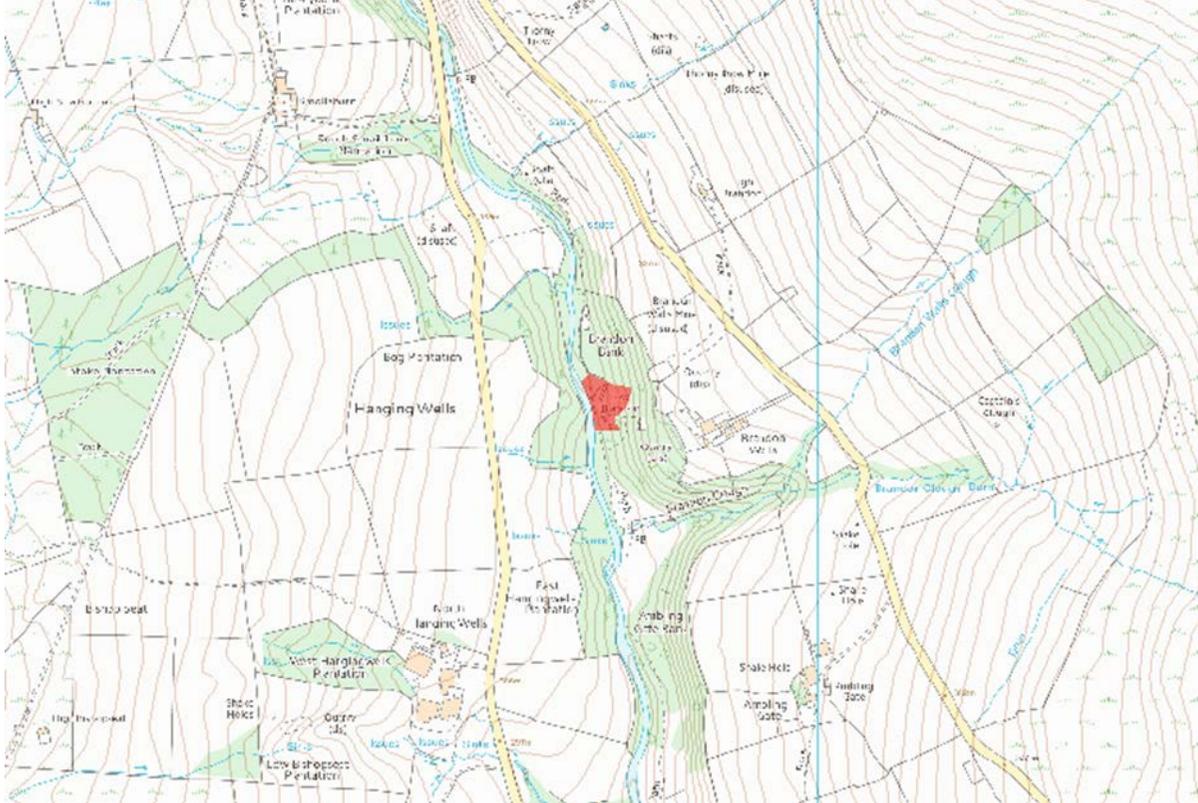


# OREsome North Pennines Scheduled Monument survey and monitoring sites

Note: This information is taken from the National Heritage List for England, maintained by Historic England.

Lead Mine Site	Description	Map
<p><b>1. Brandon Walls lead mine and ore works</b>                      List Entry Number: 1015831                      NGR: NY 946 410                      County: County Durham                      Parish: Stanhope                      Area: 0.4 hectares</p>	<p>Brandon Wall Mine retains a well preserved example of a typical 19<sup>th</sup> century water powered pumping arrangement. In addition, the earthworks to the south of the wheelpit are believed to retain rare waterlogged remains of manually operated ore processing equipment. Together with the adjacent domestic buildings, the site is a good example of a small mid-19<sup>th</sup> century lead mine. The site is crossed by the Weardale Way, a major public footpath, and forms an important educational resource and public amenity.</p>	 <p>The map shows a topographic view of the Brandon Walls lead mine area. The mine site is highlighted in red and is located near the center of the map. The Weardale Way is shown as a yellow line running through the area. The map also shows various geographical features such as the River Wear, the Weardale Way, and the Brandon Walls. Other locations marked on the map include Hanging Walls, Brandon Walls, and the Weardale Way. The map includes contour lines, a grid, and various labels for geographical features and locations.</p>

**2a. Cashwell hush and lead mining remