles of stone (182985) which may have been stockpiles for creating further jetties around the island.



Plate 42: site (182984) partially submerged with site (182985) in the foreground.

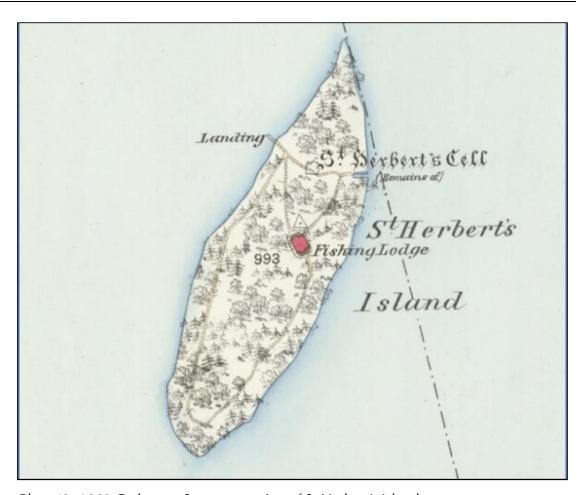


Plate 43: 1862 Ordnance Survey mapping of St Herbert's Island.

14.0 SURVEY OF HISTORIC VIEWS

- 14.1 Internet and archive searches were completed to identify early depictions of the landscape within the study area. An attempt was then made to locate the original vantage points captured in these images and photograph them as they appear today to perform a comparative study. Time and access constraints meant the exact location of many of the engravings could not be found. In such cases a photograph was taken as close to the site as possible.
- 14.2 Historical engravings of the Derwentwater area were largely limited to depicting views across the Lake. Engravings were made capturing the view from all sides, most showing the hills and peaks in the background. Plate 44 is a late-18th-century engraving showing Derwentwater from Ashness Bridge. A second image, produced 36 year later (Plate 45), is drawn from slightly higher up the hill and shows a bank of mature trees partly obscuring the view.



Plate 44: Derwentwater as seen from Ashness Bridge (Farington et al. 1789).



Plate 45: 1820 view of Ashness Bridge and Derwentwater by G. Pickering, engraved by Le Petit (1820).



Plate 46: view of Derwentwater from above Ashness Bridge.

- Today the view from just above Ashness Bridge is largely similar to that depicted by Pickering (Plate 46; NY 27037, 19661). Tree growth has increased to obscure more of the view, but the fells in the background are still clearly visible. However, the shoreline of the lake is no longer visible. Along the shores of the Lake there is considerably more woodland than depicted on either the late-18th-century or early-19th-century images. The demands for charcoal production and pit props in the 18th century, coupled with clearcutting timber sales in the early 19th, had resulted in deforestation of much of the area by the 1850, resulting in extensive planting schemes throughout the latter half of the century.
- 14.4 Further along the shore, a view toward Lodore Falls and the south part of the survey area was depicted in an 1833 engraving (Plate 47). Again, it was not possible to reach the exact vantage point, but Plate 51 shows basically the same physical geography (centred on NY 26712,19769). Possibly the most striking difference between the two images is the amount of tree cover shown in the photograph compared to that in the engraving. The latter shows a grassed terrace on the shore at the base of the falls, featuring a large villa (pre-dating the Lodore Hotel), accessed by a small footbridge. Some people are shown, about to embark on a boat trip around the bay, and in the distance is a second ship on the Lake. Overall, is an idealised landscape in the Romantic style.



Plate 47: view of Lodore from the north along the shore of Derwentwater (Allom and Le Petit 1833).



Plate 48: view of Lodore looking south from just north of Kettlewell.

14.5 Another late-18th-century engraving, appearing in Farington and Pouncy's *Views of the Lakes in Cumberland and Westmorland* (1789) (Plate 49), shows the view looking northeast across the Lake from Brandelhow Woods towards Skiddaw. A later engraving, appearing in Brabner's 'Gazetteer of England and Wales' (1895), shows a similar view

(Plate 50). It was not possible to take photos from the shore of the lake in Brandelhow, but the photograph, taken from just above Brandelhow Wood at NY 24907, 19926 (Plate 51) shows a view that looks markedly similar to the earlier depictions, although settlement in and around Keswick has obviously increased significantly in size. There is a marked difference between both engravings in that the earlier depiction (Plate 49) has far fewer trees, contrasting with the late-19th century plantation efforts evident in the later engraving (Plate 53). This dichotomy again reflects the period of clear-cutting in late 18th century followed by extensive planting in the late 19th century.

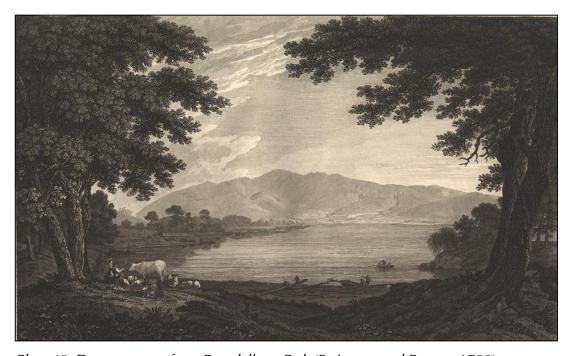


Plate 49: Derwentwater from Brandelhow Park (Farington and Pouncy 1789).

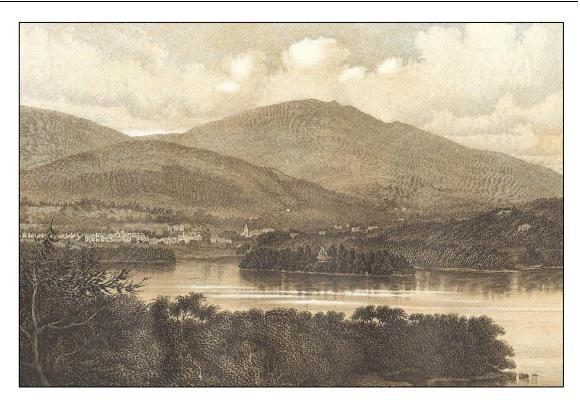


Plate 50: Derwentwater from near Brandelhow Woods (Brabner, 1895).



Plate 51: Derwentwater from above Brandelhow Park.

14.6 Slightly further north, Plate 52 is a late-18th-century engraving of Derwent Isle, known at the time as Pocklington's Island. The engraving, which appears in Smith and Merigot's Views of the Lakes Cumberland & Westmorland (1795) shows Pocklington's villa in the centre of the island. The orientation of the house and location of the mock chapel

indicate that this is the view looking north, possibly from Lord's Island. However, the mountains in the distance do not match either those to the north or south and may instead have been drawn from Friar's Crag. The modern view was taken from Lingholm Estate to the west (Plate 53). The current house on Derwent Isle is considerably different from that in the engraving, having been modified extensively in the 19th century, including the addition of a large arcade on the south façade. This view of the island has not been maintained due to subsequent changes to the Island's landscape.

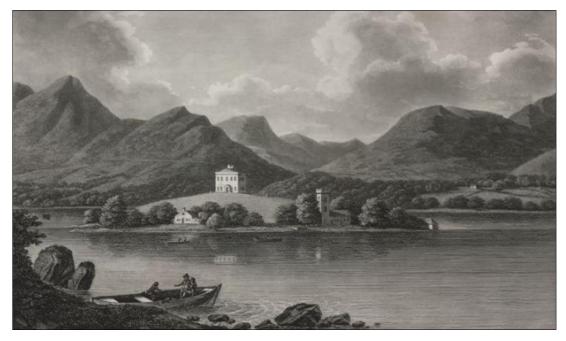


Plate 52: Pocklington's Island from either the south or east (Smith and Merigot 1795).

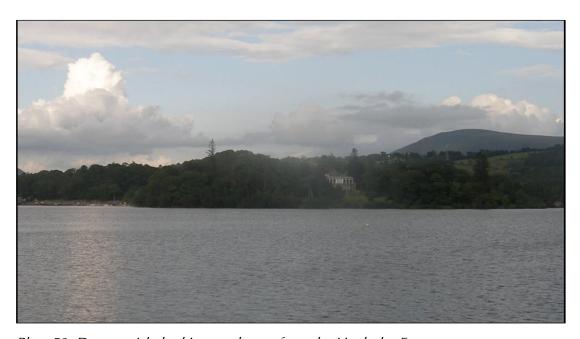


Plate 53: Derwent Isle looking north-east from the Lingholm Estate.

14.7 The 18th-century engraving significantly contrasts with a photograph taken over 100 years later (Plate 54) which shows a significantly more forested island. This change comes after the alterations by both Peachy and Marshall to make the island a more Romantic and 'natural' landscape. The result of these works is visible in Plate 54 which has many more trees with the house entirely obstructed from view. It is now only visible from the south (Plate 54). The island has remained mostly unchanged since Marshall's alterations and the views remain largely the same (Plate 55).

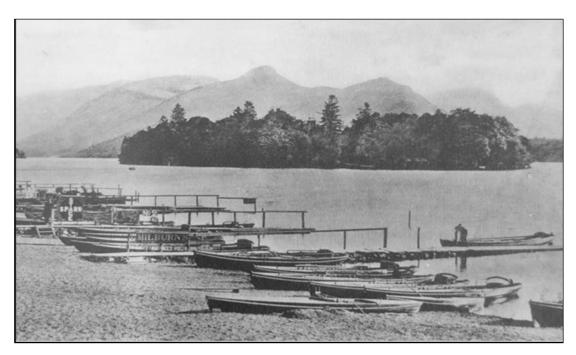


Plate 54: Derwent Isle from the boathouse to the north-east of the island. (Valentine c. 1900)

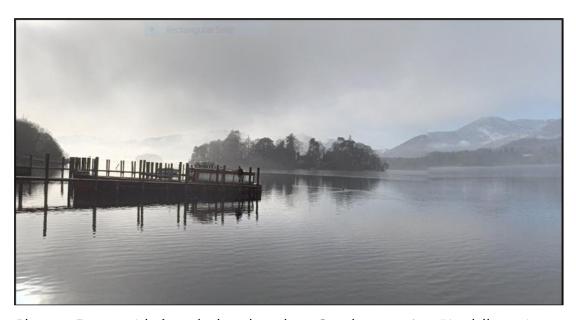


Plate 55: Derwent Isle from the boat launch on Google street view (Kendall 2016).

15.0 CONDITION ASSESSMENT

15.1 In total, 820 sites were recorded as part of the survey. Of these, 521 sites were visited, and their condition assessed. This included the sites identified as part of the desk-based assessment process and new sites discovered as part of the survey. There were 90 sites visited but not found, 31 sites destroyed and a further 210 sites that were not visited for the reasons stated in the introduction. The results of the assessment are illustrated on figures 30 to 43.

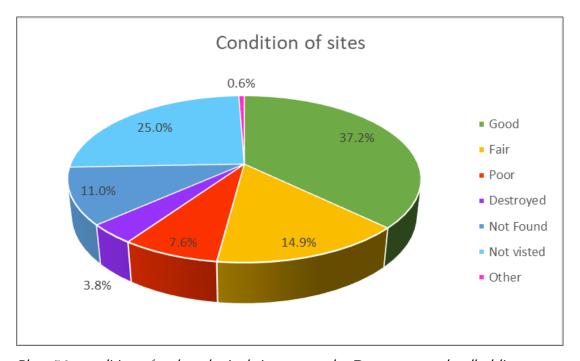


Plate 56: condition of archaeological sites across the Derwentwater landholding.

- Of the 820 sites, 37.2% (305 sites) were recorded as 'good' and requiring little or no conservation action; 14.9% (134 sites) were in 'fair' condition, and 7.6% (62 sites) were in 'poor' or declining condition (Plate 58). Of those remaining, 3.8% (31 sites) were 'destroyed' and a further 11% (90 sites) were looked for but recorded as 'not found'. Some of these may have been destroyed or lost, or the grid co-ordinates were not accurate enough. There were 205 sites not visited (25%). This figure included: the island sites that had been covered in detail in recent surveys; the majority of standing buildings; flooded sites or sites where access was restricted due to poor weather, and a small number of very remote sites. The final 0.6% (5 sites) of sites have no recorded condition data.
- 15.3 Threats placing the condition of a site 'at risk' were recorded using the standard National Trust criteria detailed in Table 24. Where a threat was apparent, a value

ranging from 1-5 was assigned according to severity. Some sites were affected by more than one threat. The total sum across all sites was then calculated to identify those key risk factors across the whole landholding.

Table 24: threats to archaeology across the landholding ranked according to severity

Threat	Sum	Rank
Environmental Cause	1083	1
Burrowing Animals	862	2
Disturbance/intrusion	861	3
Degradation of Fabric	612	4
Coastal Erosion (Lake edge)	542	5
Inappropriate Use	501	6
Demolition	499	7
Metal Detector Activity	498	8
Cultivation	495	9
Neglect	491	10
Building Work	487	11
Burning	485	12
Inappropriate building work	485	12
Mining/Quarrying	485	12

- The greatest risk to the preservation of sites arose from environmental factors, with flooding and water erosion being the main threat, recorded at 160 sites. Most of these were mining sites where vulnerable, yet significant, archaeological features were located close to a water course. The second-largest threat was disturbance and intrusion, predominantly associated with recreational access. This included footfall erosion (18 sites), vehicle damage (9 sites), walkers' cairn building (3 sites), graffiti (2 sites), impromptu camping and littering (7 sites). Livestock management was an issue at 10 sites, where soil poaching was a problem. Other threats observed included damage arising from fallen trees (28 sites), self-seeded trees growing through features (7 sites), rock fall (4 sites), tree planting (1 sites) and landslip (3 sites).
- 15.5 The following section discusses some of the specific risks affecting the landholding in more detail. A condition assessment on a site-by-site basis is part of the gazetteer, which includes future management recommendations where appropriate. However, in all cases, advice should be sought primarily from the National Trust Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Advisor in advance of any potential management or maintenance

work. This applies to any parts of the estate and not just those areas of known archaeological sensitivity.

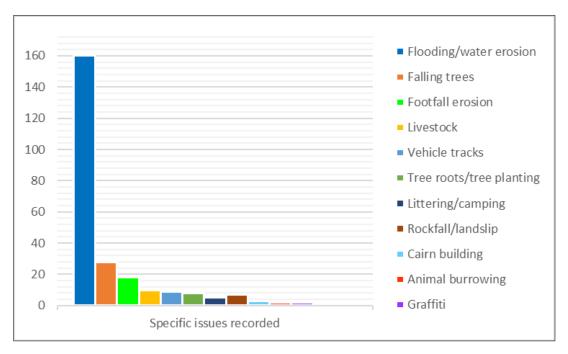


Plate 57: specific issues recorded at sites across the Derwentwater landholding.

Flooding, water erosion and standing water

- 15.6 Environmental damage through flooding and water erosion is the greatest threat to the archaeological record in the area. Those sites located along the lake shore are under the greatest threat of flooding. During the survey much of the area to the south of the lake, around Manesty Park, was underwater (Plate 60). Areas to the east and west of the lake, around Brandelhow Park and the Great Wood, were also severely affected as were St Herbert's Island and Rampsholme Island.
- 15.7 Brandelhow Mine (20142) and the mining features within Manesty Park (such as 29983, 21590) are particularly vulnerable to flooding as they are both located on the western shore of Derwentwater. At the beginning of the survey, the mining features within Manesty Park were largely underwater and the mineshafts were completely flooded.
- 15.8 The flooding of mining remains can also result in environmental risks as potentially toxic material from the mining spoil heaps erodes into the waters of the Lake. This may become a problem around Brandelhow Mine where several spoil heaps located just off the shoreline are vulnerable to flooding.



Plate 58: 'before' and 'after' images of the flooding at Manesty Park. Images taken from the car park at the Lodore Falls Hotel.

15.9 Water erosion from encroaching becks and streams is also causing damage. Many archaeological sites are located close to streams because their original use needed access to water for example, mine dressing floors and some agricultural activities, such as sheep washing. Some of the starkest examples of water erosion were observed on Low Moss to the north of Bleaberry Fell. Low Moss is bisected by Brockle Beck (Plate 61), a fast-flowing stream aligned roughly north to south. Several archaeological sites were recorded adjacent to the stream, these included a large area of historic quarrying (182934), a farmstead building (182924) and two washfolds 182943, 182944). These

sites were observed during a period of sustained rainfall over several days and were severely inundated.



Plate 59: water erosion damage from Brockle Beck looking north into site 182934.

- 15.10 Further damage from encroaching watercourses was observed along Yewthwaite Gill, which flows through the mining remains at Yewthwaite (24551). Large sections of mining waste have been washed away by the gill. Some sections of the mine have been fenced off for safety reasons where it crosses the water course. Not only does this have consequences for the stability of the archaeology, it could have an effect on the local ecology as toxic material from mining waste is washed into the natural watercourse.
- 15.11 Some sites were affected by bodies of standing water that accumulate during periods of heavy rainfall. The most concerning example of this was the interior of the Castlerigg Stone Circle (20131) where rainwater has settled into a depression associated with a prehistoric bowl barrow (Plate 12). This is a popular tourist destination, so footfall damage could exacerbate erosion under such conditions. The situation at Castlerigg is a complex one and will be discussed in more detail later in this section.
- 15.12 Further examples of large bodies of standing water were noted at site **182874** which is thought to be the remains of a large stable to the east of Stable Farm in Stable Hills. During the initial survey of this site the area was clear of water, but the next day the corner of field was completely submerged after a night of heavy rain.

Management recommendations

- 15.13 The issue of flooding and water erosion is complex, influenced by a variety of factors including climate change, shifting land usage, diverting drainage and changes to the water table. While the intricacies of those factors are beyond the scope of this report, there are several mitigation measures that can help limit their impact on the archaeological resource.
- In the short term, a more in-depth measured survey of significant sites around the Lake should be considered to preserve these features 'by record' and mitigate against their potential loss. In addition, continued monitoring of archaeological sites prone to flooding around the Lake would facilitate a greater understanding of the scale of the problem and assess how sites are being affected in the longer term. This would also help to identify new sites that may be revealed following episodes of flooding. Initially, data could be collected by trained volunteers and fed back to the Trust for further analysis.
- 15.15 Damage caused by water erosion, particularly from fast-flowing streams, affects most of the mining sites and is exacerbated during sustained periods of heavy rainfall. The monitoring of sites vulnerable to water erosion should help understand the scale of the problem. However, of particular concern would be any mining spoil heaps that are eroding into natural watercourses. These should be stabilised, both to prevent any potential ecological impact and mitigate against the loss of archaeological information. Such work is likely to require archaeological monitoring.
- 15.16 Where archaeological sites are affected by bodies of standing water, it is recommended that existing drainage is properly utilised and maintained rather than installing new drainage solutions as this will require intrusive groundworks that will damage any buried archaeological remains.

Issues arising from increased recreational use – footfall erosion, walkers' cairns, graffiti and littering.

15.17 Damage resulting from footfall erosion was observed at 15 sites. Much of the damage observed across the landholding was caused by people diverging from an established route, generally to avoid existing areas of erosion damage, and so compounding the issue.

15.18 Numerous walkers' cairns were observed. The majority of these were relatively modern, founded perhaps in the last 30 to 40 years, and were particularly common on summit approaches and along the main tourist walking routes. Most were of no immediate risk to the archaeology but in a small number of cases stonework was taken from nearby archaeological features to be used in construction. The most extreme example of this was at Yewthwaite Mines to the south-east of Little Town where eight large walkers' cairns that line the main walking route through the complex have been constructed from stonework taken from building 182731 (Plate 60). This has undoubtedly had an adverse effect on the stability of the structure.



Plate 60: alignment of walkers' cairns parallel with structure 182731.

- On the southern approach to Dale Head peak from Honister Slate Mine, a series of 17 walkers' cairns were recorded on the path to the summit. Stones to construct these have been taken from the nearby boundary wall, which marks the historic parliamentary county division. Similar examples can be seen on the western approach to Grisedale Pike where several cairns have been constructed from stones taken from boundary walls in the vicinity. In addition to the damage that creating new cairns can do to existing archaeological features, they can obscure evidence that may be earlier in origin. Examples of this are visible on top of Castlerigg fell cairnfield (182464).
- 15.20 Graffiti was recorded at a small number of sites, most notably Castlerigg Stone Circle. Several of the standing stones around the southern edge of the circle had initials and other marks cut into the stones. Some of the graffiti is old and has weathered into the

stone, but there was at least one example that was freshly carved. Graffiti was also recorded on the reverse side of the John Ruskin memorial stone at Friars Crag (182813). Numerous shallow scratches and initials have been carved into the back of the monument and were obviously recent.

- 15.21 Graffiti was also found in the woodland surrounding Derwentwater, especially within Isthmus Wood. Some examples were recorded in this area on mature trees, located well above head height, this historic graffiti may be associated with recreational bathing along the shore in the 19th century. These might be considered of heritage significance in their own right. However, there were also examples of modern graffiti including swastikas and countless profanities.
- 15.22 Low levels of littering were observed across most of the survey area, although most prevalent in the lowland areas around Derwentwater. Litter does not really pose a significant threat to the archaeological resource; however, it can have an impact on setting. Sites such as sheepfold 181689 close to Bleaberry Fell, which is located along a modern walking route, provide an obvious stopping point for hikers, some of whom leave their rubbish behind. Further examples were observed along the north-to-south aligned unnamed road to the west of Brandelhow Park. Here, several historic quarries along the road were being used as car parking, and litter was accumulating as a result.
- 15.23 Some evidence of camping within archaeological sites was noted. At site 180037, within the Great Wood, campers had left litter strewn across the site including discarded clothing, camping equipment and glass bottles. Evidence for campfires was also noted in the area, and stones had been removed from a nearby wall to create a ring around a campfire.

Management recommendations

- 15.24 Much of the footfall erosion damage observed was relatively minor and could be rectified by soil infill and reseeding. Access to the affected area would obviously need to be prevented for a short time to allow the ground to recuperate. It is also important to tackle the reason why visitors leave an established route, to avoid simply moving the issue elsewhere.
- 15.25 In terms of mitigating risks, the dismantling of walkers' cairns should be considered where damage to archaeological features is occurring. In particular those running through the centre of Yewthwaite Mine (24551). Elsewhere, removal may not be

- appropriate. It would be important to establish the potential date and history of any such feature as some cairns may be medieval or post-medieval waymarkers.
- 15.26 A more long-term strategy might include a social media campaign to discourage tourists from creating cairns in the first place. On-site signage could be erected at the start of popular walking routes, although due consideration would obviously need to be given to any impact on the natural and historic settings.
- 15.27 It is unlikely that much can be done about graffiti. Again, an information campaign on social media may help raise awareness of the potential damage to archaeological sites. It is recommended that offensive graffiti carved into trees around Derwentwater is removed, particularly around Isthmus Bay. This type of graffiti is considered to be a risk to the setting and character of the area, and the enjoyment of visitors. Care would have to be taken not to harm the trees in the process.
- 15.28 Littering and unauthorised camping may be an easier problem to solve. Litterbins located around popular unofficial car parking areas, such as the roadside quarries in Brandelhow Park, will possibly alleviate this issue to a degree. Preventing littering along walking routes, particularly around the higher elevations may be more problematic. Similarly, dissuading camping away from unofficial sites is difficult, especially given the rise in popularity of wild camping. However, in general, most visitors to the area are responsible and ensure they take their rubbish away with them and leave an area how they find it.

Woodland and agricultural management regimes

- 15.29 Controlled woodland management, in terms of tree-felling and the associated movement of heavy machinery, is having an adverse effect on the stability and survival of archaeological sites within Great Wood, specifically to the north around Watson's Park.
- 15.30 A large area (centred on NY 327998, 522083) at the north-east end of trackway **182850** has been recently cleared of trees, and debris covers most of the forest floor. This caused difficulties in locating previously recorded archaeological sites during the survey and may have masked other sites. Poor access meant that is was difficult to assess any direct impact on the archaeology of the woodland. If any unrecorded archaeological sites existed in the area it is highly likely that they would have been disturbed or destroyed by the movement of machinery across the area.

- 15.31 Evidence for the disturbance of archaeological features from previous lumber harvests was observed at site **182894** (centred on NY 327315, 522065) where an historic plantation boundary marker has been removed from its original setting. Further evidence was recorded at site **180039** (centred on NY 328029, 522141) where a well-preserved section of east-to-west aligned boundary wall has been covered by debris from recent tree-felling. This had damaged the underlying structure (Plate 59).
- 15.32 In addition to controlled tree-felling, there is evidence that archaeological sites are being disturbed by trees that have fallen naturally. Evidence of this was seen at site 182904 within Watson's Park to the east of Deerclose Cottage (Plate 58). Similarly, along Coledale Beck, to the south-west of the village of Braithwaite, a fallen tree had blocked the entrance to adit 182610 (centred on NY 322461, 523271).
- 15.33 Damage to archaeological sites resulting from the movement of heavy machinery such as tractors and mechanical excavators was noted in some areas. The most severe case of this was located at NY 323004, 518402 at Goldscope Mine. In this area, tracks and toothed-bucket holes from a mechanical excavator were noted along the river course, cutting into mining spoil tips. Such activity, if not suitably monitored, can result in the loss of archaeological data and is detrimental to our understanding of such sites.



Plate 61: boundary wall 180039 disturbed by recent tree-felling.

15.34 Wheel ruts, probably from a tractor, were also noted in the vicinity of Stable Hills to the east of Lord's Island. These were observed cutting across areas of ridge and furrow,

causing considerable damage. Similar activity was noted to the west of Derwentwater around Brandelhow Park.



Plate 62: fallen trees across boundary wall 182904.

15.35 Issues associated with livestock grazing regimes, especially cattle, were identified at a small number of sites. The main risk was from soil poaching around water and feeding sites, and in woodland there was disturbance around trees where cattle have sheltered during extreme weather. Again, livestock grazing can exacerbate existing erosion problems associated with poor drainage, flooding or animal burrowing.

Management recommendations

- 15.36 It is recommended that an archaeological walk-over survey is conducted of any areas proposed for lumber harvest. This would be more intensive than the current survey with the aim of identifying any sites that could potentially be at risk. This would both ensure any potential loss of sites was mitigated in advance by record and help define archaeological 'safe' access routes for machinery. This work could be conducted by suitably trained volunteers under archaeological guidance.
- 15.37 Mitigating against damage caused by trees that have fallen due to natural processes is difficult to achieve because there are various issues involved. Flooding and waterlogging seem to be the main problems, other issues such as pests and disease may also be contributing factors. It is recommended that ground conditions in wooded areas with a concentration of archaeological sites are monitored, particularly during periods

of sustained rainfall, to identify any trees that are likely to fall and take preventative action.

- Damage caused to archaeological sites by the movement of vehicles and heavy plant can be reduced by agreeing access routes prior to the commencement of work. A traffic-light system could be implemented where zones are established around areas of archaeological interest, based on the sensitivity and importance of the archaeology. This obviously applies only to works submitted to the planning authority and would not mitigate the numerous cases of maintenance or agricultural schemes conducted by tenants. In such cases, an awareness of the importance of the archaeology within a given tenancy, provided by this report and the accompanying gazetteer, may help avoid unintentional damage.
- 15.39 Livestock grazing has been part of the Derwentwater landscape for hundreds of years and forms a key part of the historic character of the estate. Most of those issues observed can be solved by working with tenant farmers to establish stock control and grazing regimes aimed at minimising their impact on archaeologically sensitive areas.

Specific site issues

Castlerigg Stone Circle

There are a number of issues relating specifically to the management of Castlerigg Stone Circle (20131). The site sits within an enclosed field of roughly 4 hectares. Since the site came into the care of the National Trust in 1913 it has been managed as permanent pasture. Initially it was grazed by cattle and sheep. Latterly it has just been by sheep. Castlerigg is managed by the National Trust in partnership with English Heritage through a Local Management Agreement, an arrangement often referred to as 'Guardianship' (NT 2007, 1).

Erosion and the risk to below ground archaeology

15.41 Perhaps the most challenging problem for the site is the long-term protection and conservation of buried archaeological layers and deposits within the immediate vicinity of the stones. These are potentially at risk as a consequence of footfall erosion, compaction and burrowing animals. The Trust area working closely with Historic England to find solutions appropriate to the setting of the monument (pers. comm. J. Lund, January 2020).

- 15.42 Castlerigg has been subject to varying degrees of visitor related risk at least since the 18th century. Notably, Wordsworth is known to have preferred to take his visitors to see Long Meg near Penrith, rather than face the crowds at Castlerigg. Today, the site attracts upwards of 200,000 visitors a year. Access for visitors is free and unrestricted at all times of the year. There is a Public Right of Way which cuts across the field, linking the stile in the south west corner of the field with the most easterly of the three gated entrances (NT 2007, 1, 11-12).
- 15.43 The main method implemented to control visitor numbers has been to limit any advertisement or promotion of the site. This has included declining requests for filming on site and an ongoing attempt to try and limit promotion in National Trust literature and that by external agencies. Although this policy can be unpopular, particularly with tourism bodies, it is now well established and supported by both the Lake District National Park Authority and Historic England (*ibid.*, 14).
- 15.44 The worst erosion occurs between the entrance stones and across the rectangular stone setting known as the Sanctuary. It is caused by the gradual removal of grass as a result of wear and compaction by visitors. The problem is also compounded by sheep, who rub around the base of the stones. The worst erosion tends to coincide with prolonged periods of wet weather when the ground is soft and more easily disturbed, usually between October and November and March and May, with some recovery taking place during the warm dry summer months (*ibid.*, 11).
- 15.45 At the time of the survey the grass around the north entrance into the interior of the monument, and much of the inner circle, had been worn away and was very muddy. Footfall erosion along approaches to the site has also had an impact, particularly on the two blocks of ridge and furrow adjacent to the monument (182970, 182972).
- 15.46 The key to the management of the site is the careful management of the grass cover (NT 2007, 16). There have been occasions where the National Trust have undertaking turf repair and re-seeding, and occasionally the worst affected areas are fenced off using chestnut palling to exclude livestock and visitors on a temporary basis. Trials of more hard-wearing grass species in those areas most vulnerable to erosion have also been suggested (*ibid.*, 11 and 17). More recently discussions have focused on looking at methods of ground reinforcement (pers. comm. J. Lund, January 2020). In very wet weather, the erection of a temporary walkway, which can be removed during periods of drier weather, may help protect against extensive erosion. Just inside the field in front

of the three entrance gates compacted crush and run stone paths have been used to provide a robust surface for visitors to walk on as they fan out into the field and disperse (pers. comm. J. Lund, 29/05/20).

15.47 Damage caused by animal burrowing was observed across the wider area surrounding the site. No evidence was seen within the immediate boundary of the monument, although evidence of mole activity was identified nearby. Burrowing could have a detrimental effect on any buried archaeology and the risk will need to be monitored. If any disturbance extends onto the monument then methods of control, which will not have an adverse impact on the archaeology, will need to be considered.

Setting

15.48 In addition to managing the conservation of the below ground archaeology. The setting of the site also needs to be considered. To a large extent the special quality of Castlerigg as a visitor attraction is derived from its setting and the spectacular views out towards the central fells. The views of the middle ground in all directions are without any serious impediment or detractors. There are no major roads, large agricultural buildings or modern housing developments visible from the centre of the circle. Instead the views offer up a typical Lake District scene comprising farms and fields, divided only by becks, walls and hedgerows that provide the perfect backdrop for the monument. It is important that the part played by the wider landscape in creating the special sense of place of Castlerigg is maintained and that steps are taken to oppose any significant development that would impact or impede upon the setting of the monument. In addition, the field containing the stone circle should be maintained in such a way that does not impede or detract from the enjoyment of the views. Public interpretation at present has been kept to a minimum and at a distance (NT 2007, 14 and 16).

Goldscope Mine

- One of the most significant areas of concern observed was the dam and reservoir (182535) on the north-east side of the site. Erosion could be seen along the bottom of the dam. The spillway was also partially blocked, causing water to cascade over the top of top of the dam wall, contributing to the erosion of the stonework (Plate 63).
- 15.50 Within the body of the site, the main issue was damage caused by water erosion across the dressing floors, as well as the crushed sediments below the main openworks and at the level entrance. The regular inundation of water is washing material away, damaging

the archaeology and contaminating the water course.



Plate 63: dam 182535 showing the spillway.



Plate 64: adit entrance showing channel dug into the mining waste.

Long Work Mine

15.51 Site **182671**, although outside the boundary of the scheduled Long Work Mine, is under significant threat from water erosion from Newlands Beck (Plate 65). A section of the spoil heap at the entrance to the adit (measuring approximately 95m²) has already washed into the beck. This may have an impact on any buried mining remains beneath the spoil and will have deposited a large quantity of mining waste into the watercourse. The site will be vulnerable to further flooding, particularly during periods of heavy

sustained rainfall.

15.52 A large body of water was trapped within the Long Work Vein to the south of adit **182671**. This appeared to be the result of water seeping into the openworks from the nearby beck. Pit props were visible through a water-filled hole at NY 322846, 516208.



Plate 65: washed-out section of mining waste at the entrance to adit 182671. Newlands Beck is to the right.

Castlenook Mine

15.53 Castlenook Mine faces problems similar to those at Long Work Mine. The site is located alongside Newlands Beck and flooding, and erosion has caused damage to several sites within the complex. Spoil heap **182640** and a possible dressing/washing floor (**182656**) have been the most severely affected by flooding.

Stoneycroft Mine

- 15.54 Several management issues relating to the stability of the archaeological sites within the Stoneycroft Mine area were noted. The main management issue at present is the gorse which has taken root across the whole site. It currently obscures from view many of the interesting and early rock cut features. Methods by which its impact can be reduced need to be explored. A cut and swab technique may be appropriate in some areas in order to minimise the disturbance of structural elements.
- 15.55 To the north of the main mining area was a north-west to south-east aligned walking

route that crossed the line of a horizontal flue (182667; Plate 66) associated with a smelt mill to the south (182663). The fabric of the flue is exposed where it is crossed by the track and is vulnerable to footfall erosion and flooding. Sections of the flue do survive either side of the walking route so it is recommended that the extent of the flue should be recorded archaeologically in advance of any further loss.

15.56 The length of the flue means that diverting the walking route would not be a viable option. In addition, there is an extensive network of trackways associated with the mine. A number of these run closely parallel to the gill, especially those around adit **26649**, and are vulnerable to erosion from the beck.



Plate 66: flue 182667 crossed by modern walking route.

Force Crag Mine

- 15.57 Archaeo-Environment Ltd. is in the process of compiling a Conservation Management Plan for Force Crag mine. The issues for the mine and its landscape are very complex and will be fully explored through the Plan. In summary the main issues are described below.
- 15.58 'Management issues at Force Crag are concerned with both natural and man-made pressures. The upstanding Mill buildings and structures were not designed to last for ever and piecemeal repairs of the mid-20th century are fragile. Nevertheless, timber and corrugated iron are relatively easily repaired as and when needed. The internal machinery and plant are part of the scheduling and have a management and

maintenance regime. The whole of the Mill and much of the surrounding mining landscape are however beneath an enormous area of natural scree whose stability is in question. Monitoring and some small remedial works are in progress but the possibility of a major catastrophic event brought on by natural process or a storm event is anticipated. Future management of this part of the site is therefore based on compiling a detailed record of the structures and archaeology and then adopting an approach of 'curated decay' or 'benign neglect' with minimal but practicable and achievable maintenance to allow for valued public access and interpretation, rather than trying to hold back the major forces of nature. One caveat to this is the on-going requirement for polluted mine water treatment where maintaining access to the underground elements of the mine and the functioning of the settling lagoons is crucial to broader issues of natural and human health. Elsewhere in the valley conservation management concerns the balance between commoners grazing rights and natural capital with proposed but minimal works to natural flood management along the beck, bracken control, tree planting to stabilise slopes at the NE end of the valley and issues of stock numbers and fencing' (pers. comm. Niall Hammond, February 2020).

Scheduled Monument boundaries

- The survey has highlighted that the extension of some Scheduled Monument boundaries may be beneficial to the protection of the archaeological resource in these areas. The current SM boundary at Goldscope Mine includes the dam, leat and larger adits but excludes the pumping house (182540), dam quarry (182533), adit 182542, building 182537, adit 182568 and track 182661. Such sites are given protection as part of the wider contextual setting of the monument; however, extending the designation boundary would prevent any possible contention as well as assist future management.
- 15.60 Sites are also excluded from the Long Work Mine Scheduled Monument boundary, including adits **182671** and **182608** and building **182607**. Expanding the boundary to include these sites would more accurately reflect the archaeology of the mine.

16.0 CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the historic landscape survey, 820 sites have been entered on the Derwentwater survey GIS and site gazetteer (Appendix A). Of these, 265 were already recorded on the NTSMR and 65 on the LDNPA HER. A further 181 sites were added during the desk-based assessment, and 309 were newly identified as part of the field survey. The survey more than doubled the number of known archaeological sites across

the landholding, with potentially 555 new sites to be added to the NTSMR. This clearly demonstrates the importance of a wide-area survey in terms of understanding the extent and nature of the surviving archaeological resource across the landholding.

16.2 The distribution of sites across to period is illustrated on figures 4 to 16, and by type on figures 17 to 29. The latter using Historic England MIDAS Heritage Data Standards to define type. These categories are largely self-explanatory, except perhaps for 'Monument' which includes boundary walls, earthworks, barriers, and findspots. The distribution of sites by period and classification across the whole survey area is illustrated on figures 44 and 45.

Prehistory to 1537

- 16.3 Twelve prehistoric sites (1.5%) were recorded, the majority of which were already included on the NTSMR or LDHER. The scarcity of the prehistoric evidence within the study area is to be expected as it reflects Cumbria as a whole. The archaeological features found are generally based on ritual or funerary sites like Castlerigg Stone Circle (20131) and the carving of rock art panels (29991), although this profile is beginning to change. Settlement evidence was identified dating to the Bronze, or potentially Late Neolithic, including the cairnfield (182464) at Long Crag and three new sites identified near Dalehead Tarn, comprising two possible hut circles and a small section of wall (182689, 182695, 182699).
- 16.4 No evidence of Iron Age activity was found, although occupation may have continued at Dalehead. The absence of material across the region has been previously seen as evidence for the abandonment of the fells during this period, although this would seem very unlikely. Instead, any such evidence may have been lost and obscured for a variety of reasons, like the impacts of later occupation around the Lake, and industrial, agricultural and forestry regimes on the fells.
- 16.5 Evidence of Romans military activity in the area is limited to the possible marching camp and road near Keswick.
- 16.6 No archaeological evidence of occupation was identified within the survey area for the early medieval period. There is limited place name evidence and Bede's Ecclesiastical History has led scholars to suggests that the 7th century priest St. Herbert occupied the island in Derwentwater of that name.

Medieval

- Only 10 (1.2%) of the sites recorded during the survey dated to the medieval period. Nearly all of these were industrial, most relating to mining. Five sites (20127, 182619, 182597, 182568 and 182580) were recorded in association with Goldscope, as well as St Thomas's Work in Borrowdale (24557), Coffin Level mine (24434) near Coledale Beck, and a possible leat at Scope End (182538). Added to this is the possible bloomery site (20136) at Rampsholme, and a dump of haematite discovered to the north of Derwent Isle Cottages (182025). Medieval agricultural sites identified included a possible barn or farmhouse at Birk Rigg (182579). A number of boundaries, enclosures and tracks were ascribed a post-medieval date but may be earlier in origin, although difficult to date without sub-surface archaeological intervention.
- 16.8 Crow Park, Watson Park and Deer Close on the east side of the Lake, suggest the existence of a medieval deer park, possibly associated with the barony of Allerdale. It's unknown if these names relate to a single baronial chase, or two smaller parks. The only evidence found during the survey was a possible deer leap in Great Wood (180060). No parks are shown in the area on Saxon's 1576 map, suggesting they had disappeared by the 16th century.

Post-medieval

- The overwhelming majority of sites (584, 72.2%) were post-medieval in date (Figs 44-45). These were primarily industrial in nature, including some of the country's best-preserved and most comprehensive mineral mining sites. Goldscope (NHLE 1019945; 20127) with medieval origins is an exemplar multi-period site, featuring evidence of all stages of production ore extraction through to dressing, storage and transportation. At Stoneycroft Mine (20143), there is also evidence of smelting, including at least one lead smelter (23006/26645), a smelt mill (23008), horizontal flue (18267), chimney (26648) and possible waterwheel pit (182620). Other key industries were charcoal burning and stone quarrying.
- 16.10 The distribution of industrial sites is widespread across the study area, with a concentration of mining sites on the upland fells and woodland-related industries on the lower slopes and around the Lake. Woodlands were also established close to mines as a necessary source of timber both for pit props and wood for burning as fuel.
- 16.11 Sites relating to farming and agricultural production formed the other key group in this

period, and evidence of related activity was recorded throughout the landholding. This included ridge and furrow, barns and agricultural buildings, boundary walls and enclosures, sheepfolds and bields, and washfolds. Many of the latter were located within areas of mining, both operations requiring access to water. This is just one example of how agricultural and industry existed side by side, often sharing resources such as roads, tracks, bridges and boundaries. In the 17th and 18th centuries, mining would have been a seasonal venture, the labour force working the mine in the summer and the land in the winter.

- 16.12 The other main site-type associated with this period were recreation and leisure sites. From the mid-18th century, the Lake District became increasingly important as a visitor destination. The majority of the earlier leisure/recreation sites are focused around the Lake itself and include villas, ancillary buildings, summer houses, follies, jetties and landing areas. Evidence found in the upland areas including waymarkers, viewing spots, access tracks, stiles and shooting spots.
- 16.13 The Picturesque movement of the 18th century fostered a new appreciation of the Lakeland landscape. It attracted two influential landowners to Derwentwater Joseph Pocklington and Lord William Gordon. Both men sought to create their own classical rural idyll; Gordon at Water End on the west side of the Lake, and Pocklington on Derwent Isle. In contrast, the Greenwich Hospital bequest initially saw extensive timber clearance, denuding the east side of the Lake. However, from the mid-18th century this was replaced by extensive mixed species timber plantations. This regime was continued by the Marshall family who took over the Keswick Estate in 1832, and eventually extended to Derwent Isle and St Herbert's Island. The resulting mixed woodland around the perimeter of the Lake forms a significant part of the current landscape character of the area; a circle of green haloed by the grey-blue of the upland fells beyond.

20th century

- 16.14 Recreational sites dating to the modern period accounted for 10.2% (84) of the overall number of recorded sites. The other main site-types attributed to this period are mining remains, notably those associated with Force Crag mine, which was finally closed in 1990.
- 16.15 A further 128 sites (15.6%) were recorded as being of uncertain date; although the majority of these are likely to be post-medieval or modern.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND RECORDING

17.1 The results of the project demonstrate the breadth and complexity of the archaeological resource associated with the Derwentwater landholding. Below are some suggestions to build on this work and advance a greater understanding of historic development of the area, conserve the existing resource, and improve public interpretation and engagement.

Detailed documentary research

- 17.2 The historic background and documentary evidence discussed throughout this report introduces some key themes influencing the area's development. However, some areas would benefit from more detailed, forensic study, particularly of the cartographic and field name evidence, to properly understand the development of each estate, township and/or parish, farmstead and manor. The value of this type of study has been proved by the work of Denman (2011) and his research into the impact of new landowners on defined areas around Derwentwater. This type of research could be undertaken by volunteers, if given appropriate training in archive research and landscape analysis.
- 17.3 Further detailed research into Reginal Dykes Marshall and his landholdings might help to elucidate the mysterious plantation markers which have been ascribed to him, but pre-date the family's presence in the Lake District.

Further survey

- Oiven the time limitation and weather constraints, some areas were not surveyed, while others would benefit from a more focused study (Historic England Level 2). The areas not surveyed are discussed in the introduction and were largely on the steep upland slopes, considered to be of moderate to low archaeological potential. Several areas were flooded during the survey, preventing assessment, and might warrant further investigation in the summer months when water inundation is less of a risk. The sites that were not visited are listed in the accompanying gazetteer and can be spatially mapped using the GIS. It might also be worth re-visiting parts of the survey area at different times of the year as ground conditions can affect the visibility of sites quite considerably.
- 17.5 Additional survey work could be completed by a core group of National Trust volunteers if suitable training was provided. Such surveys have been successfully conducted by the Lake District National Park for a number of years. It was hoped to provide a limited

amount of volunteer training as part of the Derwentwater project, but weather and access constraints prevented this.

Level 3 earthwork survey

17.6 A detailed earthwork survey (Historic England Level 3) of the various mining complexes recorded across the study area is recommended where not already available. These would comprise detailed earthwork and building surveys of core features (dressing floors, adits, mine buildings, water management features, spoil tips and trackways) as well as a broader wide-area survey to identify any outlying sites (reservoirs, leats, pack roads, bridges, loading areas). Such a survey would serve both to preserve the site 'by record' and as a baseline to inform any future management programme and long-term condition assessment. Such a survey for example may enable medieval mining features to be positively identified at Goldscope.

Table 25: mines within the survey area to be considered for more detailed survey

NTSMR	Mine	Mineral	Dates Worked
24552	Little Town		1560s
182712	Parrock Gill surface trials		1560s
182716	Barnes Gill trial		1872 – 1873
24559	St. Francis Vein trial		?
25460	Castlenook	Lead	Pre 1698 – 1918
24557	St. Thomas's	Copper	1566 – 1700 1830 – 1850
24550	Long Work	Copper	13th C 1569 – 1922 1960
20128	Dale Head	Copper	1560s – 1833
-	High Spy trials		1565 – 1690s
20127	Goldscope	Copper and Lead	13th C 1564 – 1920
24551	Yewthwaite	Lead	1577 – 1890s
20143 23006 26645 23008	Stonycroft mine and smelters	Lead	1566 – 1854
24435	Cobalt mine	Cobalt	Pre 1822 – 1850 Early 20th C
20144	Barrow (Uzzicar)	Lead	1567 – 1896 1929
20142 182748 29941 29942	Brandelhow	Lead	1560s – 1891
24408 29948 29947	Old Brandley	Lead	1560s

17.7 The work would, potentially, provide an opportunity to train volunteers in a different range of survey skills and techniques. However, as a management document, it would

be important to ensure a level of accuracy and consistency in line with professional guidance and best practice.

Woodland Survey

17.8 The woodlands within the survey area would also benefit from a more detailed dedicated woodland survey. Such as that undertaken within the Ruslands area in 2017-18. Due to their nature woodlands provide their own challenges, and progress can be slow, which is why separate survey would be beneficial.

Interpretation

17.9 Consideration might be given to improving public access to interpretation material detailing the historic development of the area. Obviously, any signage or similar physical feature would need to take into consideration the particular demands of the environment, as well as constraints of historic and environmental setting. One option might be to incorporate the results of this work into an interactive map. This would be a low-cost option for improving public access to information. Other methods of interpretation to be explored might include a downloadable podcast presenting the results of the survey work, targeting key historic themes – mining, woodland management/charcoal burning, recreation, quarrying, agriculture etc.

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DLAW/3/17/7 (1806) Draft unsigned agreement to let St. Herbert's Island

DLAW/5/26/8 (1830) Sale agreement: wood cut down, St. Herbert's Island

DLAW/5/26/10 (1830) Sale agreement

DRC 8-55-2 (1843) Keswick Tithe Map

DRC 8-55-4 (1840) Borrowdale Tithe Map

DRC 8-55-7 (1840) Braithwaite Tithe Map

DRC 8-55-8 (1840) Newlands Tithe Map

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DX 1251/1 (c.1900) Derwentwater showing Derwent Island. Taken by J Valentine.

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WDB 22-2-3 (1905) The Barrow House Estate on banks of Lake Derwentwater, with portions of Ashness Fell, Watendlath Fell and Grange Fell to be sold 10 October 1905. Particulars and plans.

WDX 140-3-43 (1700s) Map of Derwentwater with short account of islands, surrounding properties, natural features etc. Surveyed and drawn by P. Crosthwaite. Keeper of Keswick Museum

Whitehaven Archives (CAS Whitehaven)

YDX 174/5/2 (1749) Timber sale agreement

DWM/497/12 (1889-1915) Book listing family events between 1889 and 1915, with a newspaper cutting and map of 6 rights of way granted in 1889 by Mr Reginald Dykes Marshall to the Keswick and District Footpaths Preservation Association, over the Derwentwater estate between Cockshot and CastleriggDWM/626/25 (1909) Documents concerning the conveyance of boating rights on Derwentwater, from Reginald Dykes Marshall to Keswick Urban District Council.

17.10 DWM/633/10 (1917-1920) Draft Grant of Fishing Rights in Lake Derwentwater and neighbouring rivers from the successors of Reginald Dykes Marshall (died 1913) to Keswick Urban District Council

Historic England List entries (NHLE)

NHLE 1011362 - Castlerigg Stone Circle

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011362

NHLE 1019942 and 1019943 - Dale Head copper mine

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019942

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019943

NHLE 1019748 - Force Crag Mine

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019748

NHLE 1019945 - Goldscope copper and lead mines

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019945

NHLE 1019944 - Long Work Mine

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019944

NHLE 1019940 - St. Thomas' Work Elizabethan copper mine

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019940

NHLE 1019941 - Borrowdale graphite mines and associated grinding mill, north-west of https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019941

APPENDIX A: SITE GAZETTEER

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
20119	Find spot for	Site visited nothing to see.	Findspot	NTSMR	Prehistori	325100,	No Photo	Not found	
	Neolithic stone axe in Manesty			Survey	С	519200		Amend NTSMR	
	Park.							Amena NT5/VIK	
20124	Cairn near	Site not visited.	Walkers'	NTSMR	Post-	,	No Photo	Not visited	
	Hindscarth		Cairns		medieval	516700			
20127	Goldscope	Grid coordinate for this feature	Lead Mine	NTSMR	Medieval	322766,	20127_LE	National/Good	
	Copper and	is located next to a large adit		Survey		518550	AD		The Property of the Control of the C
		entrance. A shelf has been cut					MINE-1-	Prone to flood	
	Maiden Moor.	into the rock face to the north of					3,	damage. Monitor,	
		the entrance and numerous iron					20127_A	especially after	Control (or of)
		fixings can be seen inserted into						heavy rains.	A STATE OF THE STA
		the rockface inside of the adit					182686_L	Further detailed	
		entrance. A wooden chute can					EAD	recording may be	
		be seen crossing in front of the					MINE-1-	required	
		adit which may be related to a					12		
		sluice depicted on early OS							
		mapping. There is a very large							
		spoil heap at the entrance of the							
		adit which seems to be covering							
		a number of timber structures							
		which can be seen where the							
		spoil is eroding away. Condition							
		assigned is average of sites							
		within group.							

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR		Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
20128	Dale Head Copper Mine, Above Derwent.	Dale Head copper mine dressing floors, Borrowdale. Site not visited, but reviewed from a distance.	Copper Mine	NTSMR	Medieval	322511, 515533	20128_C OPPER MINE-1 - 5	National	
20129	Enclosure at Dalehead Hause.	Previously recorded as hut circles and enclosure. Hut circles exist further north. This polygon only refers to the enclosure.	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post - medieval	323000, 515299	20129_B OUNDA RY WALL-1- 3	Local/Good Site stable	
20131	Castlerigg Stone Circle, Castle Lane.	See site LDNPA 3000. The monument is Castlerigg Stone Circle. The monument includes an oval enclosure of stones which contains a smaller enclosure and two barrows, and an outlying stone. There is an entrance between the two tallest stones on the northern side. Within the eastern side of the circle, abutting the internal face of three stones forming part of the circle, is a rectangular structure of 10 stones. In the north-western quadrant of the circle are two barrows, both approximately 3.5m diameter by 0.05m high and each surrounded by a shallow ditch	Stone Circle	NTSMR Survey	Prehistori	329139, 523620	20131_ST ONE CIRCLE- 1-46	National/Good Address drainage issues. Divert footpath. Monitor.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		0.6m wide by 0.05m deep. An earthen bank up to 7m wide and 0.3m high flanks the northern side of the circle.							
20132	Find spot of Macehead near Jenkins Hill.	Find spot of Macehead near Jenkins Hill. Site visited but nothing to see.	Findspot	NTSMR Survey	Prehistori c	328000, 522012	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
20134	Lord's Island Manor House.	Site not visited.	Manor House	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326572, 521914	No Photo	Not visited	
20135	Lord's Island Archery Butts, St. John's Castlerigg and Wythburn.	Site not visited.	Archery Butts	LDNPA	Post- medieval	326500, 521890	No Photo	Not visited	
20136	Iron Working Site (Bloomery) Rampsholme.	Site visited but uncertain as to what refers to. Bloomery not obvious, but some slag in general area.	Bloomery	LDNPA Survey	Medieval	326388, 521359	No Photo	Not Found	
20137	Find Spot for Stone on Rampsholme.	Site visited but not clear as to what stone is referred to.	Findspot	NTSMR Survey	Medieval	326562, 521927	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
20138		Small oval shaped building measuring 10m by 4m. Site MNA120610 (NTSMR) seems to have been recorded as site 1101 on LDNPA HER.	Sheiling	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327670, 520370	20138_S HIELING- 1-3	Local/Fair Prone to water damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
20140	Sheepfold near Stonycroft Gill.	Site recorded as a sheepfold but is probably a washfold. There is an entrance on the northern face of the building leading into	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322514, 521269	No Photo	Local/Fair Prone to flood damage. Monitor,	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		the beck. The site is built into the slope of the hill to create a level platform and measures 13m by 5m and is oval in shape. This is possibly site 23001.						especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
20141	Natural Feature (Earthwork) Stonycroft Gill.	This likely references a network of trackways to the south which are visible as linear earthworks. Associated with mine 20143		NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	323169, 521164	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
20143	Lead Mine on Stonycroft Gill.	Group number – see NTSMR for description. Individual sites making up the complex were visited and recorded separately.	Lead Mine	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322928, 521083	No Photo	Regional /Good Prone to flood damage and footfall erosion. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
20144	Barrow (Uzzicar) Mine near Low Uzzicar.	Some recent land slippage. There is a possible barrow at 323492 521528, just outside of the survey area to the south- west of Uzzicar Farm.	Lead Mine	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	323152, 522131	No Photo	Local/Good At risk of landslide. Monitor, particularly after heavy rains	
20169	Force Crag Mine in Coledale, Braithwaite.	Group number – see NTSMR for description. Individual sites making up the complex were visited and recorded separately. Condition assigned is average of sites within group.	Zinc Mine	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	319975, 521635	182449_ MINE-1-4	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor,	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								particularly after heavy rains.	
20212	High Snab Farm, Newlands.	Site not visited.	Shed	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322209, 518998	No Photo	Not visited	
20230	Stable Hills, Keswick.	Site not visited.	Barn	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326750, 521879	No Photo	Not visited	
20516	Derwent Island Cottages.	Site not visited	Cottage	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326425, 522511	No Photo	Not visited	
20630	Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	Not visited but seen from a distant and GPS co-ordinates are likely to be correct.	Field Barn	NTSMR	Post- medieval	328290, 522958	No Photo	Not visited	
21590	Square cut mine shaft and surface working near Park Neb.	Now mostly filled in and waterlogged. Not fenced off.	Mine Shaft	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325517, 518783	21590_M INE SHAFT-1 - 3	Prone to water damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
21591	Ruined rectangular building near Park Neb.	As described in NTSMR entry. Area was waterlogged during site visit.	Building	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325395, 518876	21591_B UILDING -1 - 3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
21592	Square cut mine shaft and associated spoil heap near Park Neb.	Overgrown square rock-cut hole surrounded by a recent wooden safety fence with a tree growing out of the mine shaft.	Mine Shaft	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325579, 518818	21592_A DIT-1-3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
21593	Mine shaft and associated lead workings near Park Neb.	Site not visited.	Lead Mine	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325311, 518406	No Photo	Not visited	
22420	Charcoal Burning Platform NE of Pounsey Crag, Borrowdale.	Not found. No evidence of coppicing or charcoal burning in the area.	Charcoal Production Site	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327990, 521149	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
23000	Sheepfoldnear Force Crag.	Probably a washfold rather than just a sheepfold entrance on north-western corner.	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	319908, 521484		Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required.	
23001	Sheepfold near High Moss, Borrowdale.	NTSMR entry reads 'Oval shaped fold with South wall cut into the hillside acting as a revetment. North wall collapsed to its footings. The site is located adjacent to Stonycroft Gill. North-east corner has	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322600, 521400	No Photo	Not Found Amend NTSMR	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		turfed over wall footings that adjoin the fold and cross over the gill by a small ford. Fold measures 15m x 6m with a maximum wall height of 1.25m'.							
		Coordinates visited and nothing obvious found. Nothing visible nearby on aerial photography. Unlikely to have been completely destroyed – grid coordinates are probably wrong and the site could not be located.							
23002	Sheepfold near High Moss, Borrowdale.	Fold measuring 9x9m with an entrance on the south-eastern corner. Some wooden fence posts.	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	321665, 521544	23002_S HEEP FOLD-1-9		
23003	Sheepfold near High Moss, Borrowdale.	Square drystone structure probably used as a sheepfold. Measures 9m by 9m.	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	321199, 521199	23003_S HEEP FOLD-1-4	Local/Fair Located close to track may become vulnerable to those looking for material to build walkers' cairns. Monitor.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
23004	Sheepfold near High Moss, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Not visited due to ground conditions but photographed from afar. Oval in shape measuring 17m by 10m.	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	320437, 520767	23004_S HEEP FOLD-1-5	Local/Good	
23005	Washfold near High Moss.	Large multi-roomed structure. Seems to be some recent wall collapse. Structure is approximately 4x5m	Washfold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	321590, 520304	23005_W ASH FOLD- 1- 21	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required. Some evidence of littering. Remove rubbish and inform tenant.	
23007	Ford on Stonycroft Gill, Borrowdale.	Set of stepping stones across the beck. Ford depicted in this location on historic OS.	Ford	NTSMR Survey Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322703, 521247	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
23008	Quarry near Lanty Well, Borrowdale.	Large deep stone quarry measuring 20m by 19m with a large spoil heap downslope. NE to SW aligned track joins quarry to the main walkers' route.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	321208, 522799	23008_Q UARRY- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
23010	Mine Level at Stonycroft Gill, Borrowdale.	Site not found. Original grid coordinate has been taken from along the trackway so uncertain as to what it references.	Adit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	323120, 521200	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
23241	House on Derwent Island, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	House at the centre of Derwent Isle which is of composite construction over many years. The earliest central part of the house was built toward the end of the 18th century. Site not visited	Manor House	LDHER NTSMR	Post - medieval	326113, 522377	No Photo	National/ Not visited	
23242	Chapel Building on Derwent Isle.	This is the chapel which was partly built as a folly by Joseph Pocklington in 1785 and was named Saint Mary's, although it was never consecrated as a chapel. Site not visited.	Chapel	LDHER NTSMR	Post - medieval	326133, 522472	No Photo	National/ Not visited	
23243	Toilet Block and Store, Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Toilet	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326101, 522478	No Photo	Not visited	
23244	Boat House with Pully System on Derwent Island.	This structure is a boathouse (house or shelter for the storage and/or launching of boats) which is located close to the toilet and storage block. The boathouse is open at the sides and has a rail and pully system for landing the boat. Site not visited	Boat House	LDHER NTSMR	Post - medieval	326090, 522483	No Photo	Not visited	
23245	Remains of Glass Houses on Derwent Island.	Remains of glasshouses (A building made chiefly of glass, used to grow plants and fruit in) on Derwent Island. The remains	Glasshouse	LDHER NTSMR	Post - medieval	326100, 522379	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		are badly denuded. Site not visited							
23246	Jetty on the West Side of Derwent Island, Borrowdale.	Jetty (mole or pier-like structure situated at the entrance of a harbour, or running out into lake or the sea, so as to defend the harbour or coast) on the West side of Derwent Island. Site not visited	Jetty	LDHER NTSMR	Post - medieval	326050, 522390	No Photo	Not visited	
23247	Jetty on the East side of Derwent Island.	This is a jetty (mole or pier-like structure situated at the entrance of a harbour, or running out into lake or the sea, so as to defend the harbour or coast) located on the East side of Derwent Island. Site not visited	Jetty	LDHER NTSMR	Post - medieval	326208, 522406	No Photo	Not visited	
23248	Jetty on the North West of Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Jetty	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326113, 522502	No Photo	Not visited	
23249	Jetty on the North East of Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Jetty	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326162, 522481	No Photo	Not visited	
23250	Boat Landing on Rampsholme.	At least two well-built stone jetties on the southern shore of the island. Some stones have been displaced.	Jetty	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326377, 521310	23250- JETTY-1-8	Local/Good Site stable	
23251	Hut structure in ruins of Manor	Site not visited.	Hut	LDHER	Post- medieval	326562, 521927	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
	House on Lord's Isle.								
23252	Shore defences on Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Revetment	LDHER NTSMR	Post - medieval	326129, 522272	No Photo	Not visited	
24402	Lead mine including open works and cross cut level near Black Crag, Borrowdale.	Site not visited.	Lead Mine	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324560, 518732	No Photo	Regional/ Not visited	
24408	Old Brandley Mine east of Skelgill Bank, Borrowdale.	Group number – This is a general number for 29936-9, 29945. Condition assigned is average of sites within group.	Lead Mine	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324683, 520679	No Photo	Regional/Good Site stable	
24431	Trial Mine or Quarry near Braithwaite, Borrowdale.	Likely to be a quarry rather than a trial mine. No adit obvious. Site is now a small carpark with signposts and metal gate leading to Force Crag Mine.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322719, 523774	24431_Q UARRY- 1-2	Local/Fair Site stable	
24432	Trial Mine or Quarry near Braithwaite, Borrowdale.	Likely to be a quarry rather than a trial mine. No adits obvious.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322598, 524075	No Photo	Local/Fair Site stable	
24434	Coffin (Mine) Level near Coledale Beck, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Nothing at grid cords recorded.	Lead Mine	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	321500, 522500	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	

		Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
24435	Cobalt Mine near Scar Crags, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Not visited due to access issues.	Cobalt Mine	NTSMR	Post- medieval	320881, 520632	24435_M INE-1-7	Regional/ Not visited	
24550	Long Work Copper Mine.	Group number – see NTSMR for description. Individual sites making up the complex were visited and recorded separately. Condition assigned is average of sites within group.	Copper Mine	Survey	Post- medieval	322800, 516199	No Photo	National/Fair Site stable	
24551	Yewthwaite Lead Mine, Borrowdale.	Group number – see NTSMR for description. Individual sites making up the complex were visited and recorded separately. Condition assigned is average of sites within group.	Lead Mine	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	323710, 518843	No Photo	Regional/Fair Site stable	
24552	Little Mine near Little Town, Borrowdale.	Site not visited.	Lead Mine	NTSMR	Post- medieval	323400, 519099	No Photo	Not visited	
24553	Pits below Ellas Crag.	Not seen.	Pit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	323350, 520949	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
24554	Gravel Pit near Low High Snab.	Quarry pit on the north-western side of the main walking route. Probably used for gravel.	Gravel Pit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	321999, 518600	24554_Q UARRY- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
24555	Quarry near Keskdale Farm, Borrowdale.	Coordinates incorrect. Site located at 320990 519376. Large quarry measuring 12m by 19m with modern track leading up to it. Site used to store farming equipment. Track seems to have been recently resurfaced.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	320990, 519376	24555_Q UARRY- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
24556	Quarry near Rigg Beck, Borrowdale.	Large stone quarry measuring 15m by 15m which is now used as a small car park. Some recent dumping of gravel and building materials. No obvious spoil heaps associated with quarry – these may have been removed by the car park.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322968, 520170	24556_Q UARRY- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
24557	St Thomas's Work Elizabethan Copper Mine, Borrowdale.		Copper Mine	NTSMR Survey	Medieval	323000, 516600	24557_C OPPER MINE-1 - 8		
24558	Quarry near Stonycroft, Borrowdale.	Large quarry face with associated trackway. Measures 15m x 6m	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322836, 521200	24558_Q UARRY- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
24559	Trial Mine on the St Francis Vein.	Collapsed and infilled adit entrance with a section of drystone wall heading from the mouth of the adit to the west. There is a fairly large spoil heap to the west measuring 20m by 20m. The site is located next to a deep ravine which may be the remains of a hush? It was not possible to survey the ravine much further upslope due to the steep terrain.	Adit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	323067, 517816	24559_A DIT-1-7	Local/Fair Site stable	
25458	Water Leat near Long Work Mine, Newlands Valley.	This looks to just be a path. No evidence of a leat. No reservoir to feed the leat.	Leat	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322730, 516700	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
25459	Hut foundation, Long Work Mine, Newlands Valley.	Site not found.	Building Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322880, 516390	25459_B UILDING PLATFOR M-1 - 3	Not Found Amend NTSMR	
25460	Castlenook Mine, Newlands Valley, Borrowdale.	Castlenook Mine. Contains the remains of several spoil heaps, building platforms, two adits and a dressing floor. Located adjacent to Newlands Beck.	Lead Mine	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322692, 516619	25460_LE AD MINE-1	Regional/Good Prone to flood damage and water erosion. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
25744	Farmhouse, High Snab Farm, Newlands.	Not visited.	Stable	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322210, 518992	No Photo	Not visited	
25745	Bank Barn, High Snab Farm, Newlands.	Not visited.	Barn	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322207, 519005	No Photo	Not visited	
25746	Barn, High Snab Farm, Newlands.	Site not visited	Barn	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322183, 519003	No Photo	Not visited	
25747	Earth Closet (?) High Snab Farm.	Site not visited.	Privy	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322192, 519017	No Photo	Not visited	
25748	Shed, High Snab Farm, Newlands.	Site not visited.	Shed	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322148, 519117	No Photo	Not visited	
25769	Old Brandelhow Barn, Seathwaite Farm.	Site lies outside of survey boundary but it was noted that the barn door has been smashed.	Building	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325005, 520644	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable. Repair door	
25814	Farmhouse, Stable Hills, Keswick.	Site not visited.	Farmhouse	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326730, 521900	No Photo	Not visited	
25815	Cowhouse, Stable Hills, Keswick	Site not visited.	Wash House	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326723, 521887	No Photo	Not visited	
25816	Loosebox, Stable Hills, Keswick.	Site not visited.	Loose Box	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326731, 521874	No Photo	Not visited	
25817	Privy, Stable Hills, Keswick	Site not visited.	Toilet	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326743, 521877	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
25818	Stable, Stable Hills, Keswick.	Site not visited.	Stable	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326761, 521876	No Photo	Not visited	
25819	Shippon, Stable Hills, Keswick.	Site not visited.	Byre	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326765, 521884	No Photo	Not visited	
25820	Barn, Stable Hills, Keswick.	Site not visited.	Barn	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326773, 521878	No Photo	Not visited	
25821	Cottage, Stable Hills, Keswick.	Modern bungalow.	Bungalow	NTSMR	Modern	326763, 521854	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
26215	Wash house, Derwent Island Cottages, Borrowdale	Site not visited.	Wash House	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326439, 522511	No Photo	Not visited	
26608	Farmhouse, Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	Not visited, but reviewed from afar and co-ordinates appear to be correct.	Farmhouse	NTSMR	Post- medieval	328301, 522947	No Photo	Local	
26609	Bank Barn, Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	Not visited. GPS probably correct.	Bank Barn	NTSMR	Post- medieval	328311, 522950	No Photo	Not visited	
26610	Bank Barn, Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	Bank Barn, Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick. Not visited, but reviewed from afar and co-ordinates appear to be correct.	Bank Barn	NTSMR	Post- medieval	328277, 522945	No Photo	Local	
26612	Hogg House, Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Derwentwater.	Site not visited.	Sheep House	NTSMR	Post- medieval	328406, 522779	No Photo	Not visited	
26613	Toilet, Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	Not visited.	Toilet	NTSMR	Post- medieval	328291, 522926	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
26614	Shed, Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	Not visited.	Animal House	NTSMR	Post- medieval	328294, 522922	No Photo	Not visited	
26646	Ford and Reservoir at Stonycroft ghill.	Ford and Reservoir at Stonycroft ghill, Borrowdale. No evidence of a reservoir or ford at this location.	Reservoir	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322829, 521190	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
26647	Sluice at Stonycroft gill, Borrowdale.	Concrete sluice and weir with a concrete path leading up to it aligned parallel with the beck. A small square structure on the side of the sluice has been infilled with rubble.	Sluice	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322701, 521211	26647_SL UICE- 1-4	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
26648	Chimneys, Stoney Hazel, Borrowdale.	Square remains of a chimney. Now mostly collapsed.	Chimney	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	323000, 521260	No Photo	Local/Poor At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible.	
26649	Mine Level at Stonycroft Gill.	Large adit opening on the south side of the beck. Seems to be linked by a trackway to the north. Large tree growing out of the adit entrance which may cause damage to the site in the future. Associated with mine 20143	Adit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322955, 521127	26649_A DIT- 1-11	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required. At risk from tree roots.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								Remove trees and monitor.	
26988	Derwent Island Cottages, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	House	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326428, 522505	No Photo	Not visited	
27612	Washfold alongside Newlands Beck in the Newlands Valley.	Structure is in fact a washfold as there is a doorway leading into the beck. Some walls surviving to full height at 1m tall and some coping stones still survive.	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322806, 517131	27612_S HEEP FOLD-1- 11	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
27613	Ridge and furrow earthworks, High Snab Farm.	Site not visited	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR	Post- medieval	321980, 519324	No Photo	Not visited	
27614	Ridge and furrow earthworks, High Snab Farm.	Site not visited	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322090, 519089	No Photo	Not visited	
27615	Ridge and furrow earthworks, High Snab Farm.	Site not visited	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322163, 518945	No Photo	Not visited	
27616	Ridge and furrow earthworks, High Snab Farm.	Site not visited	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR	Post- medieval	322092, 518899	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
27621	Ridge and furrow on land near Stable Hills, Dewentwater.	Large block of ridge and furrow aligned ENE-WSW. Doesn't seem to cross the track to the north.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326750, 521699	27621_RI DGE AND FURROW -1-4	Risk of livestock erosion exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict livestock access and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
27622	Ridge and furrow on land near Stable Hills.	This area of relict ridge and furrow cultivation remains occupies an area of around 80m x 60m. The narrow gauge of the cultivation furrows is typical of more recent Post Medieval ploughing activity between 1780 and 1950. Large block of NNE-SSW aligned ridge and furrow. Sites 27620 and 27623 seem to be referring to the same block of ridge and furrow. Actual area measures 235m by 95m	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326889, 521700	27622_RI DGE AND FURROW -1-2	Local/Good Risk of livestock erosion exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict livestock access and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
27624	Ridge and furrow on land near Stable Hills, Dewentwater.	Large block of NNE-SSW aligned ridge and furrow. Seems to be aligned with barn 182874.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327100, 521849	27624_RI DGE AND FURROW -1-2	Risk of livestock erosion exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict livestock access and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
27667	Iron grips or tracks on hillside above Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Area contained many deeply incised tracks and hollows which are presumably the location of the metalled trackway.	Trackway	NTSMR Survey	Modern	328310, 521860	27667_T RACKWA Y-1-4	At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible.	
28695	Bank, North Strands Hagg, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site barely visible. Has been badly damaged by machine movement and waterlogging.	Boundary Bank	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326437, 522671	28695_B OUNDA RY BANK-1- 2	Local/Poor Erosion from vehicle tracks. Restrict vehicle access.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
28696	Ridge and Furrow, North Strands Hagg, Derwent Water, Keswick, Borrowdale.	Block of NW-SE aligned ridge and furrow.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326520, 522340	28696_RI DGE AND FURROW -1-2	Local/Good Risk of livestock erosion exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict livestock access and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
28697	Gateposts, North Strands Hag, Keswick, Borrowdale.	Only one gatepost found during survey which is being absorbed by a tree.	Gate Post	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326618, 522497	28697_G ATE POST-1-3	Local/Good At risk from tree roots. Remove trees where possible	
28698	Ridge and Furrow, North Strands Hagg, Keswick, Borrowdale.	Block of ridge and furrow to the west aligned NNW-SSE.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326555, 522558	No Photo	Local/Good Risk of livestock erosion exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict livestock access and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
28699	Relict Field Boundary, North Strands Hagg, Keswick, Borrowdale.	No structural remains present. Field boundary likely now only represented by a line of trees between 326561.548,522461.266 and 326549.132,522582.315. Lines up with a boundary to the south.	Field Boundary	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326552, 522491	28699_B OUNDA RY WALL-1- 2	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
29092	Approximate site of salt well, west of Brandelhow Park.	Site visited but nothing obvious at this location.	Salt Well	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	324769, 520354	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29094	Possible site of salt well, west of Park Neb.	Area visited but site not found.	Salt Works	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325521, 518926	No Photo	Not Found/ Amend NTSMR	
29141	Possible Mound, Buttermere Moss, High Snockrigg, Buttermere Valley.	Site visited and nothing obviously archaeological. Lots of natural humps in the ground within the vicinity.	Mound	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	318908, 516831	29141_M OUND-1- 3	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29142	Sheep Fold, Buttermere Moss, 100m to the south of Green Gill, Buttermere Valley.	Structure measuring 10m by 7m with a yard to the west measuring 22m by 15m.	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	319621, 516690	29142_S HEEP FOLD-1- 12	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29144	Marker Cairn, Robinson, Buttermere Valley.	Not seen. Lots of walkers' cairns in this area so this may have been recorded as another cairn.	Walkers' cairns	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	320117, 516844	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29145	Marker Cairn/Shelter, Robinson, Buttermere Valley.	Horse-shoe shaped drystone shelter on the summit of Robinson.	Shelter Remains	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	320176, 516872	29145_S HELTER REMAINS -1-6	Local/Good Site stable	
29159	Triangulation Pillar, Crag Hill, Buttermere Valley.	Not visited	Triangulatio n Pillar	NTSMR	Post- medieval	319266, 520364	No Photo	Not visited	
29302	Marker Cairn, Sand Hill, Buttermere Valley.	Not visited. Photographed from afar.	Walkers' Cairns	NTSMR	Post- medieval	318700, 521867	29302_W ALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?	
29356	Marker Cairn, High Snockrigg, Buttermere Valley.	Barely visible no more than a small pile of stones.	Walkers' Cairns	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	318695, 516897	29356_C AIRN-1-3	Local?/Poor Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29905	Site of boathouse in Kitchen Bay, Derwentwater.	Site not visited as it lay outside of the survey area in a conservation area. No structural remains could be seen from the main path.	Boat House	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325060, 521313	29905_B OAT HOUSE-1 - 3	Not visited	
29906	Site of boathouse in Kitchen Bay, Derwentwater.	There does seem to be a section of wall foundations to the northwest which are visible as an alignment of boulders. This may be the remains of the boathouse recorded. A modern path cuts through the site which has worn away some of the fabric and the site lies close to the shoreline and is therefore vulnerable to flooding also.	Boat House	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325077, 521313	No Photo	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required. At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible.	
29907	Former tennis court 160m south-east of Hawse End, Derwentwater.	Tennis court area, measures 50m by 70m and was probably screened by trees along three sides, which are still standing today. The area in the middle of the court is flat and level but has been damaged by vehicle tracks.	Tennis Court	NTSMR Survey	Modern	325078, 521201	29907_TE NNIS COURT-1 - 4	Local/Fair Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required. At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible. At risk from vehicle	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								damage. Restrict vehicle access.	
29908	Garden path 120m east of Hawse End, Derwentwater.	Most of the site was not visible on the ground. A line of boulders in a parallel alignment to the track were recorded at the north-western edge of the site which is probably related to the path.	Path	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325007, 521208	No Photo	Local/Fair Site stable	
29909	Building platform 140m south-east of Hawse End, Derwentwater.	Site visited but nothing obvious	Building Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325050, 521218	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29910	Building platform 140m east of Hawse End, Derwentwater.	Site visited but nothing obvious at coordinates. There is a natural platform 10m to the north-west with flat outcropping stone.	Building Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325059, 521244	29910_B UILDING PLATFOR M-1 - 3	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29911	Building platform 20m north-west of Hawse End Cottage.	Site not visited.	Building Platform	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324990, 521061	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29912	Building foundation adjacent to Old Brandelhow Barn.	Ruins of a large building, not a building platform. Mostly overgrown and grassed over. During site visit and there was a tree growing through the stonework on the north-eastern corner.	Building Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325003, 520629	29912_B UILDING -1 - 8	Local/Fair At risk from tree roots. Remove trees where possible	
29913	Trackway near Old Brandelhow Barn.	Previously recorded as a trackway This is actually a field boundary wall. Mostly survives along its full length but is partially replaced by modern wooden fencing.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324969, 520630	No Photo	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
29914	Possible building platform near Old Brandelhow Barn.	Roughly flat clear area with a grassed-over pile of stones. Possibly a building platform but uncertain.	Building Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324999, 520670	29914_B UILDING PLATFOR M-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29916	Area of faint ridge and furrow earthworks in field south of Otterbield Bay.	Ridge and furrow aligned NNE- SSW and is crossed in places by vehicle tyre tracks.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325177, 520754	29916_RI DGE AND FURROW -1 - 3	Local/Fair Erosion from vehicle tracks. Restrict vehicle access.	
29917	Area of faint ridge and furrow earthworks in field south east of Old Brandelhow Barn.	Very faint ridge and furrow aligned NNE-SSW. Crossed by a modern trail and some evidence of tyre tracks.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325070, 520583	29917_FI ND SPOT-1 - 3	Local/Fair Erosion from vehicle tracks. Restrict vehicle access.	
29918	Site of former viewing station 40m south-east of Victoria Bay, Derwentwater.	Site visited and consisted of a flat area on top of a natural hill. Some recent trees suggesting the area used to be open. Area seems to be circled by a path depicted on historic OS maps which has been partially fossilised into the modern track which runs along the eastern side of the site.	Viewing Station/ Vantage Point	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325266, 520513	29918_VI EWING PLATFOR M-1 - 4	Local/Good Site stable	
29919	Trial mine and shallow shaft working 130m north of Withesike Beck.	Site not visited	Lead Mine	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325291, 520407	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29920	Possible stone jetty 130m north of Withesike Beck.	Site not visited.	Jetty	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325301, 520395	No Photo	Not visited	
29921	Ruined stone- built structure or fold 10m north of Withesike Beck.	Site not visited. Area very boggy.	Bield	NTSMR	POST MEDIEVA L	325093, 520358	No Photo	Not visited	
29922	Commemorative plaque east of roadside in Brandelhow Park, Derwentwater.	Reads BRANDELHOW THE FIRST PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL TRUST IN THIS DISTRICT WAS OPENED ON 16TH OCTOBER 1902 BY H. R. H THE PRINCESS LOUISE FOUR OAKS WERE PLANTED HERE BY PRINCESS LOUISE MISS OCTAVIA HILL SIR ROBERT HUNTER CANON H. D RAWNSLEY. Four oak trees still surround the plaque.	Commemora tive Plaque	NTSMR Survey	Modern	324821, 520386	29922_C OMMEM ORATIVE PLAQUE- 1	Local/Good Site stable	TRANDELAUN THE FRANCISCH THE DISTRICT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE THE PRINCESS LOUISE THE PRINCESS PART OF THE PRINCESS PAR
29923	Spoil heap below lake road south-east of Old Brandley Mine, Derwentwater.	Small mound adjacent to the	Spoil Heap	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324845, 520342	29923_SP OIL HEAP-1	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29924	Ruined building or structure north east of Old Brandley Mine, Derwentwater.	Small ruined building with possibly more than one room, but difficult to tell. Now mostly overgrown. Measures 7m x 13m. Previously incorrectly recorded as a clearance cairn (LDNPA site 61193)	Building	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324875, 520476	29924_B UILDING -1 - 5	Local/Good Site stable	
29925	Area of ridge and furrow in field south-west of Old Brandelhow Barn, Derwentwater.	Small block of WSW-ENE aligned ridge and furrow	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324855, 520438	29925_RI DGE AND FURROW -1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
29926	Area of ridge and furrow in field south-west of Old Brandelhow Barn, Derwentwater.	Ridge and furrow aligned NNE-SSW. Seem to be going around an area of trees.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324908, 520454	29926_FI ND SPOT-1	Local/Good Site stable	
29927	Area of ridge and furrow in field south-west of Old Brandelhow Barn.	Site was visited but was not obvious on the ground. Ridge and furrow is clear on aerial photography and is aligned NE- SW	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324931, 520499	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29928	Charcoal burning platform in Brandelhow Park.	Flattened area surrounded by coppiced trees recorded 40m north of this site.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325010, 520033	29928_C HARCOA L BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
29929	Ruined dry stone wall in Brandelhow Park.	Long drystone wall mostly ruined and cut by track 182762. Further to the west the wall has been partially demolished by falling trees.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325091, 519938	29929_B OUNDA RY WALL-1 - 7No	Local/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
29930	Charcoal burning platform in Brandelhow Park,	Area visited but site not visible.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325079, 519947	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29931	Short length of ruined dry stone wall in Brandelhow Park,	Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325025, 520190	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29932	Short length of ruined dry stone wall in Brandelhow Park.	Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325005, 520339	No Photo	Not visited	
29933	Former gravel or road stone quarry pit on lake road beneath Catbells.	Site is used as a carpark. Some littering.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324884, 520954	No Photo	Local/Good Remove rubbish and inform tenant	
29934	Former gravel or road stone quarry pit on lake road beneath Catbells.	Site is used as a carpark. Some littering.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324806, 519898	No Photo	Local/Good Remove rubbish and inform tenant	
29935	Trackway to Old Brandley Mine below Catbells.	Track still in use as the main walking route through Catbells. The track has been crossed in places by recent culverts and natural drainage channels. Associated with mine 24408.	Trackway	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324802, 520448	No Photo	At risk from footfall and water erosion. Restrict public access and improve drainage where possible.	
29936	Openwork and possible collapsed level at Old Brandley Mine below Catbells.	Possible adit and spoil heap. May just be a natural formation. There is not much of a spoil heap at the entrance to the possible collapsed adit, but this may have eroded away over time. Associated with mine 24408.	Adit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324621, 520493	29936_A DIT-1 - 2	Local/Fair Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29937	Openwork and open level at Old Brandley Mine below Catbells.	Adit entrance and spoil heap extending eastward downslope. Adit is still open. Associated with mine 24408.	Adit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324675, 520453	29937_A DIT-1 - 3	At risk from tree roots. Remove trees where possible	
29938	Collapsed level at Old Brandley Mine below Catbells.	Adit opening is barely visible and has been mostly filled in. A levelled spoil heap can be seen extending from the adit opening to the east. Associated with mine 24408.	Adit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324730, 520431	29938_A DIT-1 - 3	Local/Good At risk from tree roots. Remove trees where possible	
29939	Collapsed level at Old Brandley Mine below Catbells.	Adit opening is barely visible and has been mostly filled in. A levelled spoil heap can be seen extending from the adit opening to the east. Associated with mine 24408.	Adit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324758, 520364	29939_A DIT-1 - 2	Local/Good Site stable	
29940	Surface workings at Old Brandley Mine below Catbells.	Site visited but nothing obvious on the ground. Associated with mine 24408.	Surface Working	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324785, 520325	29940_S URFACE WORKIN G-1 - 4	Not found Amend NTSMR	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
29941	Area of surface workings 100m north of Brandelhow Mine.	Site not visited.	Mining Industry Site	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324806, 519898	No Photo	Regional Not visited	
29942	Area of surface workings 100m north of Brandelhow Mine.	Some extraction pits still visible. Area is crossed by a recent track which joins onto the main road.		NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324893, 519897	29942_M INING INDUSTR Y SITE-1 - 2	Local/Good Site stable	
29944	Gently sloping trackway or leat on Catbells.	Site not visited.	Leat	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324466, 520510	No Photo	Not visited	
29945	Surface workings, level and shaft at Old Brandley Mine on Catbells.	Site not visited.	Surface Working	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324547, 520618	No Photo	Not visited	
29946	Two shallow trial trenches on ridge path north of Catbells summit.	Site not visited.	Mineral Pit	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324583, 520730	No Photo	Not visited	
29947	Area of surface workings and mine trials 70m east of Skelgill Farm.	Area of surface workings and mine trials 70m east of Skelgill Farm, Derwentwater. Associated with mine 24408. Site not visited.	Mineral Pit	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324382, 520838	No Photo	Not visited	
29948	Area of surface workings and	Area of surface workings and mine trials 120m east of Skelgill	Mining Industry Site	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324468, 520736	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
	mine trials 120m east of Skelgill Farm.	Farm, Derwentwater. Associated with mine 24408. Site not visited.							
29949	Surface workings 200m south south east of Skelgill Farm.	Site not visited.	Mineral Pit	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324353, 520677	No Photo	Not visited	
29950	Possible leat 180m south of Skelgill Farm.	Site visited but looks more like natural drainage gullies rather than a built structure.	Leat	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324148, 520385	No Photo	Not visited	
29951	Possible leat 190m south of Skelgill Farm, Derwentwater.	Site visited but looks more like natural drainage gullies rather than a built structure.	Leat	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324144, 520410	No Photo	Amend NTSMR	
29952	Revetment wall alongside track cross low fellside west of Brackenburn, Derwentwater.	Site not seen.	Revetment Wall	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324839, 519408	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29953	Diverted water course on fellside above Manesty Band, Derwentwater.	Site not visited.	Wall	NTSMR	Post- medieval	324769, 518573	No Photo	Not visited	
29957	Reservoir alongside lake road near western edge of Manesty Park, Derwentwater.	Reservoir alongside lake road near western edge of Manesty Park, Derwentwater. Extends further north-east where there seems to be a small dam.	Reservoir	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325060, 518995	29957_RE SERVOIR- 1 – 6	Local /Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR		Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29958	Leat or mill race in woodland south-west of Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Leat	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325010, 518872	No Photo	Not visited	
29959	Small openworks in woodland south-west of Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Mining Industry Site	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325090, 518941	No Photo	Not visited	
29960	Small lead trial close to western edge of Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Mining Industry Site	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325076, 519115	No Photo	Not visited	
29961	Charcoal burning platfrom 60m north east of Fellside, Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325049, 519136	No Photo	Not visited	
29962	Leat or mill race 50m East of Brackenburn, Manesty Park.	Site not seen	Leat	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325036, 519364	No Photo	Not found	
29963	Leat or mill race 110m East of Brackenburn, Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Leat	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325065, 519345	No Photo	Not visited	
29964	Charcoal burning platfrom 80m north east of Fellside, Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325024, 519170	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29965	Length of tumbled wall 100m east of Brackenburn, Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325037, 519153	No Photo	Not visited	
29970	Area of surface working on copper vein west of Park Neb.	No evidence of surface working was noted during the survey. There are some natural rock outcroppings but no obvious signs of working. Area is prone to severe flooding.	Copper mine	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325502, 518800	No photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29972	Area of surface working near copper vein west of Park Neb.	Site visited but nothing was obvious. May have been destroyed by flooding.	Copper Mine	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325501, 518861	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29973	Area of relict ridge and furrow in field north of Ellers Beck.	Area of relict ridge and furrow in field north of Ellers Beck, Derwentwater, Site not visited.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325353, 518496	No Photo	Not visited	
29975	Stone quarry on site at Brandelhow Mine.	Stone quarry on site at Brandelhow Mine, Derwentwater (Survey Site used as a carpark.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324904, 519761	29975_Q UARRY-1 - 2	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29983	Possible surface working in Manesty Park.	Site visited but nothing obvious. Mostly looks like natural rocky outcrops.	Surface Working	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325305, 519291	29983_S URFACE WORKIN G-1 - 3	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29986	Possible boundary wall/field system in Manesty Park.	Boundary wall still survives as a line of boulders. The alignment of the boundary wall is preserved by a number of mature oak trees.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325715, 518708	29986_B OUNDA RY WALL-1- 7	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
29987	Remains of boundary wall/field system in Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325099, 518985	No Photo	Not visited	
29988		Site visited but not found.	Saw Pit	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325114, 519068	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29989	Possible Saw Pit in Manesty Park.	Site visited but not found.	Saw Pit	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325139, 519077	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
29990	Possible surface working in Brandelhow Park.	Site visited but could not locate any surface working.	Surface Working	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325013, 520641	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
29991	Prehistoric rock art 135m of Fitz Turnhole, Hollows Farm.		Rock Art	NTSMR	Prehistori c	325542, 518361	No Photo	Regional/ Not visited	
180001	Possible field boundary wall in Brandelhow Park.	Remains of field boundary, possibly forming in-by enclosure for longhouse structure (BH0502). Boundary remains are 2m wide and max 0.5m high. The boundary was traced for 17.6m. It is marked on First Edition OS site was visited but was not obvious on the ground.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	325013, 520633	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180002	Possible field boundary wall in Brandelhow Park.	Survives as a low mound of stones. Area was heavily waterlogged and overgrown at the time of survey.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324982, 520588	180002_F IELD BOUND ARY-1 - 3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
180003	Possible cairn in Brandelhow Park.	Site visited and there is a small pile of stones which looks to be a small clearance cairn.	Clearance Cairn	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	324849, 520469	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
180004	Boundary wall in Brandelhow Park.	Site not visited.	Field Boundary	NTSMR	Uncertain	324997, 520349	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
180005	Cairn in Brandelhow Park, Derwentwater.	Site visited. Nothing at coordinates, just natural variation in topography.	Cairn	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	325004, 520170	180005_ CAIRN-1	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180006	Leat/ditch/water course in Brandelhow Park.	This seems to be a recent drainage ditch. Whole area is crossed by them.	Leat	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	325039, 520105	180006_L EAT-1 - 2	Local/Good Site stable	
180007	Cairn in Brandelhow Park.	Site not visited.	Cairn	NTSMR	Uncertain	325092, 519948	No Photo	Not visited	permitted and an extensive and the second of the second and the se
180008	Adit in Brandelhow Park.	Site not visited.	Adit	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325015, 519712	No Photo	Not visited	
180009	Spoil Heap in Brandelhow Park.	Large gravel heap. Some natural water run-off gullies eroding this feature and a number of desire lines cutting across the spoil heap by walkers taking shortcuts.	Spoil Heap	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325165, 519676	180009_S POIL HEAP-1 - 2	Local?/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor. Also at risk from footfall erosion. May benefit from restricted public access.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
180010	Leat/culvert in Brandelhow Park.	Site not visited.	Leat	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325162, 519944	No Photo	Not visited	
180011	Boundary/wall in Brandelhow Park.	Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325075, 520488	No Photo	Not visited	
180012	Boundary wall with parallel ditch in Brandelhow Park.	Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325063, 520395	No Photo	Not visited	
180013	Possible saw pit in Brandelhow Park.	Nothing obvious at location, but there was a small natural depression with outcropping stone nearby which may have been interpreted as a saw pit.	Saw Pit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325052, 520552	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180015	Trackway in Brandelhow Park.	Area visited but site was not obvious.	Trackway	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325121, 520570	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180016	Quarry, Cockshot Wood.	Not found. No rock faces were noted.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	326498, 522748	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180017	Saw Pit, Cockshot Wood.	Site visited but nothing obvious at given coordinates.	Saw Pit	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	326645, 522569	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180018	Track, Castlehead Wood.	Still in use.	Trackway	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326942, 522915	No Photo	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

		Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
180019	Possible walkway, Castlehead Wood.	Not seen during survey, probably part of site 180018?	Trackway	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327122, 522782	No Photo	Not Found	
180020	Findspot, The Ings.	Site not visited.	Findspot	NTSMR		326793, 522171	No Photo	Not visited	
180021	Bottle dump, lakeshore nr Isthmus Wood.	Site flooded at time of survey.	Pit	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326233, 522835	No Photo	Not visited	
180022	Jetty, lakeshore near Isthmus Wood.	Site flooded during survey.	Jetty	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326231, 522830	No Photo	Not visited	
180023	Possible swimming pool, Isthmus Wood.	Underwater at time of survey.	Swimming Pool	NTSMR	Uncertain	326072, 522720	180023_S WIMMIN G POOL- 1-2	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
180024	Findspot (Bricks), Isthmus Wood.	Area under water at time of survey.	Findspot	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325996, 522758	180024_F INDSPOT -1-3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
180026	Drainage system, Watson's Park.	Runs parallel to the north-west to south-east aligned field boundary wall which forms part of the survey boundary. Heavily overgrown in places and partially silted up. Does not look to be very old.	Drainage System	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327520, 522300	No Photo	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
180028	Drainage system, Watson's Park, Derwentwater.	Area visited but site was not visible	Drainage System	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327307, 522201	No Photo	Local	
180029	Drainage system, Watson's Park,	Drainage system aligned north- west to south-east and then turns south-west. Does not seem to be old.	Drainage System	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327509, 522094	No Photo	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
180030	Drainage system, Watson's Park.	Area visited but site was not visible	Drainage System	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327496, 521816	No Photo	Local	
180034	Drainage system, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible	Drainage System	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327234, 521311	No Photo	Local	
180035	Ridge and furrow on land near Stable Hills.	Large block of ridge and furrow aligned ENE-WSW. Site likely references small triangular area to the north of the modern track which would have originally been part of the same block of ridge and furrow.	Ridge and Furrow	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	326711, 521789	No Photo	Risk of livestock erosion exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict livestock access and monitor,	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								particularly after heavy rains.	
180036	Cairn, Great Wood.	Area completely flooded during survey.	Cairn	NTSMR	Uncertain	326913, 521116	No Photo	Local	
180037	Building, Great Wood.	As described in NTSMR entry. Only the wall foundations still survive, which are mostly overgrown with moss. A number of young trees are growing inside the footprint of the building and will destroy the building in time. There is evidence of camping very close to this structure (litter, clothes, and campfires). Measures10m by 10m	Building	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327070, 521039	180037_ BUILDIN G-1-16	Local/Poor At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
180038	Platform, Great Wood.	Area visited but site not found.	Building Platform	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327922, 522178	180038_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 3	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180039	Wall, Great Wood, Derwentwater.	East to west alignment of stone which carries on into the field to the east, outside of the survey area. Broadly aligned with a stream. Logging has taken place in this area and part of the wall is overlaid by fallen trees.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	328026, 522133	180039_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 5	Local/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
180040	Spring, Great Wood.	Site not visited.	Building Platform	NTSMR	Uncertain	328003, 521903	No Photo	Not visited	
180041	Saw pit, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible.	Saw Pit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327537, 521737	No Photo	Not Found	
180042	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327492, 521646	180042_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1 - 4	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180043	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR	Post- medieval	327531, 521647	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180044	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327428, 521589	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180045	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327293, 521540	180045_ CHARCO AL_BUR NING_PL ATFORM- 1	Not found Amend NTSMR	

		Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
180046	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood.	Large roughly oval shaped levelled area adjacent to the main track. Some coppicing around the site. No clear evidence of charcoal. The site is being eroded by a drainage gully created naturally by water run-off from the main track.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327421, 521415	180046_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1-10	At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor. At risk from water erosion. Improve/divert drainage where possible.	
180047	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood, Derwentwater.	Area visited but site was not visible.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327263, 521350	180047_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1-10	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180048	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327328, 521416	180048_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180049	Charcoal burning platform, Great Wood.	The area is roughly levelled but no evidence of charcoal.	Charcoal Burning Platform	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327038, 521058	180049_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1-7	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
180050	Cairn, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible	Cairn	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327176, 521253	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180051	Cairn, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible	Cairn	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327226, 521619	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180052	Cairn, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible	Cairn	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327241, 521643	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180053	Cairn, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible	Cairn	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327270, 521513	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180054	Quarry, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327080, 521101	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180055	Quarry, Great Wood.	Area visited but site was not visible	Quarry	NTSMR	Post- medieval	327205, 521007	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180056	Wall, Great Wood, Derwentwater.	Line of stones discovered south of the given LDNPA coordinates. Survives as a low mound of stone aligned north to south and is heavily overgrown.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR LDHER	Post- medieval	327146, 521255	180056_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 2	Local/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
180057	Wall, Great Wood.	Partially demolished by falling trees and has at least 3 small square buildings built up against the wall on the south-east side.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327248, 521054	180057_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 19	Local/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
180059	Wall, Great Wood.	Area visited, site not found.	Boundary Wall	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327292, 521192	No Photo	Not found	
180060	Possible deer leap, Great Wood.	Site not found.	Deer Leap	NTSMR Survey	Uncertain	327335, 521572	No Photo	Amend NTSMR Not found Amend NTSMR	
180062	Circular stone feature, Great Wood, Derwentwater	Area visited and site not found.	Building	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327310, 520980	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180063	Trackway, Great Wood, Derwentwater.	Narrow linear track/gully adjoining site 182850	Trackway	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327464, 521421	No Photo	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
180064	Quarry, Great Wood.	Area visited and site not found.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327699, 521576	180064_ QUARRY -1-3	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180065	Trackway, Great Wood.	Site not visited.	Trackway	NTSMR	Post- medieval	327822, 521660	No Photo	Not visited	
180113	Drainage system in Manesty Park.	Area visited seems to be modern drainage gullies.	Drainage System	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325153, 518881	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
180114	Possible saw pit, Brandelhow Park.	Site visited but saw pit was not visible.	Saw Pit	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325005, 519958	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
180115	Ditch, Manesty Park.	Site visited but not clear.	Ditch	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325169, 519342	No Photo	Not found	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								Amend NTSMR	
	Retaining wall associated with reservoir, western edge of Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Retaining Wall	NTSMR	Post- medieval	32515 <i>7</i> , 519043	No Photo	Not visited	
180117	Adit, Manesty Park.	Site not visited	Adit	NTSMR	Post- medieval	325055 <i>,</i> 519141	No Photo	Not visited	
181687	Millpond located to the west of Braithwaite.	Millpond located to the west of Braithwaite, Derwentwater. Pond area still visible but mostly overgrown. Small bank on the	Mill Pond	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322801, 523478	181687_P OND-1-6	National/Fair Site stable	
		north edge of the pond can be seen together with a possible culvert.							
181689	Former shepherd's hut on Castlerigg Fell.	Building measuring 15.6m by 14.8m with a smaller room in the south-western corner measuring 5.8m by 6.2m. Three entrances on the southern side of the structure.	Sheep Fold	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327830, 520053	181689_S HEEP FOLD-1- 14	Local/Good Site stable	
181853	Site of former battery on eastern side of Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Battery	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326182, 522418	No Photo	Not visited	
181854	Site of former standing stone on Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Standing Stone	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326122, 522424	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
181855	Site of former boathouse on Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Boat House	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326141, 522482	No Photo	Not visited	
181856	Site of former mock fort on Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Folly	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326152, 522284	No Photo	Not visited	
181857	Site of former stone circle on Derwent Island.	Stone circle of Prehistoric date. Likely to be a 19th century folly. Site not visited	Folly	NTSMR LDNPA	Post - medieval	326171, 522285	No Photo	Not visited	
182025	Site of an Iron Ore (Haematite) dump, north of Derwent Isle Cottages.	Site not visited. Outside of survey area in private land.	Iron Working Site	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326417, 522551	No Photo	Not visited	
182026	Site of windmill on Derwent Island.	Site not visited	Windmill	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326133, 522403	No Photo	Not visited	
182027	Site of glasshouses, Derwent Isle.	Site not visited	Glasshouse	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326094, 522445	No Photo	Not visited	
182028	East-west orientated field bank east of Derwent Isle Cottages.	An E-W aligned bank was recorded close by at 326551.848,522580.699 which may be the same site.	Boundary Bank	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326551, 522580	182028_F IELD BOUND ARY-1-5	Not found Amend NTSMR	
182029	Approximate site of German miners settlement on Derwent Isle.	Site not visited	Settlement	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326169, 522415	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182030	Approximate site of 'little ruinous house' on Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	Settlement	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326168, 522408	No Photo	Not visited	
182031	Approximate site of 'Hinds Cottage on Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	House	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326167, 522400	No Photo	Not visited	
182032	Approximate site of coachouses, Derwent Isle Cottages, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited. Outside of survey area in private land.	Coach House	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326416, 522510	No Photo	Not visited	
182033	Approximate site of small rectangular building on Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	Structure	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326099, 522491	No Photo	Not visited	
182034	Approximate site of small rectangular building on Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	Structure	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326100, 522365	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
182035	Approximate site of outbuildings west of Derwent Isle House, Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	Structure	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326089, 522456	No Photo	Not visited	
182037	Approximate site of building south of Derwent Island Cottages, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site visited but not found.	Building	NTSMR	Post- medieval	326411, 522435	No Photo	Not found Amend NTSMR	
182038	Approximate site of building on Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	Building	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326094, 522489	No Photo	Not visited	
182039	Outbuilding on Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	Building	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326084, 522476	No Photo	Not visited	
182040	Site of a boathouse next to westernmost jetty, Derwent Isle, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Site not visited	Boat House	NTSMR	Post - medieval	326056, 522389	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182400	Pile of stones on Sand Hill.	"Pile of Stones" marked on 1898 OS maps. No evidence on aerial photographs. Site not visited. Likely to be a waymarker or boundary cairn,	Waymarker	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	318828, 521678	No Photo	Not visited	
182401	Pile of stones below Eel Crag.	"Pile of Stones" marked on 1898 OS maps. Waymarker along main walking route. Low mound made from stones taken out of the trackway.	Cairn	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	318898, 521114	No Photo	Local/Good Stable Site stable	
182402	Mound on Coledale Hause.	"Mound" marked on 1898 historic OS map. Likely a waymarker. Not visited. Not visible on aerial photographs.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	318911, 521305	No Photo	Not visited	
182403	Pile of stones below Eel Crag.	"Pile of Stones" marked on 1898 OS maps. Waymarker along main walking route. Low mound made from stones taken out of the trackway. Has been enhanced as a walkers' cairn.	Cairn	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	318923, 521132	182403_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182404	Walker's cairn on Coledale Hause.	Modern walkers' cairn. Site found but no photo taken.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	318951, 521139	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182405	Possible cairn on Buttermere Moss.	Small turfed over mound containing loose rocks butting up against natural outcrop of stone. Possible cairn.	Cairn	Survey	Uncertain	318957, 517219	182405_ CAIRN-1- 4	Local/Good Site stable	
182406	Boundary marker on Buttermere Moss.	Large boulder at the junction of a number of walkers' routes.	Boundary Marker	Survey	Uncertain	318980, 517029	182406_ BOUND ARY MARKER- 1-11	Local/Good Site stable	
182407	Pile of stones on Eel Crag.	"Pile of stones" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Cairn	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	319002, 520787	No Photo	Not visited	
182408	Pile of stones on Eel Crag.	Trig point depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	319029, 520695	No Photo	Not visited	
182409	Pile of stones on Eel Crag.	"Pile of stones" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Cairn	DBA	Post- medieval	319036, 520701	No Photo	Not visited	
182410	Walker's cairn on Coledale Hause.	Modern walkers' cairn	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	319040, 521213	182410_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182411	Pile of stones on Eel Crag.	"Pile of stones" depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Cairn	DBA	Uncertain	319055 <i>,</i> 520587	No Photo	Not visited	
182412	Quarry on Sand Hill.	Mostly covered in snow at the time of survey, but the remnants of at least one quarry pit was visible. Possibly up to five separate pits are visible on aerial photography.	Quarry	DBA Survey Aerial	Post- medieval	319081, 521682	182412_ QUARRY -1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182413	Mound on Crag Hill.	"Mound" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS	Uncertain	319158, 520435	No Photo	Not visited	
182414	Possible shafts along Pudding Beck.	Linear alignment of up to five pits. Area fenced off and very steep. Possible ventilation shafts associated with mine 20169	Ventilation Shaft	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	319172, 521581	No Photo	Local	
182415	Pile of stones on Crag Hill.	"Pile of stones" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Cairn	DBA	Uncertain	319264, 520378	No Photo	Not visited	
182416	Spoil heaps along Pudding Beck.	Does not appear on 1898 OS mapping of the area. Aerial photography shows numerous spoil heaps, tracks and upstanding buildings. Associated with mine 20169. Not visited – area too boggy.	Mine	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	319297, 521522	No Photo	Not visited	
182417	Triangulation Pillar on Scott Crag.	Trig point depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	319315, 520353	No Photo	Not visited	
182418	Mound on the Scar.	"Mound" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	319361, 520315	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182419	Quarry along road below Knott Rigg.	Possible quarrying located along the road.	Quarry	Survey	Uncertain	319502, 517693	182419_ QUARRY -1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182420	Triangulation Pillar along Knott Rigg.	Trig point depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	319672, 518577	No Photo	Not visited	
182421	Trial adit above Force Crag Mine.	Trial adit dug into cliff face high above track for Force Crag Mine. Some drilling holes visible, various metal poles and pieces of equipment. Small fenced off section downslope of the adit. Associated with mine 20169.	Trial Mine	Survey	Post- medieval	319676, 521662	182421_T RIAL MINE-1-6	National/Good Site stable	
182422	Pile of stones on the Scar.	"Pile of stones" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Cairn	DBA	Post- medieval	319679, 520263	No Photo	Not visited	
182423	Linear spread of stones near High Hole Beck.	Spread of stone with a linear bank containing further stonework aligned SE-NE heading up the slope. May be the remnants of an earlier field boundary.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Uncertain	319681, 517518	182423_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 8	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains.	CONTRACTOR AND

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182424	Possible bridge in Force Crag Mine complex.	Brick footings for a possible bridge which crosses the beck. Some bricks washed downslope. May have originally carried a cart track, some of which is visible still to the south across the beck. Associated with mine 20169.	Bridge	Survey	Post- medieval	319705, 521632	182424_ BRIDGE- 1-4	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182425	Cart track above Force Crag Mine.	NNE-SSW aligned section of cart track. Some sleepers and posts still visible within the mining waste. Seems to end abruptly. Associated with mine 20169.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	319705, 521592	182425_T RACKWA Y-1-15	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182426	Enclosure along High Hole Beck.	Looks to be a fairly modern animal enclosure enclosed by a wooden fence.	Enclosure	Survey	Modern	319707, 517535	182426_E NCLOSU RE-1-7	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains.	The Field of the Line Change
182427	Structure below Long Crag.	Building depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Nothing seen at this location. Could possibly be the same as site 182424. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	DBA Hist. OS Survey		319715, 521649	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182428	Washfold on High Hole Beck.	Large oval washfold depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Washfold is separated into two sections. The northern section has an entrance on the northern face and no clear entrance is visible within the southern section. Walls survive up to 0.6m tall and the interior was waterlogged at the time of survey. Some littering inside the structure. Structure seems to have been built into the slope to create a level platform.	Washfold	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	319724, 517660	182428_ WASHFO LD-1-16	Local/Fair Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182429	Quarry along High Hole Beck.	Possible stone or gravel pit located along the beck. Measures 11m by 7m.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	319725, 517618	182429_ QUARRY -1-5	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains.	
182430	Pile of stones on the Scar.	"Pile of stones" depicted on 1898 OS mapping, probably boundary markers. Site not visited.	Cairn	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	319738, 520269	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182431	Building platform along High Hole Beck.	Possible building platform adjacent to the bank. Roughly levelled off area with a large amount of exposed stone.	Building Platform	Survey	Uncertain	319765, 517560	182431_ BUILDIN G PLATFOR M-1-8	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182432	Adit, part of Force Crag Mine.	Location of a possible earlier adit which is now covered by mining waste. Small linear flat mound is visible overlaid by later mining waste. Associated with mine 20169.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	319771, 521575	182432_ ADIT-1-3	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182433	Shelter along Grisedale Pike Path.	Large circular depression along main route through Grisedale Pike, with a semi-circular drystone wall on the west side. May have been built from the remnants of nearby boundary wall.	Shelter Remains	Survey	Modern	319773, 522485	182433_S HELTER REMAINS -1-5	Local/Good	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182434	Section of wall in force Crag Mine.	Small section of drystone wall approximately 3m long by 1m tall. Seems to be overlaid by later mining waste. Heavily eroded by stream. Associated with mine 20169.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	319820, 521509	182434_ BOUND ARY WALL-1-	National/Fair Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182435	Mound on Sail.	"Mound" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	319839, 520283	No Photo	Not visited	
182436	Pillar atop Coledale Pike.	Small concrete plinth with glass(?) sphere set into the top.	Triangulatio n Pillar	Survey	Modern	319843, 522552	182436_T RIANGUL ATION PILLAR-1-	Local/Good Site stable	
182437	Wall up Coledale Pike.	Ruinous section of boundary wall. Some walkers' cairns built out of wall remnants. Section of iron rungs fixed into the bedrock close to Grisedale Pike may be associated.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	319856, 522567	182437_ BOUND ARY WALL-1-	Local/Poor Located close to track makes features vulnerable to use for creation of walkers' cairns.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182438	Building near Force Crag Mine.	Two small buildings to the south-west of Force Crag mine, adjacent to the beck. The smaller of the two buildings measures 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m tall with a flat pitched roof and is constructed from brick and mortar. There is an entrance to this structure on the south-east face of the building. The larger of the two structures measures 5m by 5m by 2m tall and is also constructed of brick and mortar. A scar associated with an exterior wall can be seen on the south-eastern face of the building and an entrance is visible on the north-western face. The entrance into the larger building is made from iron and there is a curved section of iron in front of the door. Probably not an explosives store for the mine given the iron fittings. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	319871, 521420	182438_ BUILDIN G-1-9	Local/Good Site stable	
182439	Mound above III Gill.	"Mound" labelled on 1898 OS mapping. Site no longer exists.	Mound	DBA Survey	Uncertain	319880, 519094	No Photo	Not Found	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182440	Building platform along Coledale Beck in Force Crag Mines.	Flattened area to the south of the beck. Possible floor surface visible, being washed away by beck. May be laminated mining waste material. Associated with mine 20169.	Building Remains	Survey	Post- medieval	319888, 521500	182440_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-3	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182441	Platform in Force Crag Mine complex.	Rectangular platform approximately 1.5m by 6m long with some concrete paving stones still visible. Partially overlaid by mining waste. Possible machine base or building platform. Associated with mine 20169.	Building Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	319912, 521642	182441_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-4	National/Fair Site stable	
182442	Pile of stones on Sail.	"Pile of stones" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Cairn	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	319920, 520244	No Photo	Not visited	
182443	Timber beams and retaining wall in Force Crag Mine complex.	Exposed timber beams probably retaining spoil from the nearby adit. Associated with mine 20169.	Retaining Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	319921, 521643	182443_ RETAINI NG WALL-1- 3	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182444	Building foundations, Force Crag Mine.	Large flattened area with numerous foundation platforms, machine bases and sections of brick walling. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	Survey	Modern	319921, 521580	182444_ BUILDIN G-1-12	National/Fair Site stable	
182445	Coffin level in Force Crag Mine complex.	Coffin level. Narrow entrance built from breezeblocks with a wooden fence prohibiting entrance into adit and a concrete footing. Overlaid by mining waste. Associated with mine 20169.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	319922, 521650	182445_ ADIT-1-3	National/Good Site stable	
182446	Structure in Force Crag Mine.	Rectangular building 5m by 10m in size with two floors. Stone wall construction with concrete plaster interior. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	319946, 521626	182446_ BUILDIN G-1-3	National/Fair Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182448	Building in Force Crag Mine.	Elmore Flotation Plant building and Grizzly Hopper to the north. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	Survey	Modern	319970, 521632	182448_ BUILDIN G1-38	National/Good Site stable	
182450	Drain in Force Crag Mine.	Two parallel walls with interior gully and iron drainage pipe leading to the south-east. Associated with mine 20169.	Drain	Survey	Post- medieval	319974, 521598	182450_ DRAIN-1- 4	National/Good Site stable	
182451	Mound above III Gill.	"Mound" labelled on 1898 OS mapping. Site no longer exists.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	319976, 519180	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182452	Mine Office, Force Crag Mine.	Mine office building. Single storey. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	Survey	Modern	319985, 521607	182452_ BUILDIN G-1-2	National/Good Site stable	
182453	Building in Force Crag Mine.	Loading bay area. Lots of modifications and repairs to southern wall. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	Survey	Modern	319994, 521615	No Photo	National/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182454	Force Crag Stone Axe Find, Above Derwent.	Not visited as coordinates are rounded up and unlikely to be accurate.	Findspot	LDNPA	Prehistori c	320000, 522000	No Photo	Not visited	
182455	Structure in Force Crag Mine.	Large brick plinth with concrete top. Approximately 1.5m by 1.5m by 2m high. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	Survey	Modern	320017, 521576	182455_ BUILDIN G-1-5	National/Good Site stable	
182456	Structure in Force Crag Mine.	Several timbers and chutes adjacent to the beck which may form part of a buddle. Associated with mine 20169.	Buddle	Survey	Modern	320018, 521579	182456_ BUDDLE- 1-3	National/Good Site stable	
182457	Structure in Force Crag Mine.	Small stone footing. Function unclear. Associated with mine 20169.	Building	Survey	Modern	320019, 521618	182457_ BUILDIN G-1-3	National/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period		Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182458	Walkers' cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320019, 516758	182458_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-5	Local?/Good Site stable	
182459	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320037, 516767	182459_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	
182460	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320041, 516772	182460_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182461	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320060, 516788	182461_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	
182462	Trackways above Force Crag Mine.	Extensive network of trackways traversing the hillside to the north of Force Crag mine. Overlaid in places by mine waste which may have been dumped from above, or which may represent areas of land slippage. Associated with mine 20169.	Trackway	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	320074, 521811	182462_T RACKWA Y-1-20	Local/Fair At risk of landslide. Consolidate area and monitor, particularly after heavy rains	
182463	Tarn along Knott Rigg.	Site not visited.	Pond	DBA	Uncertain	320077, 519324	No Photo	Not visited	
182464		Site of a lead mine of post- medieval date. There is also a cairnfield (a group of cairns occurring within close proximity to each other) of Prehistoric date. Included within Scheduled Monument no. 32877. Nothing obvious. Possibly incorrectly recorded	Cairnfield	LDNPA Survey	Prehistori c	320123, 521722	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182465	Adit, part of Force Crag Mine.	Adit entrance and spoil heap. Entrance to adit is behind a large shed in a fenced off area. Wooden beams in poor condition and sections are beginning to collapse. Associated with mine 20169.	Adit	Survey	Modern	320129, 521730	182465_ ADIT-1-9	National/Fair Record and monitor.	
182466	Shed in Force Crag Mine.	Shed made from corrugated iron sheets. Associated with mine 20169.	Shed	Survey	Modern	320129, 521725	182466_S HED-1-7	National/Fair Site stable	
182467	Timber sleepers in Force Crag Mine.	Timber sleepers visible in modern track. Associated with mine 20169.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	320132, 521718	182467_T RACKWA Y-1-7	National/Fair Site stable	
182468	Mound above III Gill.	"Mound" labelled on 1898 OS mapping. Site no longer exists.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	320132, 519416	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182469	Spoil heaps as part of Force Crag Mine.	Spoil heap with large slabs of slag visible. Some timbers eroding out of spoil may be remnants of a structure. Associated with mine 20169.	Slag Heap	Survey	Post- medieval	320164, 521711	LAG	National/Fair Site stable	
182470	Mound above III Gill.	"Mound" labelled on 1898 OS mapping. Site no longer exists.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	320179, 519459	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182471	Long Crag Mine, Above Derwent.	Site of a mine and associated features of Post Medieval date. Included within Scheduled Monument no. 32877. Site not visited	Mine	LDNPA	Post- medieval	320200, 522000	No Photo	Not visited	
182472	Trackway between Birkenthwaite Beck and Force Crag Mine.	Well defined SW-NE aligned trackway linking waterwheel site to adits to the west. Associated with mine 20169.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	320241, 521746	182472_T RACKWA Y-1	Local/Fair At risk of landslide. Consolidate area and monitor, particularly after heavy rains	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182473	Remains of footbridge over Coledale Beck.	Collapsed footbridge and stone footings. Associated with mine 20169.	Bridge	Survey	Modern	320248, 521739	182473_ BRIDGE- 1-5	Local/Poor Site stable	
182474	Watermill along Coledale Beck below copper mine.	Site of watermill depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Associated with mine 20169. Flattened area adjacent to the beck. No obvious structural remains.	Watermill	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	320252, 521771	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182475	Track along Coledale Beck to Force Crag Mine.	Long section of track associated with Force Crag Mine. Well defined in places with clear earthworks. Mostly runs parallel with the modern road into the mines. Associated with mine 20169.	Trackway	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	320253, 521804	182475_T RACKWA Y-1-4	Local/Good Site stable	
182476	Quarry along road below Knott Rigg.	Possible quarrying located along the road.	Quarry	Survey	Uncertain	320320, 518411	182476_ QUARRY -1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

		Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182477	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320324, 516938	182477_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	
182478	Quarry along Coledale Beck trackway.	Possible quarrying visible on aerial photography. large quarry 28m by 22m adjacent modern track. Probably associated with construction of modern track rather than to do with mining.	Quarry	DBA Aerials	Modern	320346, 521923	182478_ QUARRY -1-2	Local/Good Site stable	
182479	Shelter atop Robinson.	Horse-shoe shaped drystone shelter on the summit of Robinson.	Shelter Remains	Survey	Modern	320413, 516975	182479_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182480	Sheepfold along Birkthwaite Beck.	Sheepfold depicted on 1898 OS mapping and visible on aerial photography of the area. Site not visited, but photographed from a far. Ground is very steep at this point.	Sheep Fold	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	320415, 521311	182480_S HEEP FOLD- 1- 4	Local/Good	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182481	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320425, 517005	182481_S HELTER REMAINS -1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	
182482	Mound below Sail.	"Mound" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited but area viewed from afar. Mound not clearly visible	Mound	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	320431, 519961	182482_ MOUND- 1-4	Local/	
182483	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320481, 517132	182483_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	
182484	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320507, 517186	182484_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182485	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320535, 517210	182485_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	
182486	Mound on Ard Crags.	"Mound" labelled on 1898 OS mapping. Site no longer exists.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	320536, 519667	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182487	Footbridge over Keskadale Beck.	Footbridge depicted on OS mapping. Site no longer exists	Foot Bridge	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	320541, 518421	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182488	Mound near Ard Gill.	"Mound" labelled on OS mapping. Site no longer exists.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	320616, 519729	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182489	Walker's cairn atop Robinson.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320639, 517313	182489_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182490	Shelter remains on High Moss.	Small circular drystone wall shelter measuring 5m by 5m built into the side of track 504.	Shelter Remains	Survey	Modern	320648, 520918	182490_S HELTER REMAINS -1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182491	Marker stone above Robinson Crags.	Large boulder which looks to have been deliberately placed on its end. May be marking the location of shepherd's hut 35m to the NE.	Boundary Marker	Survey	Uncertain	320670, 517676	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182492	Shepherd Hut north of Robinson Crags.	Rectangular building built into the hillside to create a level platform. Entrance on the western side of the building and part of a revetment wall heading westward can be seen. Interior of the structure is very flat and looks to be a shepherd's hut rather than a sheep fold. 10m x 4.5m.	Shepherds Hut	DBA Survey	Uncertain	320695, 517699	182492_S HEPHER DS HUT- 1-12	Local/Good Site stable	
182493	Trackway near Dudmancomb Gill.	Was not obvious during survey but clearly visible on aerial photography. Seems to link possible shepherd's hut to the sheepfold to the east.	Trackway	Survey	Uncertain	320739, 517711	No Photo	Not Found	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182494	Coppice above III Gill.	Site not visited because of steep ground. Located on the south facing slope and measures 570m by 170m. Photo taken of area from afar.	Coppice	DBA Survey	Uncertain	320755, 519523	182494_ COPPICE- 1-4	Local/Fair	
182496	Sheepfold below Robinson Crags.	Small square sheepfold with an entrance on its western side. Now mostly collapsed and grown over. 10m by 10m	Sheep Fold	Survey	Uncertain	320816, 517731	182496_S HEPHER DS HUT- 1-11	Local/Poor	
182497	Quarries along road to Keskadale.	Three small quarries in a line adjacent to roadside. Probably related to site 182505.	Quarry	Survey	Uncertain	320844, 519007	182497_ QUARRY -1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182498	Triangulation pillar above Scar Crags.	Trig point depicted on OS mapping. Not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS	Modern	320856, 520664	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182499	Walker's cairn along track through High Moss.	Small cairn made from stones taken from nearby trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	320881, 521112	182499_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-4	Local?/Good Site stable	
182500	Hut Circle below Brunt Crags.	Circular spread of stone with circular cleared area in the middle which is located on a small rise to the west of Little Dale beck. A curvilinear wall can be seen on the northern side which could be the remains of a field boundary.	Hut Circle and Enclosure	Survey	Uncertain	320891, 516897	182500_ HUT CIRCLE AND ENCLOS URE-1-3	Local/Fair Site stable	
182501	Triangulation Pillar on Sleet How.	Location of trig point on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA	Modern	320951, 523049	No Photo	Not visited	
182502	Enclosure below Robinson Crags.	Numerous linear mounds and spreads of stone which seem to enclosure small areas of land. Very difficult to see on the ground, but unlikely to be tumbled stone. 55m by 75m	Enclosure	DBA Aerials Survey	Uncertain	320957, 517783	182502_S HEEP FOLD-1-7	Local/Poor Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182503	Structure east of Dudmancomb Gill.	Rectangular structure measuring 13m by 6m. An internal wall is visible on the western side of the structure with an entrance into a small rectangular room. To the west of the structure is an open-ended square structure measuring 7m by 10m which has been a shed. The structure is built into the hillside to create a level platform. There are two external walls visible on the eastern side of the structure which may represent further field enclosures. A well-defined track leads up to the building and heads to the NE.	Remains	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	320967, 517849	182503_S HEEP FOLD-1- 10	Local/Good Site stable	
182504	Bield along branch of Little Dale.	Three low drystone walls visible in a very boggy area of ground. Feature is labelled as a bield on 1898 OS mapping.	Bield	Survey Hist. OS	Post- medieval	320976, 516789	182504_ BIELD-1- 4	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182505	Washfold along Little Dale near Deep Gill.	Long rectangular structure measuring 7m by 11m with an external corridor measuring 12m by 3m on its eastern side, adjacent to the beck. Structure is built into the hillside to create a level building platform.	Washfold	DBA	Post- medieval	320984, 516539	182495_S HEEP FOLD-1- 11		
182506	Bield near Dudmancomb Gill.	Y-shaped bield depicted on early OS mapping approximately 20m by 2m. Area waterlogged during survey.	Bield	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	320994, 518106	182506_ BIELD-1- 4	Local/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182507	Wall above Little Dale.	Short section of a curvilinear boundary wall. Wall is mostly destroyed but can be seen as a low earthwork mound containing stone. Difficult to trace on the ground.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Uncertain	321001, 517085	182507_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 15	Local/Fair Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182508	Structure on Outerside.	Small square drystone structure measuring 3m by 3m. Seems to only have 3 walls. Possible shelter.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	321016, 521260	182508_ BUILDIN G-1-4	Local/Fair Located close to track may become vulnerable to walkers creating cairns	
182509	Track above Keskadale Beck.	Well defined trackway aligned NE-SW. Visible as a linear earthen bank and ditched depression.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	321023, 517865	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182510	Sheepfold above Little Dale.	Square drystone structure measuring 6m by 7m. Wall partially destroyed.	Sheep Fold	Survey	Post- medieval	321032, 517059		Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182511	Sheepfold above Little Dale.	Corner of a probable sheepfold measuring 6.2m by 6.2m and standing to its full height 1.2m. Top course of coping stones is still present.	Sheep Fold	Survey	Post- medieval	321035, 517096	HEEP	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182512	Building remains on Robinson above Little Dale.	Numerous stone alignments which seem to represent buildings or field enclosures. Difficult to trace on the ground. Does not seem to be natural rock tumble.	Building Remains	Survey	Uncertain	321063, 517393	182512_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-11	Local/Poor Site stable	
182513	Lanty Well on Sleet How.	Location of "Lanty's Well" on 1898 OS mapping. Site coords visited but site not found.	Well	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	321108, 522869	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182514	Sheepfold west of Blea Crag.		Sheep Fold	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	321128, 517829	182514_S HEEP FOLD-1-6	Local/Fair Site stable	
182515	Trackway along Aikin Knott.	Well defined trackway aligned NW to SE and visible as a pronounced earthwork and becomes less obvious to the SE. Visible for 1.1km.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	321155, 520240	182515_T RACKWA Y-1-9	Local/Good Site stable	
182516	Track along High Snab Bank.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Seems to end abruptly. Site not visited, but site 182509 seems to line up with this feature.	Trackway	DBA	Post- medieval	321242, 518485	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182517	Track to Quarry at Lanty Well.	Well defined NE to SW aligned trackway visible as a curvilinear earthwork joining main walkers' route to the quarry to the SW.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	321261, 522859	182517_T RACKWA Y-1-4	Local/Good Site stable	
182518	Washfold on Little Dale Beck.	Circular drystone washfold measuring 7.5m by 6.5m with an entrance on the south-east side facing the beck.	Washfold	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	321265, 517104	182518_ WASHFO LD-1-3	Local/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182519	Walker's cairn along track through High Moss.	Small cairn made from stones taken from nearby trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	321292, 521266	182519_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-2	Local?/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182520	Walker's cairn along track through High Moss.	Small cairn made from stones taken from nearby trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	321329, 521293	182520_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-3	Local?/Good Site stable	
182521	Walker's cairn beside ford over Stonycroft Gill.	Small cairn made from stones taken from nearby trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	321335, 521298	182521_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-4	Local?/Good Site stable	
182522	Building remains below Littledale Crags.	Section of drystone walling visible among the rock scree. Seems to form a corner. Structure mostly destroyed and there is a large amount of stone spread around the structure.	Building Remains	Survey	Post- medieval	321366, 517359	182522_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-7	Local/Poor Risk of rock fall. Record remains and monitor.	
182523	Structure above Little Dale Beck.	Square drystone structure measuring 9m x 7m. A large boulder is incorporated into the eastern wall of the structure.	Building Remains	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	321383, 517561	182523_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-5	Local/Poor Risk of rock fall. Consolidate remains and monitor.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182524	Boundary wall along Rigg Beck.	Sinuous section of boundary wall roughly parallel to beck. At least four separate sections visible as low linear mounds containing stonework.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	321391, 520344	182524_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 39	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182525	Sheepfold below Blea Crag.	Small square sheepfold measuring 6m by 6m and survives up to 0.75m tall in places.	SheepFold	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	321391, 517794	182525_S HEEP FOLD-1-8	Local/Fair Site stable	
182526	Structure near Aikin House.	Small square structure depicted on OS mapping. Site no longer visible.	Enclosure	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	321396, 519517	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182527	Building remains below Blea Crags.	Section of drystone wall with large boulders incorporated into the structure. Two corners of a building can be made out and there is a large amount of rock scree around the structure.	Building Remains	Survey	Uncertain	321405, 517663	182527_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-6	Local/Poor Risk of rock fall. Record remains and monitor.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182528	Quarry along road at Aikin House.	Small quarry pit adjacent to the road. Some evidence of spoil heaps.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	321418, 519509	182528_ QUARRY -1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182529	Enclosure below Blea Crags.	Linear alignments of stone probably representing a small field enclosure.	Enclosure	Survey	Uncertain	321419, 517785	182529_E NCLOSU RE-1-10	Local/Fair Site stable	
182530	Area of coppicing south of Scar Crags.	Site not visited because of steep ground. Two areas of coppicing measuring 570m by 130m and 175m by 109m. Both located on the south facing slope. Photos taken of area from afar.	Coppice	Survey	Post- medieval	321435, 520550	182530_ COPPICE- 1-3	Not visited	
182531	Building platform south of Rigg Beck.	Large levelled area on the south side of the beck measuring 15m by 6m. Possible building platform.	Building Platform	Survey	Uncertain	321441, 520332	No Photo	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								recording may be required	
182532	Building platform north of Rigg Beck.	Small levelled area built into the hillside with patches of exposed stone. Possible building platform.		Survey	Uncertain	321449, 520342	No Photo	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182533	Quarry above reservoir on Scope Beck.	Area of quarrying to the northwest of the reservoir and dam. Probably for quarrying stone for the construction of the dam.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	321505, 517778	182533_ QUARRY -1-3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182534	Ford over Rigg Beck.	Possible remains of a ford with the remnants of a N-S aligned wall butting against the north bank of the river.	Ford	Survey	Uncertain	321512, 520316	182534_F ORD-1 - 3	Local/Poor Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182535	Dam on Little Dale Beck.	Stone dam and reservoir measuring 46m long. The wall of the dam is constructed of stone setts. Dam has been partially breached on the eastern corner and there is a modern wooden bridge spanning a section of the dam wall which has washed away.	Dam	DBA	Post- medieval	321532, 517760	182535_ DAM-1-4	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182536	Building platform along Rigg Beck.	Flat rectangular patch of stonework on southern bank of river located close to wash fold. Possible building platform but no obvious walls visible.	Building Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	321565, 520305	182536_ WASH FOLD-1 - 3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182537	Wall below High Snab Bank.	Small section of upstanding wall aligned east to west measuring 4m long.	Building Remains	Survey	Uncertain	321566, 518036	182537_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-6	Local/Fair Site stable	
182538	Scope End Leat, Above Derwent.	An old water course, (presumably artificial) leading NW from the reservoir at the head of Scope Beck, to the area of workings around Scope End (LDNPA HER 12074). There were also two sluices at the head of the water course, close	Leat	LDNPA	Medieval	321570, 517800	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		to where it flowed out from Scope Beck. The course of the leat is now followed by a footpath. The site is shown on the OS 6" 1st edition map of Cumberland sheet 69 (S1177). This leat is scheduled as SAM No. 32954, as a part of Goldscope copper and lead mines (S905). Included in Regional Archaeological Audit (S5350). Not seen. Nothing obvious other than a stoned up track.							
182539	Adit above Scope Beck.	Possible adit. May just be land slippage of the effects of water drainage.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	321571, 517966	182539_ ADIT-1-3	Local/Fair Site stable	
182540	Sluice below dam on Scope Beck.	A corner of a building measuring 13m by 13m which is in the location of a sluice marked on 1898 OS mapping associated with the dam to the south.	Sluice	Survey	Post- medieval	321574, 517831	182540_S LUICE-1- 6	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
182541	Quarry above Scope Beck.	Quarry pit to the south-east of main track.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	321579, 517942	182541_ QUARRY	Local/Fair	
							-1-3	Site stable	
182542	Adit below	Adit and spoil heap with a short	Adit	Survey	Post-	321595,	182542_	Local/Fair	
	High Snab	section of drystone walling still			medieval	518073	ADIT-1-9	C'	
100543	Bank.	surviving. Adit entrance is mostly filled in by fallen rock		I DAUDA		221640		Site stable	
182543	Washfold near High Moss.	Two large enclosures one of which contains a smaller pen in	Washfold	LDNPA	Post- medieval	321640, 520355	No Photo	Local/Poor	
	1 ligii 141033.	the north-western end. The site			inculcyal	320333		Prone to flood	
		covers an area 16m x 14m with						damage. Monitor,	
		a maximum wall height of						especially after	
		1.25m. The enclosure adjacent						heavy rains.	
		to Rigg Beck is destroyed to its						Further detailed	
		footings and appears to have been constructed on levelled						recording may be required. Some	
		ground. Possible entrance						evidence of	
		connecting it to the second						littering. Remove	
		enclosure located behind in the						rubbish and inform	
		north corner. A second possible						tenant.	
		entrance out onto the hillside is							
		on the north-east side. The							
		second enclosure is oval in							
		shape with the north-east wall							

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		acting as a revetment against the sloping incline. Remains of 3m x 3m pen is in the northwest of the enclosure (Miscellaneous Notebook 1). Large multiroomed structure. Seems to be some recent wall collapse.							
182544	Parallel track to walkers' route along Scope Beck.	Track which seems to run parallel to main walkers' route and is visible as a long linear earthen bank and depression. Possibly associated with mining adit 55m to the SW of the southern end of the track.	Trackway	Survey	Uncertain	321685, 518197	182544_T RACKWA Y-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182545	Track to Long Comb.	Track depicted on OS mapping of the area. Mostly removed by recent walkers' track but diverges in places from main track where it can be seen as a sinuous linear earthen bank.	Trackway	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	321729, 521578	182545_T RACKWA Y-1	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182546	Triangulation pillar at Outerside.	Trig point depicted on OS mapping. Not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA	Post- medieval	321729, 521578	No Photo	Not visited	
182548	Enclosure below High Snab Bank.	Possible enclosure depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	321734, 519074	No Photo	Not visited	
182549	Spring below Aikin Knott.	Spring depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Not visited but visible on aerial photography.	Spring	DBA Hist. OS	Uncertain	321743, 519713	No Photo	Not found	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182550	Boundary wall on Scope Beck.	Section of boundary wall perpendicular to the beck. Feature measured 23m long.	Boundary Wall	DBA Survey	Uncertain	321747, 518143	182550_S HEEP FOLD-1-7	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182551	Boundary Walls, High Snab Farm.	Boundary walls depicted on 189 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	321839, 519107	No Photo	Not visited	
182552	Enclosure north of High Snab Bank.	Possible enclosure depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	321842, 519114	No Photo	Not visited	
182553	Enclosure on High Snab Bank.	Possible enclosure depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	321848, 518964	No Photo	Not visited	
182553	Enclosure on High Snab Bank.	Possible enclosure depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	321848, 518964	No Photo	Not visited	
182554	Ditch along Aikin Knott.	North-south aligned ditch. Uncertain purpose, may just be natural drainage.	Ditch	Survey	Uncertain	321886, 519891	182554_T RACKWA Y-1-8	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182555	Revetment on trackway above Scope Beck.	Section of revetment wall associated with trackway.	Revetment Wall	Survey	Uncertain	321894, 518115	182555_ REVETME NT WALL-1- 6	National/Fair Site stable	
182556	Area of Coppicing below High Snab Bank.	Area of coppicing enclosed by a drystone wall. Some fallen trees have damaged the enclosure wall.	Coppice	Survey	Post- medieval	321989, 518706	182556_ COPPICE- 1-6	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees posing danger and monitor	
182557	Track headed west from High Snab.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322007, 519039	No Photo	Not visited	
182558	Enclosure west of High Snab.	Possible enclosure depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322016, 519021	No Photo	Not visited	
182561	Track along Keskadale Beck.	Track depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322037, 519448	No Photo	Not visited	
182562	Enclosure on High Snab Bank.	Possible enclosure depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322048, 518957	No Photo	Not visited	
182563	Gravel pit near Low High Snab, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Gravel pit near Low High Snab, Derwentwater, Borrowdale. Coordinates wrong. Evidence of a gravel pit adjoining the main	Gravel Pit	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	322050, 518650	No Photo	Local/Good Amend LDHER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		walkers' route. Heavily overgrown at time of survey.							
182565	Boundary Wall near Gilbrow.	Track depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322082, 519486	No Photo	Not visited	
182566	Enclosure at Birk Rigg.	Small fenced off animal enclosure.	Enclosure	Survey	Modern	322097, 519801	182566_E NCLOSU RE-1-5	Local/Good Site stable	
182567	Enclosure near Keskadale Beck.	Possible enclosure depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322115, 519452	No Photo	Not visited	
182568	Adit as part of Goldscope Mine Complex.	Adit entrance cut into the side of the hill with a large spoil heap at its opening. Associated with mine 20127.	Adit	Survey	Medieval	322133, 518233	182568_ ADIT-1- 11	National/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182569	Boundary Wall north of Keskadale Beck.	Boundary wall depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited	Boundary Wall	DBA	Post- medieval	322158, 519528	No Photo	Not visited	
182571	Stoneycroft Gill Enclosure, Above Derwent.	Possible enclosure (an area of land enclosed by a boundary ditch, bank, wall, palisade or other similar barrier) of unknown date. Site not visited.	Enclosure	LDHER	Uncertain	322201, 521221	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		Coordinates are probably rounded up so may not be in this location.							
182572	Walker's cairn in Barrow Door.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from trackway.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322233, 521678	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	
182575	Boundary wall along Rigg Beck.	Drystone boundary wall making up the edge of the survey area. Collapsed in places.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	322271, 520145	182575_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 8	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182577	Track north of High Snab.	Boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA	Post- medieval	322301, 519185	No Photo	Not visited	
182578	Triangulation Pillar at Dale Head.	Large stone pillar marking the edge of the cliff face.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA	Modern	322306, 515328	182578_T RIANGUL ATION PILLAR-1 - 8	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182579	Building remains at Birk Rigg.	Two linear earthen banks containing stonework which form the corner of a building. Boundary wall to the SE of the building seems to cut across the earthwork. Possibly associated with track 182515. Full extent of building not known as it likely extended out into the fields to the south and east which have both been ploughed. Possibly the remains of ridge and furrow inside the structure. Not known if this is earlier or later.	Building Remains	Survey	Medieval	322308, 519856	182579_ BUILDIN G-1-17	Local/Poor Site stable	
182580	Adit as part of Goldscope Mine Complex.	Adit entrance cut into the side of the hill with a large spoil heap at its opening. Associated with mine 20127.	Adit	Survey	Medieval	322319, 518364	182580_ ADIT-1-3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182581	Walker's cairn below Dale Head.	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby boundary wall.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322323, 515274	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	
182582	Walker's cairn below Dale Head.	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby boundary wall.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322334, 515249	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	
182583	Walker's cairn below Dale Head.	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby boundary wall.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322339, 515237	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
182584	Walker's cairn	Walkers' cairn made out of	Walkers'	Survey	Modern	322342,	No Photo	Local?/Good	
	below Dale	stones taken from nearby	Cairns			515231			
	Head.	boundary wall.						Site stable	
182585	Walker's cairn	Walkers' cairn made out of	Walkers'	Survey	Modern	322350,	No Photo	Local?/Good	
	below Dale	stones taken from nearby	Cairns			515212			
	Head.	boundary wall.						Site stable	
182586	Walker's cairn	Walkers' cairn made out of	Walkers'	Survey	Modern	322355,	No Photo	Local?/Good	
	below Dale	stones taken from nearby	Cairns			515197			
	Head	boundary wall.						Site stable	
182587	Walker's cairn	Walkers' cairn made out of	Walkers'	Survey	Modern	322357,	No Photo	Local?	
	below Dale	stones taken from nearby	Cairns			515188			
	Head.	boundary wall.						Site stable	
182588	Bield north of	Not visited due to steep terrain,	Sheep Fold	Survey	Post-	322359,	182588_S	Not visited	
	Tongue Gill.	but photographed from across			medieval	516568	HEEP		
		the valley.					FOLD-1-		100000
							12		
182589	Walker's cairn	Walkers' cairn made out of	Walkers'	Survey	Modern	322362,	No Photo	Local?/Good	
102303	below Dale	stones taken from nearby	Cairns	Janvey	Modern	515176	110111010	Localli Good	
	Head.	boundary wall.	Carris			0.0.70		Site stable	
182590	Walker's cairn	Walkers' cairn made out of	Walkers'	Survey	Modern	322364,	No Photo	Local?/Good	
.02000	below Dale	stones taken from nearby	Cairns	Jan 10)		515169	. 10 1 11000	2004.11 0004	
	Head.	boundary wall.	Carris			0.0.00		Site stable	
182591	Walker's cairn	Walkers' cairn made out of	Walkers'	Survey	Modern	322366,	No Photo	Local?/Good	
	below Dale	stones taken from nearby	Cairns			515158			
	Head.	boundary wall.						Site stable	
182592	Walker's cairn	Walkers' cairn made out of	Walkers'	Survey	Modern	322368,	No Photo	Local?/Good	
	below Dale	stones taken from nearby	Cairns			515147			
	Head.	boundary wall.						Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182593	Walker's cairn below Dale Head.	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby boundary wall.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322380, 515120	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	
182594	Walker's cairn below Dale Head.	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby boundary wall.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322382, 515068	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	
182595	Walker's cairn below .Dale Head	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby boundary wall.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322383, 515068	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	
182596	Walker's cairn below Dale Head.	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby boundary wall.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322387, 515048	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	
182597	Adit as part of Goldscope Mine Complex.	Adit cut into the hillside. A long rectangular corridor has been cut into the rock leading up the adit entrance and there are numerous metal fixings set into the rock. There appears to be a number of square recesses cut into the side of corridor which may be for supporting wooden beams. There are a number of drill scars on the front face of the adit entrance and there is also a shelf cut into the adit entrance which may have been for a tallow candle or lantern. Daylight can be seen inside the adit tunnel which suggests part of the tunnel has collapsed. Associated with mine 20127.	Adit	Survey	Medieval	322393, 518534	182597_ ADIT-1- 36	National/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
182598	Track through Barrow Door.	Track depicted on OS mapping of the area. Mostly removed by	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322401, 522390	182598_T RACKWA	Local/Fair	
		recent walkers' track but diverges in places from main track where it can be seen as a sinuous linear earthen bank.		Survey			Y-1-2	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after	
								heavy rains.	
182599	Quarry in Goldscope	Possible area of quarrying above adits. May just be land	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	322407, 518508	182599_ QUARRY	National/Good	
	Mine.	collapsing into the adit. Associated with mine 20127.					-1-9	Site stable	
182600	Triangulation	Scope End trig point depicted	Triangulatio	DBA	Post-	322407,	No Photo	Not found	
	pillar at Scope End.	on OS mapping. Site no longer exists	n Pillar	Survey	medieval	518306		Destroyed	
182601	Walker's cairn below Dale	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322409, 514946	No Photo	Local?/Good	
	Head.	boundary wall.			_			Site stable	
182602	Adit as part of Goldscope Mine Complex.	Narrow adit entrance. Mouth of the tunnel is partially blocked by debris and sandbags. Structural beams can be seen further down the tunnel which	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	322410, 518545	182602_ ADIT-1-7	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after	
		is mostly flooded. Large spoil heap can be seen at the mouth of the entrance which overlies a platform for a possible engine						heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		house. Associated with mine 20127.							
182603	Walker's cairn below Dale Head.	Walkers' cairn made out of stones taken from nearby boundary wall.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	322410, 514962	No Photo	Local?/Good Site stable	
182604	Building platform in Goldscope Mine complex.	Flattened rectangular platform cut into the hillside and now overlaid by mining waste. Possibly the location of an engine house depicted on OS mapping. Associated with mine 20127.	Building Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	322414, 518557	182604_ BUILDIN G PLATFOR M-1-3	National/Good Site stable	
182607	Building in Long Work Mine complex.	Small stone building to the north of adit 182608. Associated with mine 24550.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	322456, 516214	182607_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1 - 3	National/Good Site stable	
182608	Adit as part of Long Work Mine complex.	Mostly collapsed adit with a large spoil heap extending eastwards. Associated with mine 24550.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	322457, 516210	182608_ ADIT-1 - 4	National/Fair Site stable	
182609	Hindscarth Level, Above Derwent.	Site of a disused Level shown on the OS 1:10000 map sheet NY21NW 1978 (S2187). Down	Mine	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	322460, 516180	No Photo	Local/Fair	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
		as a destroyed monument but						Site stableSite	
		site still survives. Adit, spoil						stable	
		heap, and building still visible.							
		Associated with mine 24550.			_				
182610	Adit along Coledale Beck.	Large vaulted adit entrance built into the side of the hill to the	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	322462, 523271	182610_ ADIT-1-9	Regional/Fair	
	Coledale beck.	north of the beck. Lots of land			medievai	3232/1	ADII-1-9	Prone to flood	
		slippage into the adit entrance						damage. Monitor,	李小
		which may become totally						especially after	
		blocked in time. Many fallen						heavy rains.	
		trees to the south of the adit						Further detailed	
		caused by water drainage.						recording may be	A CONTRACT OF STREET
								required. At risk	
								from falling trees.	
								Remove trees.	
182611	Quarry	Area of stone quarrying. Some	Quarry	Survey	Post-	322475,	182611_	Local/Good	
	between Step	rock faces still visible and there			medieval	517464	QUARRY		
	and Lewthwaite	are some tracks aligned north to					-1-4	Prone to flood	
	Gills.	south which are probably						damage. Monitor,	
		associated with the quarrying.						especially after	
								heavy rains.	
								Further detailed	The transfer of the second second
								recording may be	
100610	A 11:		A 11.	0	D .	222477	100610	required	
182612	Adit, part of	Site of a collapsed adit. Now	Adit	Survey	Post-	322477,	182612_	Regional/Good	
	Stoney Croft	mostly filled in but can still be seen as a linear earthwork			medieval	521313	ADIT- 1-4	Duana ta fland	
	Mine.							Prone to flood	
		aligned broadly north to south. Seems to connect to an east to						damage. Monitor,	
		west aligned trackway.						especially after heavy rains.	
		Associated with mine 20143.						Further detailed	
		7.550ciated with Hime 20143.						recording may be	以上于于沙漠山 为8个
								required	新发,国社及企业等

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182613	Lead smelting site in Stoney Croft Mine.	Semi-circular earthwork and cropmark with a dump of slaglike material in its centre. This is likely the true position of site 23006. Associated with mine 20143.	Lead Smelter	Survey	Post- medieval	322483, 521299	182613_L EAD SMELTER- 1-6	Regional/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182614	Track to Quarry near Step Gill.	Two trackways leading into areas of quarrying. Not seen during survey but clearly visible on aerial photography.	Trackway	DBA Aerial Survey	Post- medieval	322494, 517539	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182615	Building remains in Stoney Croft Mine.	Linear earthwork mounds likely marking the location of a building. Roughly square in shape but difficult to make out on the ground. May be the remains of a number of small buildings. Associated with mine 20143.	Building Remains	Survey	Post- medieval	322496, 521286	182615_ BUILDIN G- 1-3	Regional/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182616	Spoil heap as part of Stoney Croft Mine.	Gravel spoil heap on the south side of the beck measuring 12m by 5m. Probably related to mining activity. Associated with mine 20143.	Spoil Heap	Survey	Post- medieval	322496, 521263	182616_S POIL HEAP- 1- 4	Regional/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182617	Trackway in Stonycroft Mine.	Well-defined track which seems to branch off from main track and run alongside an area of earthworks thought to represent buildings and head towards the beck. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	322499, 521295	182617_T RACKWA Y- 1-2	Regional/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182618	Stonycroft Gill Building, above Derwent.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Traces of possible building foundation recorded by TC Welsh. Remains of building foundations recorded within The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The remains are located just East of the forked tributary and occupy a rocky prominence in bend of stream. The foundations are 6.5m by 3m and include two corners. Outside the building are boundary banks and ditches on the North and South respectively which both survive as earthworks (\$1361, F1 1975, \$2873)'. Site not visited but coordinates are likely wrong as they are rounded up.	Remains	LDHER	Post- medieval	322500, 521200	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182620	Wheel pit, Stonycroft Mine.	Rectangular trench to the southeast of building which looks to be a pit created by a waterwheel. Site is close to the beck.	Wheel Pit	Survey	Post- medieval	322504, 521280	182620_ WHEEL PIT- 1-4	Regional/Fair Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182621	Sheepfold north of Step Gill.	Rectangular drystone structure truncated by field enclosure wall. Structure measures 15m by 7m. Structure is well-preserved to the NE of the boundary wall where it is part of an area of managed pasture. and fairly ruinous to the SW.	Sheep Fold	DBA	Post- medieval	322510, 517472	182621_S HEEP FOLD-1-9	Local/Poor Site stable	
182622	Quarry in Goldscope Mine complex.	Possible quarry which has collapsed. Some worked stone in the area.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	322514, 518552	182622_ QUARRY -1-5	National/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182623	Fulling Mill, Kinn, Braithwaite, Above Derwent.	Site of an early Fulling Mill dated to 1332. This site is included on Davies-Shiel's annotated map 1990. Nothing seen at coordinates. Followed the stream to the end of the tree-line further south-west and nothing obvious. Site is likely destroyed.	Fulling Mill	LDHER Survey	Medieval	322540, 523290	182623_F ULLING MILL-1-8	Not found Destroyed	
182624	Ridge and Furrow along Barrow Gill.	Large block of faint ridge and furrow aligned NE to SW. Crossed by modern track and drainage gullies.	Ridge and Furrow	Survey	Post- medieval	322559, 522537	182624_ RIDGE AND FURROW - 1-14	Local/Good Site stable	
182625	Bield west of Castlenook Mine.	A semi-circular bield measuring 16m in length. Cut by a recent natural drainage gully.	Bield	Survey	Post- medieval	322574, 516982	182625_ BIELD-1- 3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR		Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182626	Bield west of Castlenook Mine.	A semi-circular bield measuring 18m in length.	Bield	Survey	Post- medieval	322601, 516926	182626_ BIELD-1 - 8	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182627	Boundary wall along Rigg Beck.	Section of boundary wall parallel to beck measuring 55m long.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	322604, 520140	182627_F IELD BOUND ARY- 1-6	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182628	Ford on Stonycroft Gill, Derwentwater.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Large boulders running across the gill which continue along the South bank creating a small revetment. Immediately upstream of the boulders is a level area across the stream marking a convenient crossing point. An associated path, 1m wide, leads off along the North bank but cannot be seen from the South bank'. Site not visited.	Ford	LDHER	Post- medieval	322605, 521245	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182629	Trackway along Stonycroft Mine.	Well-defined trackway linking and adit, smelter and possible group of buildings. Partially gravelled over to the east where it meets modern track. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	322615, 521278	182629_T RACKWA Y- 1-5	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182630	Ditch behind High Coledale.	Large curvi-linear ditch traceable for 214m. Seems to cut across area of ridge and furrow. May be a field boundary.	Ditch	Survey	Post- medieval	322634, 522645	182630_ DITCH-1- 8	Local/Good Site stable	
182631	Sheepfold in Long Work Mine complex.	D-shaped sheepfold and boundary wall measuring 17m by 18m.	Sheep Fold	Survey	Post- medieval	322648, 516204	182631_S HEEP FOLD-1 - 44	National/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182632	Trackway in Stonycroft Mine.	Well-defined track which runs up to the river. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	322696, 521242	182632_T RACKWA Y- 1-2	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182633	Natural feature below Scope End.	Possible ventilation hole high above adit entrance. Numerous "Pan Holes" labelled on 1898 OS mapping so may be a natural feature although its position suggests a ventilation shaft. Associated with mine 20127.	Ventilation Shaft	Survey	Uncertain	322697, 518552	182633_ VENTILA TION SHAFT-1- 3	National/Good Site stable	
182634	Track behind High Coledale.	SE-NW aligned track leading to ruined farm building outside of survey area to the NW.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	322701, 522754	182634_T RACKWA Y-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182635	Triangulation pillar at Barrow.	Site of a possible trig point depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site visited and nothing obvious.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA HistOS Survey	Post- medieval	322704, 521824	No Photo	Local Not found	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182636	Trackway in Stonycroft Mine	Trackway which is partially concrete to the west and turns into a gravel track to the east. It runs through an area of quarrying and lies adjacent to the smelt mill to the east. Concrete section crumbling in places. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	322716, 521210	182636_T RACKWA Y- 1-4	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182637	Memorial stone to Jayd Hine.	Small memorial stone reading "In loving memory of Jayd Hine 28/3/93 – 25/12/94".	Memorial Stone	Survey	Modern	322718, 523417	182637_ MEMORI AL STONE-1- 3	Regional/Good Site stable	
182638	Footbridge over Rigg Beck.	Footbridge depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site no longer exists.	Foot Bridge	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	322719, 520167	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182639	Milestone below Braithwaite How.	Milestone (Cockermouth 9¦ Keswick 3) marked on OS mapping. Site visited and no milestone visible.	Milestone	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	322721, 523775	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182640	Spoil heap, Castlenook Mine.	Large flattened spoil heap partially overlying the possible dressing floor to the north-east and overlaid by building 182643. Associated with mine 25460.	Spoil Heap	Survey	Post- medieval	322728, 517019	182640_S POIL HEAP-1 - 7	Regional/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182641	Structure along Whinlatter Pass Road.	Two parallel brick walls with recesses built into the top. Possibly some sort of machine base.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	322730, 523742	182641_ BUILDIN G-1-5	Local/Good Site stable	
182642	Bronze Age Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead found on the Summit of Barrow.	An early Bronze Age flint barbed and tanged arrowhead found off the footpath near the summit of Barrow by Pat Pennifold in March 2008. The artefact is in the possession of the finder (S1960). Site visited but nothing obvious at grid coordinates.	Findspot	LDHER	Bronze Age	322730, 521850	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182643	Building remains in Castlenook Mine complex.	The remains of building now mostly buried beneath mining waste. Part of a retaining wall and a section of concrete flooring can be seen. Associated with mine 25460.	Building Remains	Survey	Post- medieval	322742, 517024	182643_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-14	Regional/Poor Site stable. Further recording.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182644	Quarry in Stoney Croft Mine Complex.	Large area of quarrying adjacent to the beck. Exposed rock faces and some spoil heaps still visible.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	322755, 521203	182644_ QUARRY - 1-3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182645	Stable at Yew Tree Farm, Rosthwaite, Borrowdale.	No evidence surviving at given coordinates.	Stable	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	322755, 515255	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182647	Adit, Castlenook Mine.	Small adit entrance. Does not look to have been worked very far. Maybe a trial adit. Lots of drill scars can be seen on the front face of the adit and a small spoil heap can be seen extending to the north-west. To the left of the adit entrance is some graffiti reading "KIL" which stylistically looks to be fairly old. Associated with mine 25460.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	322761, 516934	182647_ ADIT-1 - 11	Regional/Good Site stable	
182648	Iron bolt near ford over Stonycroft Gill.	Iron bolt with a square head set into the pathway adjacent to the beck. Associated with mine 20143.	Iron bolt	Survey	Post- medieval	322761, 521198	182648_ VALVE-1- 3	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182649	Track around Rowling End.	Well-defined trackway which crosses the beck and seems to lead into the smeltmill area (182663). The track is traceable further east and south as a well-defined linear earthwork. Associated with mine 20143	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	322764, 521182	No Photo	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains.	
182650	Adit, Castlenook Mine.	Overgrown adit entrance and large spoil heap extending to the north-west. Spoil heap has been truncated by the main trackway and has been revetted with a drystone wall. Associated with mine 25460.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	322765, 516962	182650_ ADIT-1-3	Regional/Good Site stable	
182651	Reservoir north of Yewcrag Quarries.	Two curvilinear earthworks with an opening which may be the remnants of an old mining reservoir. Interior of the structure was waterlogged at the time of survey. No obvious leats or culverts noted so may just be a natural feature.	Reservoir	Survey	Post- medieval	322767, 514486	182651_ RESERVO IR-1 - 10	Local/Good Site stable	
182652	Post-medieval Weir at Coledale Beck, Braithwaite, Above Derwent.	A weir across the Coledale Beck at Braithwaite. Constructed from rubble boulders and held together with modern concrete. It is thought to date from the early 19th century. This may be on the site of an earlier weir, associated with a water mill or water mills, mill race and mill pond which may date to the	Weir	LDHER Survey	Modern	322770, 523500	182652_ WEIR-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		medieval period. Site of a large weir. Probably fairly recent.							
182653	Building Platform in	Two rectangular building platforms with some exposed	Building Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	322771, 517049	182653_ BUILDIN	Local/Good	The second second
	Castlenook Mine.	stonework visible. Partially overgrown but probably used as building platforms or platforms for machinery. Associated with mine 25460.					G PLATFOR M-1-8	Site stable	
182654	Structure along Rigg Beck.	Small stone structure with concrete top approximately 1m wide. Probably associated with culvert which cuts the main trackway.	Culvert	Survey	Modern	322777, 520214	182654_ CULVERT - 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182655	Climbers holds into adit, Long Work Mine.	Holes and hand holds carved into rockface descending into gorge which possibly joins onto the main mining adit. Very dangerous. Associated with mine 24550.	Climber's Hand Holes	Survey	Post- medieval	322783, 516212	182655_ CLIMBIN G HOLES-1 - 9	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182656	Dressing floor as part of Castlenook Mine.	Large artificially flattened area of land to the SE of the beck which measures 16m by 44m. Possible dressing floor. Partially overlaid by mining waste to the south. Some holes in the feature have been created by sheltering animals. Associated with mine 25460.	Dressing Floor	Survey	Post- medieval	322786, 517085	182656_ DRESSIN G FLOOR-1 - 7	Regional/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required. At risk from livestock. Restrict livestock access.	
182657	Memorial bench and stone along footpath to Braithwaite.	Bench and standing stone memorial celebrating the Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth 1977.	Memorial Stone	Survey	Modern	322790, 523484	182657_ MEMORI AL STONE-1- 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182658	Mill, Braithwaite, Above Derwent.	Site of a Mill. This site is included on Davies-Shiel's annotated map 1990. Nothing obvious seen at or near these coordinates during the survey.	Mill	LDHER Survey	Uncertain	322800, 523480	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182659	Hut in Long Work Mine.	Small hut constructed above the main adit. Not much survives, only a short section of walling. Associated with mine 24550.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	322801, 516202	182659_ BUILDIN G-1 - 3	National/Fair Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182660	Footbridge over Coledale Beck.	Footbridge depicted on 1898 OS mapping of the area. Wooden bridge likely rebuilt on site of original bridge. No handrails. Quite dangerous.	Foot Bridge	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Modern	322821, 523547	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182661	Trackway leading south of Goldscope Mine.	Network of braided trackways aligned NE-SW which fan out to the NE where they meet Goldscope Lead Mine. Becomes a single track to the SW where it seems to follow the line of a large field enclosure. Associated with mine 20127.		Survey	Uncertain	322827, 518403	182661_T RACKWA Y-1-8	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182663	Smelt Mill at Stonycroft, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Section of east to west aligned wall to the south of the modern track. Mostly covered with spoil and there seems to be a flat rectangular platform to the south of the wall which may be the remnants of the smelt mill which is covered in later spoil.	Smelt Mill	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	322833, 521201	182663_ BUILDIN G- 1-5	Regional/Good Site stable	
182664	Sheepfold along boundary wall north of Castlenook Mine.	Rectangular sheepfold built up against the main field enclosure boundary. Structure measures 5m by 11m and survives up to a full height at 0.75m. The top course of coping stones is still present. The interior of the structure is sub-divided by wooden fencing.	Sheep Fold	DBA Survey	Uncertain	322834, 517271	182664_S HEEP FOLD-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182665	Track below Scope End.	Linear depression which runs downhill from the main adit entrance roughly in the position of a sluice or leat depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Associated with mine 20127.	Leat	Survey Hist. OS	Uncertain	322835, 518458	182665_T RACKWA Y-1	Local/Good At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible.	
182666	Sleepers in Goldscope Mine.	Sleepers from a cart track eroding out of spoil heap. Probably an in-situ track for the dumping of mining waste. Associated with mine 20127.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	322838, 518479	182666_T RACKWA Y-1-8	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182667	Flue, Stonycroft Mine.	Buried flue leading to chimney upslope. Mostly collapsed and overgrown but some voussoirs can still be seen. Seems to join onto the smelt mill to the south. Partially crossed by modern track. Associated with mine 20143.	Shaft	Survey	Post- medieval	322841, 521212	182667_S HAFT- 1- 19	Regional/Poor At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182668	Adit, Long Work Mine.	Large opening inside the ravine behind adit 182671 which has been completely filled with water. Wooden beams can be seen lining the side of the hole which probably leads into the adit and is likely to be a ventilation shaft which is now blocked up. Associated with mine 24550.	Ventilation Shaft	Survey	Post- medieval	322847, 516209	182668_ VENTILA TION SHAFT-1 - 12	National/Fair Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182671	Adit below Long Work Mine.	Adit entrance and large spoil heap extending northwards which is being washed away by adjacent beck. Adit entrance has mostly collapsed and there are some large boulders which have fallen in. Associated with mine 24550.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	322851, 516272	182671_ ADIT-1 - 9	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182672	Bield north of Long Work Mine.	Possible bield or sheepfold built in among a number of boulders. Seems to be a boundary marker or standing stone to the southwest.	Sheep Fold	Survey	Post- medieval	322852, 516405	182672_S HEEP FOLD-1 - 14	Local/Fair Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182673	Washfold below Long Work Mine.	Roughly circular washfold measuring 11m x 11m with a small internal cell in the southwestern corner measuring 4m by 5m. There are two walls extending to the north-east and south-west. The north-eastern wall is well-preserved and stands up to 1m tall in places and incorporates a number of large boulders. The southwestern wall is mostly ruined. Boundary wall has been truncated by a recent walkers' track.	Washfold	Survey	Post- medieval	322871, 516289	182673_S HEEP FOLD-1- 36	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required. At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible.	
182674	Structure south of Low Snab.	Small concrete square structure with an enclosed fenced area and a number of pipes. Concrete structure seems to be sitting on the remains of an earlier drystone structure associated with mine 20127.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	322874, 518566	182674_ BUILDIN G-1-8	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182675	Track toward Lewthwaite Gill.	Track visible on OS mapping of the mine. Just visible as a linear earthwork. Seems to join area of braided trackways to the south. Associated with mine 20127.	Trackway	DBA	Post- medieval	322879, 518565	No Photo	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182676	Ford over Newlands Beck.	Ford depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Not visited.	Ford	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	322893, 518149	No Photo	Not visited	
182677	Potash Kiln, Rigg Beck, Birk Rigg, Newlands, Above Derwent.	Potash Kiln – 12 x 12ft, close to quarry, HER 11706. This site is included on Davies-Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286). Not found.	Potash Kiln	LDHER	Uncertain	322920, 30593	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182678	Track across Newlands Beck.	Trackway depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Not visited but visible on aerial photographs.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS APs	Post- medieval	322931, 518174	No Photo	Not visited	
182679	Triangulation pillar at Rowling End.	Location of a trig point on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	322932, 520697	No Photo	Not visited	
182680	Track near old level, Old Scope Mine.	Stone topped culvert which crosses path and runs parallel to track 182863 where it is visible as a ditch.	Culvert	Survey	Post- medieval	322941, 518426	182680_ CULVERT -1-6	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182681	Track along Rigg Beck.	Track depicted on OS mapping of the area. Still in use and partially washed away in places by water run-off from upslope. Land slippage covers the track at 321293 520400 and the path diverts at this point away from its original line.	Trackway	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	322948, 520166	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182682	Dressing floor in Goldscope Mine.	Artificially flattened area with the remains of number timber structures which may be a dressing area. structure associated with mine 20127.	Dressing Floor	Survey	Post- medieval	322955, 518415	182682_ DRESSIN G FLOOR- 1-7	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182683	Wall near old level, Goldscope Mine.	Small curvilinear section of wall foundation. Associated with mine 20127.	Wall Foundation	Survey	Post- medieval	322958, 518420	182683_ WALL FOUNDA TION-1-4	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182684	Trackway in Stonycroft Mine.	Small track leading to adit and crossing the river. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	322959, 521130	182684_T RACKWA Y-1	Local/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	NI	C'to Decesion and	C'. T	C	In. d	NCD	Dl D. C	C:: (°	Di (.
	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
182685	Adit north of	Linear depression cut into the	Adit	Curvov	Post-	322964,	182685_	Local/Fair	The second secon
102003	Castle Nook.	hillslope which looks to be a	Auit	Survey	medieval	517381	ADIT-1-4	LOCal/Tall	
	Castic 1400k.	small adit that has mostly been			liicaicvai	317301	/\DIT-T-4	Site stable	
		eroded away. No evidence of a						Site stable	
		spoil heap so could just be a							
		result of water drainage from							
		upslope. Site is located close to							
		a deep ravine similar to site							
		24459 which could be the							
		remains of a hush							
182688	Braithwaite	Site of a watermill for the	Watermill	LDNPA	Post-	323000,	No Photo	Local	
	Water Corn	grinding of corn of unknown			medieval	523560			
	Mill, Above	date. Could not be visited -							
	Derwent.	private property.			<u> </u>				
182689	Wall near	Section of drystone wall aligned	Wall	Survey	Prehistori	323001,	182689_	Regional/Fair	
	Dalehead Tarn.	broadly north to south. Possibly related to hut circles to the east			С	515363	BOUND ARY	Site stable.	
		related to flut circles to the east					WALL-1 -	Site stable.	
							3		
182690	Memorial stone	Memorial stone concreted into	Memorial	Survey	Modern	323002,	182690_	Local/Good	And the second s
	to Peter John	field boundary wall close to the	Stone			518459	MEMORI	C	
	Ingrams,	bridge which crosses the beck.					AL	Site stable	
	Newlands	Reads "Peter John Ingrams 1936-1975 Death shall have no					PLAQUE-		
	Beck.	1936-1975 Death shall have no					1-3		
		dominion							
182691	Wall near	Wall aligned north to south	Wall	Survey	Post-	323005,	No Photo	Local/Good	
	Dalehead Tarn.	which measures 27m and is			medieval	515295			

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		probably related to the sheepfold to the south.						Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182692	Quarry on Barrow.	Line of deep quarry pits extending downslope. Spoil from the quarries can be seen to the east. Partially crossed by modern trail.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	323009, 522379	182692_ QUARRY -1-15	Local/Good Site stable	
182693	Memorial bench to Brian Gudgeon Machin.	Wooden bench with a memorial plaque reading "Brian Gudgeon Machin 1924-200 He Drew Strength from the Fells".	Memorial Stone	Survey	Modern	323009, 518451	182693_ MEMORI AL PLAQUE- 1-4	Local/Good Site stable	
182694	Sheepfold near Newland Beck.	Sheepfold depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Sheepfold	DBA	Post- medieval	323010, 515833	No Photo	Not visited	
182695	Hut circle north of Dalehead Tarn.	Larger hut circle measuring 4m by 4m. Mostly ruined and no obvious entrance.	Hut Circle and Enclosure	Survey	Prehistori c	323019, 515359	182695_ HUT CIRCLE-1 - 5	Local/Poor Site stable	

		Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182696	Possible charcoal burning platform south of Braithwaite.	Possible charcoal burning platform. Level clearing surrounded by trees.	Charcoal Burning Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	323030, 523315	182696_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182697	Building beside Newland Back.	Small ruinous building located adjacent to the beck which measured 6m by 5m.	Building	Survey	Uncertain	323041, 515503	182697_ BUILDIN G-1 - 4	Local/Poor Site stable	
182698	Walker's cairn along track down Barrow.	Modern walkers' cairn made up from stones picked from nearby track.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	323048, 522480	182698_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-6	Local?/Good Site stable	
182699	Hut north of Dalehead Tarn.	A possible small hut circle located close to a more convincing hut circle to the west.	Hut Circle and Enclosure	Survey	Prehistori c	323052, 515362	182699_ HUT CIRCLE-1 - 4	Regional/Poor Site stable	Carrier Control of the Control of th

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182700	Sheepfold north of Dalehead Tarn.	Roughly square sheepfold measuring 8m by 8.8m. Two curvilinear walls projecting to the north-west which may be the remnants of another cell or part of a field boundary.	Sheep Fold	Survey	Post- medieval	323065, 515407	182700_ WASHFO LD-1 - 7	Local/Poor Site stable	
182701	Trackway along Stonycroft Beck.	North to south aligned trackway running parallel with the beck to the east and is cut into the bedrock in places. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	323111, 521156	182701_T RACKWA Y- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182702	Track around Rowling End.	Well-defined trackway which crosses the beck to the east of the smelt mill area and is broadly parallel with track 182649. Track forks off at 323154 521155 where it becomes track 182704. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	323112, 521155	No Photo	Prone to flood damage and footfall erosion. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required.	
182703	Track to Dale Head Mine.	Trackway depicted on OS mapping. Track is mostly gravelled over now. Unsure of how much of the original track remains.	Trackway	DBA	Post- medieval	323117, 518549	182703_T RACKWA Y-1 - 9	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								recording may be required	
182704	Track around Rowling End.	Short section of track which forks off from track 182702 and is traceable for a short distance where it is lost along the main road. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	323154, 521155	No Photo	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182705	Bield south of Barnes Gill.	Square structure measuring 6.5m by 12.4m which have been dug into the hillside to create a flat platform unlike the other bields to the north.	Bield	Survey	Post- medieval	323157, 517943	182705_ BIELD-1- 4	Local/Fair Site stable	
182706	Track from Stonycroft to Level.	Well defined section of track aligned north to south which seems to serve Uzzicar (20144) mine to the north. Partially crossed by a modern track. Associated with mine 20143.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	323168, 521338	182706_T RACKWA Y- 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182707	Track below Barrow.	Trackway leading up to area of quarrying to the north-west. Associated with mine 20143 (Stonycroft) and 20144 (Uzzicar).	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	323183, 521465	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182708	Walker's cairn near Wilson's Bield.	Walkers' cairn made from stones taken from the nearby track.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	323201, 515547	182708_ WALKERS CAIRNS-1 - 3	Local?/Good Site stable	
182709	Quarry along road north of Stonycroft.	Small quarry adjacent to the modern road.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	323218, 521488	182709_ QUARRY - 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182710	Bield south of Barnes Gill.	Roughly semi-circular in shape and measures 11.5m by 4m and survives to a maximum height of 0.4m but is now mostly destroyed. Appears on 1898 OS mapping.	Bield	Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	323229, 518344	182710_ BIELD-1- 11	Local/Poor Site stable	
182711	Site of a Boathouse on St Herbert's Island.	Area visited but no remains of a boathouse were obvious.	Boat House	LDHER	Post- medieval	325939, 521276	No Photo	Not found Update LDNPA HER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182712	Quarry along Parrocks Gill.	Mostly natural drainage gullies but there seems to be some areas of quarrying too.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	323240, 518778	182712_ QUARRY -1-3	Local/Fair Site stable	
182713	Track toward Lowthwaite Grag.	Linear mound aligned ESE-WNW containing stone. Probably the remnants of an early field boundary which has been cut by N-S track 182714.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Uncertain	323245, 518716	182713_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 24	Local/Fair Site stable	
182714	Track joining Parrocks Gill to Barnes Gill.	Linear mound aligned ENE-WSW containing stone. Seems to be the remnants of a boundary wall heading upslope. The wall is cut by track 182714 and continues for a short while to the west where it seems to end abruptly.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Uncertain	323246, 518656	182711_T RACKWA Y-1-2	Local/Fair Site stable	
182715	Small Quarry across from Long Croft.	Small quarry adjacent to the modern road.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	323257, 521820	182715_ QUARRY - 1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182716	Adit, Castlenook Mine.	Small adit entrance cut into the hill side with a large spoil heap to the west. Seems to join track 182714.	Adit	Survey	Post-medieval	323258, 518483	182716_ ADIT-1 - 9	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182717	Building remains below Lowthwaite Crags.	Semi-circular stone structure measuring 12m in diameter. Uncertain if the feature was originally circular. A large boulder has been incorporated into the structure and there is a low horseshoe-shaped grassed-over mound which may be the remnants of a hearth.	Building Remains	Survey	Uncertain	323280, 518622	182717_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1-12	Local/Good Site stable	
182718	Triangulation pillar at High Spy.	High Spy trig point depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA	Post- medieval	323397, 516234	No Photo	Not visited	
182719	Above Derwent, Braithwaite Park.	William de Albermarle is said to have had a park in 1395 at Braithwaite. Exact location unknown. Nothing obvious at the given coordinates. Could be referencing enclosed area of land to the east which is now a tree plantation. It seems too small for a deer park however.	Park	LDHER	Medieval	323400, 523000	182719_P ARK- 1-6	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
182720	Trackways near historic footpath to Braithwaite Lodge.	Area of braided trackways heading upslope to the northwest.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	323426, 522893	182720_T RACKWA Y- 1-3	Local/Good Erosion from vehicle tracks exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict vehicle access.	
182721	Cairnfield near High Spy.	Possible cairnfield depicted on 1898 OS mapping. May be related to trackway however. Not visited.	Cairnfield	DBA Hist. OS	Uncertain	323455, 516664	No Photo	Regional? Not visited	
182722	Pile of stones above High Spy.	"Pile of stones" depicted on OS 1898 mapping. Not visited.	Walkers' Cairns	DBA Hist. OS	Uncertain	323536, 516093	No Photo	Not visited	
182723	Tringulation pillar at .Bull Crag	Trig point depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	323682, 518220	No Photo	Not visited	
182724	Hut near Bull Crag.	Possible small outbuilding close to sheepfold 182725. Site not visited.	Building	DBA	Post- medieval	323834, 518606	No Photo	Not visited	
182725	Sheepfold near Bull Crag.	Sheepfold depicted on 1898 OS mapping measuring 9.5m by 13m. Site not visited but clearly visible on aerial photography.	Sheep Fold	DBA Hist. OS APs	Post- medieval	323842, 518617	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182726	Joe Bank's Fold.	Joe Bank's Fold depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Not visited but clearly visible on aerial photography. Measures 27m by 6m and is roughly D shaped with two field walls extending north-west and south-east.	Sheep Fold	DBA Hist. OS APs	Post- medieval	323914, 516573	No Photo	Local	
182727	Building and dressing floor remains beside Yewthwaite Gill.	Section of cobbled flooring overlaid by mining waste. Area measures roughly 12m by 12m. Numerous wall footings and drains can be made out. More of the building likely remains beneath the spoil. Associated with mine 24551.	Building Remains	Survey	Post- medieval	323931, 519428	182727_ BUILDIN G REMAINS -1 - 13	Regional/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182728	Timber chute, part of Brunt Crag mine complex.	Section of probably in situ timber chute washing out of the spoil heap. May be part of a launder or sludge chute related to ore washing. Associated with mine 24551.	Drainage System	Survey	Post- medieval	323945, 519445	182728_ DRAINA GE SYSTEM- 1-3	Regional/Fair Prone to flood damage and water erosion. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182729	Walker's cairn in Brunt Crag Mine.	Modern walkers' cairns built from the structural remains of a number of mining buildings to the east.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	323968, 519449	182729_ WALKERS CAIRNS-1 - 21	Local?/Good Site stable. Cairn may be placing mining remains at risk. Potentially remove if modern.	
182730	Wall near old level, Goldscope Mine.	Small section of curvilinear wall foundation at the entrance to the main adit. Associated with mine 24551.	Wall Foundation	Survey	Post- medieval	323970, 519435	182730_ WALL FOUNDA TION-1 - 3	Regional/Good Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182731	Buildings in Yewthwaite Mine.	Line of at least three buildings fronting onto the main trackway. Now mostly ruinous but some wall still partially stands. Walkers' cairns to the west of the structure have probably been created by using stones from this structure. Associated with mine 24551.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	323974, 519457	No Photo	Regional/Poor Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182732	Reservoir in Yewthwaite Mine complex.	Large oval shaped earthen embankment with a possible sluice to the west. Measures 45m by 15m. Associated with mine 24551.	Reservoir	Survey	Post- medieval	323979, 519354	182732_ RESERVO IR-1 - 3	Regional/Good Site stable	
182733	Adit in Yewthwaite Mine complex.	Adit entrance now mostly filled in. Entrance into the adit tunnel has been blocked by a large iron door. Associated with mine 24551.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	323991, 519429	182733_ ADIT-1 - 6	Regional/Good Site stable	
182734	Structure in Yewthwaite Mine complex.	Small square drystone structure measuring 3m by 3m. Mostly ruinous. Probably related to the reservoir to the south-west. Associated with mine 24551.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	323996, 5193 <i>77</i>	182734_ BUILDIN G-1 - 4	Regional/Poor Site stable	
182735	Trackways to Yewthwaite Mine complex.	Alignment of north to south aligned braided trackways serving Brunt Crag Mine to the south. Associated with mine 24551.	Trackway	DBA	Post- medieval	324026, 519628	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182736	Wall in spoil heap, Yewthwaite Mine complex.	Small section of drystone wall built up against mining spoil heap. Associated with mine 24551.	Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	324039, 519248	182736_ WALL-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182737	Building in Yewthwaite Mine complex.	Very small square drystone building next to adit entrance. Possible tool shed. Associated with mine 24551.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	324055, 519244	182737_ WALL-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182738	Adit in Yewthwaite Mine complex.	Adit entrance with curvilinear wall extending westward from the adit tunnel. Entrance is very narrow. Associated with mine 24551.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	324060, 519245	182738_ ADIT-1 - 7	Local/Good Site stable	
182739	Track to Yewthwaite Mine complex	Trackway depicted on 1898 OS mapping of the area. Track still survives and is crossed in places by natural drainage gullies. Unclear as to how much of the original track remains.	Trackway	DBA	Post- medieval	324080, 520092	No Photo	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor,	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								particularly after heavy rains.	
182740	Adit in Yewthwaite Mine complex.	Possible adit noted from trackway but not visited due to adverse weather and slippery conditions. Assessed from afar. Associated with mine 24551.	Adit	Survey	Post- medieval	324095, 519363	182740_ ADIT-1 - 3	Local/Good Site appears stable	
182741	Boundary stone at Greenup.	Labelled BS on 1898 OS mapping. Probable boundary stone. Not visited.	Boundary Bank	DBA	Post- medieval	324124, 517352	No Photo	Not visited	
182742	Kiln, Brunt Crag, Yewthwaite Comb, Above Derwent.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Chopwood Kiln – 15 x 12 x 7ft, within HER 12072. This site is included on Davies-Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286)'. Site not visited.	Chopwood Kiln	LDHER	Post- medieval	324160, 519150	No Photo	Not visited	
182743	Copper Plate Open cut (Higher), Borrowdale.	A documented Elizabethan open cut working. The site is considered of national importance, but not recommended for scheduling as existing management is adequate. See LDNPA HER for details. Site not visited as Management Plan in place. Grid coordinates are probably incorrect as they are rounded up. Aerial photography suggests the site may lie to the south-east	Copper Mine	LDHER	Medieval	324200, 517600	No Photo	National Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		and outside of the survey boundary.							
182744	Triangulation pillar at Catbells.	Catbells trig point depicted on OS mapping. Site not visited	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	324406, 519852	No Photo	Not visited	
182745	Mine (trial) near Black Crag, Borrowdale.	Mine (trial) near Black Crag, Borrowdale. Site not visited.	Lead Mine	LDHER	Post- medieval	324650, 518650	No Photo	Not visited	
182746	Stone alignment west of Hawse End.	Alignment of boulders and buried stone which looks to form part of an old boundary wall. Aligned north-east to south-west.	Wall	Survey	Uncertain	324778, 521248	182746_ WALL-1 - 6	Local/Good Site stable	
182747	South-west boundary wall of Brandelhow Park.	Boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Boundary wall still exists and is in good condition.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	324826, 520452	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182748	Enclosure in Brandelhow Park.	Small animal enclosure surrounded by wooden fence, with steps built into the adjacent field boundary wall.	Enclosure	Survey	Modern	324826, 520332	182748_E NCLOSU RE-1 - 2	Local/Good Site stable	
182749	Building in Hawse End.	Building depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Rectangular in shape measuring 12m by 10m. Site visited but no evidence of a structural remains.	Building	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	324831, 521328	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	

		Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182750	Wall north-west of Hawse End.	Buried wall foundations visible as a linear mound. Aligned north-east to south-west.	Wall	Survey	Uncertain	324842, 521308	182750_ WALL-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182751	Building at Brandelhow Park.	Remains of a building evident as a sub-circular spread of stones measuring 6,6m X 7.3m across. Located near clearance cairn 182754.	Building	Survey	Uncertain	324872, 520481	182754_ CAIRN-1	Local/Good Site stable	
182752	Memorial bench to Edward Jackson.	Memorial bench. "Edward Jackson of Coventry (1914- 1971) His happiest hours were spent on these hills".	Plaque	Survey	Modern	324865, 519487	182752_P LAQUE-1 - 2	Local/Good Site stable	
182753	Walker's Cairn along Allerdale Ramble.	Modern walkers' cairn.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	324868, 519499	182753_ WALKERS CAIRNS-1	Local?/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182754	Clearance cairn at Brandelhow Park.	The cairn is represented by a low spread of stones. May be a result of clearance associated with early field system. The coordinates for this site on the LDNPA HER are actually building 182751 rather than the cairn. The cairn is a small clearance cairn to the southwest.	Clearance Cairn	LDHER	Post- medieval	324871, 520486	182754_ CAIRN-1	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182755	Rectangular structure in Hawse End.	Rectangular structure depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Modern looking stone and brick structure built into a man-made mound which houses electrical equipment. The earlier structure has likely been completely destroyed.	Building	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Modern	324920, 521317	182755_ BUILDIN G-1 - 3	Not found Destroyed	
182756	Mound at Manesty Band.	"Mound" depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Mound	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	324938, 518595	No Photo	Not visited	
182757	Possible building platform near Old Brandelhow.	Possible building platform within an area of trees. Roughly flat natural terrace.	Building Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	324960, 520708	182757_ CLEARAN CE CAIRN-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182758	Track from Hawse End around Victoria Bay.	Path depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Path has been destroyed by a modern track	Path	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	324970, 521177	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		which follows the same alignment.							
182759	Wall in Brandelhow Park.	Boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not found. Area visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	324971, 520283	182759_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 - 2	Not found	
182760	Building near Old Brandelhow.	Small oval depression surrounded by a low overgrown ruinous wall. Possibly a woodsman's hut.	Building	Survey	Uncertain	324973, 520579	182760_ BUILDIN G-1 - 3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182762	Track from Hawse through Brandelhow Park.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Track still survives and is used as a walking trail.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	324993, 520700	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182763	Wall in Brandelhow Park.	Boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	324997, 520349	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182764	Enclosure in Hawse End.	Irregularly shaped small enclosure or building depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site visited but nothing obvious. Likely destroyed.	Enclosure	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	325000, 521289	182764_E NCLOSU RE-1 - 7	Not found Destroyed	
182765	Post-medieval Extractive Pit at Brandelhow Park.	Post-medieval extractive pit at Brandelhow Park, Borrowdale. Site not found.	Extractive Pit		Post- medieval	325006, 519973	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182766	Boundary Wall of unknown date at Brandelhow Park.	Low foundation of drystone boundary wall running parallel to stream. 1m wide and standing to 0.8m, the wall was traced for over 30m. Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	LDHER	Uncertain	325007, 520350	No Photo	Not visited	
182768	Ditch of unknown date at Brandelhow Park.	A clearly cut ditch which appears to be an old water course, possibly a leat associated with mining activity. The ditch measures 1.5m across and is a maximum of 1m in depth. The feature can be traced for 18m running SE/NW. This seems to be a recent drainage ditch. Whole area is crossed by them.	Ditch	LDHER	Uncertain	325032, 520109	No Photo	Local/Good Amend LDNPA HER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182769	Field boundary south-east of Old Brandelhow.	Boundary bank which is traceable for 200m. The section of the bank to the west, close to the barn, has some stonework protruding from the top which may be the remnants of a wall. Bank is visible as an earthwork past this point and is partially lined with trees. Seems to be related to site 61197.	Boundary Bank	Survey	Post- medieval	325036, 520639	182769_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182770	Ruined Boundary Wall of unknown date at Brandelhow Park.	Low section of boundary wall made up of large stones, perhaps part of an early field system. With no intact drystone work, the feature is marked by a low spread running for some 12m and measuring 1.2m across. Max height 0.45m (\$5353). Not visited.	Boundary Wall	LDHER Survey	Uncertain	325037, 520209	No Photo	Not visited	
182771	Post-Medieval Charcoal Burning Platform at Brandelhow Park.	Post-Medieval Charcoal Burning Platform at Brandelhow Park. Site not found.	Charcoal Burning Platform	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	325038, 519965	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182772	Post-Medieval Mill Race at Manesty Park.	Site not visited.	Mill Race	LDHER	Post- medieval	325042, 519179	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182773	Trackway in Manesty Park.	Trackway which cuts through wall 182775.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	325051, 519174	182773_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 -	Local/Good Site stable	
182774	Post-Medieval Adit at Manesty Park, Borrowdale.	A mine level entrance measuring 2.3m wide and open to 1m in height. The level is open and it clearly slopes down from the entrance. An associated track runs for 7.7m up to the level entrance. This is marked on the First Edition OS as 'Level (Lead)'. Site not visited.	Adit	LDHER	Post- medieval	325051, 519145	No Photo	Not visited	
182775	Wall in Manesty Park.	Long section of drystone wall which has been cut by a later east to west aligned trackway (182773).	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	325052, 519182	182775_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 -	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182776	Clearance cairn in Hawse End.	Small pile of grown over stones which looks to be a small clearance cairn. Beside building platform 182776.	Clearance Cairn	Survey	Uncertain	325054, 521218	182776_ CLEARAN CE CAIRN-1 - 3	Local/Fair Site stable	
182777	Track east of Hawse End.	Possible garden path visible as an alignments of edging stones. Lies adjacent to and is associated with the tennis court 29907.	Path	Survey	Post- medieval	325059, 521236	182777_P ATH-1 - 9	Local/Fair Site stable	
182778	Cairn of unknown date at Brandelhow Park.	Site visited but not found.	Cairn	LDNPA	Uncertain	325060, 519967	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182779	Carved bench west of Otterbield Bay.	Large log with a bench and fish sculpture carved into it.	Sculpture	Survey	Modern	325068, 521010	182779_S CULPTU RE-1 - 4	Local/Good Site stable	
182780	Structure west of Otterbield Bay.	Possible wall foundations for a small semi-circular structure. Function unknown.	Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	325080, 520978	182780_ WALL-1 - 3	Local/Fair Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182781	Enclosure in Hawse End near Kitchen Bay.	Enclosure depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site visited but nothing remains.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	325083, 521277	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182782	Charcoal burning platform in Brandelhow Park.	Possible charcoal burning platform. Roughly flattened area surrounded by coppiced trees.	Charcoal Burning Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	325091, 520142	182782_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1 - 3	Local/Good At risk from tree roots. Remove trees where possible	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182783	Wall north of old Brandelhow.	Boundary wall or ditch depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Remnants of a linear mound visible aligned NE-SW which has been partially cut away by a modern drainage gully running parallel.	Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	325093, 520809	182783_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 -	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182784	Brandelhow Lead Mine, Above Derwent.	Site of a lead mine of unknown date. Not visited – site lies outside of survey boundary.	Lead Mine	LDNPA	Post- Medieval	519500	No Photo	Not visited	
182785	Jetty south of Kitchen Bay.	Stone jetty pier.	Jetty	Survey	Modern	325107, 521303	182785_ ETTY-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182786	Trackway in Manesty Park.	Section of north to south aligned trackway which has been partially demolished by fallen trees. Looks to be part of the same field boundary as wall 182775.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	325114, 519121	182786_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 -	Local/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182787	Quarry near Old Brandelhow.	Possible area of quarrying post- dating the boundary bank 182769. Visible as a slight depression in the hillslope which does not look to be natural land slippage.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	325117, 520554	182787_ QUARRY -1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182788	North-west boundary wall of Brandelhow Park.	Boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site still survives. Well preserved.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	325121, 520794	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182789	Hollow way in Manesty Park.	Potential holloway within later tree plantation; aligned broadly NE-SW.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	325122, 519273	182789_T RACKWA Y-1 - 2	Local/Good Site stable	
182790	Boundary walls around Otterbield Bay.	Boundary ditch depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Currently surrounds an area of tree plantation, but may pre-date this. The ditch is cut in places by later drainage gullies.	Ditch	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	325133, 521095	182790_ DITCH-1 - 4	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182791	Boundary Wall in Hause End.	Boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site visited but no longer survives.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	325134, 521122	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182793	Structure in Brandelhow Park.	Possible building depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Building	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	325138, 520318	No Photo	Not visited	
182795	Hollow way in Brandelhow Park.	Potential holloway within tree plantation; aligned broadly NE-SW. Crossed in places by recent tyre tracks.	Trackway	Survey	Uncertain	325148, 520082	182795_T RACKWA Y-1 - 3	Local/Fair Site stable	
182796	Charcoal burning platform in Manesty Park.	Possible charcoal burning platform.	Charcoal Burning Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	325149, 519102	182796_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182797	Post-Medieval Leat at Brandelhow Park, Borrowdale.	Site not visited.	Leat	LDHER	Post- medieval	325159, 519943	No Photo	Not visited	
182799	Building foundations near Brandelhow landing stage.	Rectangular patch of cobbled floor surface measuring 2m by 4m located close to the Lake edge. Possibly the remains of an earlier building or jetty. Located close to High Brandelhow Landing.	Building Foundations	Survey	Uncertain	325177, 519773	182799_ BUILDIN G FOUNDA TION-1 -	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								recording may be required	
182800	Wall along south boundary of Manesty Park.	Drystone wall traceable for over 600m. Depicted on 1898 OS mapping and forms part of a parish boundary.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	325195, 518806	182800_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 - 8	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
182801	Site of flagstaff 100m south of Otterbield Bay, Derwentwater.	Nothing obvious at given coordinates, but there may be a stone setting nearby to the north; although this may just be a random pile of stone.	Flagstaff/Flag pole	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	325227, 520861	182801_F LAGSTAF F-1 - 6	Not found Amend NTSMR	
182802	Area of coppicing near Victoria Bay.	Area of coppicing surrounded by a recent fence. Probably fairly recent.	Coppice	Survey	Modern	325242, 520637	182802_ COPPICE- 1 - 3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182804	Jetty north of Victoria Bay.	Stone jetty pier.	Jetty	Survey	Modern	325256, 520722	182804_J ETTY-1 - 3	Local/Good Site stable	
182805	Groyne in Abbot's Bay.	Small stone groyne extending north-east.	Groyne	Survey	Post- medieval	325263, 519358	182805_J ETTY-1 - 3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182806	Sculpture in wood south of Victoria Bay.	Cupped hands sculpture in wood with a stone plaque at the base and set within a circular patch of cobbles. Wood is splitting probably as a result of flooding and drying out.	Sculpture	Survey	Modern	325321, 520514	182806_S CULPTU RE-1 - 2	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182808	Track through Isthmus Wood.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Track still in use. Truncated in places by recent trackways and drainage gullies.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	325943, 522907	182808_T RACKWA Y-1-4	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182809	Findspot (Bricks), Isthmus Wood, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	Findspot (bricks) post-medieval in date, but no indication of a related structure. Located close to site 180024	Findspot	Survey	Post- medieval	326035, 522773	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182810	Bathing Stage, Keswick .	Bathing House and Bathing Stage depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Line of stone projecting out into the Lake aligned NE-SW. Mostly underwater at time of survey. May be part of the swimming pool (site 18023).	Swimming Pool	DBA	Post- medieval	326049, 522751	182810_S WIMMIN G POOL- 1-7	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182811	Triangulation pillar in Crow Park.	Location of possible triangulation pillar depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Nothing obvious at this location.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326353, 523025	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182812	Track along shore north of Friar's Crag.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping of the area. Track still in use and has been gravelled over.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326357, 522305	182812_T RACKWA Y-1-4	Local/Good Site stable	
182813	Ruskin Monument, Friars Crag.	Circa 1900. Vertical slab of local slate, inscribed on 2 faces, and with bust in relief in a roundel on side facing the Lake. Art nouveau lettering, with quotations from his works. Ruskin died 1900. Grade II Memorial stone to John Ruskin. Some recent graffiti on reverse.	Memorial Stone	Grade II LB Survey	Modern	326382, 522281	182813_ MEMORI AL STONE-1- 14	National/Good At risk from graffiti. Monitor	
182814	Tracks around Friar's Crag.	Tracks depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Tracks still exist and have been resurfaced.	Trackway	DBA	Post- medieval	326405, 522315	No Photo	Local/Fair Erosion from vehicle tracks exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict vehicle access and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182815	Structure behind Boat House along Lake Road.	Small building measuring 15m by 6m depicted on 1898 OS mapping of the area. Structure built up against a field boundary wall. Site visited but not found.	Building	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326408, 522421	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182817	Boundary Wall behind Boat House.	Boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping of the area. Wall partially survives as a low linear earthwork with some exposed sections of stone. Site is surrounded by modern post fencing. Boundary not visible to the west of main field entrance and has probably been removed.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326472, 522434	182817_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 4	Local/Poor Site stable	
182818	Post-Medieval Quarry at Cockshot Wood, Keswick.	A small surface quarry. The quarried face measures 5.4m wide. A depression or possible track leads to lakeshore Not found. No rock faces were noted in this area during survey.	Quarry	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	326507, 522749	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182820	Viewing Station, Cockshotwood, Keswick.	A viewing station marked as West's 'Second Station' on Crosthwaite's Derwent Water map in Hankinson Nothing obvious at given coordinates.	Viewing Station/ Vantage Point	LDNPA	Post- medieval	326541, 522737	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182821	Bank, North Strands Hagg, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Field bank extant as a 0.25m earthwork which extends for 10-15m and is aligned east to west; no further related earthworks were identified' (\$3552). Nothing obvious at given coordinates. An E-W aligned bank was recorded close by at 326551.848,522580.699 which may be the same site.	Boundary Bank	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	326550, 522550	No Photo	Local/Poor Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182822	Ridge and Furrow, North Strands Hagg, Derwent Water, Keswick, Borrowdale.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'A succession of broad and narrow ridge and furrow earthworks identified by J Lund (S3551)'. Nothing obvious at given coordinates. Likely refers to block of ridge and furrow to the west aligned NNW-SSE	Ridge and Furrow	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	326555, 522555	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182824	Small field adjacent to Cockshot Wood.	Small irregularly shaped field boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Nothing obvious at location.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	326585, 522788	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182825	Boundary wall north of Strandshag Bay.	Boundary wall depicted on 1898 OS. Area was flooded at the time of survey.	Boundary Wall	DBA	Uncertain	326622, 522186	No Photo	Not Found	
182826	Gateposts, North Strands Hagg, Derwent Water, Keswick, Borrowdale.	A pair of slate gate posts, marking a gateway adjacent to Cockshot Wood. The southwest post is recumbent but the northeast post has been absorbed into an adjacent oak tree. Only one gatepost found during survey which is being absorbed by a tree.	Gate Post	LDHER	Post- medieval	326623, 522502	No Photo	Local/Good At risk from tree roots. Remove trees where possible	
182827	Post-Medieval Saw Pit at Cockshot Wood, Keswick.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'A rectangular pit close to track measuring 5.2m long, 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep. A second less distinct pit is visible alongside. Spoil is piled alongside pit to form low mound. The pit has good access to track and a level area alongside track (S5353)'.	Saw Pit	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	326641, 522577	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		Nothing obvious at coordinates. Dense ground cover at the time of survey.							
182828	Track around Cockshot Wood.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping in Cockshot Wood. Track still in use.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	326674, 522590	No Photo	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182829	Field boundary north-east of Strandshag Bay.	Field boundary depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Boundary is preserved in the tree-line to the east and has been mostly destroyed to the west. The area was severely flooded at the time of survey.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326717, 522197	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182830	Building at Stable Hills.	Stable Hills. Range of buildings depicted on 1898 OS. Not visited – private.	Building	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	326728, 521876	No Photo	Not visited	
182831	Field adjacent to Stable Hills.	Small field wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	326746, 521863	No Photo	Not visited	
182832	Jetty north of Stable Hills.	Possible jetty depicted on 1898 OS. Not visible on AP. Not visited – private.	Jetty	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	326758, 521928	No Photo	Not visited	
182833	Trackway to Strandshag Bay.	Forking trackway depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site was not obvious on the ground but is visible on aerial photography within the tree-line.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS APs Survey	Post- medieval	326765, 522141	No Photo	Not Found	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182835	Clearance cairn north of Scarfclose Bay.	Natural outcrop of stone adjacent to site 182840. Seems to contain a large amount of loose dumped stone which may represent field clearance associated with the ridge and furrow cultivation marks directly to the north of the site.	Clearance Cairn	Survey	Post- medieval	326774, 521639	182835_ CAIRN-1- 6	Local/Good Site stable	
182836	Enclosure adjacent to Stable Hills.	Rectangular enclosure depicted on 1898 OS mapping to the east of the farmhouse. Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326782, 521866	No Photo	Not visited	
182837	Track to shore from Stable Hills.	Trackway depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited as it lay within an area marked as private land.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	326791, 521928	No Photo	Not visited	
182839	Boundary wall around Coppice east of Stable Hills.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping enclosing an area of coppicing. Wall mostly survives but has been partially demolished around the northwestern corner where the wall has been cut away by the modern track.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326822, 521823	No Photo	Local/Fair Site stable	
182840	Earthwork north of Scarfclose Bay.	Remnants of an overgrown linear bank containing stonework. Area to the west of the feature was waterlogged at the time of survey, but seemed to contain patches of overgrown stonework which may represent further elements of a buried structure.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	326828, 521661	182840_ BUILDIN G-1-5	Risk of livestock erosion exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict livestock access and monitor,	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								particularly after heavy rains.	
182841	Wall around Coppice south of Stable Hills.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping enclosing an area of coppicing. Wall mostly survives but there are a number of collapsed sections.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326846, 521649	182841_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 2	Local/Fair Site stable	
182843	Track to Stable Hills.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Track is partially fossilised within current walkers' route and is difficult to trace in some areas.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326902, 522025	No Photo	At risk from footfall and water erosion. Restrict public access and improve drainage where possible.	
182845	Wall through the Ings.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Area visited but site was not obvious. May have been destroyed.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326910, 522075	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182846	Gravel Pit near Barrow Bay.	Gravel pit located on 1898 OS mapping now the site of a car park. Some possible spoil heaps relating to the monument still remain. Partial trackway on the north-western bank of the quarry which is probably recent.	Quarry	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326931, 520324	182846_ QUARRY -1-6	Local/Poor Remove littering.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182848	Boundary wall south-east of Stable Hills.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site still survives	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326951, 521802	182848_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 9	Local/Fair Site stable	
182849	Marker stone east of Stable Hills.	Small marker stone within area of planted trees. Reads RDM 1831. Possible further inscription, but illegible at time of survey.	Marker Stone	Survey	Post- medieval	326966, 521748	182849_ BOUND ARY MARKER- 1-3	Local/Good Tree planting in area may pose risk in longer term. Inform tenant.	
182850	Track through Great Wood.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Track still survives and has been resurfaced. Seems to link a number of quarries and charcoal burning platforms and is now used as the main walking route through the Great Wood. Crossed by numerous natural drainage gullies.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326971, 521069	182850_T RACKWA Y-1-2	At risk from footfall and water erosion. Improve drainage where possible. Monitor.	
182852	Wall around coppice south- east Stable Hills.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping enclosing an area of coppicing. Site mostly destroyed and replaced with a wooden fence.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326975, 521715	No Photo	Local/Poor Site stable	
182853	View point at Castle Head.	Area labelled Castle Head on 1898 OS mapping. Natural rock outcrop with bench and placard. Possible view point?	Viewing Station/ Vantage Point	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326977, 522671	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182854	Wall around Coppice south of the Ings.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping enclosing an area of coppicing. Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	326982, 521939	No Photo	Not visited	
182855	Track to east of Barrow House.	Trackway depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Partially removed by recent track but western side of the older track sill survives.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326985, 520451	182855_T RACKWA Y-1-10	Local/Poor Site stable	
182856	Possible building remains south- east of Stable Hills.	Linear earthwork banks which may represent elements of a building. Measures 35m by 10m.	Barn	Survey	Uncertain	326987, 521739	182856_ BARN-1- 6	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182857	Track along South end of Great Wood.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping cutting through Great Wood. Track still exists.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326987, 520977	182857_T RACKWA Y-1-4	Local/Fair At risk from footfall and water erosion. Improve drainage where possible.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182858	Track along Scope Beck.	Recent walkers' cairn built at junction of quarry track and recent walkers' route.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	326991, 520453	182858_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-4	Local?/Good Site stable	
182859	Quarry north of landing stage at Barrow House.	Small quarry located alongside main trackway.	Quarry	DBA APs Survey	Post- medieval	326993, 520432	182859_ QUARRY -1-6	Local/Good Area is being used for camping. Monitor and take further action as required.	
182861	Structure in woodland near Stable Hills.	Possible small building depicted on 1898 OS mapping of the area. Not seen due to poor ground conditions.	Building	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	326996, 521696	No Photo	Not found	
182862	Track south- east of Stable Hills.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Track still survives and is rutted by vehicle tracks and partially overlaid by later material.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327005, 521806	182862_T RACKWA Y-1-2	Erosion from vehicle tracks exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict vehicle access and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182863	Boundary wall along Newlands Beck.	Small section of NW-SE aligned boundary wall built up against a large natural boulder. Very overgrown.		DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	327009, 520522	No Photo	Local/Poor Risk of rock fall. Consolidate remains and monitor.	
182864	Wall around coppice south- east Stable Hills.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping enclosing an area of coppicing. Site now destroyed and partially replaced with a wooden fence.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327009, 521701	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182865	Spring below Falcon Crag.	Spring marked on early 1898 OS mapping. Still active at time of survey. Located downslope to the west of the main trackway and heavily overgrown.	Spring	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	327014, 520616	182865_S PRING-1- 2	Local/Good May become vulnerable during periods of heavy rainfall. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182866	Wall along north-west boundary of Great Wood.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Area visited but site was not obvious. May have been destroyed.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327064, 521521	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	
182867	Structure along boundary of Great Wood.	Possible enclosure depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS	Post- medieval	327065, 521522	No Photo	Not visited	
182868	Wall in Great Wood.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Area visited but site was not obvious. May have been destroyed.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327073, 521521	No Photo	Not found Destroyed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182869	Track through Castlehead Wood.	Network of trackways depicted on 1898 OS mapping. May have served quarry (182877). Still in use.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327078, 522870	182869_T RACKWA Y-1-2	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182870	Scragga Coppice.	Coppice labelled on 1898 OS mapping. Large area of coppicing still visible today. Mostly young trees.	Coppice	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327087, 520059	182870_ COPPICE- 1-4	Local/Fair	
182872	Clearance cairn east of Stable Hills.	Small clearance cairn probably associated with ridge and furrow site 27624.	Clearance Cairn	Survey	Post- medieval	327091, 521813	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182873	Boundary stone and track to Goldscope Mine adit.	Small upright stone to the east of the main trackway. Could be natural, or a boundary stone.	Boundary Marker	Survey	Post- medieval	326995, 520508	182873_ BOUND ARY MARKER- 1-2	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182874	Barn across from Deerclose Cottage.	Very large structure visible as low earthwork banks. Internal partitioning visible inside the building. Overall, the structure measures 70m by 25m and may have been truncated by tree planting directly to the east. Building associated with a pond area and some field boundary walls. Site revisited the day after initial survey and the structure was completely submerged after heavy rainfall.		Survey	Uncertain	327112, 521842	182874_ BARN-1- 70	Local/Poor Risk of livestock erosion exacerbated by poor drainage. Restrict livestock access and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182876	Boundary marker on Borrowdale Road.	Forestry boundary marker. Reads RDM 1831. Forms part of a group with 182849.	Boundary Marker	Survey	Post- medieval	327119, 522022	182876_ BOUND ARY MARKER- 1-2	Local/Good Site stable	RIII
182877	Quarry near Castlehead Wood, Borrowdale.	Large quarry face measuring 42m wide and contained numerous spoil heaps.	Quarry	NTSMR Survey	Post- medieval	327123, 522777	182877_ QUARRY -1-5	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182878	Footbridge over Cat Gill.	Modern footbridge built into footings of post-medieval footbridge.	Foot Bridge	Survey	Modern	327147, 520991	182878_F OOT BRIDGE- 1-5	Local/Good Site stable	
182879	Boundary wall around coppice west of Deerclose Cottage.	Slight linear mound visible enclosing area of planted trees. Depicted on earlier OS mapping of the area. Modern post fence erected in its place.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Uncertain	327154, 521785	182879_F IELD BOUND ARY-2	Prone to water erosion. Monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182880	Viewing Station, Barrow Side, E. side of Derwentwater.	Site not visited. However, a cleared area in the trees in this location was noted from Walla Crag trail.	Viewing Station/ Vantage Point	LDHER	Post- medieval	327210, 520850	182880_ VIEWING STATION -1	Local/Fair Site stable	
182881	Hut of unknown date at Great Wood, Borrowdale.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'A 'modern' maintained hut and lean-to structure with drystone walls and wooden roof. Maintained and currently used (\$5353)'. Site not found at given coordinates. Could be the same as site 182882 182884? Sites 182882 and 182884 are both	Hut	LDHER	Modern	327225, 521052	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		fairly ruinous and not 'maintained'.							
182882	Structure against wall beneath Walla Crag .	Small square drystone structure built up against the southeastern face of the boundary wall. There is an entrance on the north-east side and the interior has been dug level. Measures 3m by 3m. Some evidence of recent camping.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	327239, 521043	182882_ BUILDIN G-1-4	Local/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
182884	Structure against wall beneath Walla Crag.	Small square drystone structure built up against the north- western face of the boundary wall. Evidence of recent camping within the structure.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	327245, 521059	182884_ BUILDIN G-1-4	Local/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor.	
182885	Ford over Cat Gill.	Ford and trackway leading up to site 182880 viewing station.	Ford	Survey	Post- medieval	327251, 520833	182885_F ORD-1-4	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182886	Track through Horseclose Wood.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping cutting through Great Wood and seems to be aligned to a rectangular enclosure to the south-west. Track still exists, but	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS APs Survey	Post- medieval	327279, 521814	No Photo	Local/Fair At risk from footfall and water erosion. Restrict public	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		difficult to trace. The track is just about visible on aerial photography within the treeline.						access and improve drainage where possible.	
182887	Structure against wall beneath Walla Crag.	Small square drystone structure built up against the corner of the boundary wall.	Building	Survey	Post- medieval	327283, 521114	182887_ BUILDIN G-1-3	At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
182888	Building remains in Great Wood.	Remains of a large rectangular building. Only two walls still survive, but there is a large amount of fallen building debris inside the structure	Building	Survey	Uncertain	327289, 520951	182888_ BUILDIN G-1-8	Local/Fair At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
182889	Aviary in Great Wood.	Site of an aviary depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site is mostly destroyed and now only consists of a rusted iron arched trellis which is twisted and partially buried beneath thick undergrowth.	Aviary	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327295, 521789	182889_ AVIARY-1 - 4	Local/Poor At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
182890	Falcon Crag Cairnfield.	Site not visited but more likely to be walkers' cairns rather than a cairnfield. Site is located along a well-established walking route.	Cairn	LDHER	Uncertain	327300, 520400	No Photo	Not visited.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182891	Track across north of Watson's Park.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping cutting through Great Wood and seems to be aligned to a rectangular enclosure to the south-west. Track still exists, but unclear as to how much of the historic track remains underneath the resurfaced trackway.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327304, 522360	No Photo	At risk from footfall and water erosion. Restrict public access and improve drainage where possible.	
182892	Possible Demolished Bothy at Great Wood, Borrowdale.	Site not found	Hut	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	327312, 520939	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182893	Post-Medieval Boundary Wall at Great Wood, Borrowdale.	Recorded as a largely collapsed drystone wall. Area visited and nothing found at grid coordinates. This may be referring to site 182888.	Boundary Wall	LDHER	Uncertain	327314, 520940	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182897	Boundary of unknown date at Great Wood, Borrowdale.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'A series of associated walls and ditches. A linear stone bank with a clearly associated parallel ditch on the downslope, within a system of drainage ditches is present at 327346 521578. The stone bank is 1.3m high and 3m wide (\$5353)'. Site not visited.	Boundary Wall	LDHER	Uncertain	327335, 521548	No Photo	Not visited.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182898	Track in Watson's Park.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Track still survives to the north but has been heavily resurfaced further south.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327340, 522269	182898_T RACKWA Y-1	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
182901	Charcoal Burning Platform in Great Wood.	Possible charcoal burning platforms in an area of coppicing.	Charcoal Burning Platform	Survey	Post- medieval	327373, 521308	182901_ CHARCO AL BURNIN G PLATFOR M-1-7	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Monitor	
182903	Structure behind Horseclose Wood.	Structure depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site visited but no longer survives. May have been completely destroyed by falling trees.	Building	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327390, 521803	No Photo	Not found	
182904	Boundary wall from Great Wood to Watson's Park.	Long section of ruinous boundary wall. Grown over in places and partially demolished by fallen trees.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	327407, 521764	182904_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 - 8	Local/Poor At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182906	Post-Medieval Trackway at Great Wood, Borrowdale.	Recorded as 'A stone-revetted trackway measuring 3.2m wide. It joins the main forestry track by a quarry (\$5353)'. Site not visited.	Trackway	LDHER	Uncertain	327511, 521422	182906_T RACKWA Y-1-3	Not visited.	
182907	Wall in Great Wood.	Wall depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Partially survives as a low mound of stone. Cut by trackways. Originally measured 350m by 65m.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327517, 521729	182907_ BOUND ARY WALL-1 - 8	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
182908	Track in Great Wood.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Still survives but is heavily rutted.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327520, 521732	182908_T RACKWA Y-1-5	Prone to water erosion exacerbated by vehicle tracks. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains. Restrict vehicle access.	
182909	Track through north section of Great Wood.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping cutting through Great Wood and seems to be aligned to a rectangular enclosure to the	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327531, 521731	No Photo	Local/Fair At risk from footfall and water erosion.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		south-west. Track still exists, but unclear as to how much of survives underneath the resurfaced trackway.						Restrict public access and improve drainage where possible.	
182910	Low Moss Shieling, St. John's Castlerigg and Wythburn.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Ancient huts recorded E of Falcon Crag- possible shielings. OS inspector could not locate 1966 (S1361)'. Nothing found at original coordinates. However, a possible shieling recorded at 327666, 520370 against the slope of the hill. Original site may have been mislocated?	Sheiling	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	327620, 520350	182910_S HIELING- 1-3		
182911	Quarry along track in Great Wood.	Quarry adjacent to track 182850. Trees have begun to grow out of the quarry face.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	327632, 521611	No Photo	Prone to flood and tree damage. Monitor.	
182912	Wall above Lady's Rake.	Small section of ruinous wall aligned NE-SW and measuring 15m long. Unclear function.	Wall	Survey	Uncertain	327648, 521127	182912_ WALL-1- 3	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182913	Possible benchmark on Walla Crag.	Small benchmark-like carving in natural outcropping at the location of a triangulation point depicted on 1898 OS mapping. May be natural weathering.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327657, 521292	182913_T RIANGUL ATION PILLAR-1-	Local/Good Site stable	
182914	Walker's cairn on Walla Crag.	Small walkers' cairn built on the trackway leading up to viewing point. Stone have been taken from the surrounding area.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Post- medieval	327684, 521290	182914_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-2	Local?/Good Site stable	
182915	Quarry along track in Great Wood.	Quarry adjacent to track 182850. Trees have begun to grow out of the quarry face. Approx. 12m long by 5m wide.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	327700, 521686	182915_ QUARRY -1 - 3	Local/Good At risk of falling trees and root disturbance. Monitor	
182916	Track along Walla Crag.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping and still in use.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	327736, 521299	No Photo	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182917	Shieling below Crag on Castlerigg Fell.	Large spread of stone which looks to contain a number of walls. May be the remains of a shieling or sheep fold. Built up against the hill to the east and is fairly sheltered.	Sheiling	Survey	Post- medieval	327743, 520080	182917_S HIELING- 1-3	Local/Poor Further survey recommended	
182918	Quarry along track in Great Wood.	Quarry adjacent to track 182850. Trees have begun to grow out of the quarry face.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	327775, 521802	182918_ QUARRY -1 - 4	At risk of falling trees and root disturbance. Monitor	
182919	Trackway of unknown date at North Walla Crag, Borrowdale.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'A track leading from the top of North Walla Crag into a group of yew trees where it appears to end. Ruined wall footings may line the track on drop side (\$5353)'. Site not visited.	Trackway	LDHER	Uncertain	327840, 521646	No Photo	Not visited.	
182920	Quarry along track in Great Wood.	Quarry adjacent to track 182850. Trees have begun to grow out of the quarry face.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	327867, 521876	182920_ QUARRY -1 - 2	National/Good At risk of falling trees and root disturbance. Monitor	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182921	Cairn along footpath above Great Wood.	Cairn made from stones taken from nearby demolished boundary wall to the northwest.	Walkers' Cairns	Survey	Modern	327870, 521534	182921_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-2	Local?/Good Site stable but places boundary wall at risk. Assess and consider dismantling.	
182922	Boundary marker above Brockle Beck.	Alignment of four large boulders aligned SE to NW.	Boundary Marker	Survey	Post- medieval	327888, 521173	182922_ BOUND ARY MARKER- 1-8	Local/Good Site stable	
182923	Enclosure along Brockle Beck.	Large area of enclosed land measuring 72m by 25m with small internal pen and holding areas. Enclosure seems to overly yard for site 182924.	Enclosure	DBA Survey	Modern	327946, 520944	182923_E NCLOSU RE-1-5	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182924	Shepherd along Brockle Beck.	Rectangular building and yard area. Inscribed stone inside reads (D.S Cowen 1942). Site 182924 consisted of a rectangular building measuring 15m by 9 with a yard extending to the south measuring 16m by 23m.	Shepherds Hut	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	327977, 520960	182924_S HEPHER DS HUT- 1-15	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording should be considered.	
182925	Charcoal burning platform northeast of Pounsey Crag, Borrowdale.	HER entry reads 'Situated next to Greenup Gill, northeast of Pounsey Crag is this small charcoal burning platform (area of flattened or compacted ground used for charcoal burning)'. Not found no evidence of coppicing or charcoal burning seen.	Charcoal Production Site	LDHER	Post- medieval	327994, 521154	No Photo	Not found Amend LDNPA HER	
182926	Structure on Castlerigg Moor.	Square structure depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Site not fully visited due to flooding.	Building	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	328145, 522912	No Photo	Not visited	
182927	Boundary Walls north of Castlerigg Brow.	Boundary walls depicted on 1898 OS mapping. System of field boundary walls. Walls to the east still remain whereas walls to the west and south are only visible as low grassed over mounds with a modern fence line.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	328191, 523069	182927_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 28	Risk of livestock erosion. Restrict livestock access and monitor.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182928	Hogg hole in wall above Castlerigg Brow.	Small Hogg hole built into drystone field boundary wall.	Wall Furniture	Survey	Post- medieval	328196, 523124	182928_ WALL FURNITU RE-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182929	Boundary wall east of Brockle Beck.	Section of field boundary wall with unusual zig-zag section where the line of the wall crosses the beck.	Wall	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	328248, 521287	No Photo	Local/Fair Prone to flood damage and water erosion. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182930	Boundary wall south of Moor.	Field boundary depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Seems to be partially fossilised in tree-line to the east. Not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS	Uncertain	328255, 522866	No Photo	Not visited	
182931	Bield near west branch of Brockle Beck.	Buried drystone wall approx. 39m in length aligned north- east to south-west. Appears on 1862 OS mapping of the area.	Bield	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	328292, 520277	182931_ BIELD-1	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition	Photo
								Recommendation	
182932	Track along Brockle Beck.	Track depicted on 1898 OS mapping and still in use.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	328302, 521820	182932_T RACKWA Y-1-8	At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible.	
182933	Quarry on Pike above Rakefoot.	Area of quarrying.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	328710, 521830	182933_ QUARRY -1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182934	Brockle Beck Quarry and Gravel Pit, Borrowdale.	LDNPA HER reads 'Old Quarry and Gravel Pit along a stretch of Brockle Beck, opened and closed between the 1860s and 1900. The site is shown on the OS 6" 2nd edition map of Cumberland sheet 64 (S2080)'. Both now disused and no longer marked on the OS. Some quarry faces remain but much of the site has been eroded by Brockle Beck. A trackway can be seen at the northern end of the complex and is traceable for approximately 90m where it has been eroded away by the beck.	Quarry	LDHER Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	328323, 521676	182934_ QUARRY -1-15	Local/Poor Prone to flood damage and water erosion. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182935	Boundary wall across field north of Castlerigg Hall Farm.	Field boundary depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS	Uncertain	328325, 522742	No Photo	Not visited	
182936	Bank barn at Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Typical Lakeland bank barn (multi-purpose, two-storey barn, built on a hillside with entrances at both levels) recorded with a stable, cart shed and cow house (building in which cattle are housed overnight) below a large 5-bay threshing barn (barn usually containing a single, central threshing floor). This is a Modern example of the type of building (being built in 1905), and has been added to since construction'. Not visited, and grid coordinates likely to be wrong.	Bank Barn	LDHER	Post- medieval	328327, 522995	No Photo	Not visited	
182937	Boundary wall east of Moor.	Field boundary depicted on 1898 OS mapping. Not visited.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS	Uncertain	328336, 522907	No Photo	Not visited	
182938	Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Moor Farm has belonged in the Bellas family for generations, a plaque on the front of the house dated 1702 and a plaque on the bank barn (multi-purpose, two-storey barn, built on a hillside with entrances at both levels)'. Not visited.	Field Barn	LDHER	Post- medieval	328340, 523008	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182939	Farmhouse at Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	Not visited. Grid coordinates likely wrong.	Farmhouse	LDHER	Post- medieval	328351, 522997	No Photo	Not visited	
182940	Bank barn at Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Keswick.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Bank barn building of the Post Medieval composed of a threshing barn (barn usually containing a single, central threshing floor) over a cow house (building in which cattle are housed overnight). The variant bank barn runs down the slope and has been added to since construction, with the addition of a pigsty (enclosure for pigs that includes a covered pen and yard). In places some of the materials and fabric of the building have been renewed'. Not visited. Grid coordinates are likely wrong.	Bank Barn	LDHER	Post- medieval	328367, 522998	No Photo	Not visited	
182941	Trackways to Rakefoot.	Network of braided trackways aligned north to south, visible for 190m.	Trackway	Survey	Post- medieval	328393, 521743	182941_T RACKWA Y-1-4	At risk from footfall erosion. Restrict public access where possible. Also prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
								recording may be required	
182942	Section of wall below Pike.	Not found. Depicted on 1898 OS mapping but no longer visible.	Boundary Wall	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	328408, 521733	182942_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 3	Not found	
182943	Washfold along branch of Brockle Beck.	Irregular spread of stone in a roughly rectangular shape. Corresponds to a washfold depicted on 1862 OS mapping of the area.	Washfold	Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	328423, 520380	182943_ WASHFO LD-1-5	Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182944	Washfold along fork of Brockle Beck.	Roughly square drystone structure with an entrance on the north-western corner. Structure measures 8m by 8m and was located close to Brockle Beck. 11.5m by 8.5m.	Washfold	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	328433, 520337	182944_ WASHFO LD-1-4	Local/Fair Prone to flood damage. Monitor, especially after heavy rains. Further detailed recording may be required	
182945	Sheep house at Moor Farm, Castlerigg, Derwentwater, Borrowdale.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'This is a small rectangular structure built into the bank; the field slopes down to the southwest and also down to the northeast.	Sheep House	LDHER	Post- medieval	328457, 522829	No Photo	Not visited	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		The sheep house (building for sheltering sheep) is Post Medieval in date, though in places has been repaired and rebuilt'. Not visited. Grid coordinates are likely wrong.							
182946	Low mound east of Brockle Beck.	Low mound of stone partially overgrown. Potentially a marker cairn.	Cairn	DBA APs Survey	Post- medieval	328514, 521195	182946_ CAIRN-1- 3	Local/Fair Site stable	
182947	Castlerigg Cairns.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Three cairns of dubious antiquity shown on the OS 1:10000 map sheet NY21NE 1978 (S2175)'. Six walkers' cairns along the main footpath across Bleabury Fell. Likely to be post-medieval or later in date.	Walkers' Cairns	LDHER Survey	Post- medieval	328523, 519636	182947_ WALKERS CAIRNS- 1-17	Local?/Fair Site stable	
182948	Field Walls west of Castle Lane.	Field enclosures depicted on 1898 OS mapping which are visible on aerial photography still. Site not visited.	Enclosure	DBA Hist. OS APs	Post- medieval	328529, 523335	No Photo	Not visited	
182949	Triangulation pillar on Bleaberry Fell.	Site not found. May have been covered by recent walkers' cairns.	Triangulatio n Pillar	DBA Survey	Post- medieval	328563, 519562	No Photo	Not found	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182950	Sheepfold below Dodd Crag.	Large circular drystone structure measuring 12m in diameter with a clear opening to the south-east. There is a potential boundary or marker stone to the side of the entrance and a well-defined trackway leading southeast. This track was traceable for approximately 90m.	Sheep Fold	DBA APs Survey	Post- medieval	328577, 520403	182950_S HEEP FOLD-1- 12	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182951	Enclosure south of Stable Hills.		Enclosure	Survey	Post- medieval	328585, 520396	No Photo	Local/Fair Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182952	Wall along edge of Pike.	Section of wall measuring 252m long which encloses a corner of the field and abuts the main field boundary.	Wall	DBA APs Survey	Post- medieval	328610, 521896	182952_F IELD BOUND ARY-1-8	Local/Fair Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182953	Quarry on Pike above Rakefoot.	Exposed quarry face with various spoil heaps.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	328630, 521789	182953_ QUARRY -1-5	Local/Good Site stable	
182954	Quarry on Pike above Rakefoot.	Exposed quarry face with various spoil heaps.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	328685, 521863	182954_ QUARRY -1-9	Local/Good Site stable	
182955	Quarry on Pike above Rakefoot	Exposed quarry face with various spoil heaps.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	328688, 521726	182955_ QUARRY -1	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182956	Quarry on Pike above Rakefoot.	Exposed quarry face with various spoil heaps.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	328706, 521656	182956_ QUARRY -1-2	Local/Good Site stable	
182957	Quarry on Pike above Rakefoot.	Exposed quarry face with various spoil heaps.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	328706, 521855	182957_ QUARRY -1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182958	Hogg Hole in wall below Pike.	Small hogg hole built into drystone wall 182952.	Wall Furniture	Survey	Post- medieval	328713, 521865	No Photo	Local/Good Site stable	
182959	Boundary marker on Castlerigg Fell.	Possible boundary marker. Large natural stone measuring 0.5m tall by 0.6m wide and tapering to a point. Seems to have been positioned at the end of track 182951.	Boundary Marker	Survey	Post- medieval	328716, 520349	182959_ BOUND ARY MARKER- 1-4	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182960	Mound on Castlerigg Fell.	Low mound of stone partially overgrown. Potentially a marker cairn, but may have been a small built structure.	Cairn	Survey	Post- medieval	328729, 520342	182960_ CAIRN-1- 5	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182961	Trial trenches on Pike above Rakefoot.	Alignment of four sub-square trenches aligned NW-SE. Probably trial holes prior to stone quarrying, associated with the main area of quarrying a short distance to the south.	Trial Trenches	Survey	Post- medieval	328745, 521674	182961_T RIAL TRENCHE S-1-2	Local/Good Site stable	
182962	Mound on Castlerigg Fell.	Low mound of stone partially overgrown. Potentially a marker cairn, but may have been a small built structure.	Cairn	Survey	Post- medieval	328755, 520337	182962_ CAIRN-1- 3	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182963	Quarry on Pike above Rakefoot.	Exposed quarry face with various spoil heaps.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	328757, 521658	182963_ QUARRY -1-2	Local/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182964	Quarry on Pike above Rakefoot.		Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	328794, 521647	182964_ QUARRY -1-2	Local/Good Site stable	
182965	Wall below crags on Castlerigg Fell.	Low overgrown section of wall aligned SSE-NNW, measuring 37m in length. Difficult to trace further up slope, but appears as intermittent patches of stone. Possible enclosed area of land.	Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	328811, 520281	182965_ BOUND ARY WALL-1- 3	Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor, particularly after heavy rains.	
182966	Charcoal Pitsteads, Dodd Crag, Low Wood.	LDNPA HER reads 'Area of at least 4 Charcoal Pitsteads, three marked on OS as sheepfolds. This site is included on Davies-Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286)'. Area contains at least seven structures, some ruinous and overgrown. Doesn't seem to be any evidence of charcoal production. No coppicing nearby and no trees in the area.	Charcoal Production Site	LDHER	Post- medieval	328884, 520239	182966_ CHARCO AL PRODUC TION SITE-1-3	Local/Poor Prone to water erosion. Improve drainage where possible and monitor. Potentially amend LDNPA HER	

		Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182967	Quarry along Nest Brow.	Possible small quarry at the entrance into the field. No evidence of spoil heaps.	Quarry	Survey	Post- medieval	329004, 522404	182967_ QUARRY -1-3	Erosion from vehicle tracks. Restrict vehicle access.	
182968	Stile at edge of Castlerigg Stone Circle field.	Stone stile steps constructed into boundary wall parallel to Castle Lane.	Stile	Survey	Uncertain	329054, 523598		Local/Good Site stable	
182969	Upright stone on edge of Castlerigg Stone Circle field.	Upright boulder measuring 1m tall by 0.5m wide.	Boundary Marker	Survey	Uncertain	329059, 523603	182969_ BOUND ARY MARKER- 1-2	Regional/Good Site stable	
182970	Ridge and Furrow at Castlerigg Stone Circle.	Block of NNE-SSW aligned ridge and furrow approximately 102m by 66m. Respects the edge of the stone circle.	Ridge and Furrow	Survey	Post- medieval	329125, 523674	182970_ RIDGE AND FURROW -1	Local/Good Monitor	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182971	Johns Castlerigg	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Two perforated stone implement finds of Prehistoric date. At Keswick Museum. May be the same objects as found within HER 1113'. Site visited but nothing to see.	Findspot	LDHER	Prehistori c	329130, 523620	No Photo	Not found	
182972	Ridge and Furrow at Castlerigg Stone Circle.	Block of NW-SE aligned ridge and furrow bisected by modern fence line. Cultivation respects the edge of the stone circle.	Ridge and Furrow	Survey	Post- medieval	329209, 523638	No Photo	Local/Good Monitor	
182973	Possible archaeological evaluation west of Castlerigg Stone Circle.	Archaeological? trench measuring 15m by 5m. Partially backfilled.	Evaluation Trench	Survey	Modern	329209, 523638	182973_E valuation Trench-1	Intervention?	
182974	Castlerigg Axe Find, St. John's Castlerigg and Wythburn.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'An unpolished stone axe found near Castlerigg Circle 1875 by Mr R Lowthian. The axe is housed at Keswick Museum KESMG 1226 (S1361). See article on Prehistoric Studies in the 1935 volume of C&WAAS (S1908 p. 176). Axe finds of Neolithic date; one is in the local Keswick Museum. A second is Manchester Museum. The pair of axes have been used to suggest a routeway from	Findspot	LDHER	Neolithic	329222, 523602	No Photo	Not Found	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
		Langdale along the eastern side of Borrowdale (S2213, p. 5 and p. 24)'. Site not found.							
182975	Track from just north of Manesty Park to Hawse End.	Track depicted on 1898 OS. Seems to follow modern road. Track has been destroyed by modern road.	Trackway	DBA Hist. OS Survey	Post- medieval	352101, 519250	No Photo	Destroyed Not found	
182976	Boundary wall north of landing stage at Barrow House.	East to west aligned section of boundary wall built up against a large natural boulder.	Boundary Wall	Survey	Post- medieval	327010, 520522	182976_ BOUND ARY WALL-1-	Local/Good At risk of falling trees. Remove trees and monitor	
182977	Walker's cairn above Lady's Rake.	Walkers' cairn constructed from stones taken from the trackway.	Cairn	Survey	Modern	327666, 520930	182977_ CAIRN-1- 2	Local(?)/Good Site stable	
182978	Walker's cairn above Lady's Rake.	Walkers' cairn constructed from stones taken from the trackway.	Cairn	Survey	Modern	327670, 520989	182978_ CAIRN-1- 2	Local(?)/Good Site stable	

	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182980	Landing, St Herbert's Island.	North-west to south-east aligned section of walling used as a boat landing. Visible on historic OS.	Jetty	Survey	Post- medieval	325918, 521347	182980_ ETTY-1- 10	Local/Good Site stable	
182981	Stones, St Herbert's Island.	Large patch of stones bordered by a possible path to the south- west. May just be a natural accumulation but difficult to interpret.	Revetment	Survey	Uncertain	325866, 521144	182981_ BUILDIN G_PLATF ORM-1-8	Local/Good Site stable	
182982	Pathway, St Herbert's Island.	Possible pathway aligned northwest to south-east. Seems to border a patch of stones.	Trackway	Survey	Uncertain	521150	182982_P ATHWAY -1-5	Local/Good Site stable	
182983	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	North to south aligned linear bank of stones used as a boat landing. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groyne	Survey	Uncertain	325870, 521124	182983_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

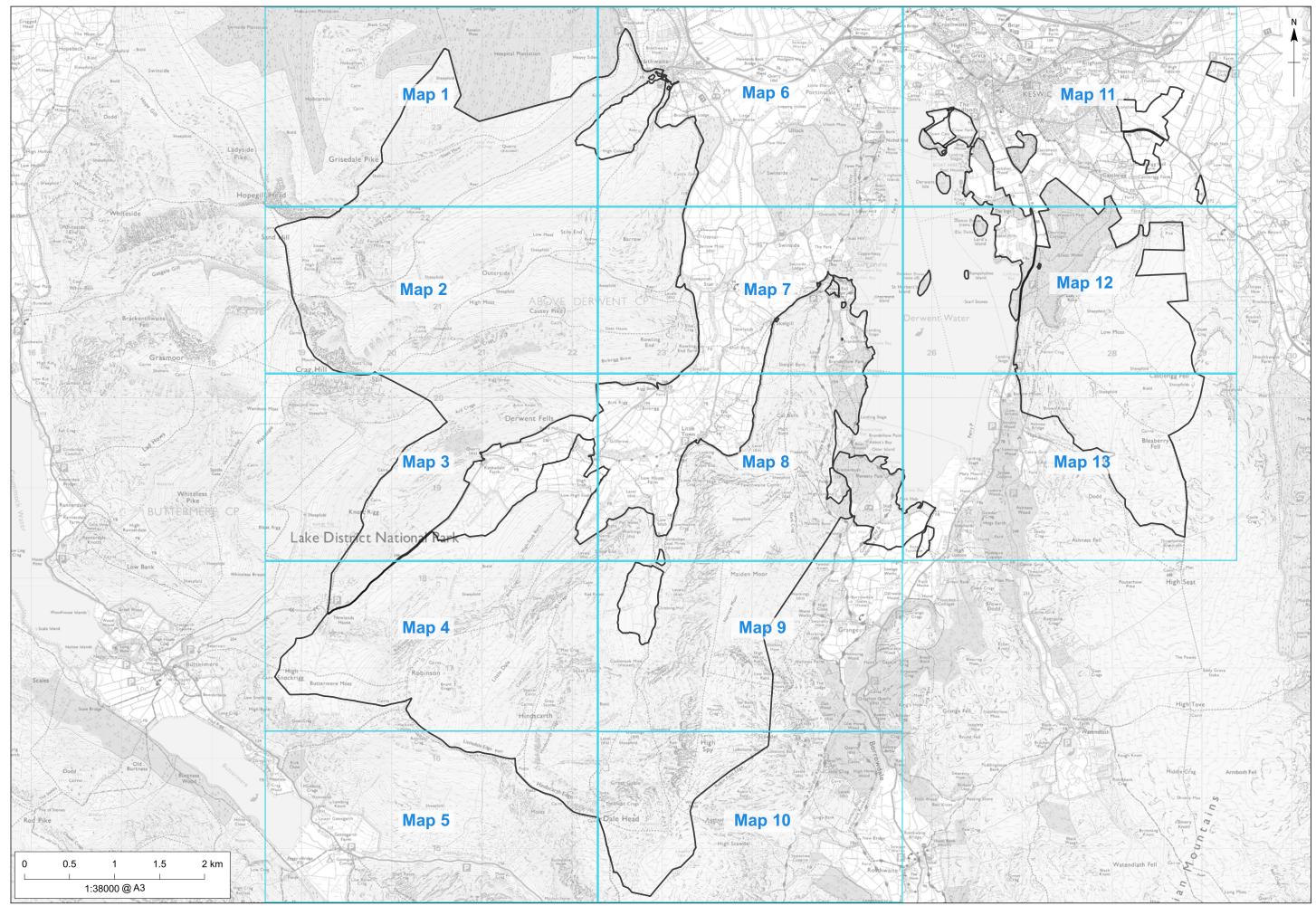
	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182984	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	D-shaped arrangement of stone which may be two groynes or enclosing a part of the shoreline.	Groyne	Survey	Uncertain	325887, 521128	182984_J ETTY-1-9	Local/Good Site stable	
182985	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	Pile of stone which may once have been a groyne or used as a stockpile to create further groynes.	Groyne	Survey	Uncertain	325899, 521137	182985_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182986	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	North-west to south-east aligned linear bank of stones used as a boat landing. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groynes	Survey	Uncertain	325946, 521195	182986_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182987	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	North-west to south-east aligned linear bank of stones used as a boat landing. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groynes	Survey	Uncertain	325951, 521201	182987_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	

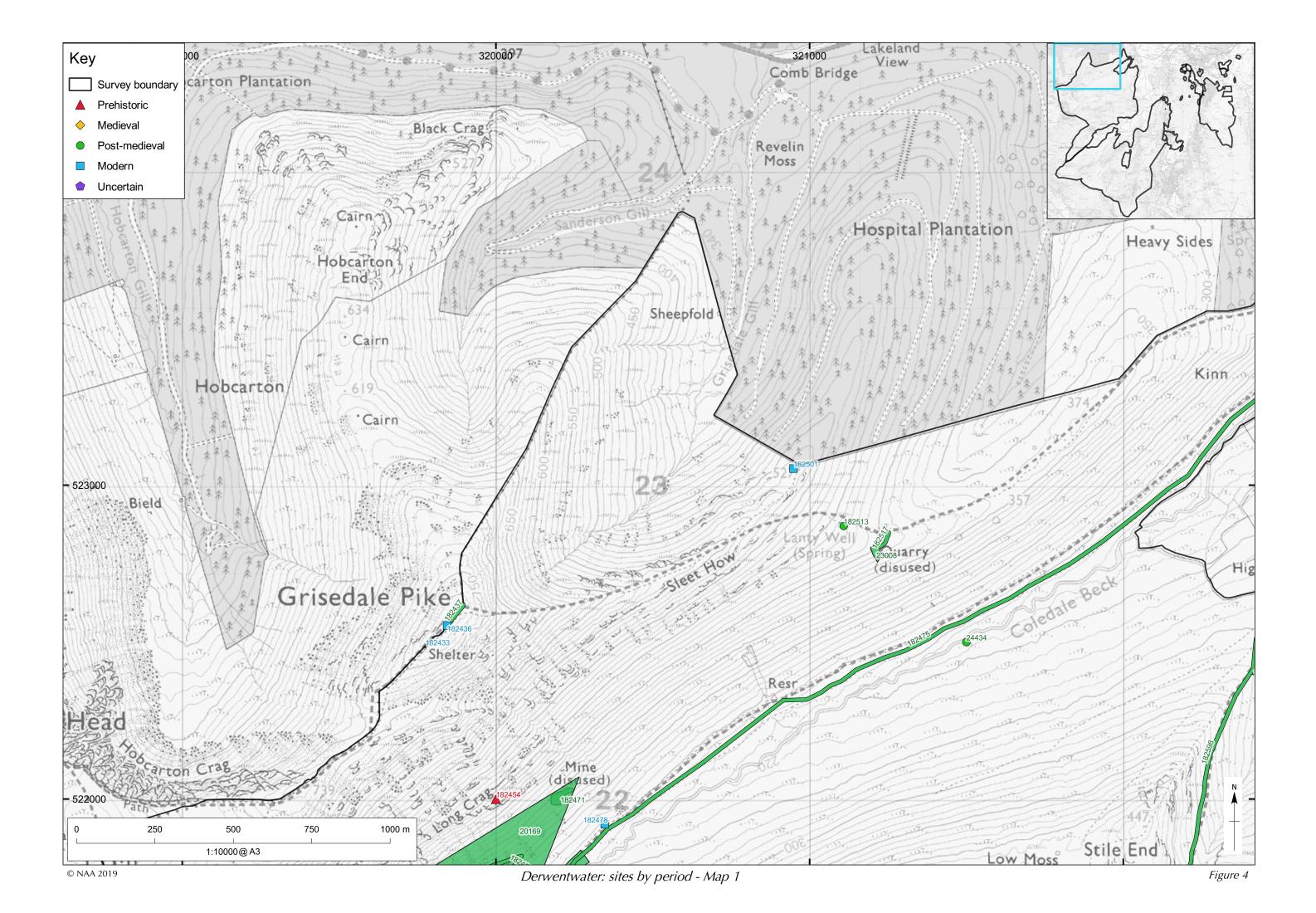
	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182988	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	East to west aligned linear bank of stones used as a boat landing. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groynes	Survey	Uncertain	325998, 521313	182988_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182989	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	East to west aligned linear bank of stones used as a boat landing. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groynes	Survey	Uncertain	325997, 521343	182989_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182990	Wall, St Herbert's Island.	North-east to south-west aligned section of wall on St Herbert's Island.	Wall	Survey	Uncertain	325981, 5213 <i>77</i>	182990_ WALL-1- 6	Local/Good Site stable	
182991	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	North-west to south-east aligned linear bank of stones used as a boat landing. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groyne	Survey	Uncertain		182991_J ETTY-1-7	Local/Good Site stable	

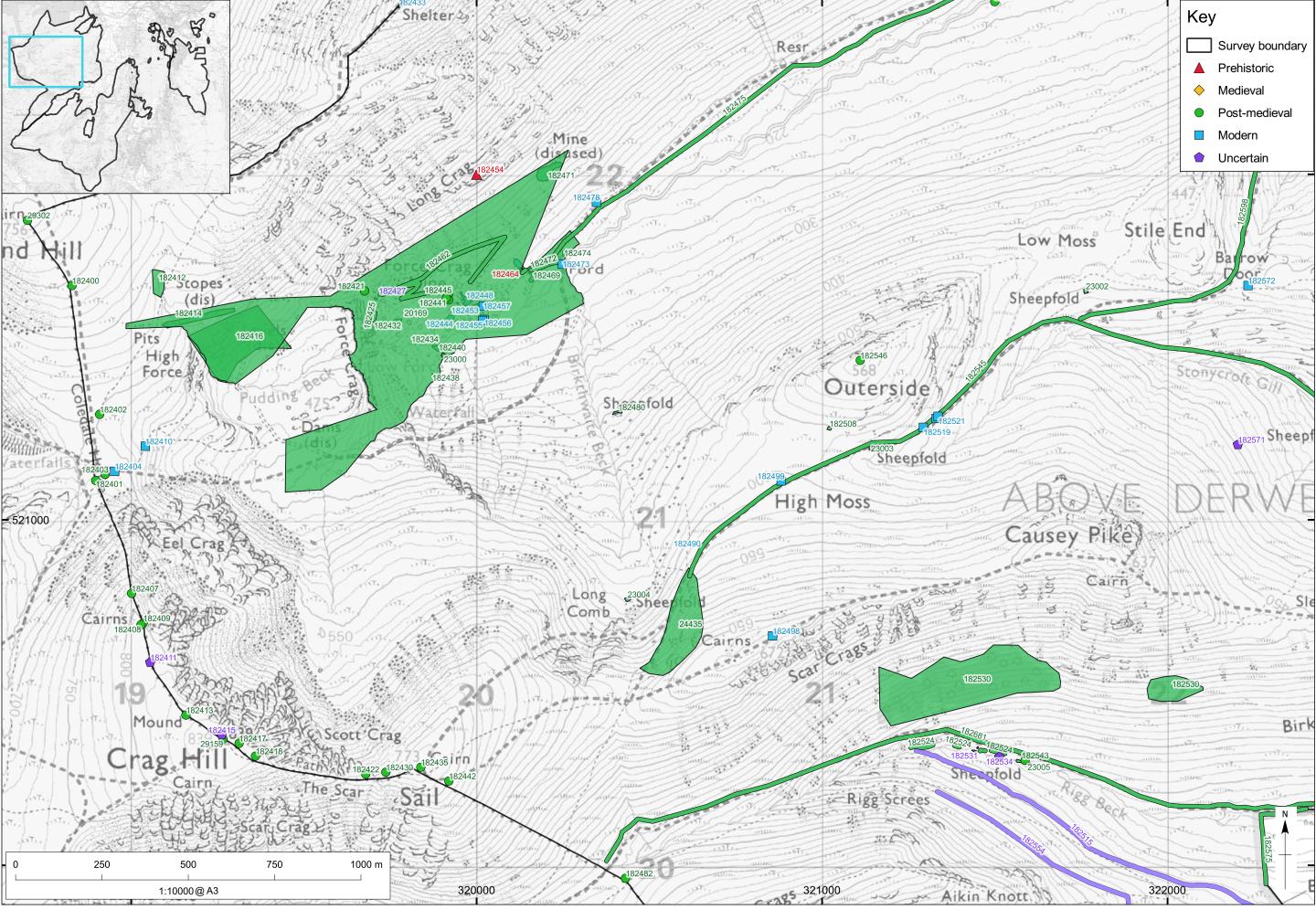
	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182992	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	North-west to south-east aligned linear bank of stones. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groyne	Survey	Uncertain	325880, 521288	182992_ ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182993	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	East to west aligned linear bank of stones. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groyne	Survey	Uncertain	325844, 521196	182993_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182994	Jetty, St Herbert's Island.	East to west aligned linear bank of stones used as a boat landing. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Jetty	Survey	Uncertain	325836, 521166	182994_J ETTY-1-4	Local/Good Site stable	
182995	Shore defence revetment on Derwent Island, Derwentwater.	A shore-line revetment (wall built to retain a bank of earth) construction of large boulders built up at the edge of Derwent Island to provide some protection from erosion by the Lake.	Revetment	LDHER	Post - medieval	326105, 522405	No Photo	Local/Good	

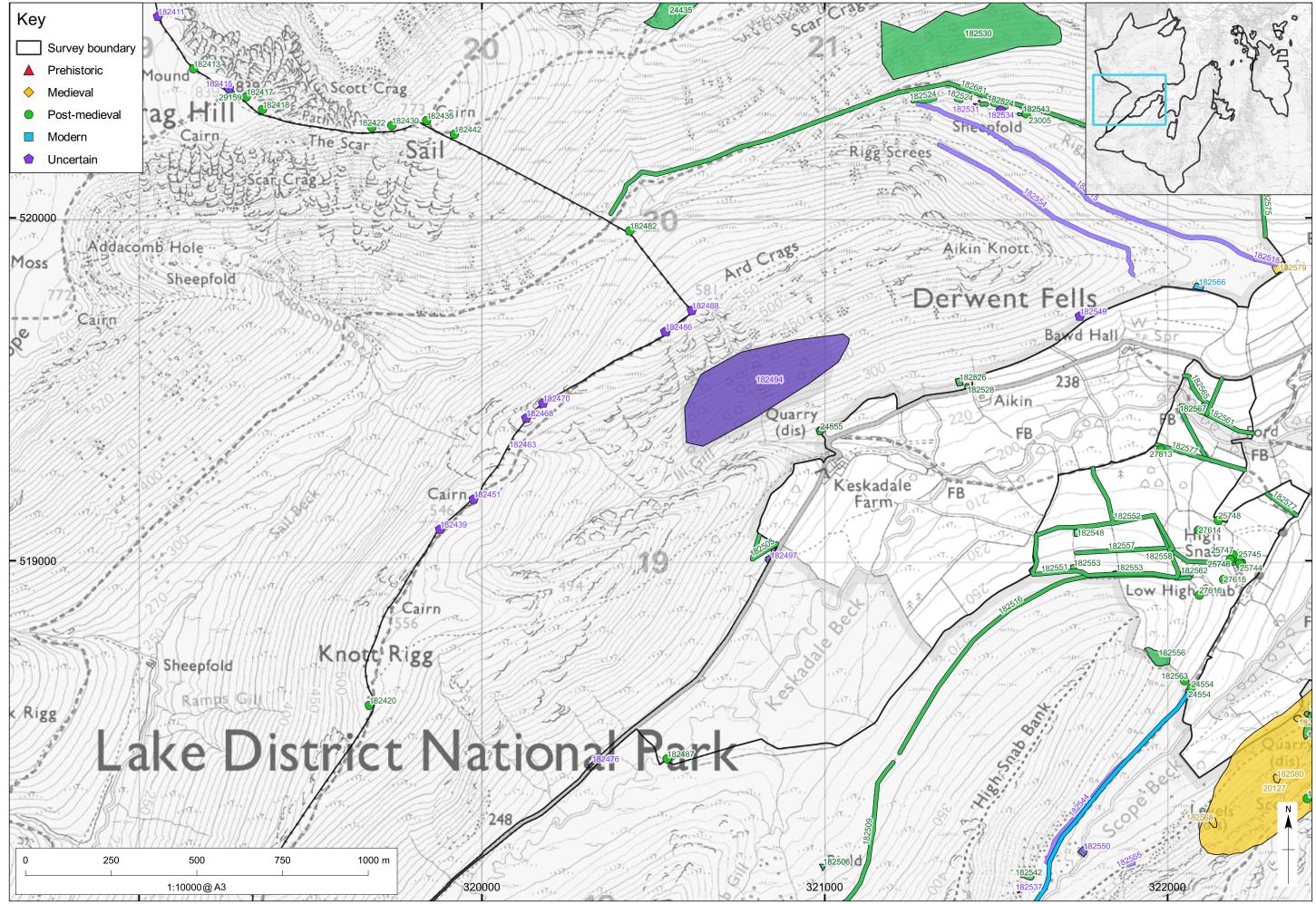
	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR	Photo Ref	Significance Condition Recommendation	Photo
182996	Jetty, Rampsholme Island.	Linear bank of stones extending into the Lake aligned south-east to north-west. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groyne	Survey	Post- medieval	326406, 521311	182996_J ETTY-1-2	Local/Good Site stable	
182997	Jetty, Rampsholme Island.	Linear bank of stones extending into the Lake aligned south-east to north-west. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groyne	Survey	Post- medieval	326418, 521382	182997_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182998	Jetty, Rampsholme Island.	Linear bank of stones extending into the Lake aligned south-east to north-west. One of a number of groynes located along the Lake edge to prevent erosion.	Groyne	Survey	Post- medieval	326354, 521352	182998_J ETTY-1-3	Local/Good Site stable	
182999	Windmill on Vicar's Island, Keswick.	LDNPA HER entry reads 'Windmill (a tower-like structure of wood or brick with a wooden cap and sails which are driven around by the wind producing power to work the internal machinery) of post medieval date'. Site not visited.	Windmill	LDHER	Post - medieval	326200, 522400	No Photo	Not visited	

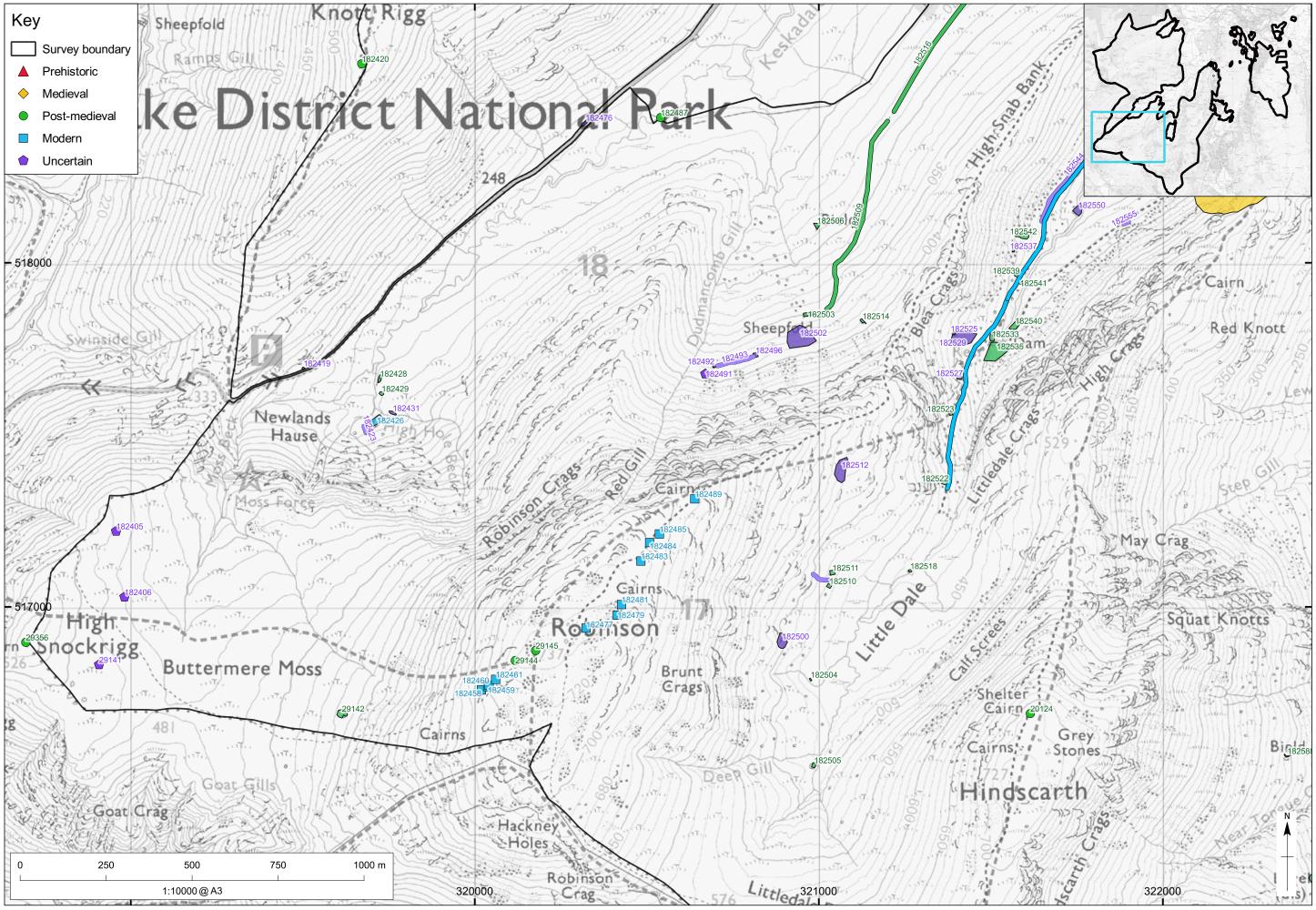
	Name	Site Description	Site Type	Source	Period	NGR		U	Photo
								Condition	
								Recommendation	
183000	Wall, Lord's	Linear bank of stones. Possibly a	Wall	Survey	Uncertain	326602,	183000_	Local/Good	
	Island.	wall associated with manor to				521899	WALL-1-		
		the north-west.					5	Site stable	
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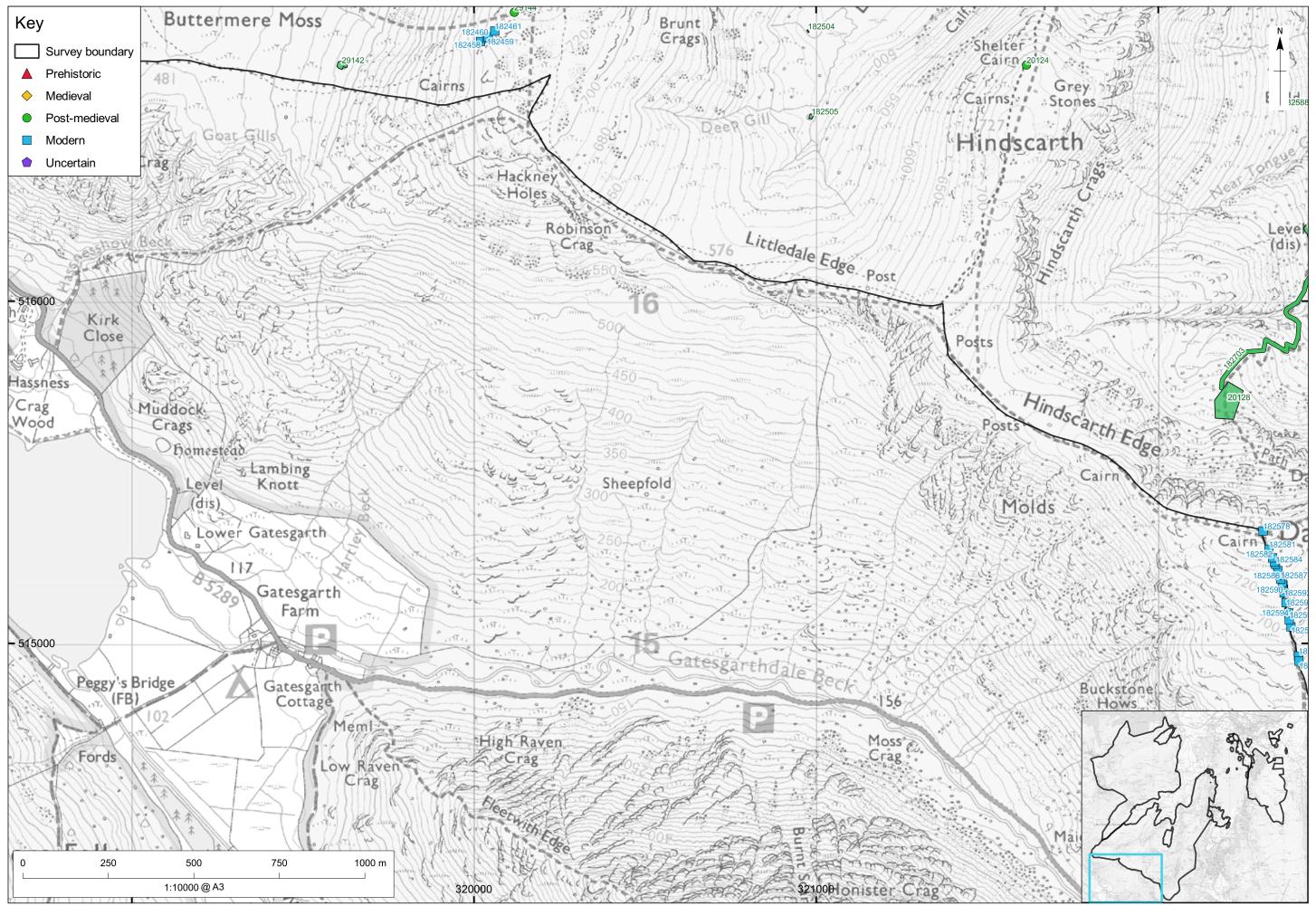


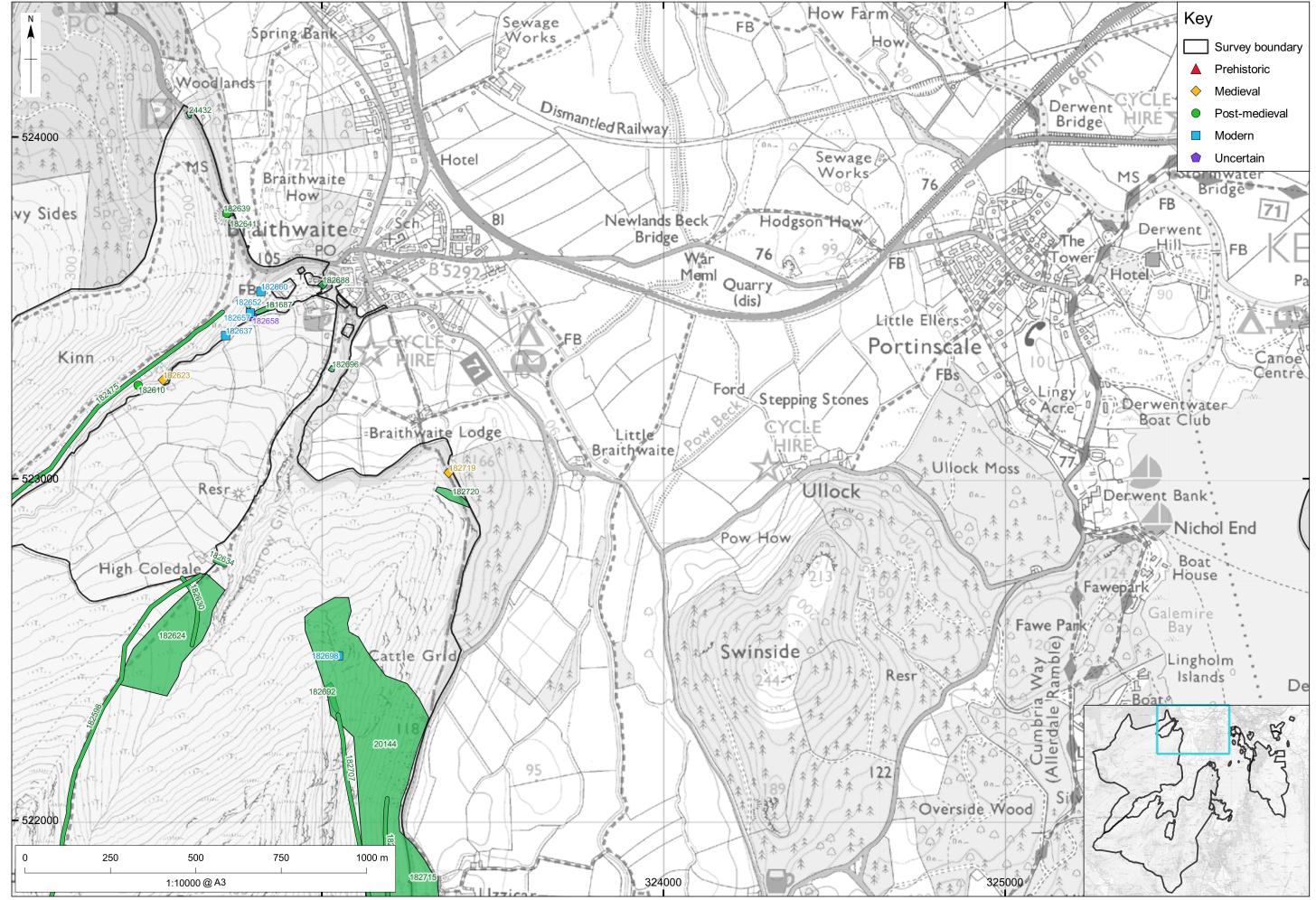


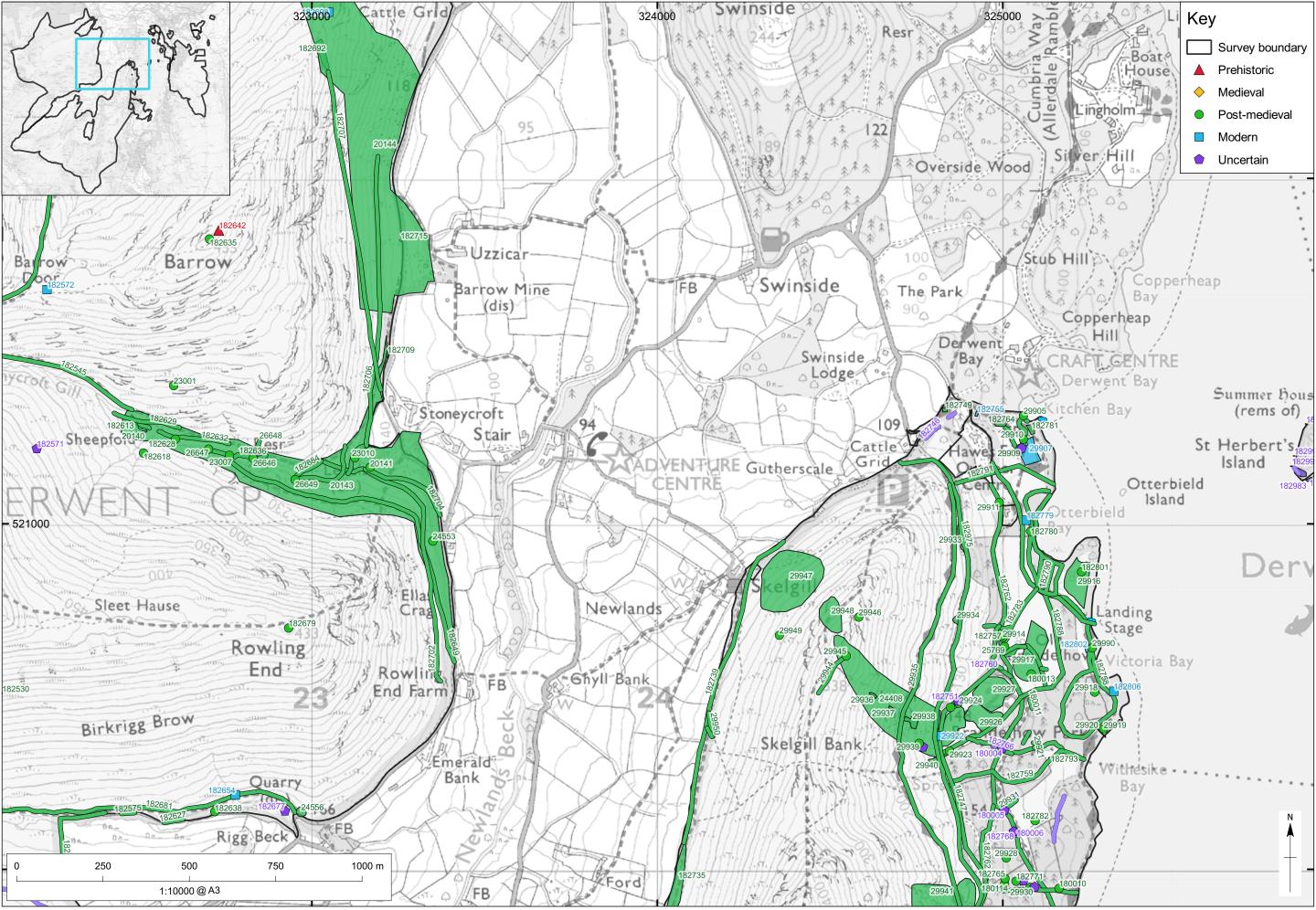


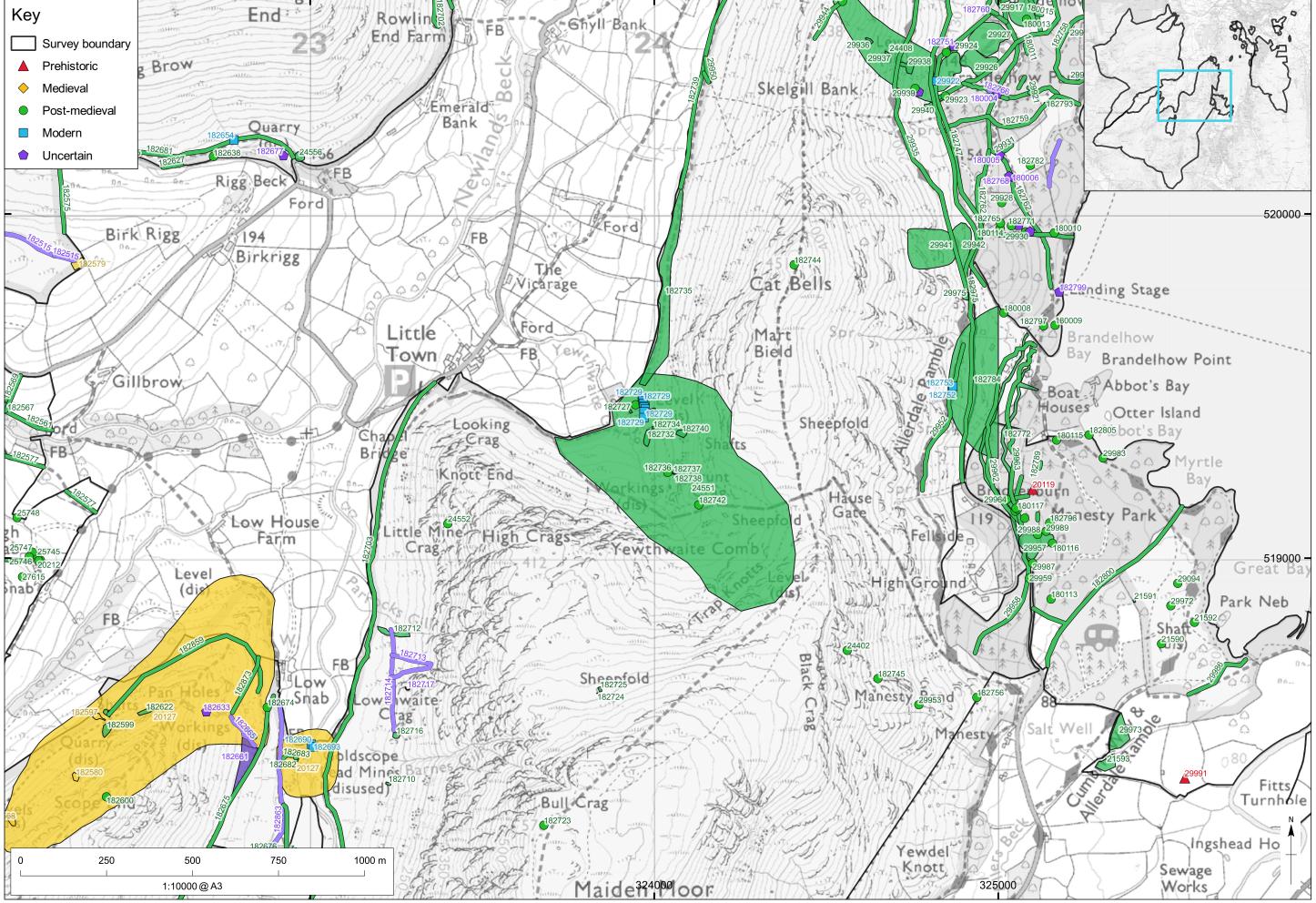


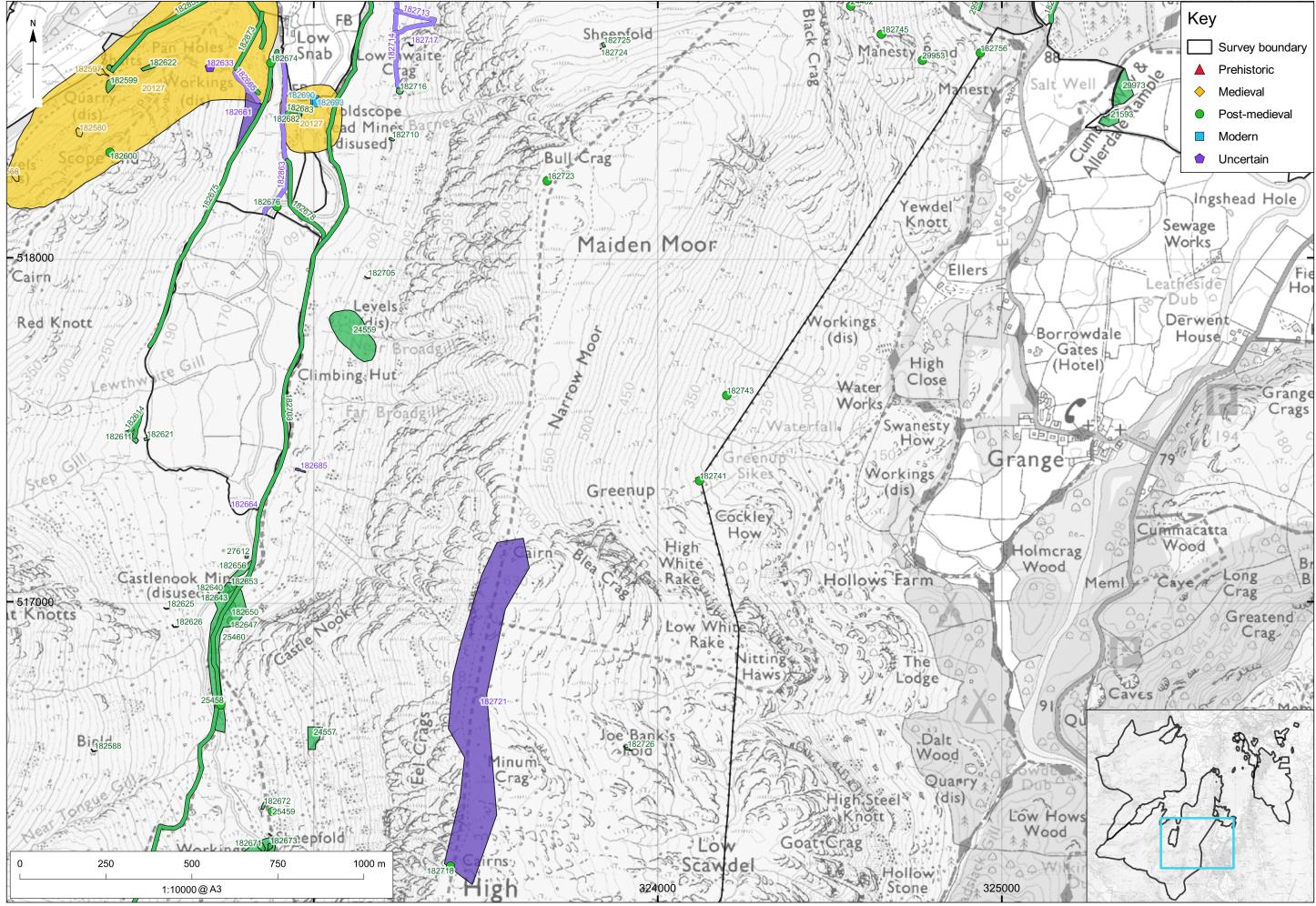


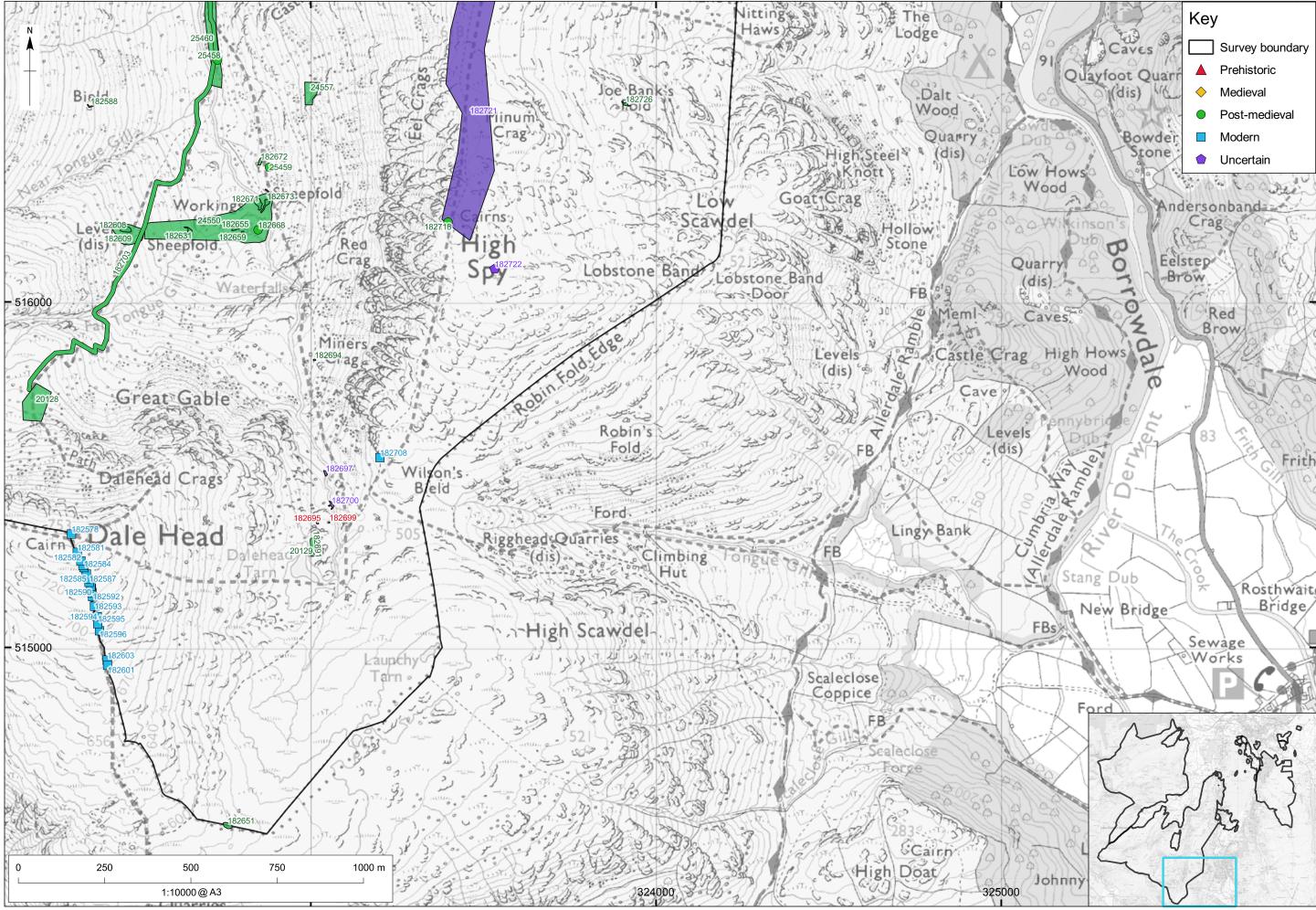


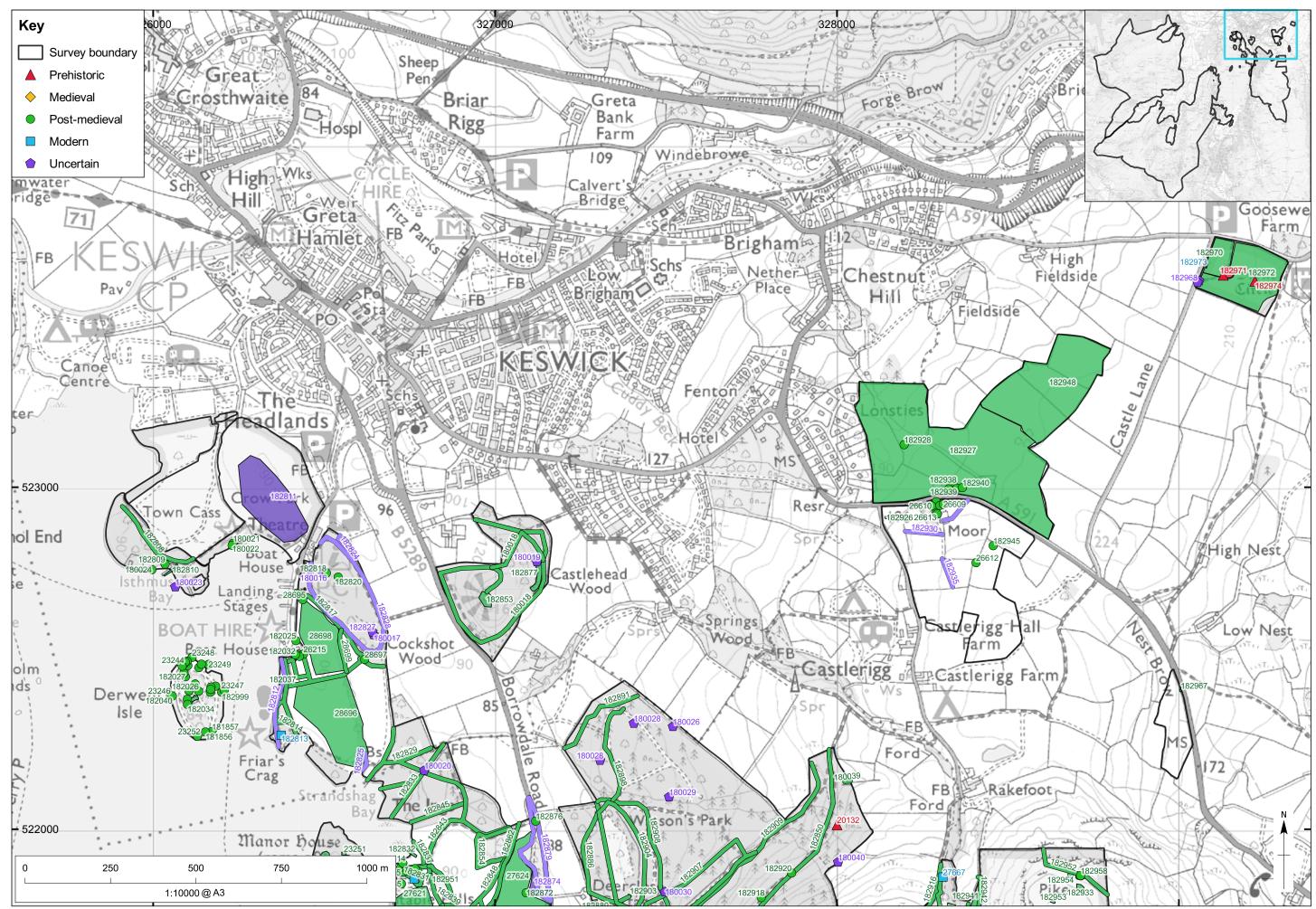


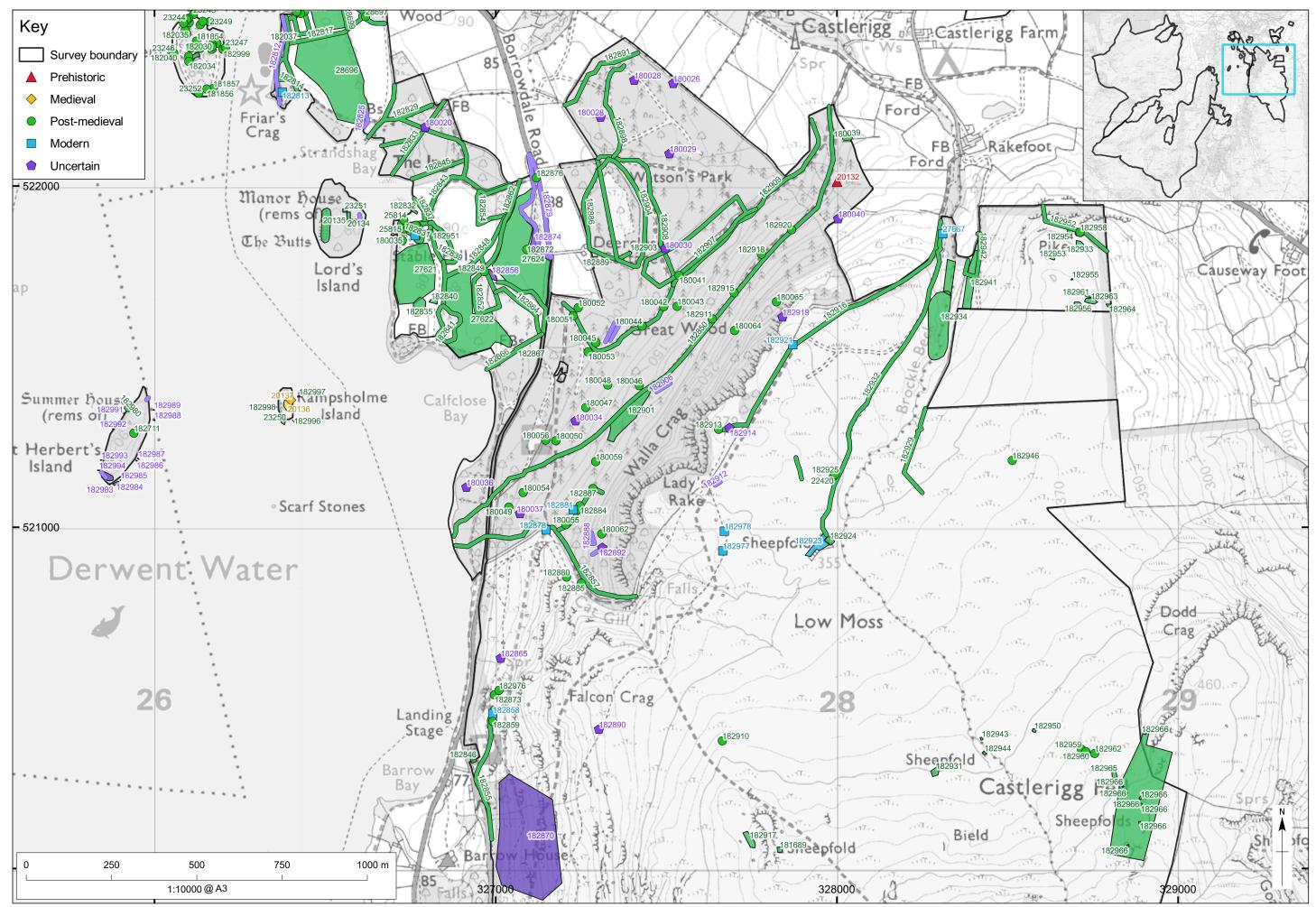


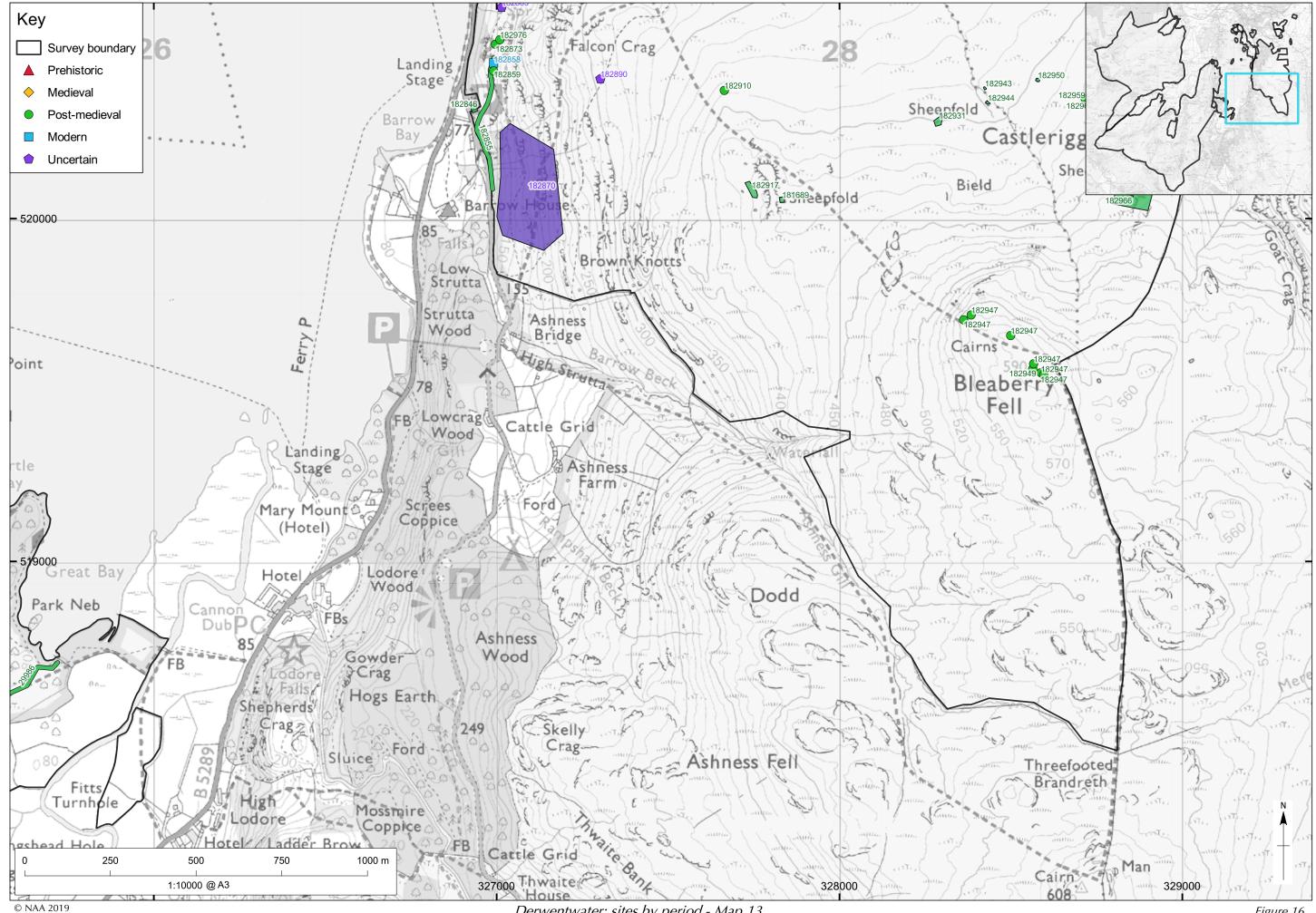


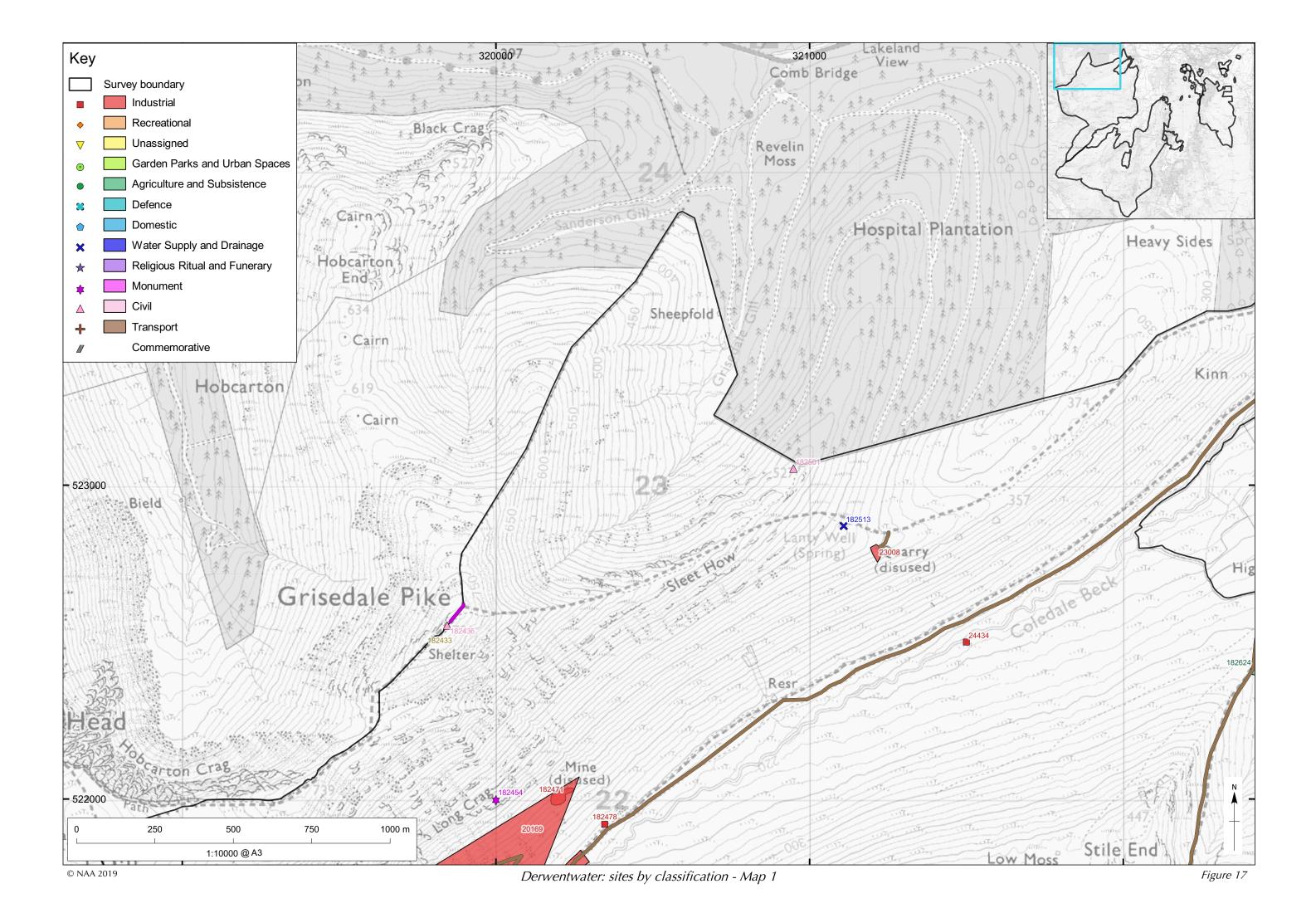


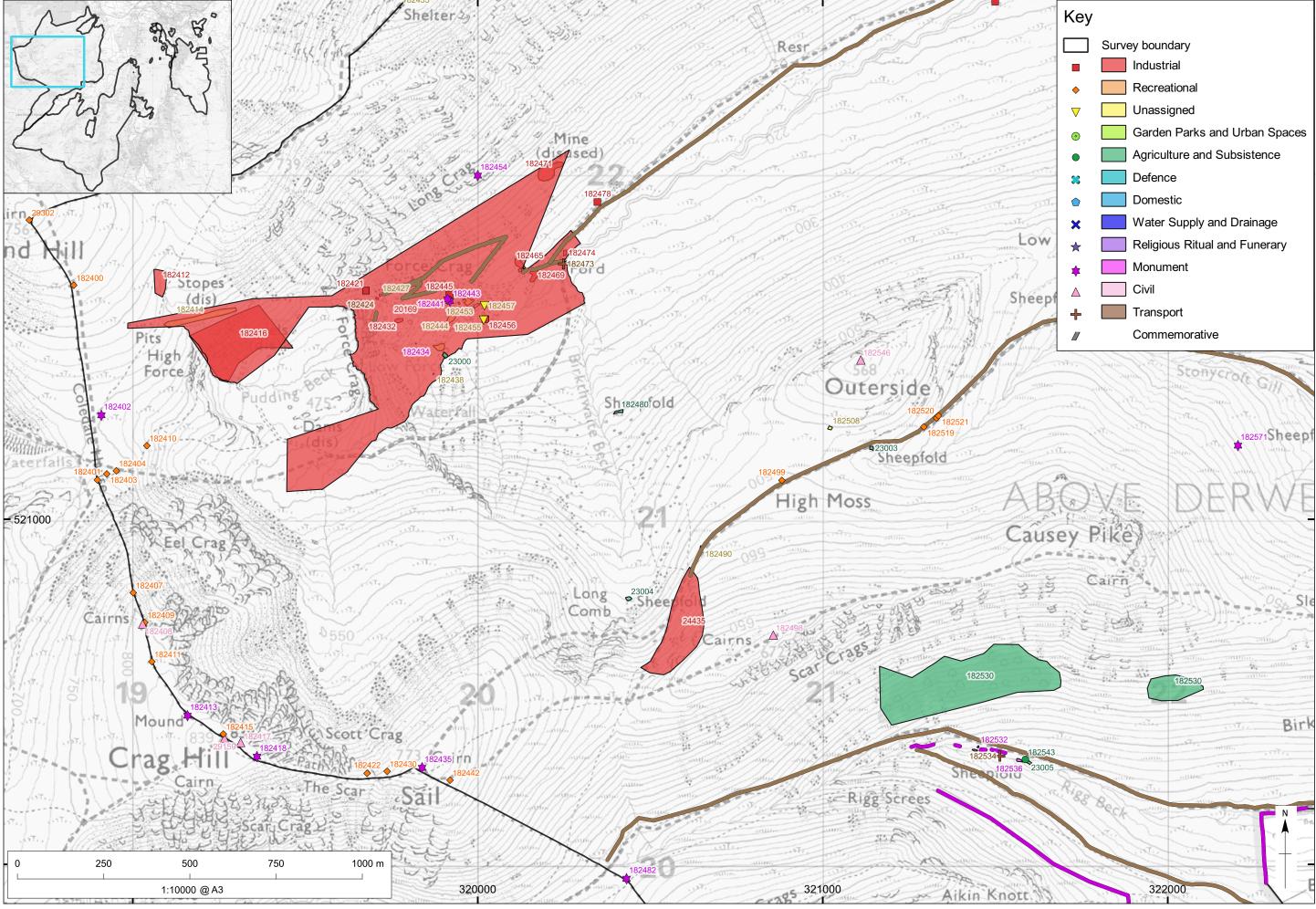


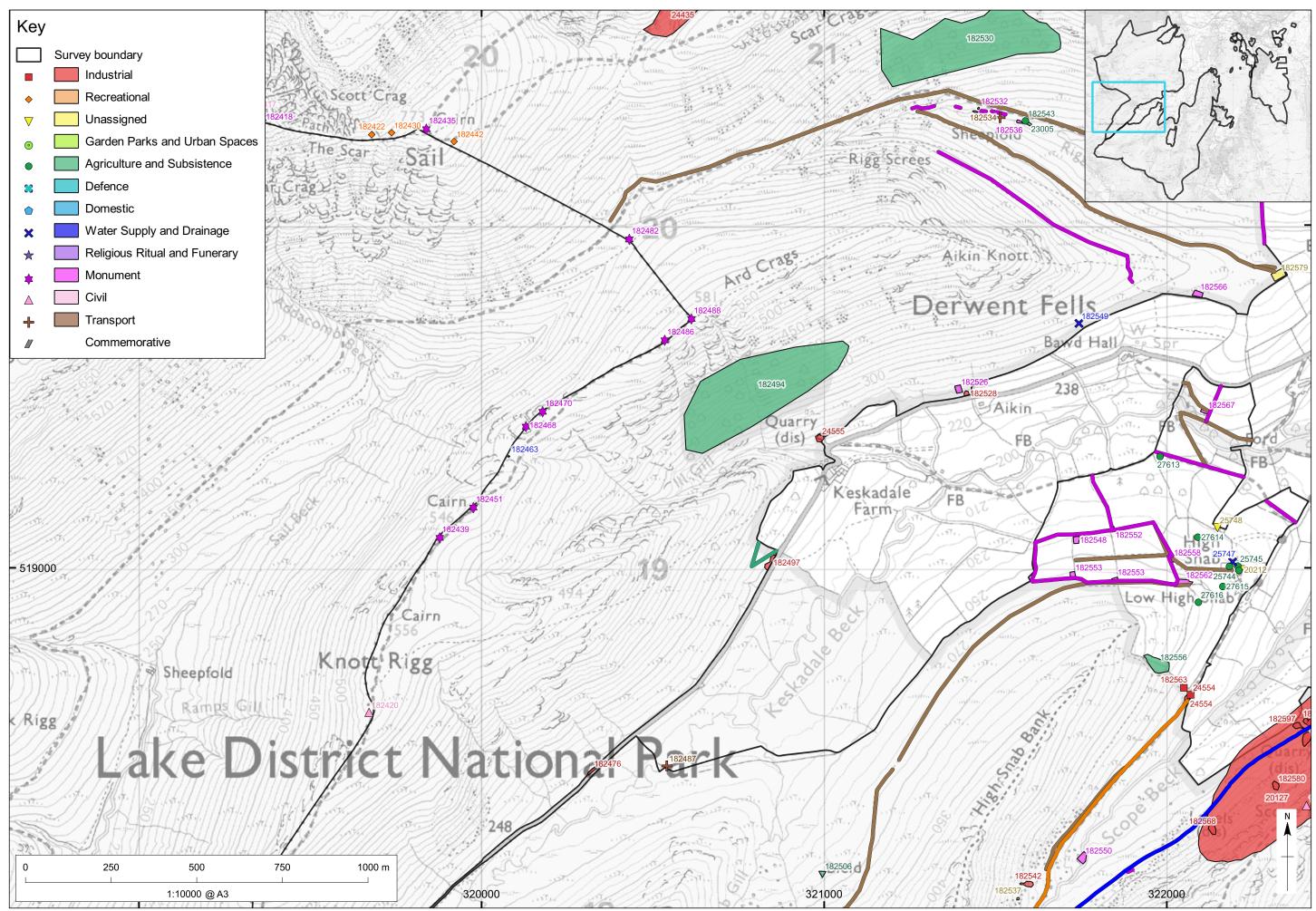


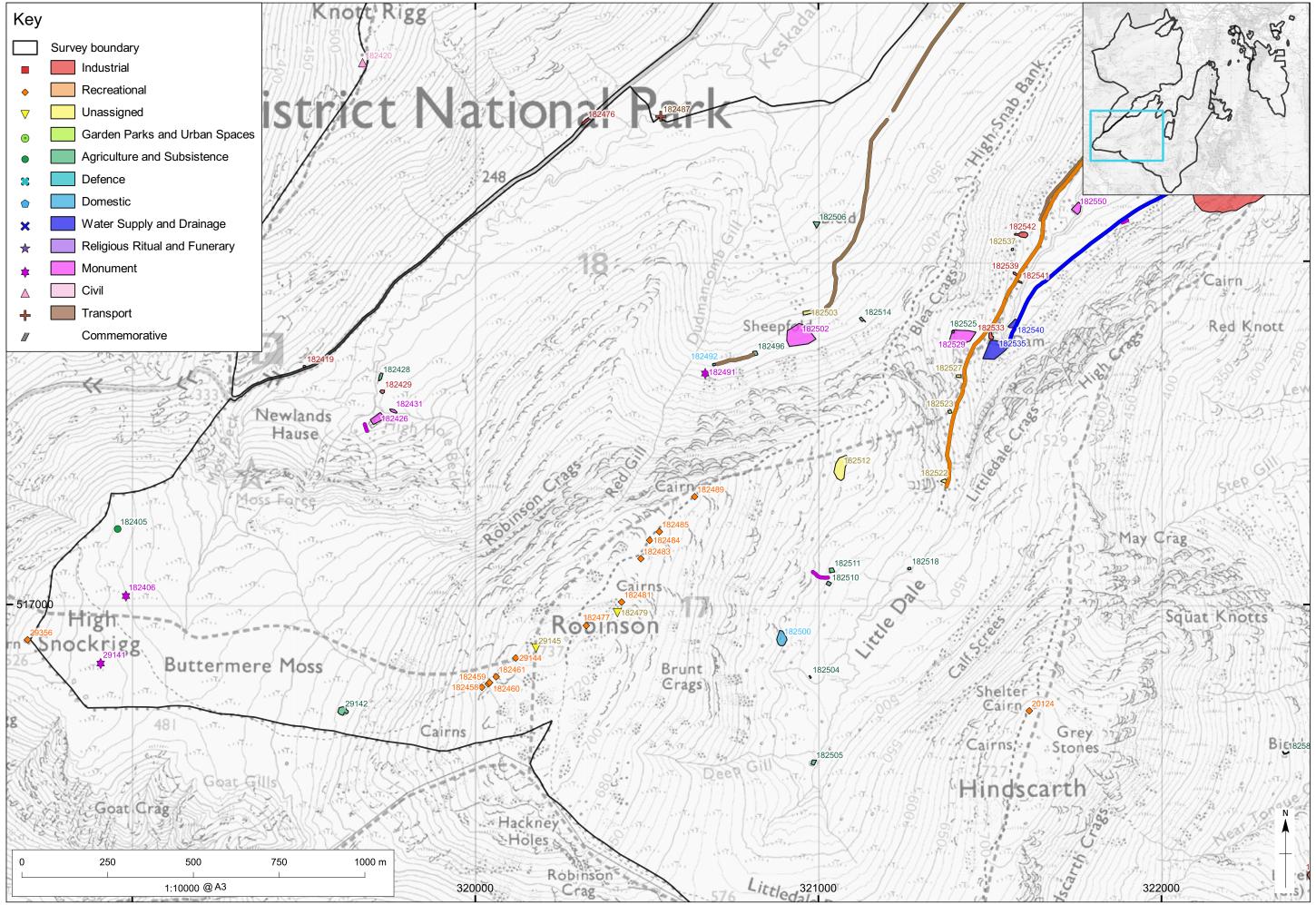


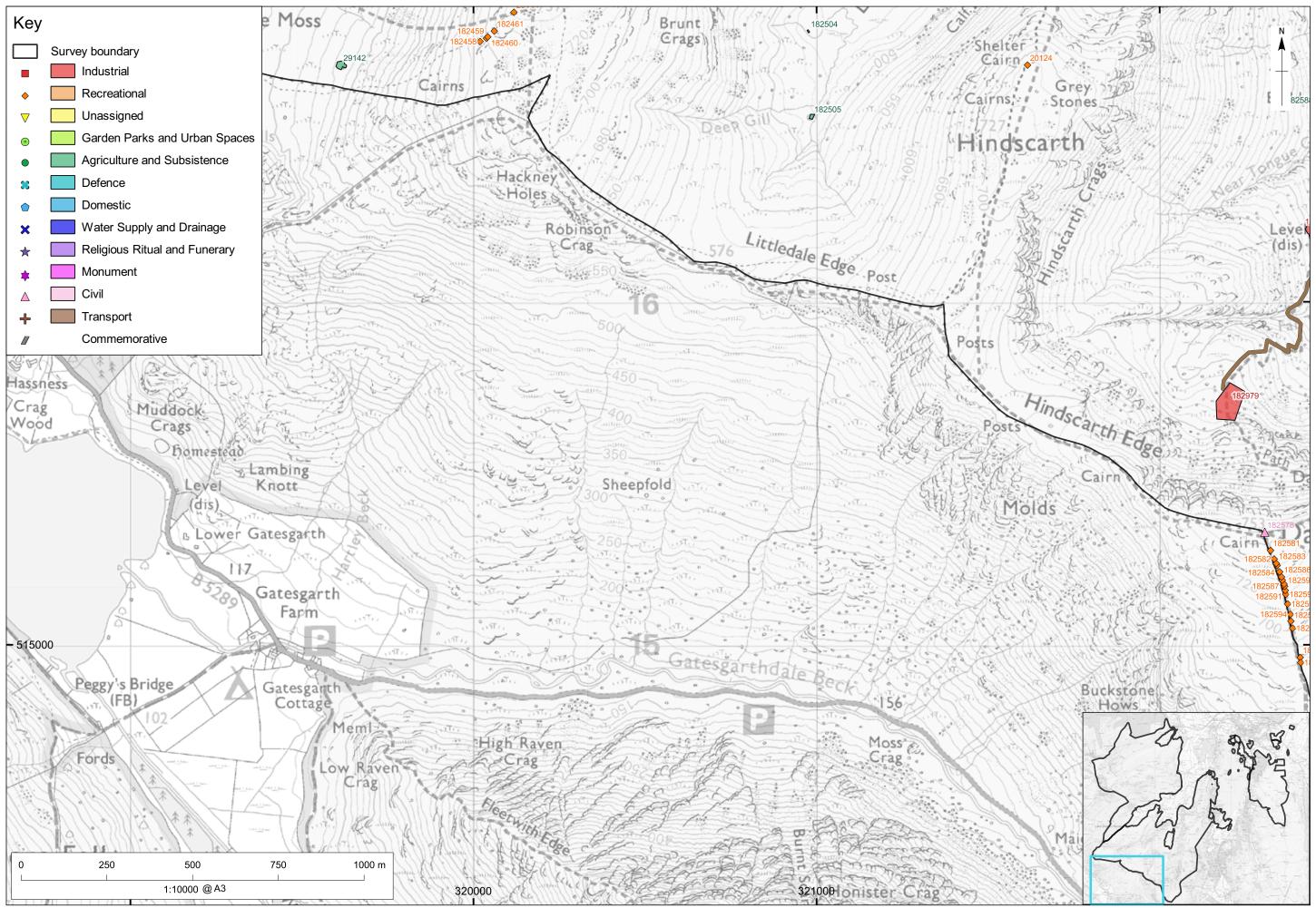


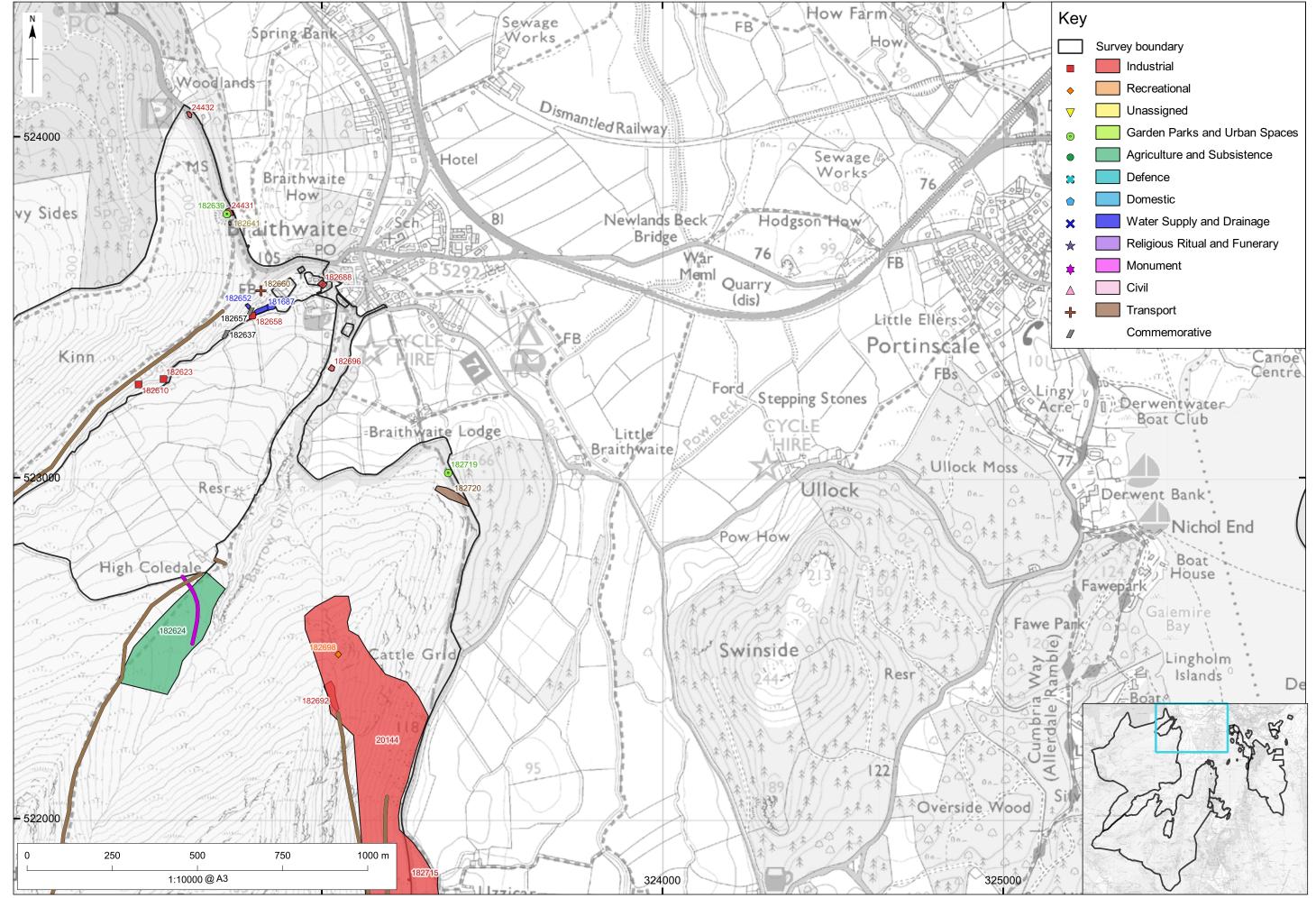


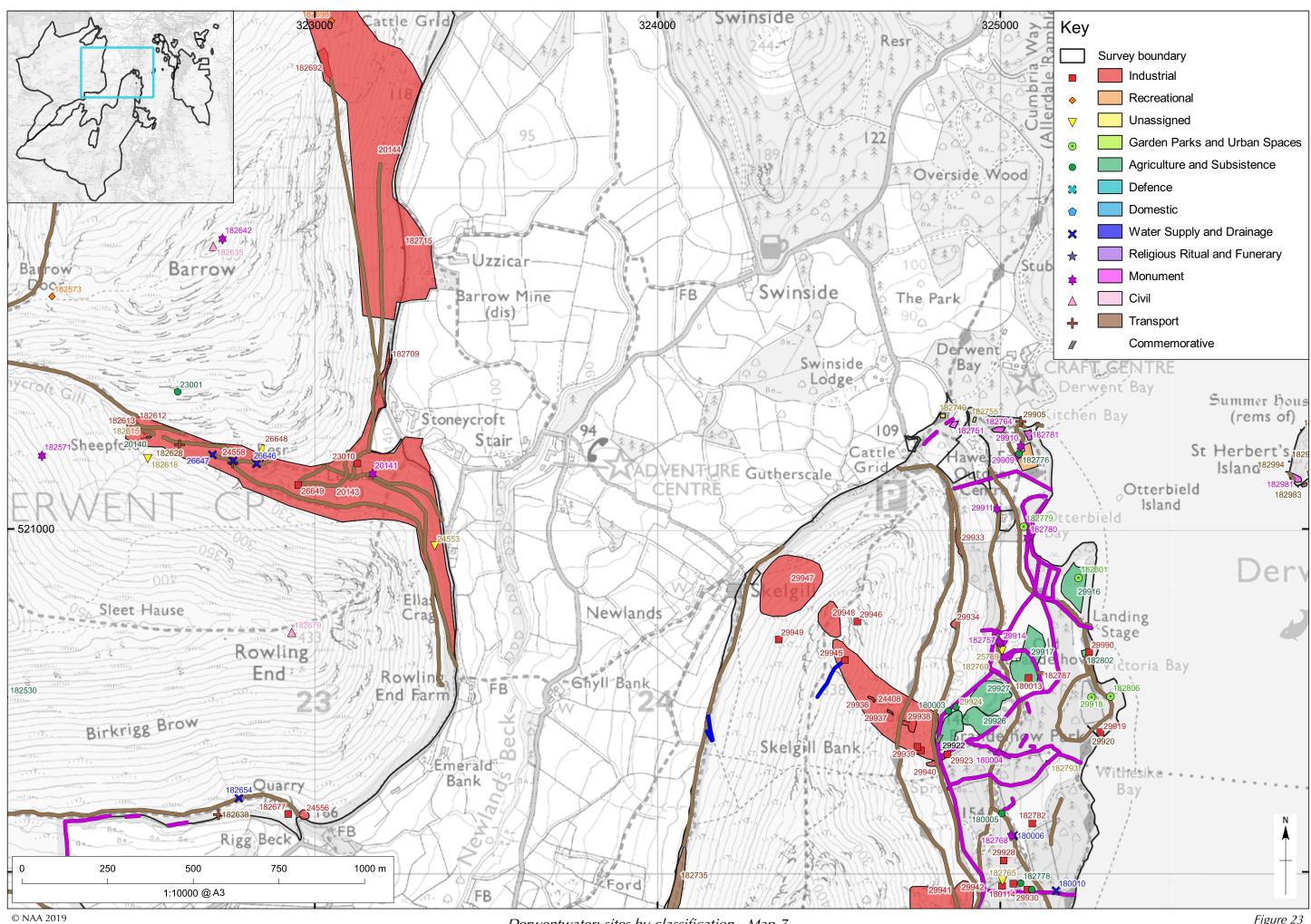


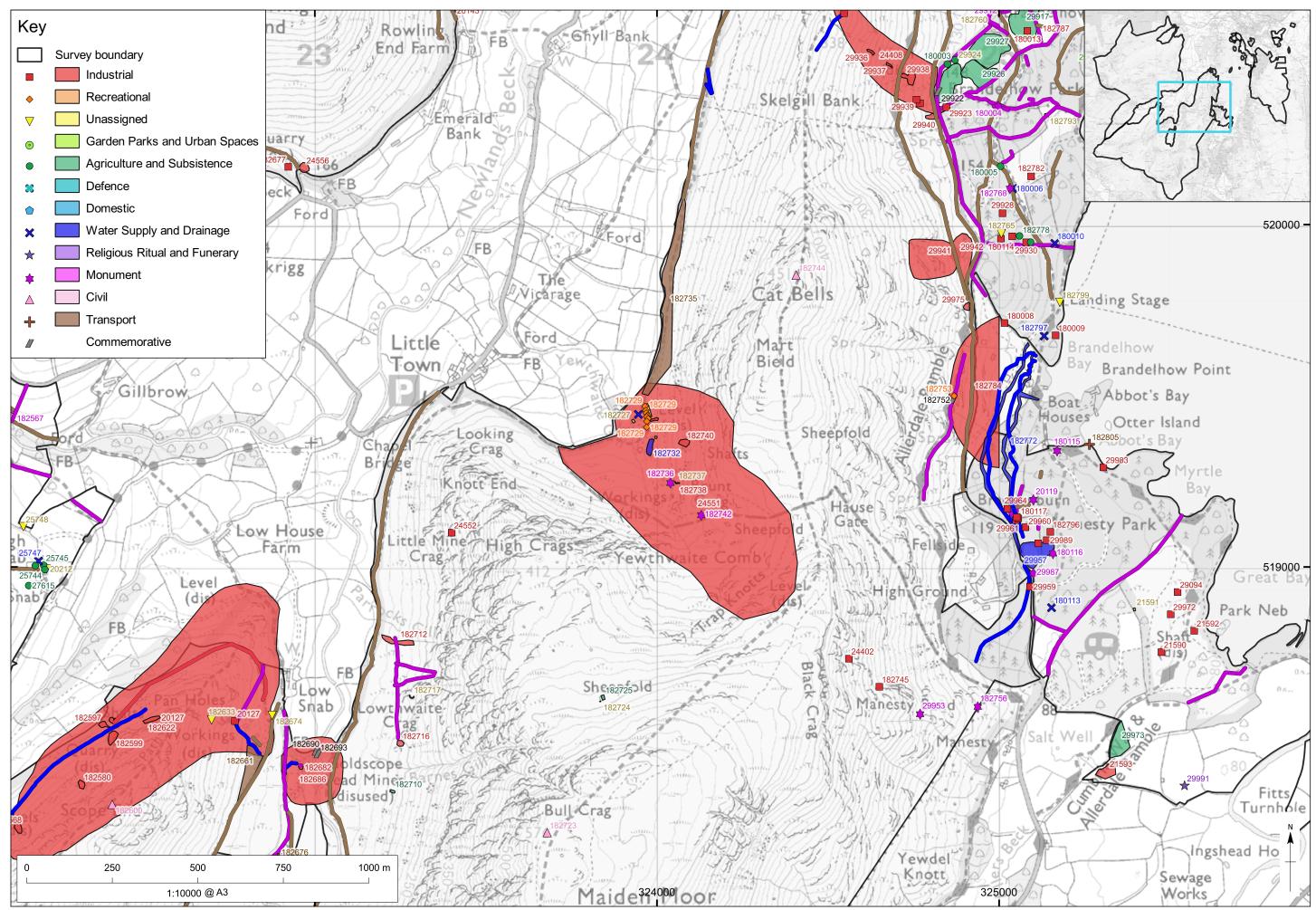


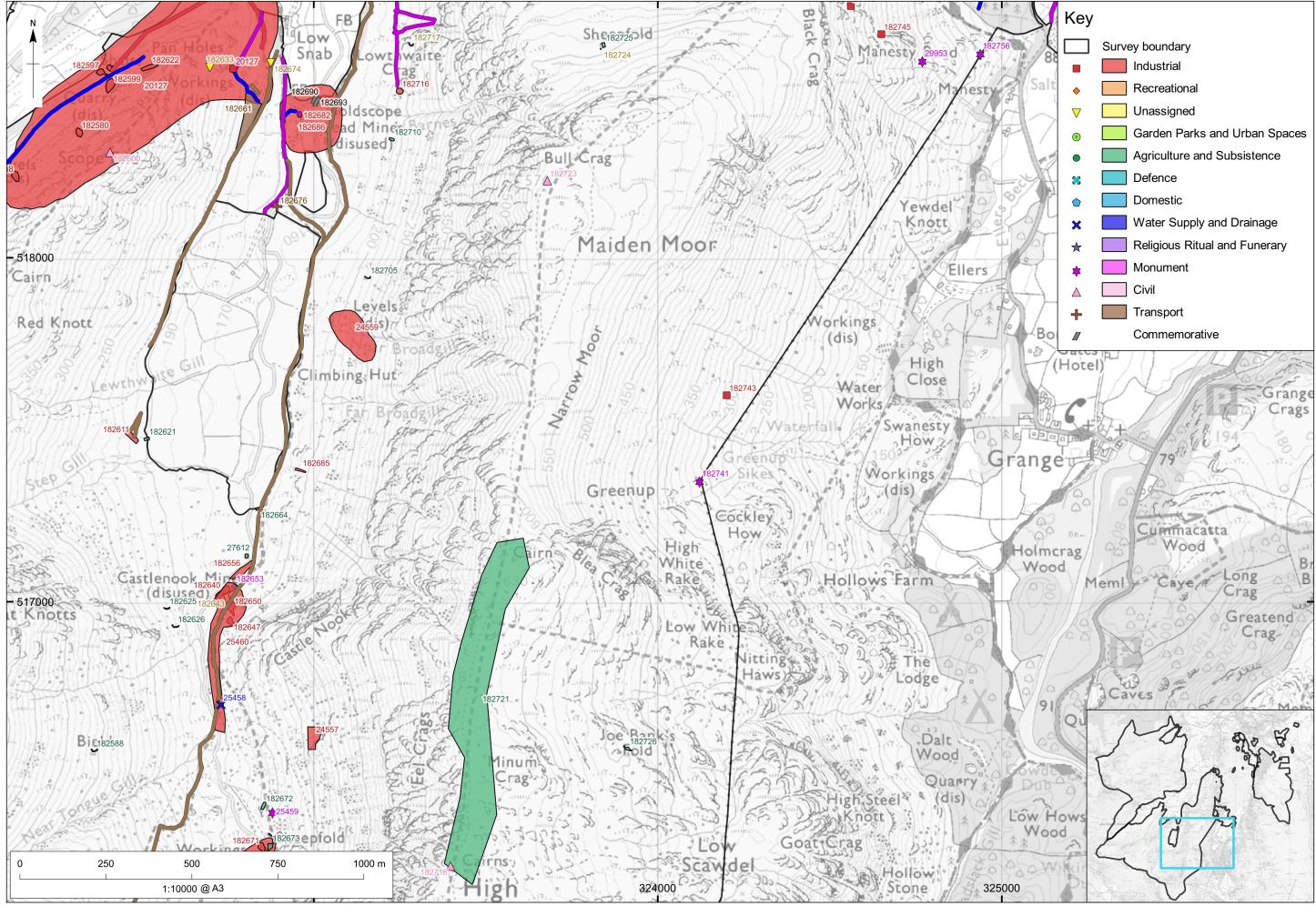


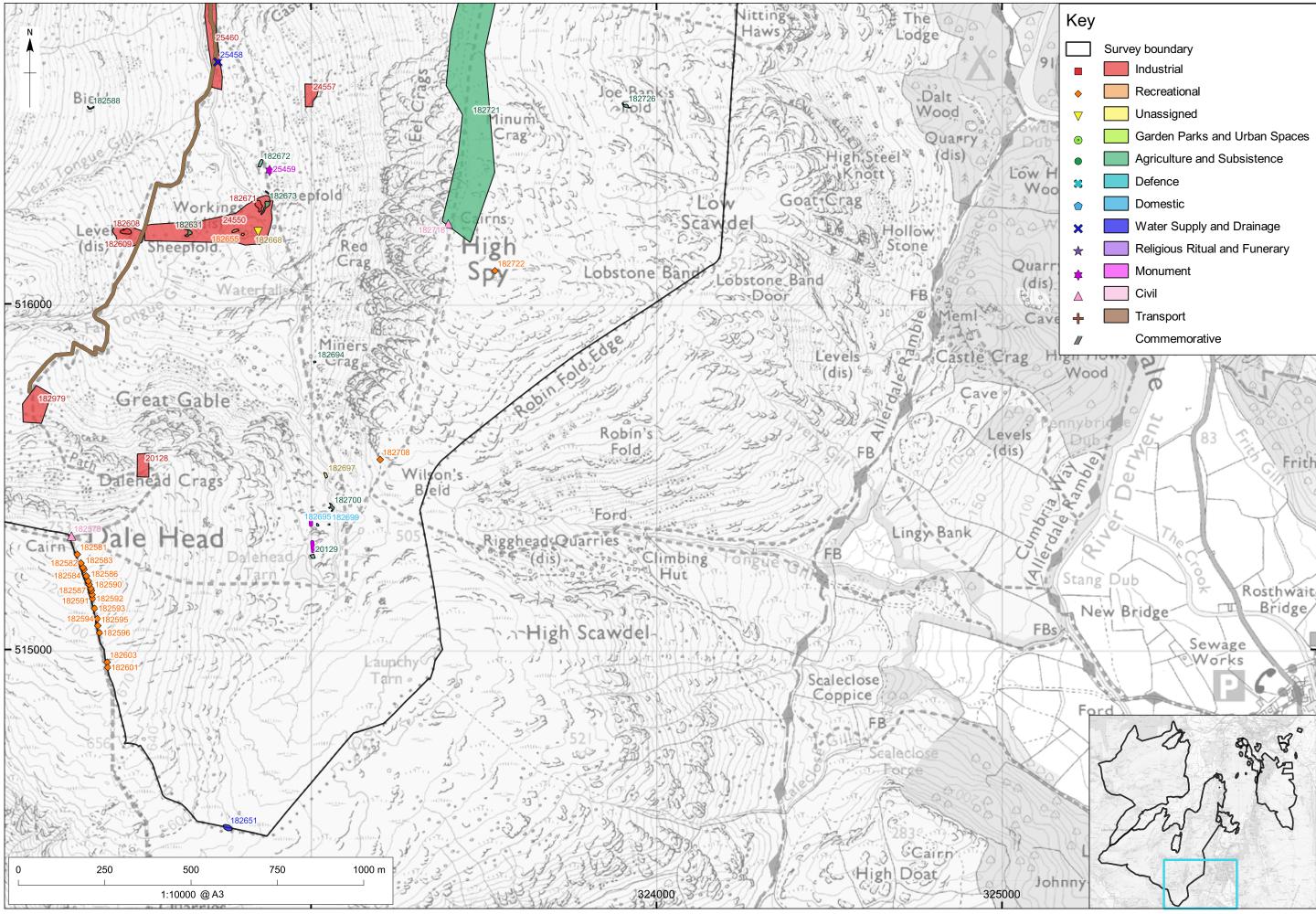


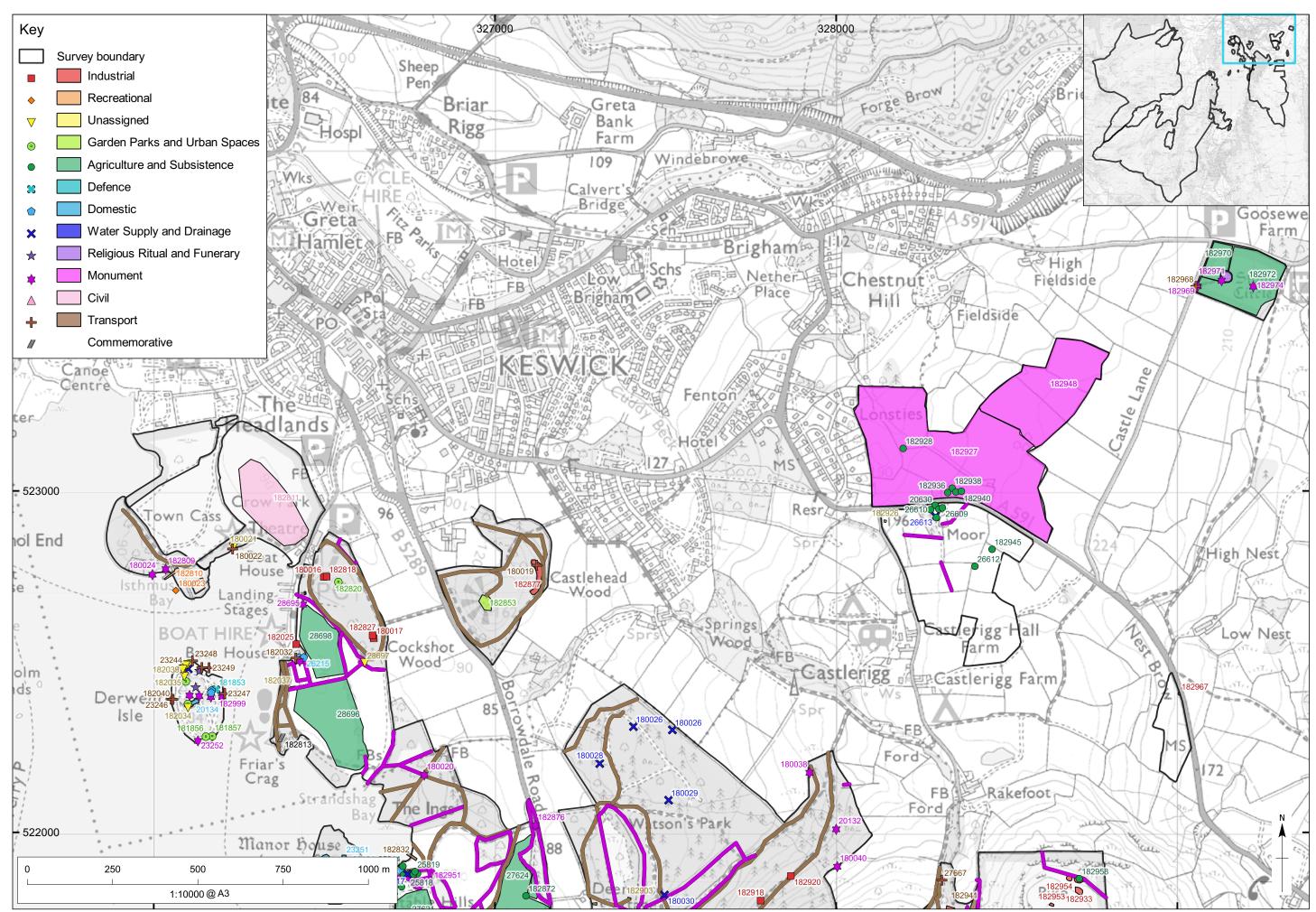


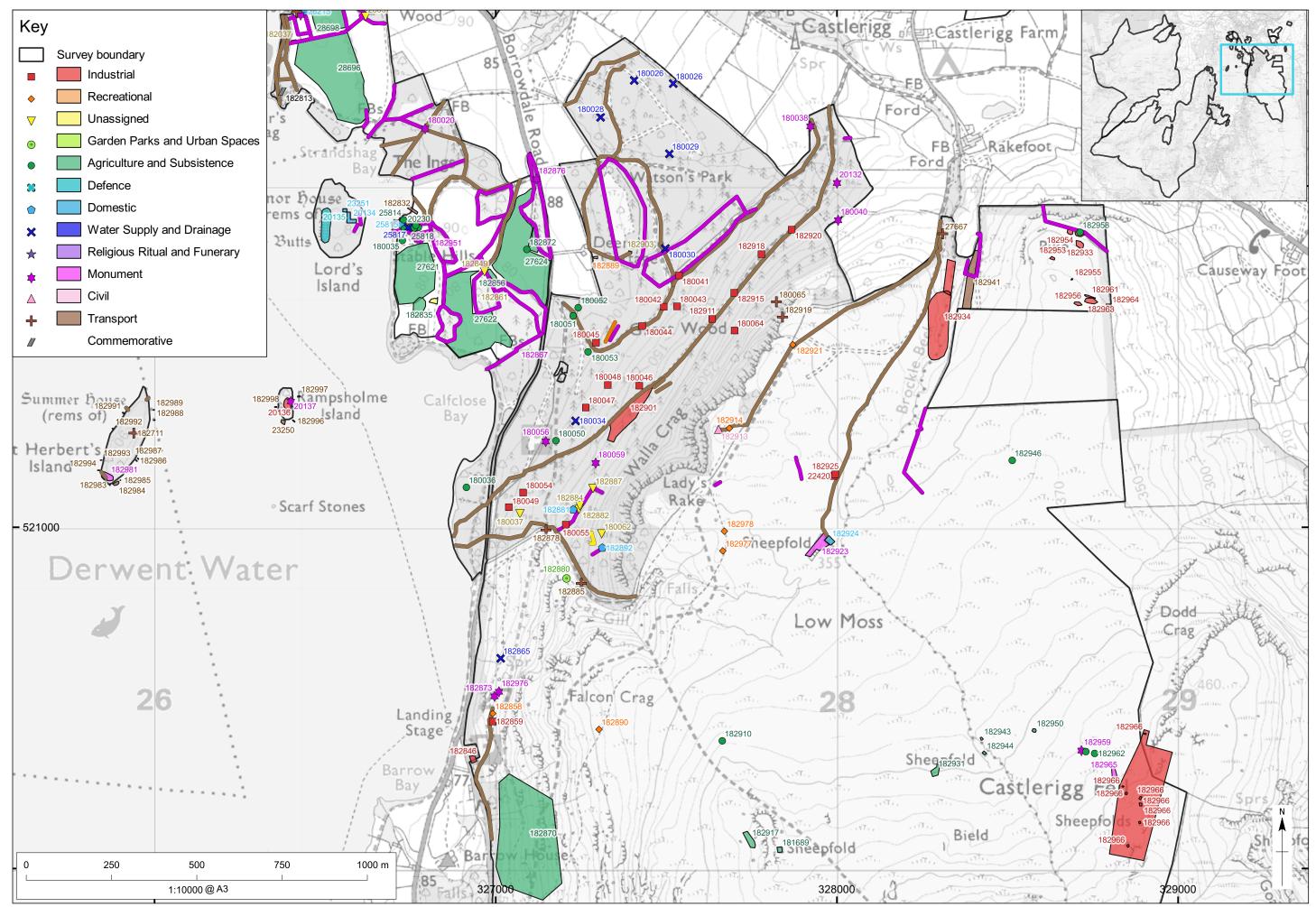


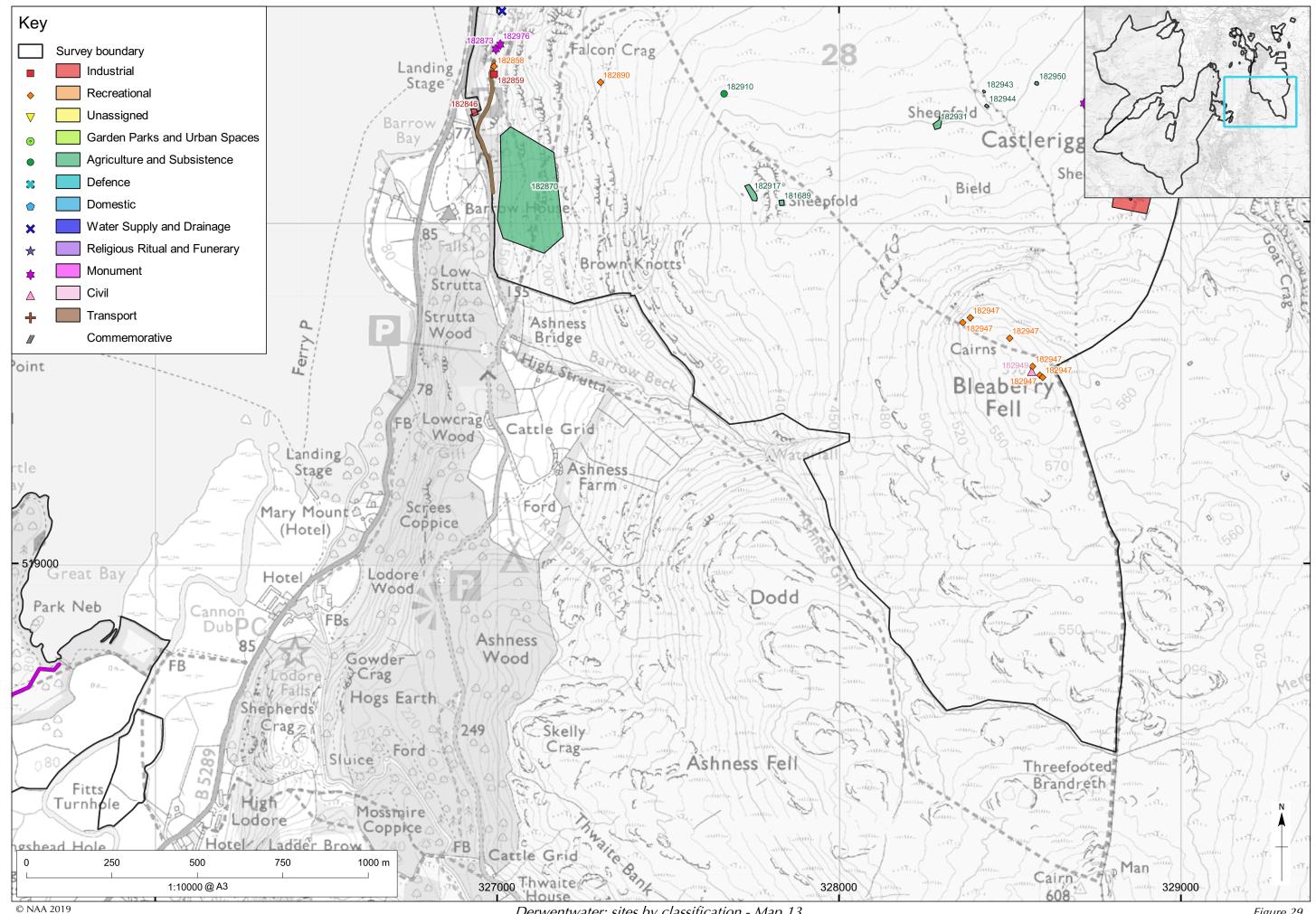


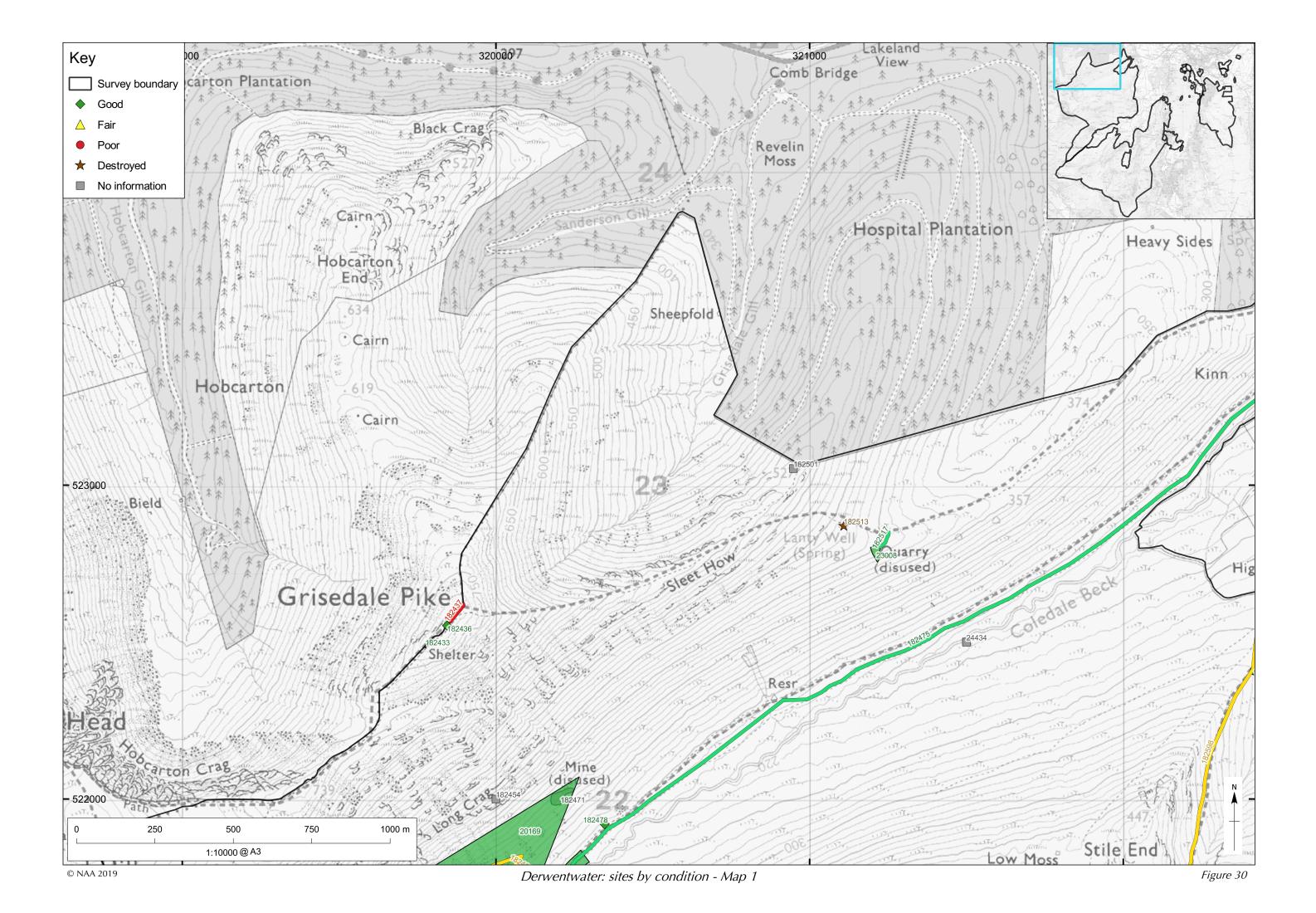


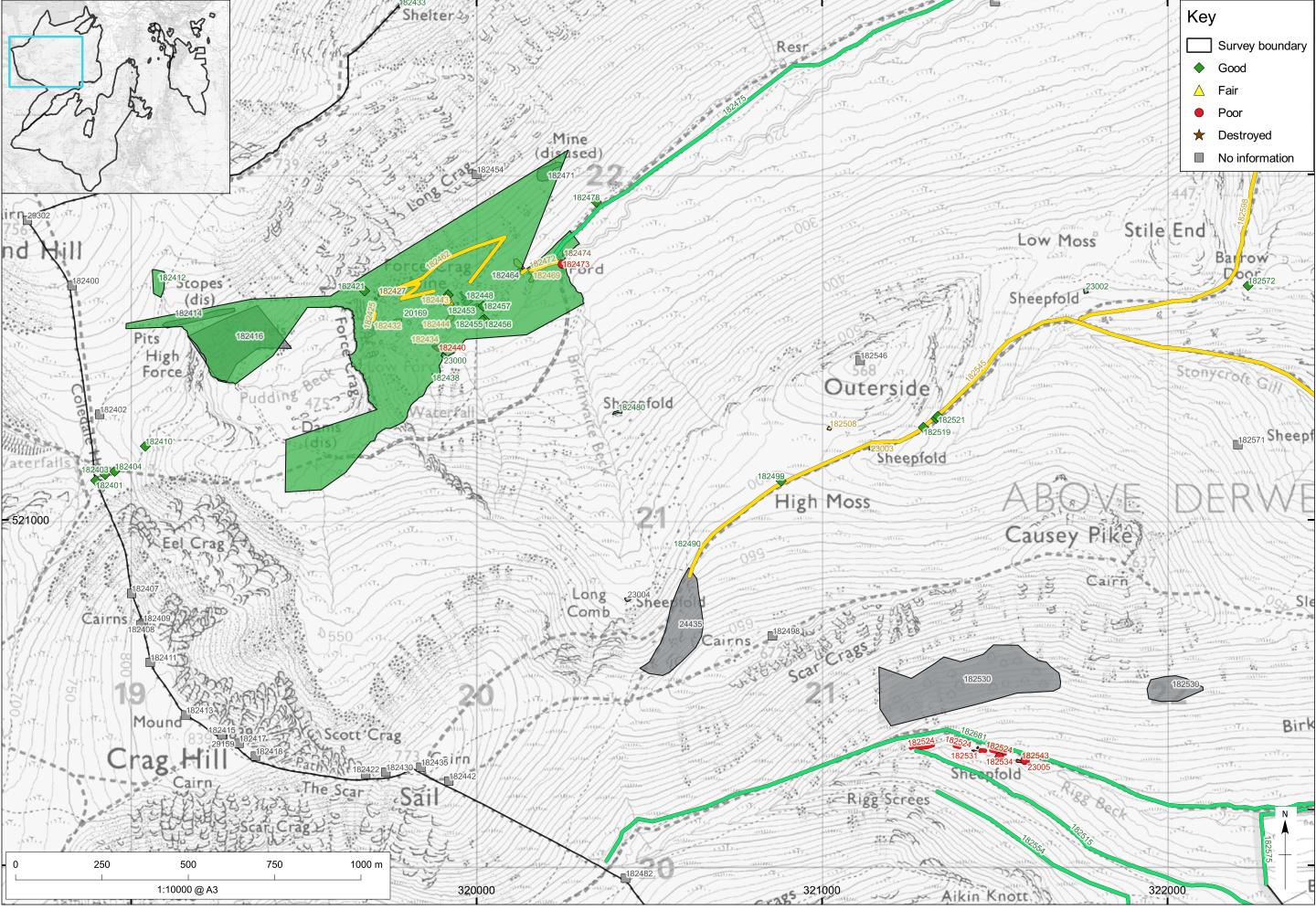


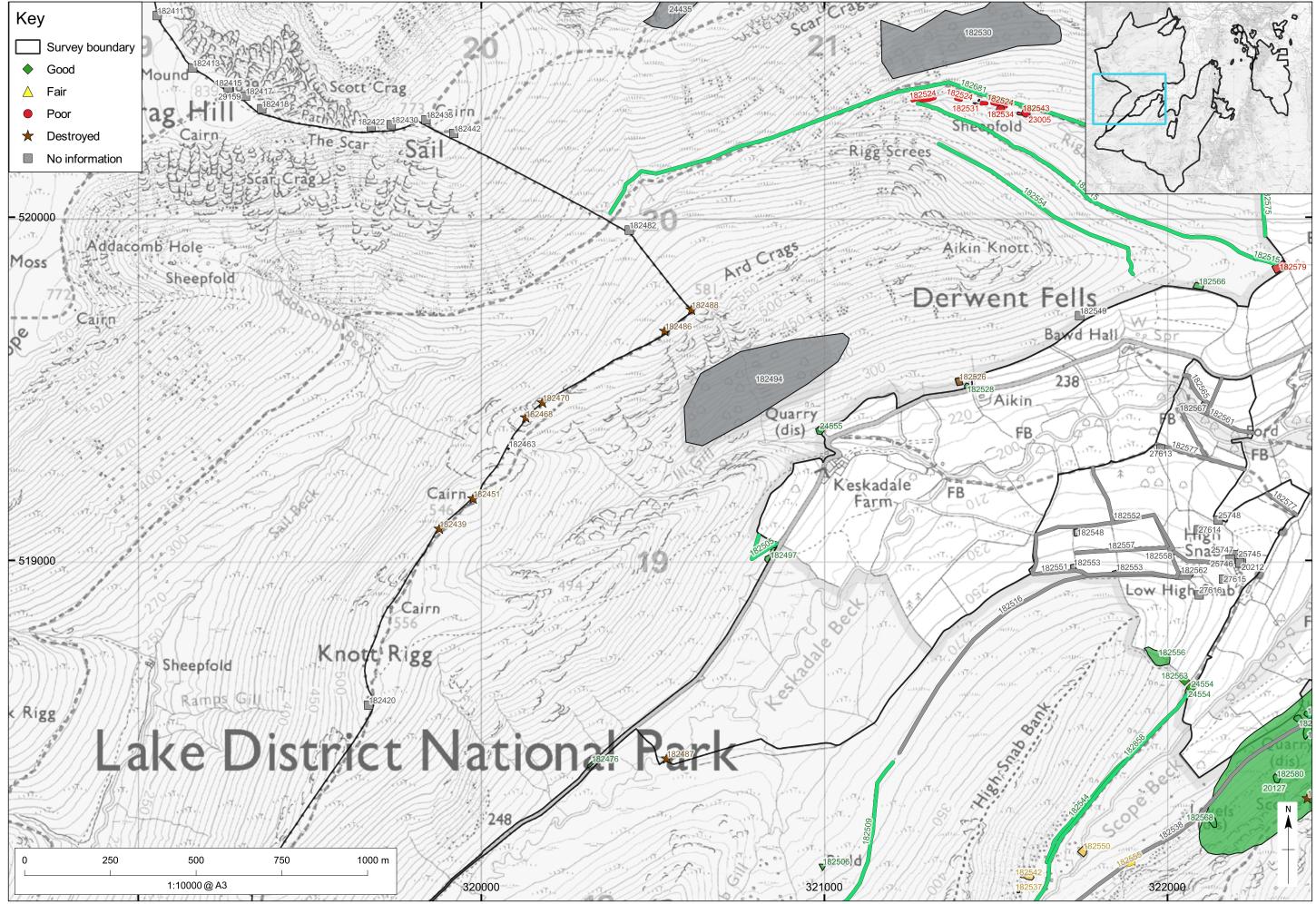


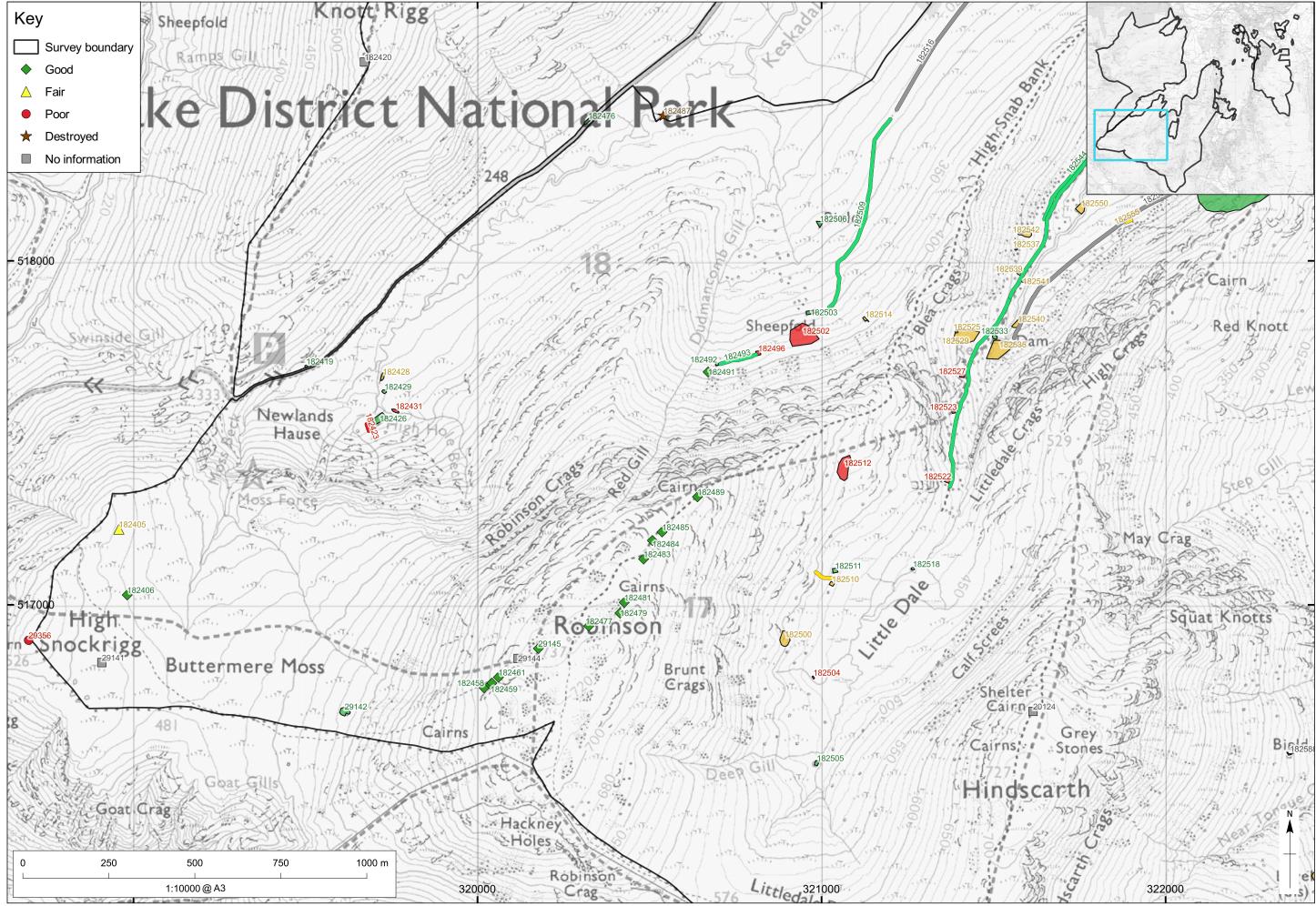


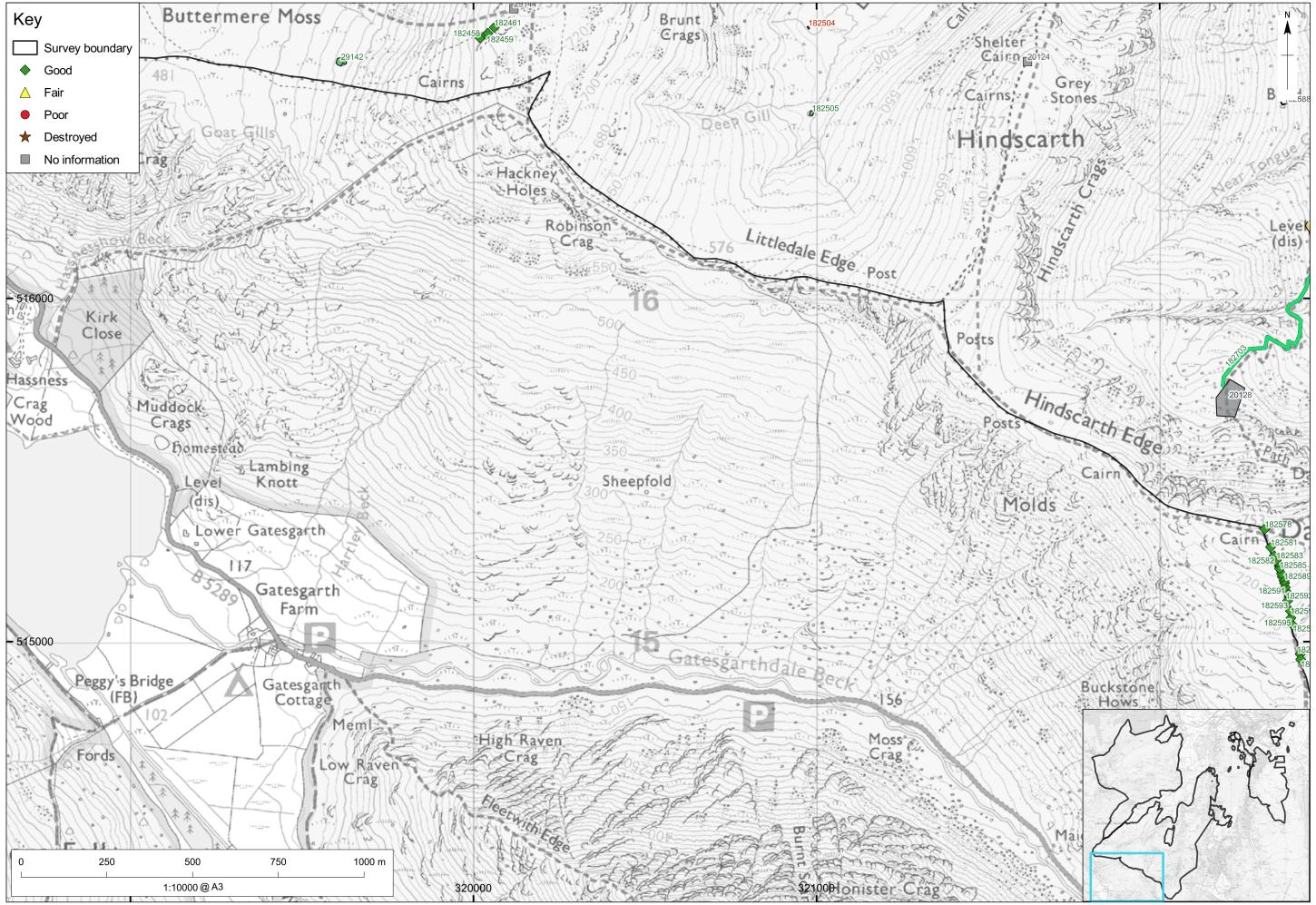


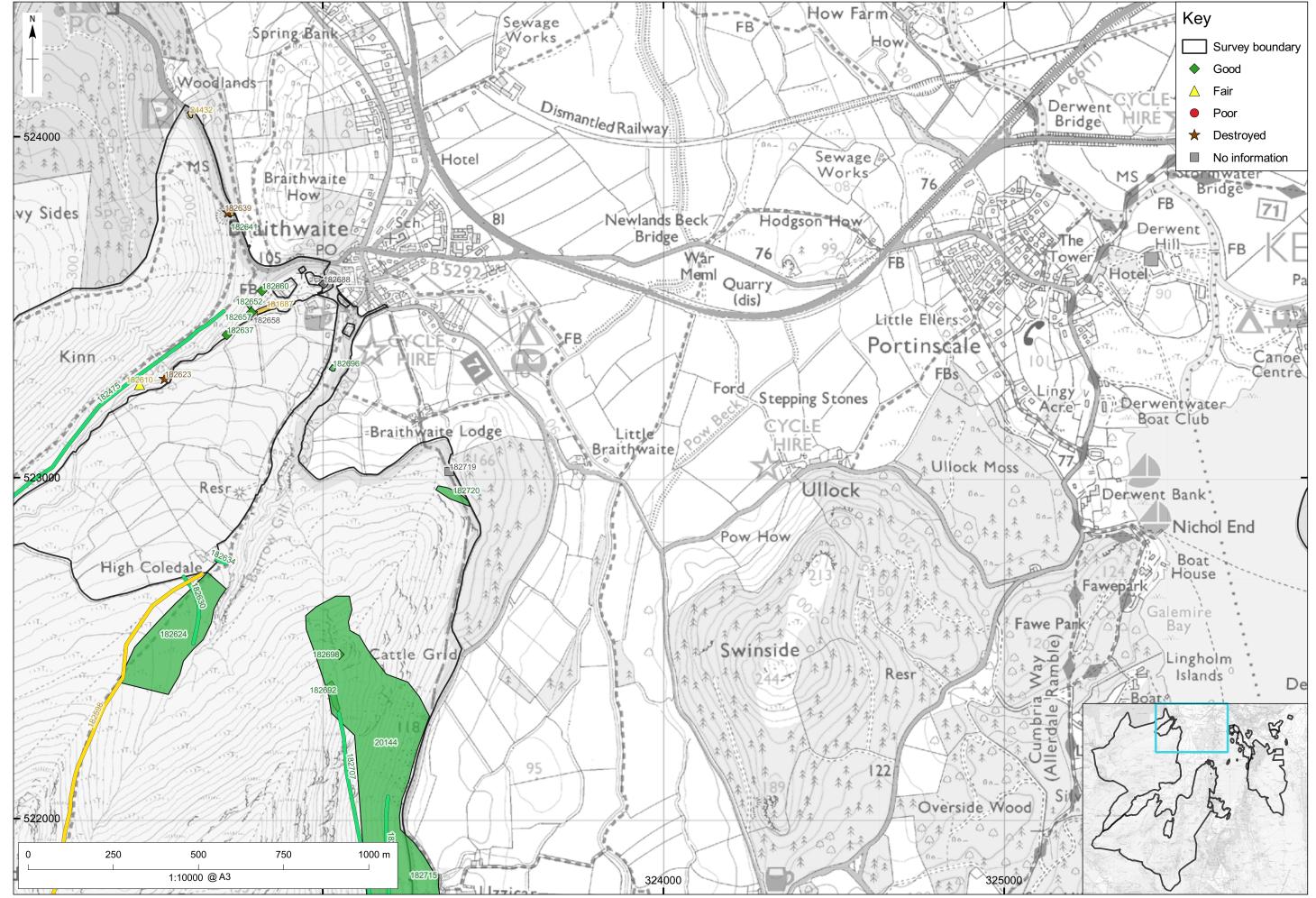


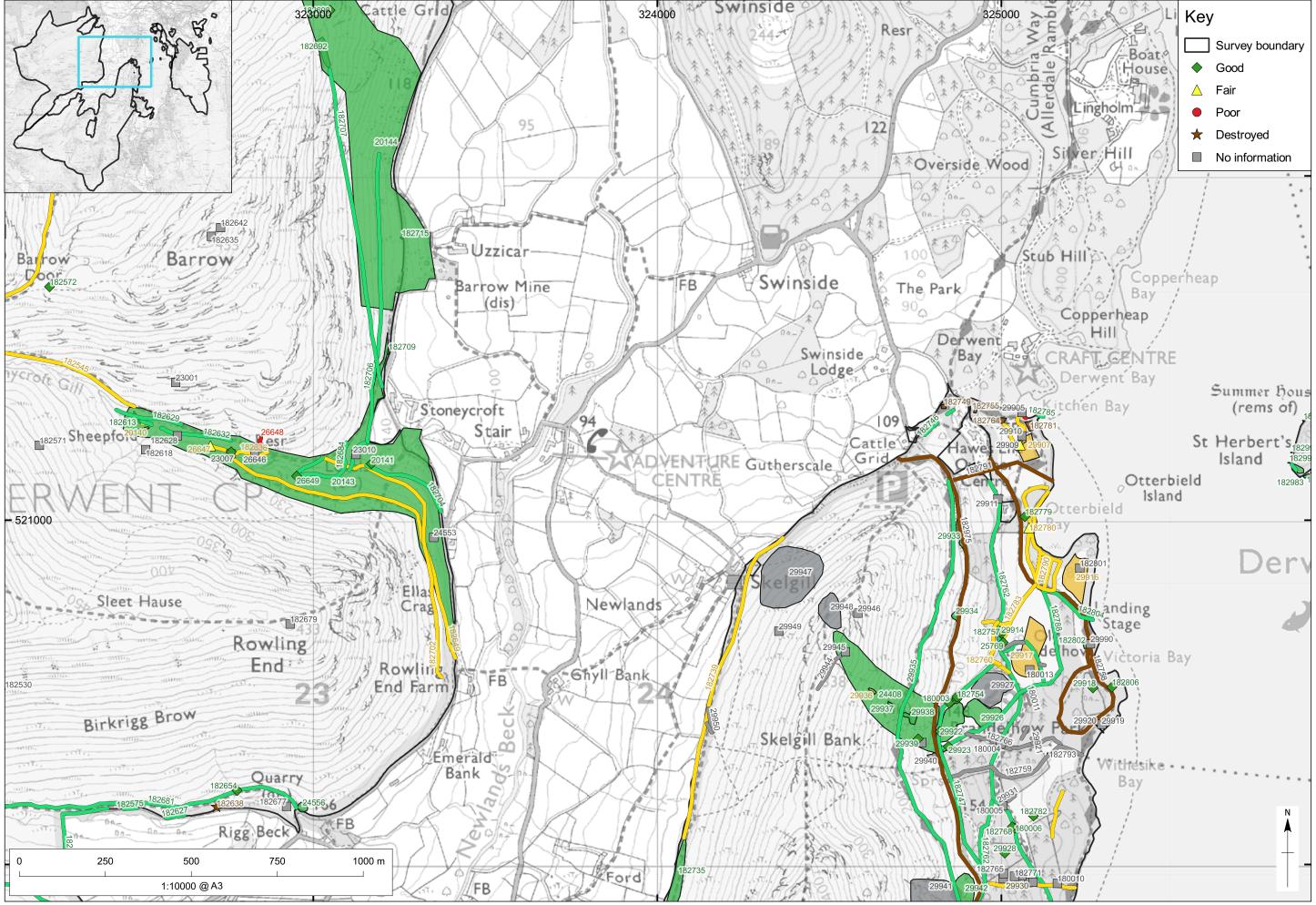


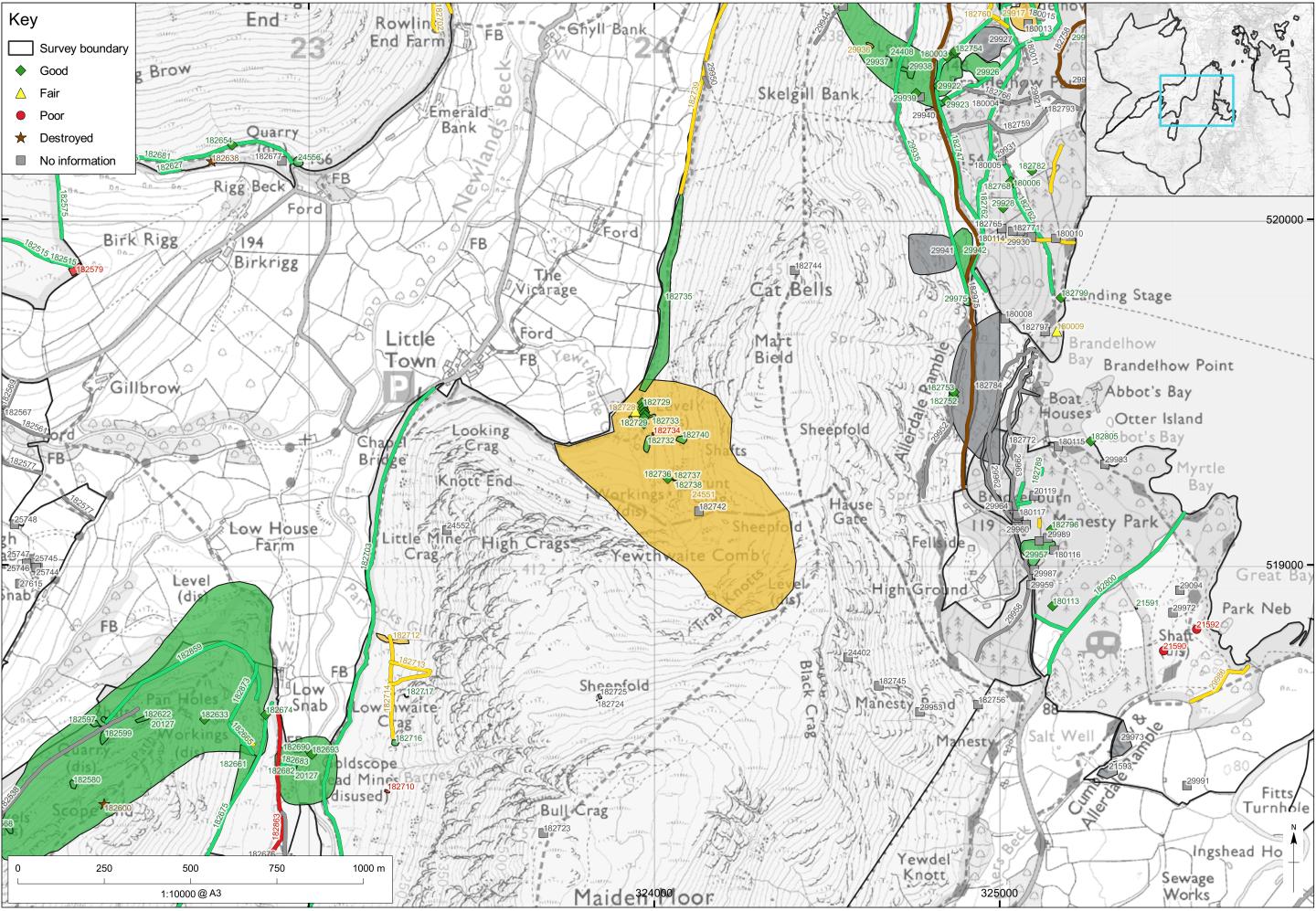


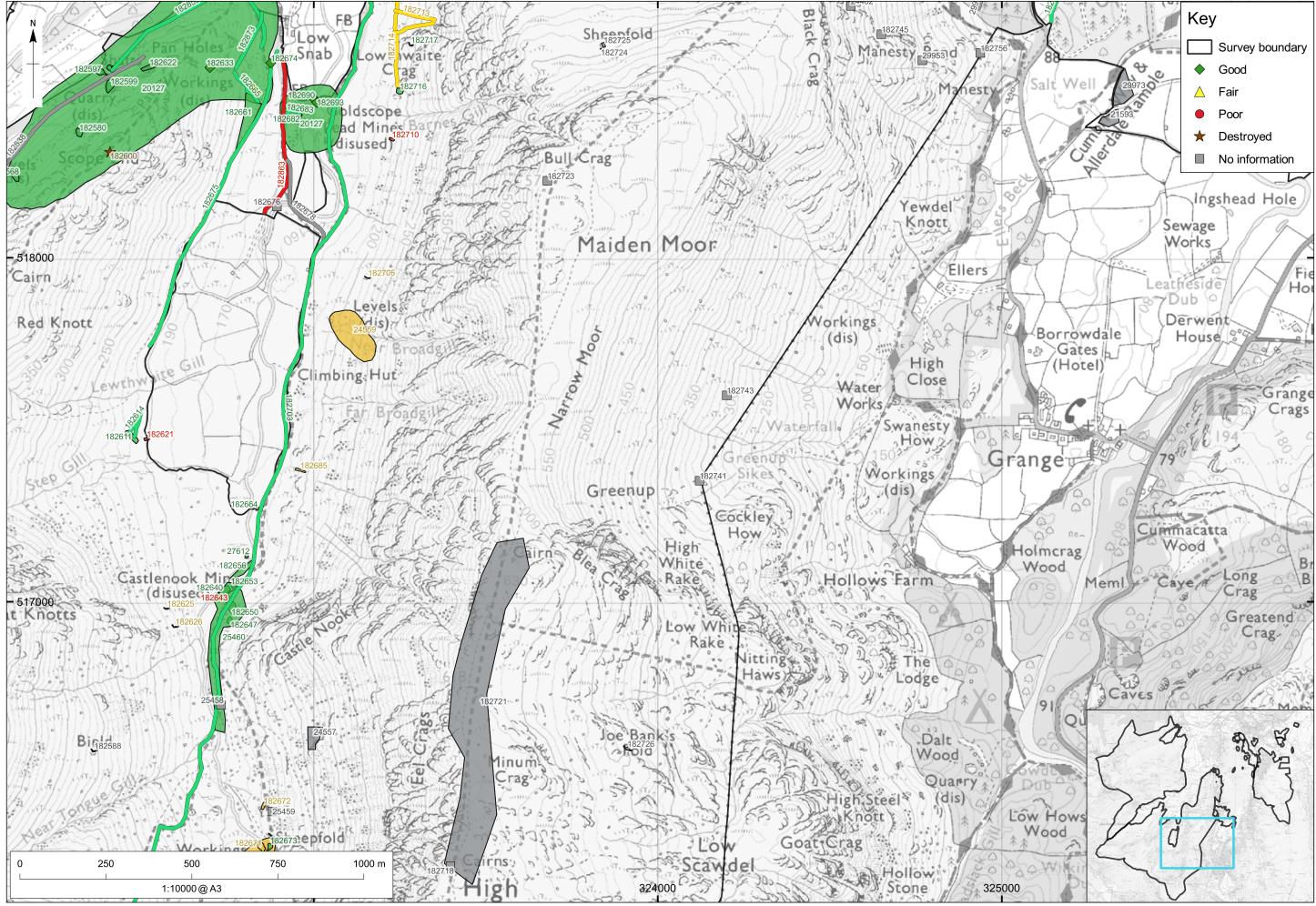


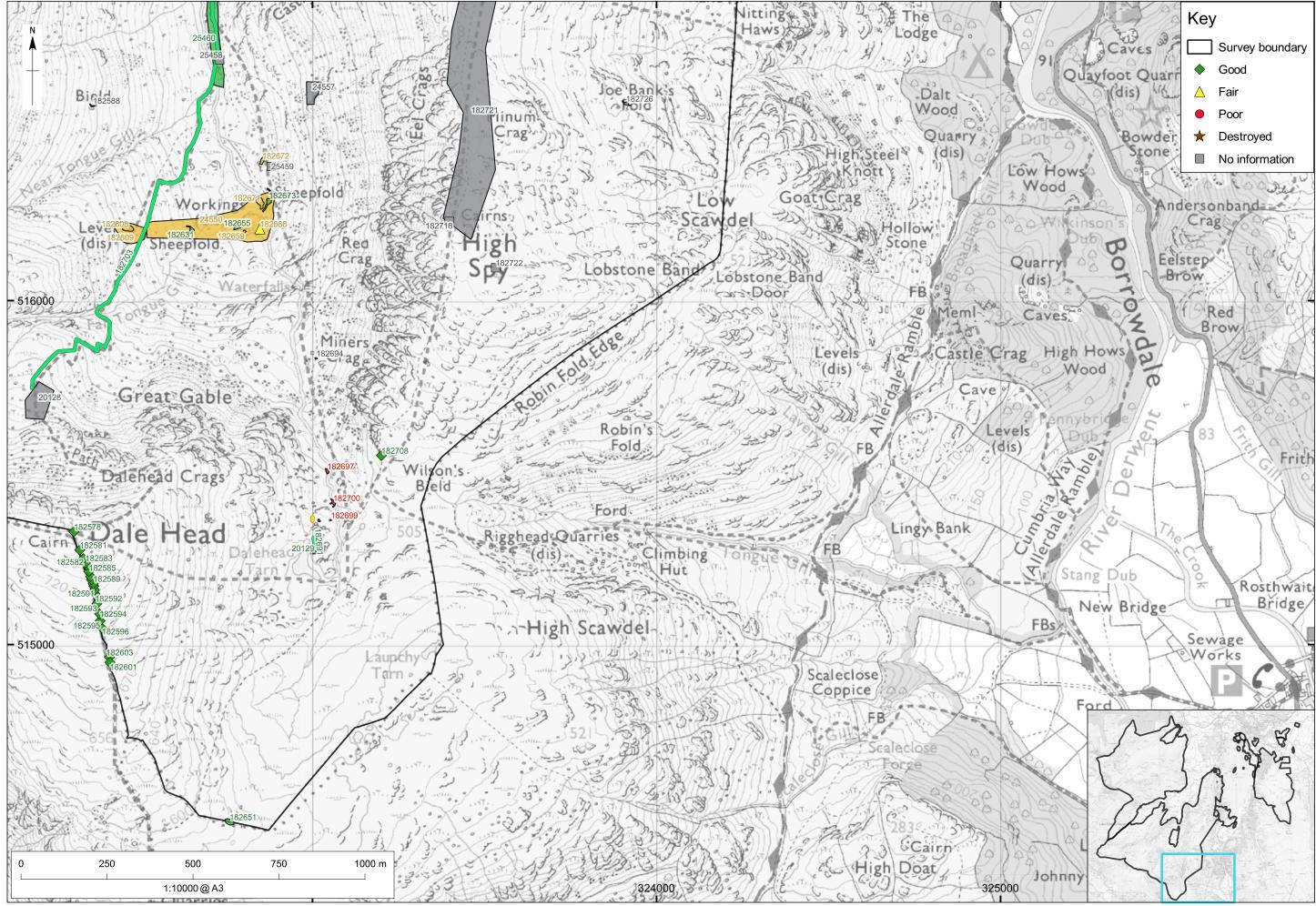


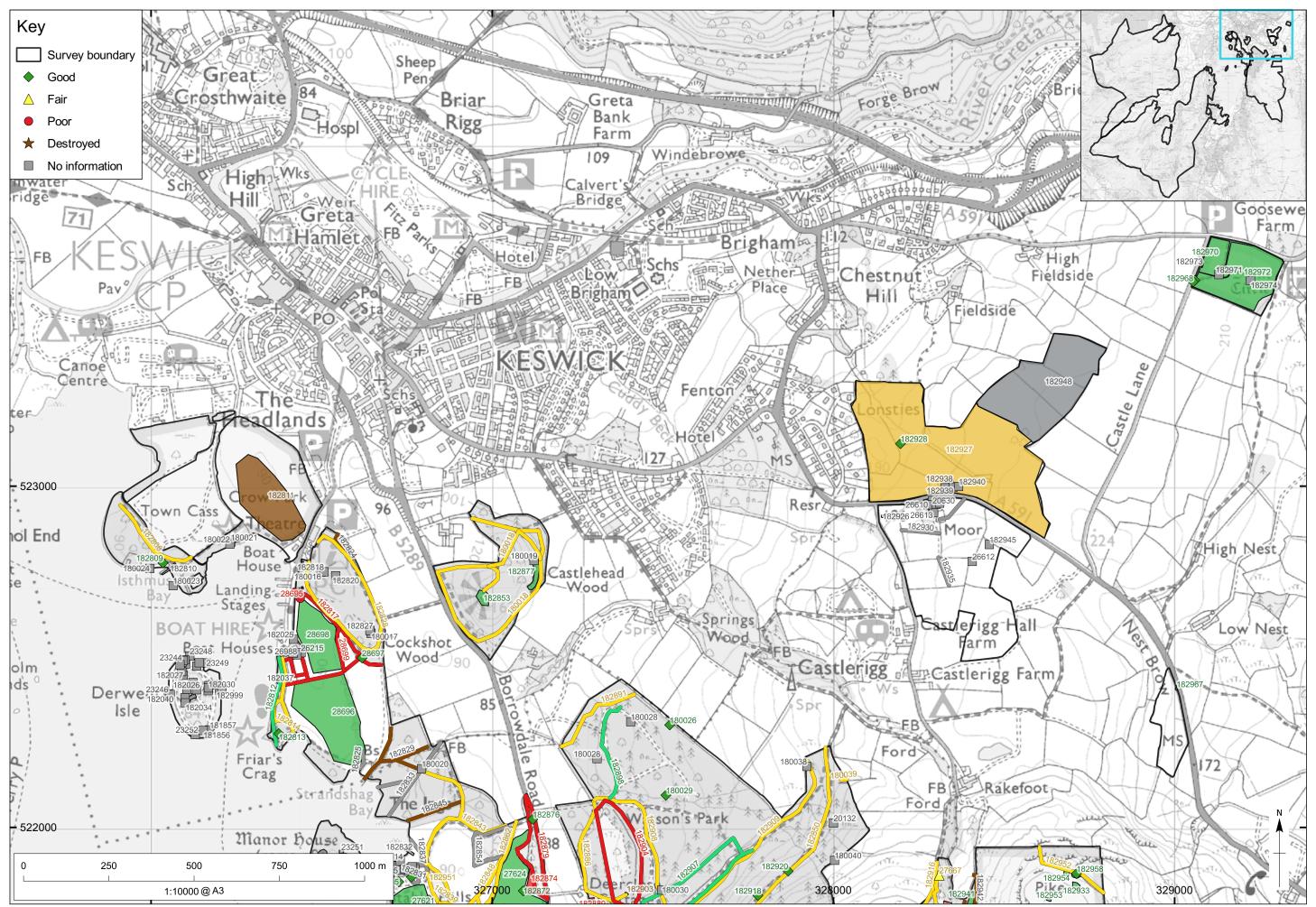


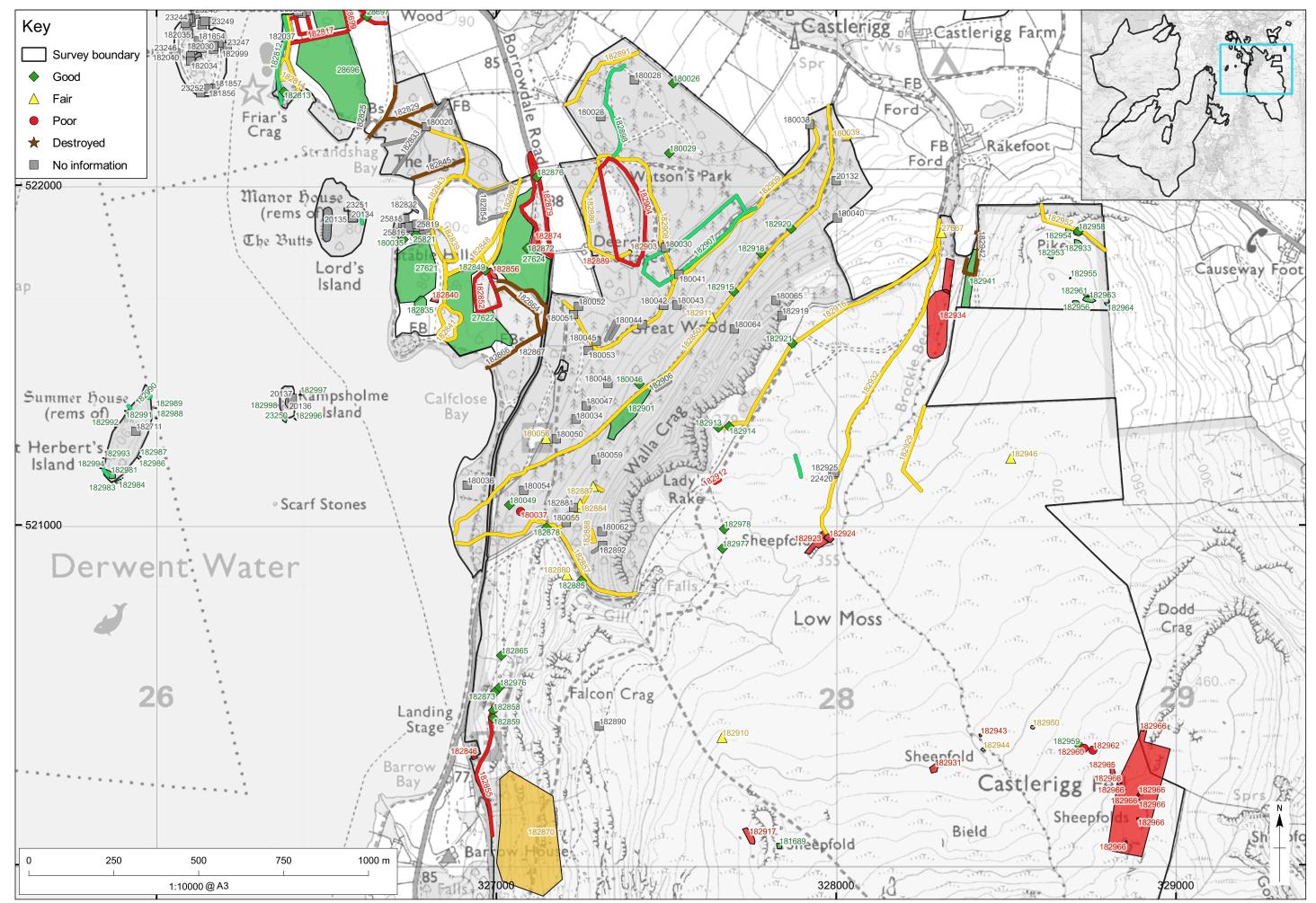


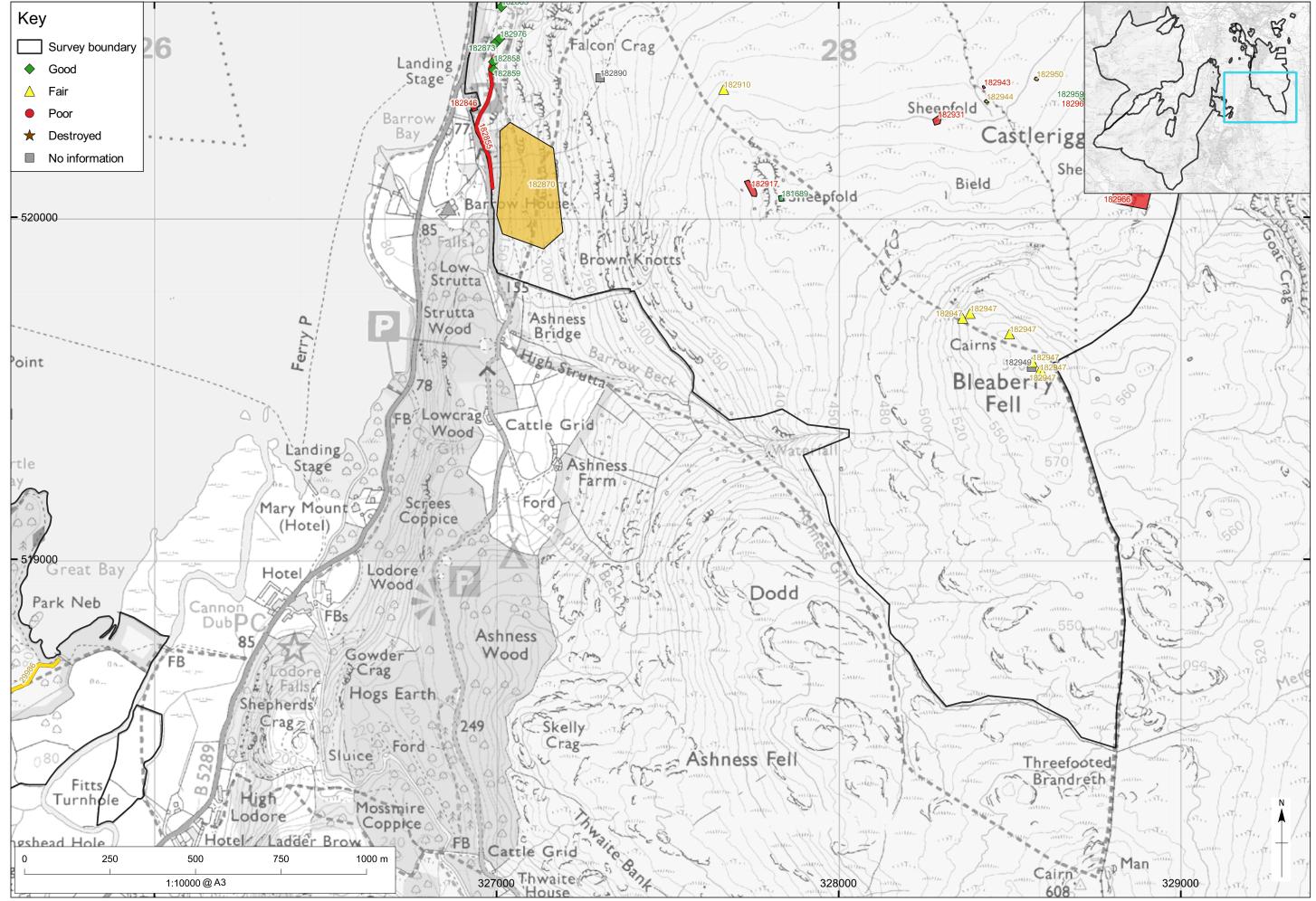


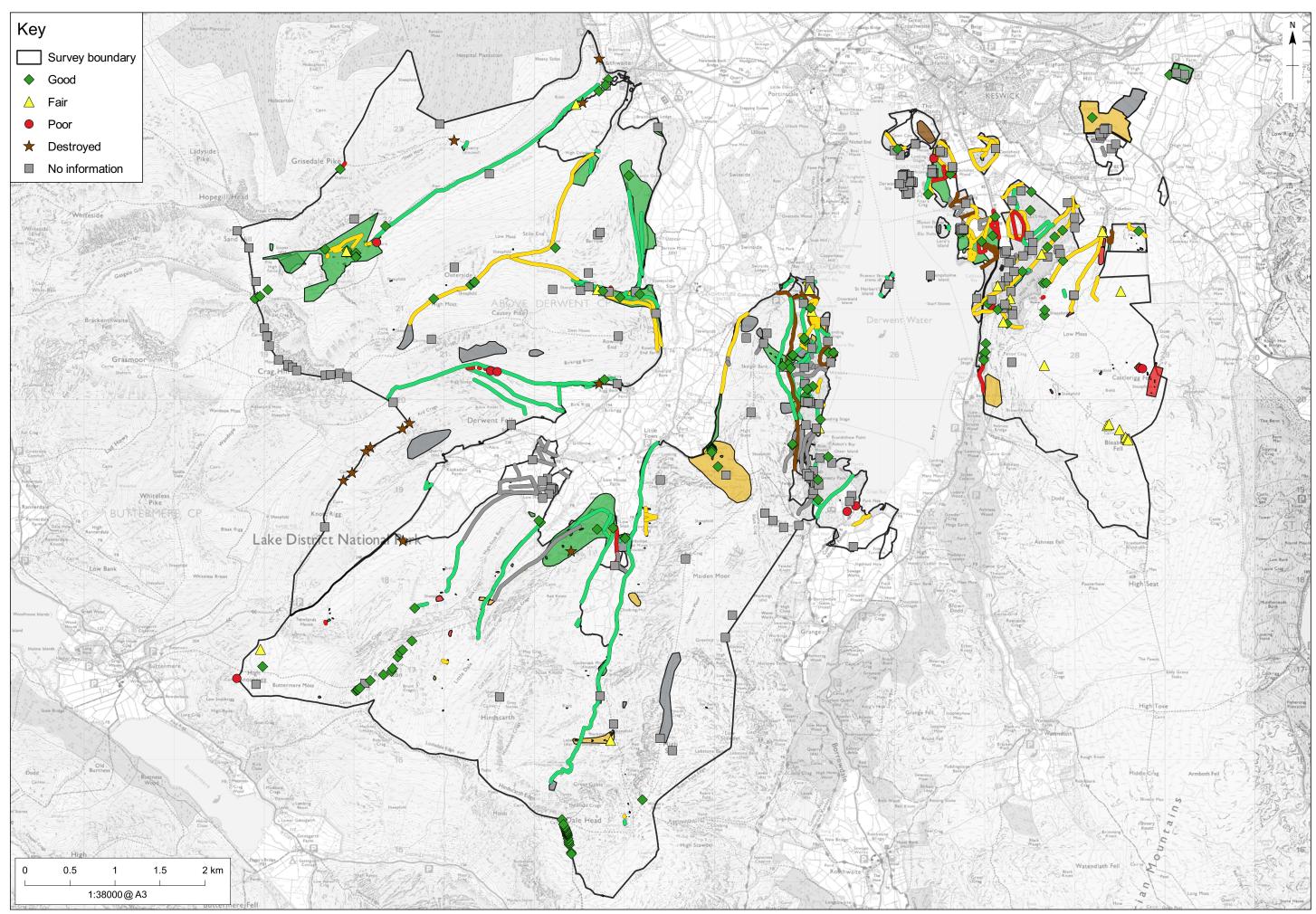


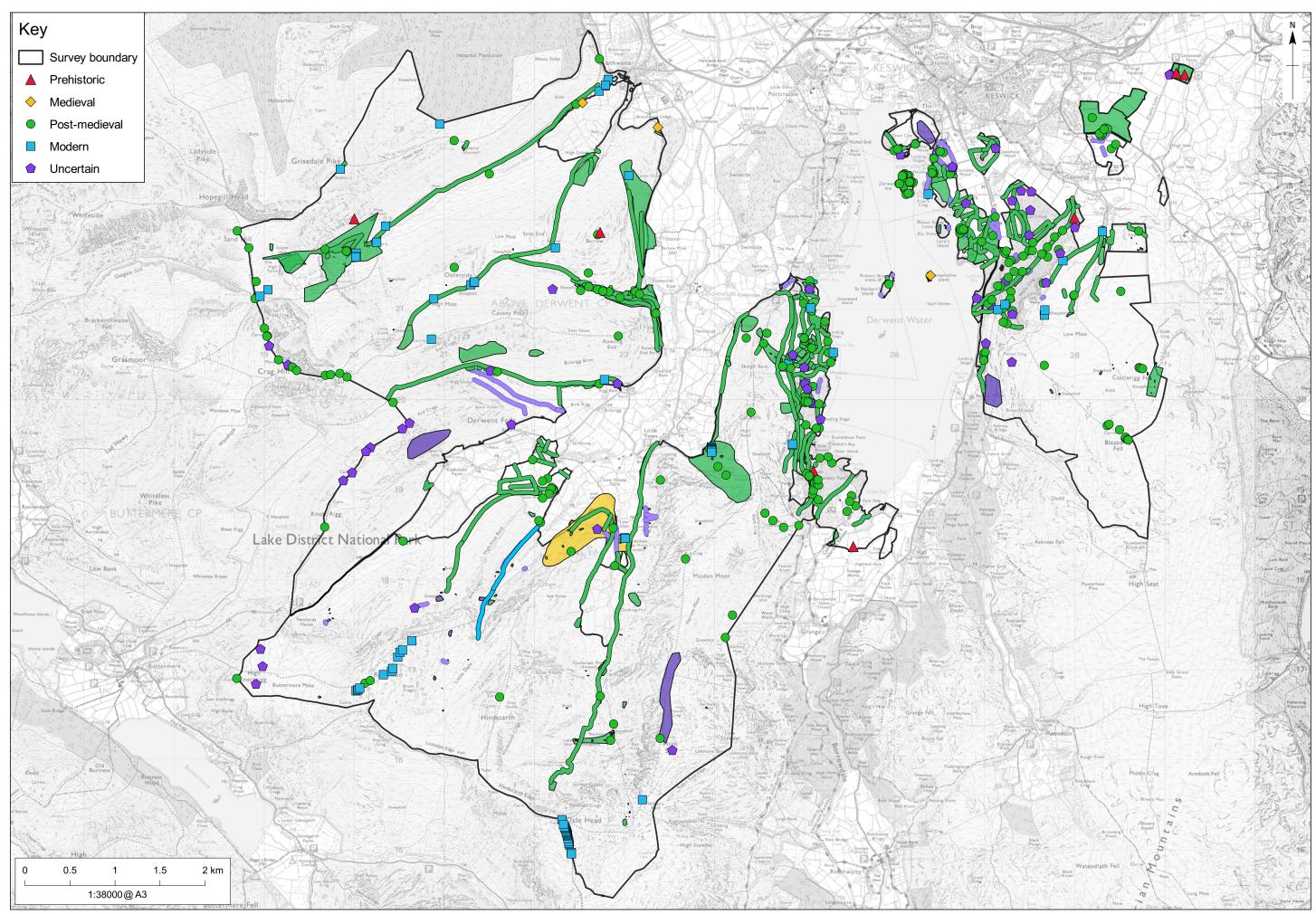


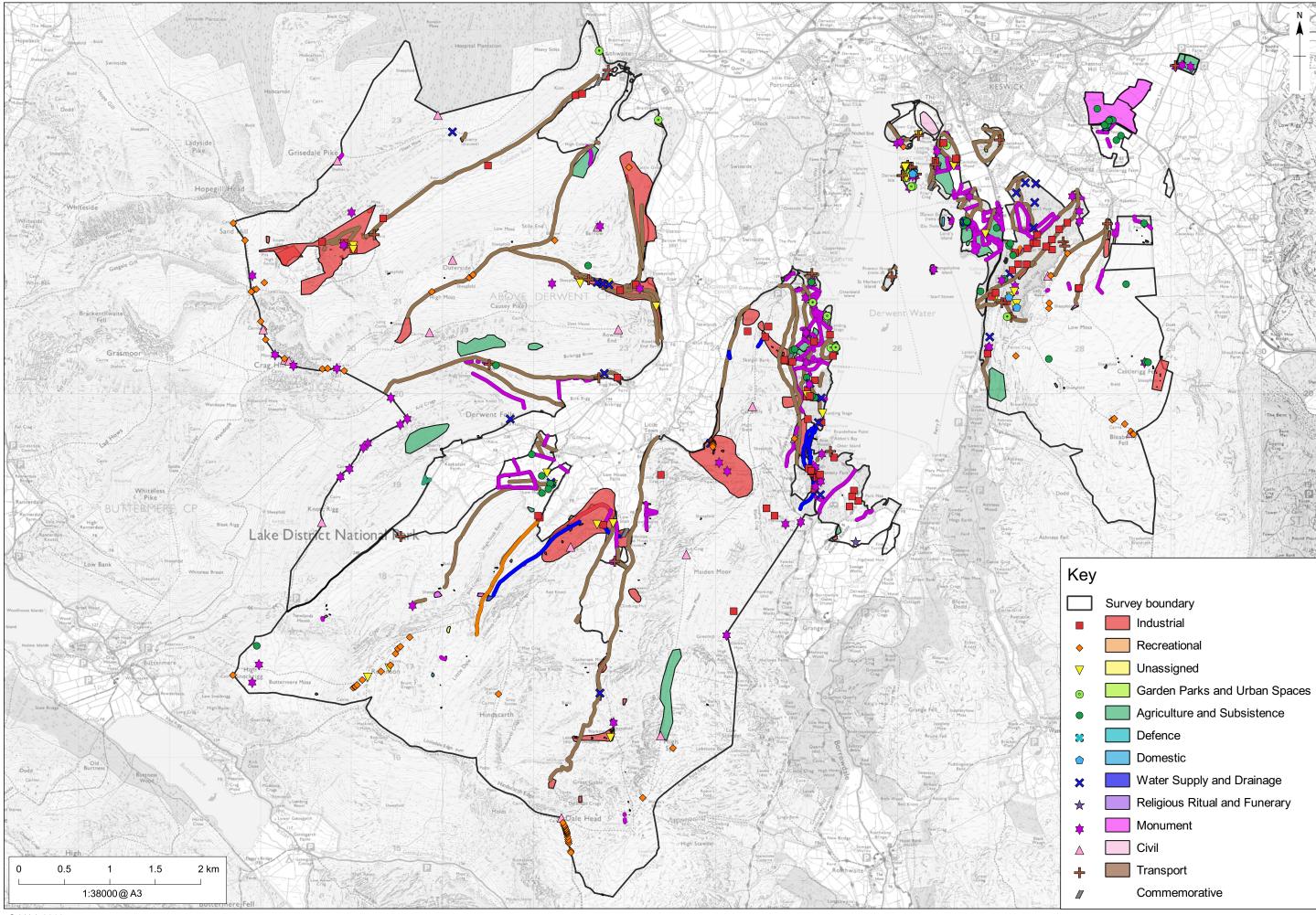


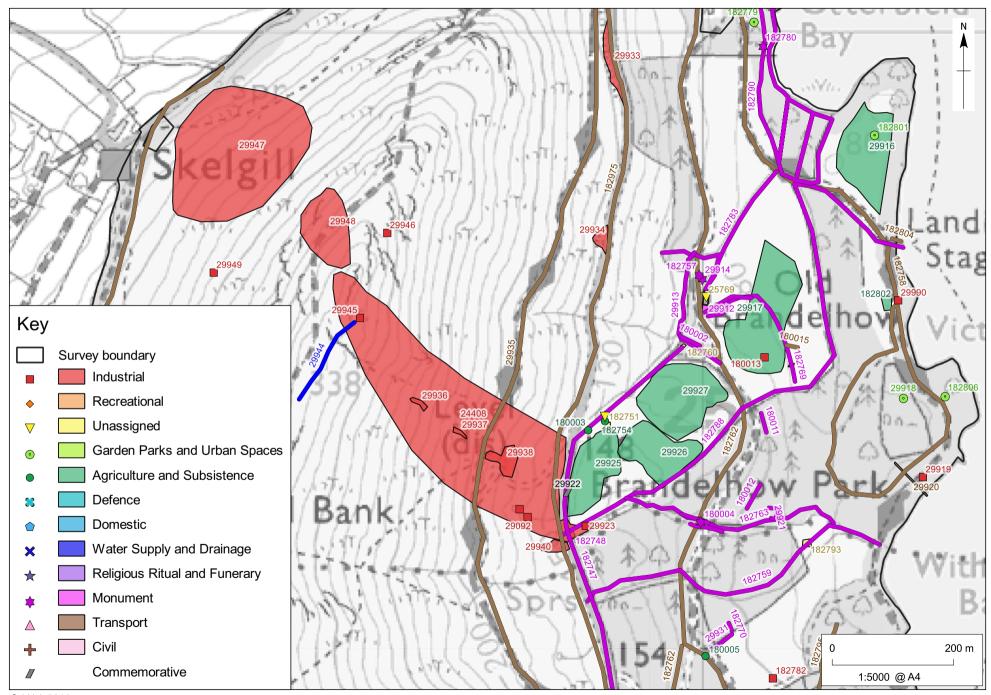






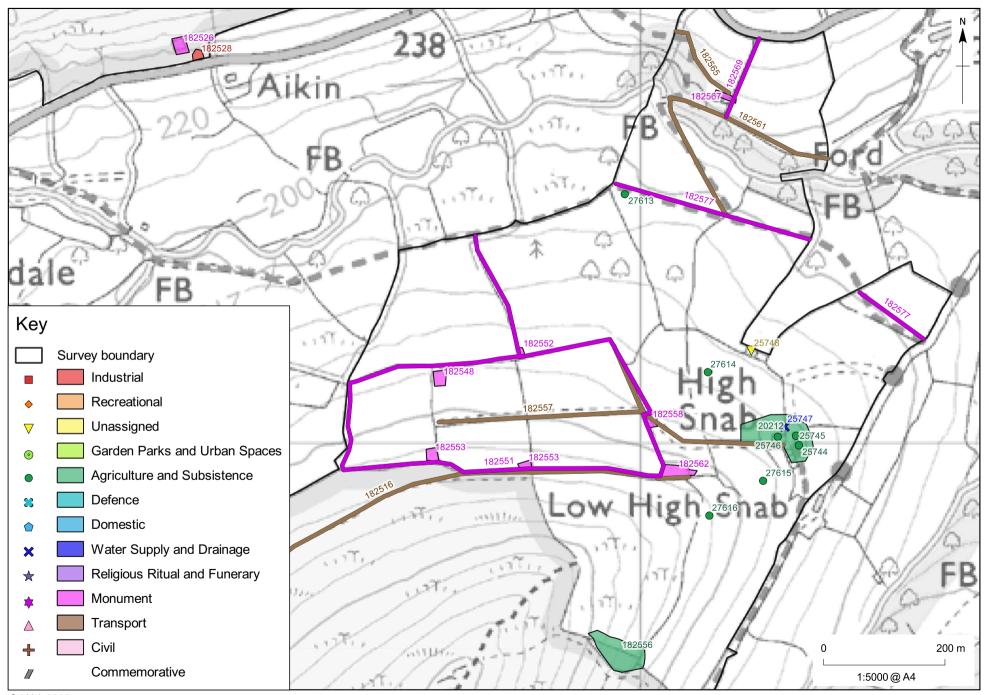


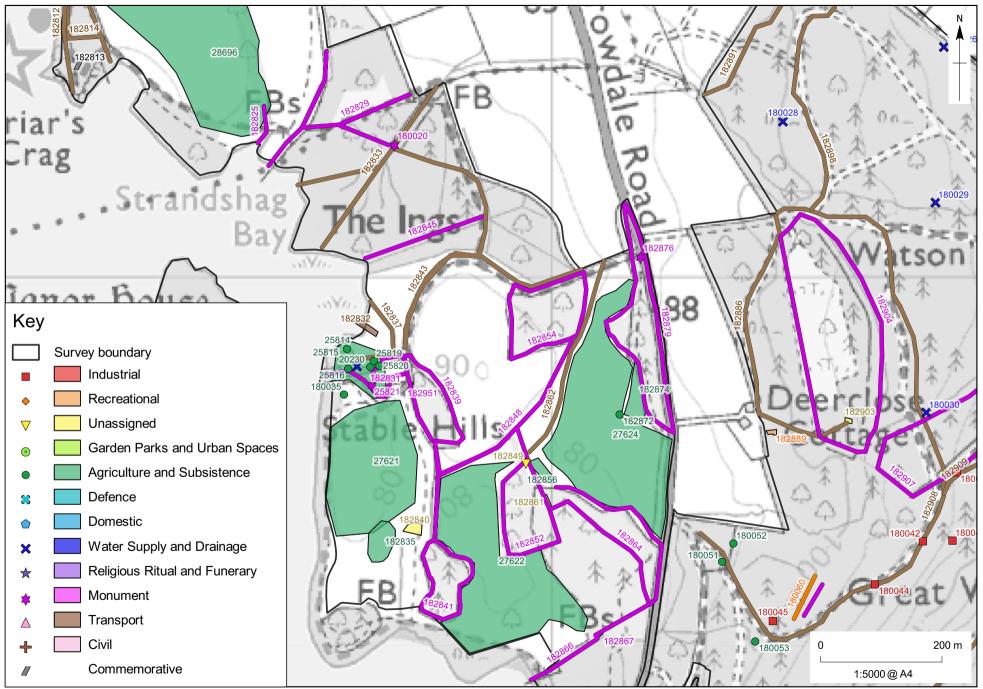


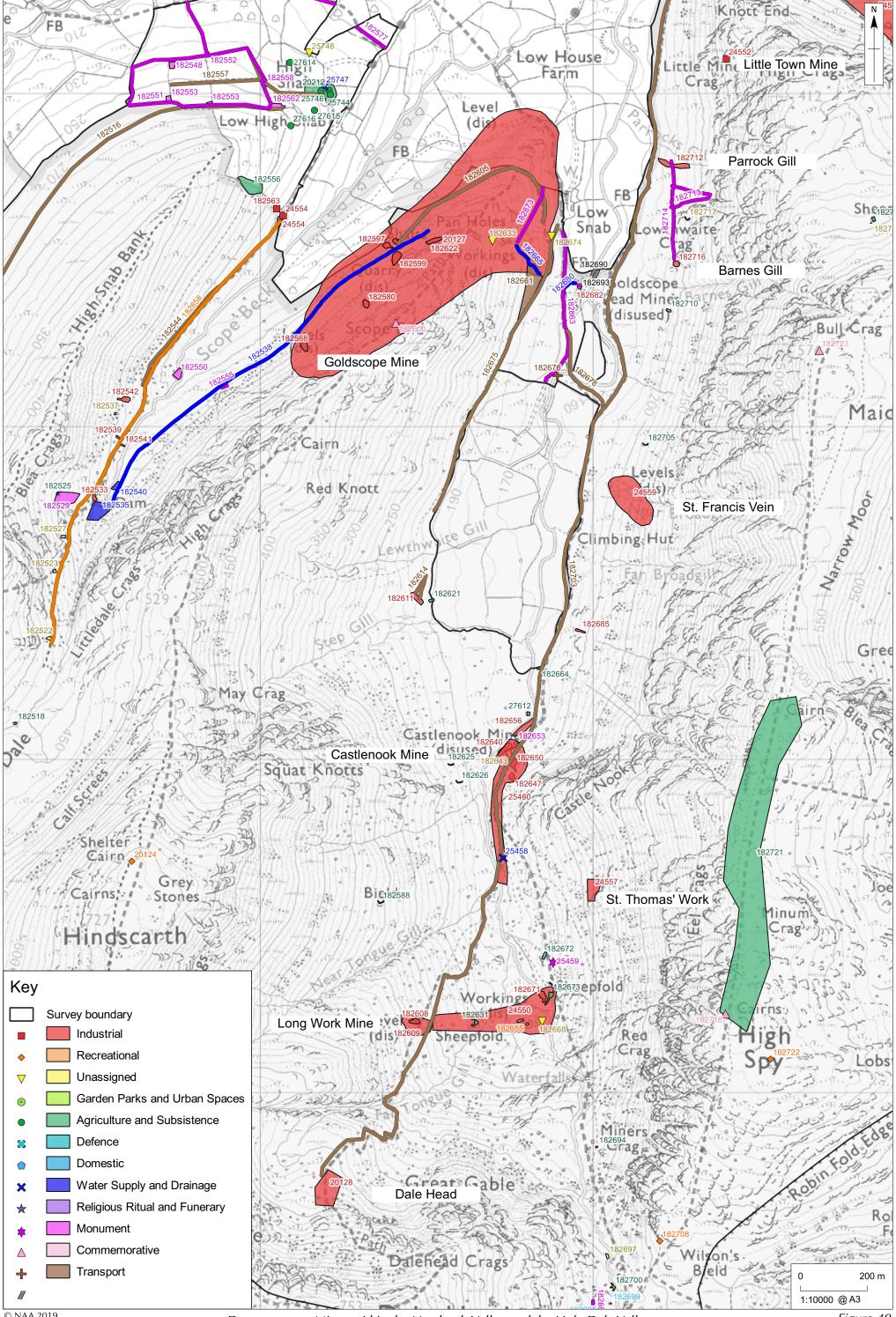


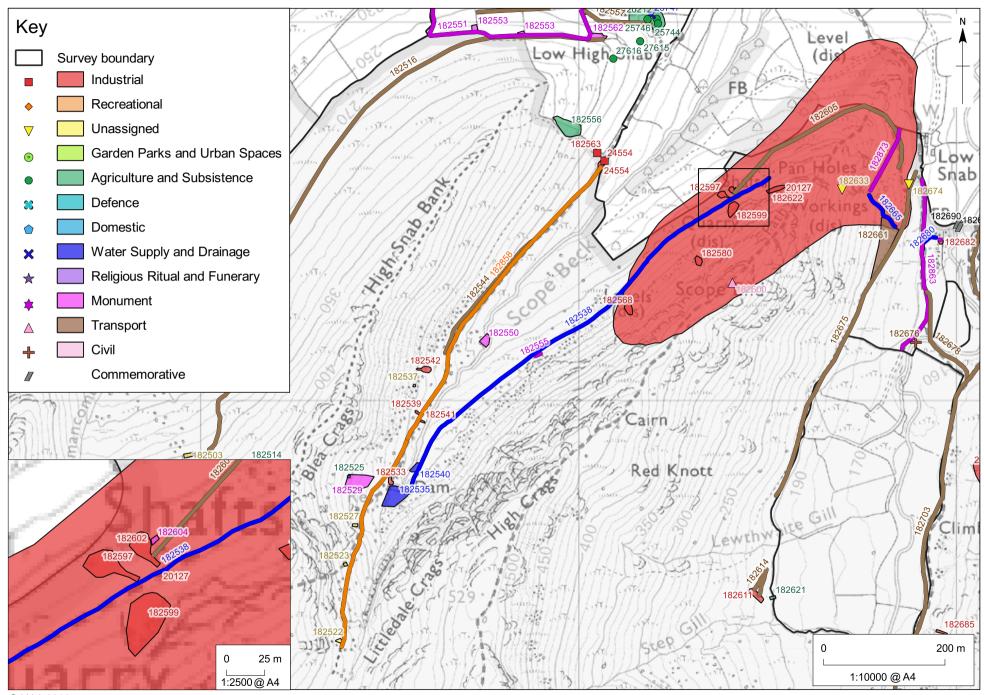
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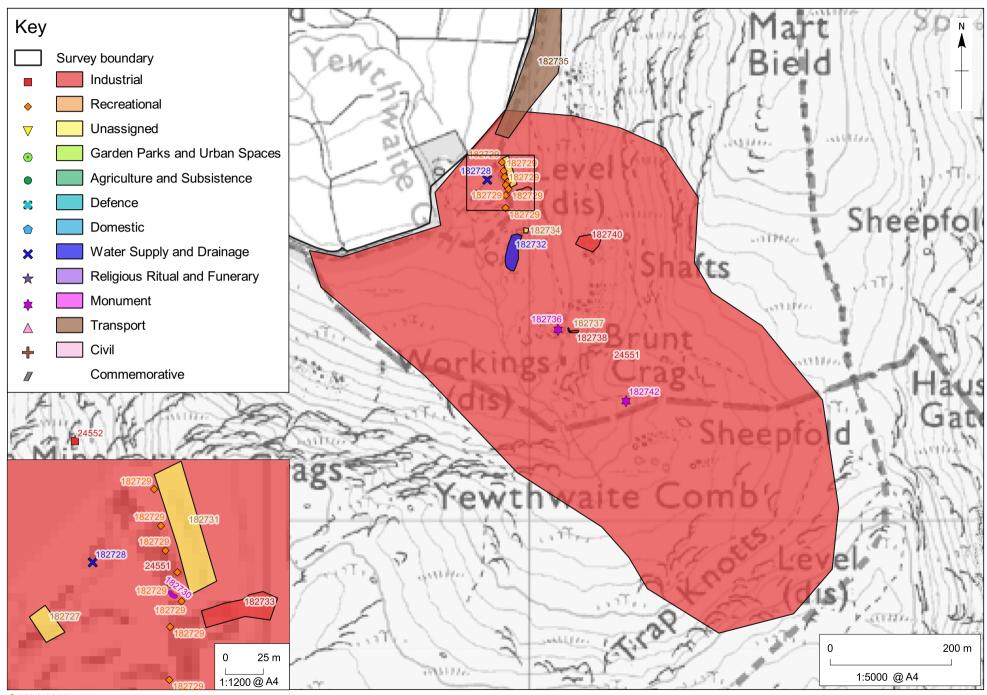
Derwentwater: Brandelhow Farm and Old Brandley Mine

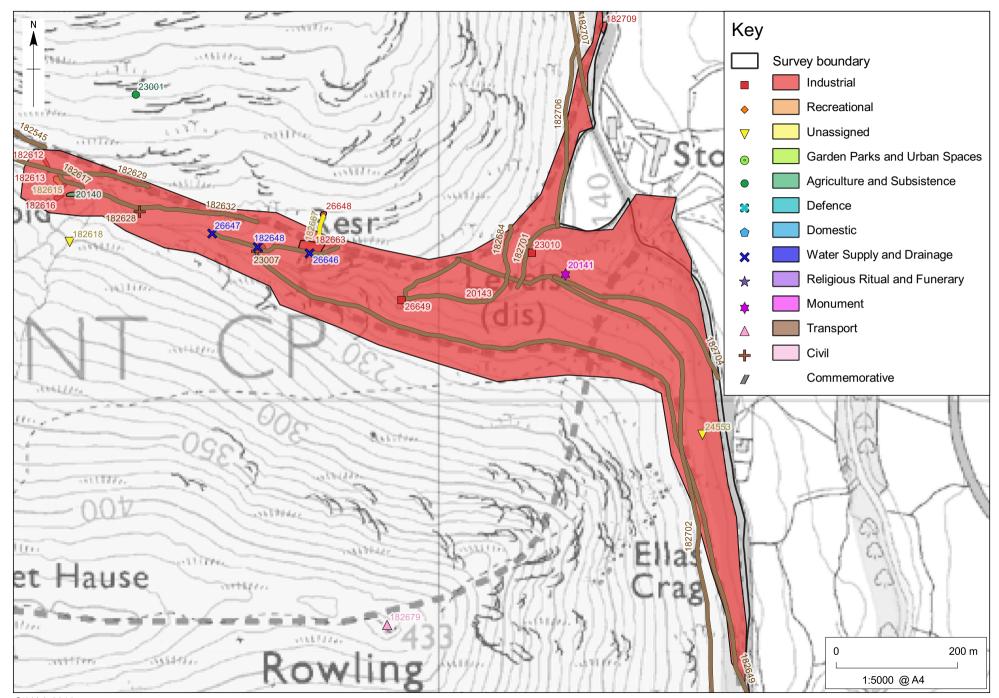


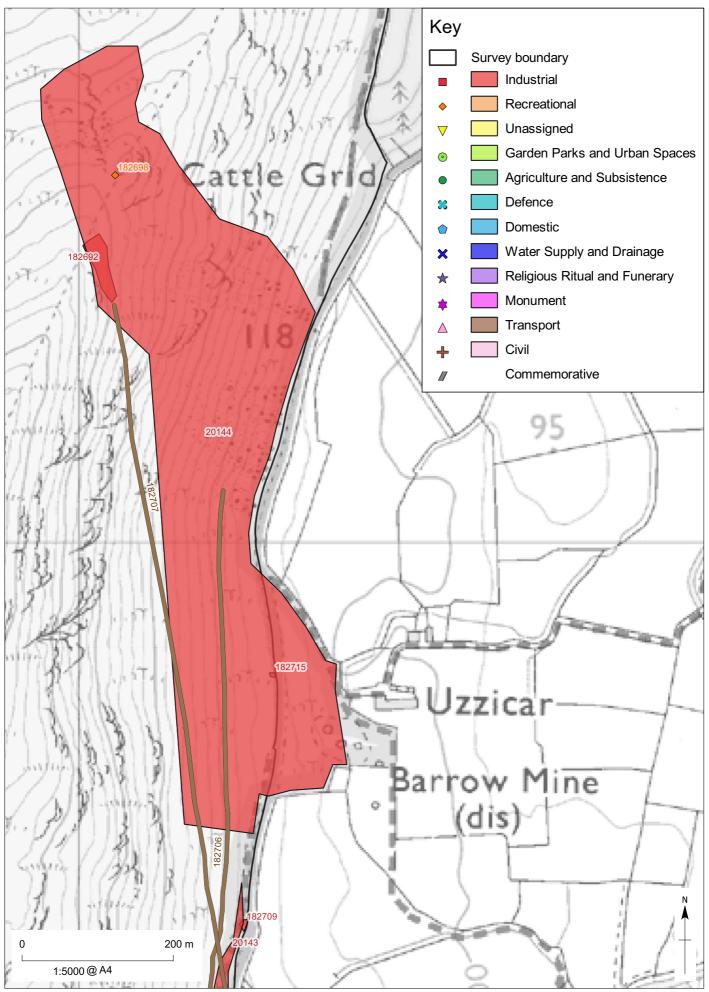


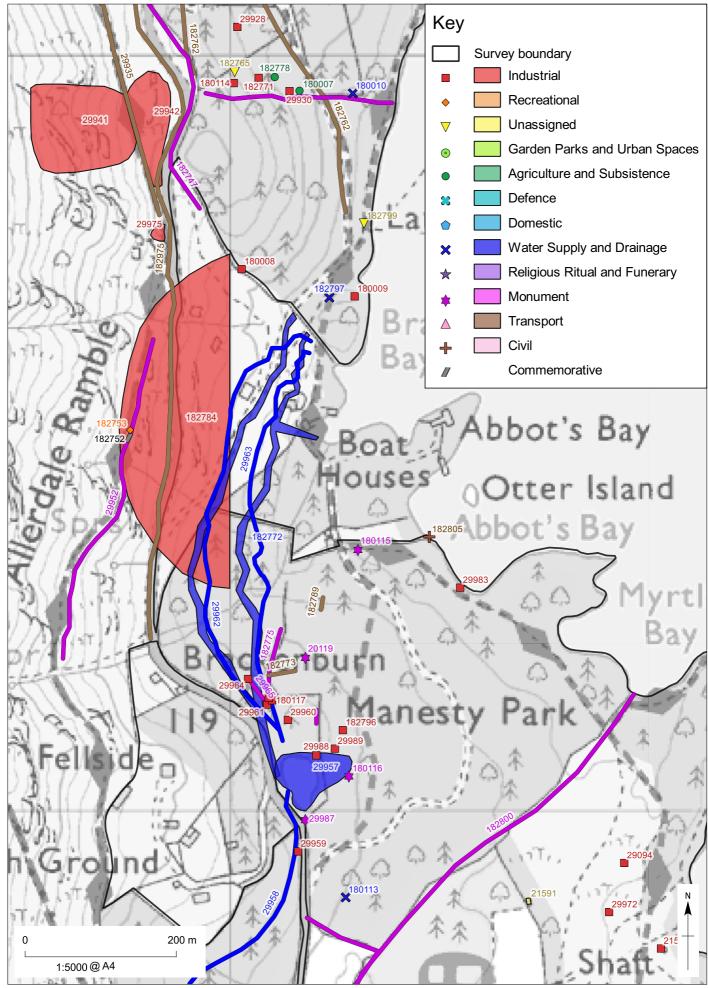












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Derwentwater: Brandelhow Mine

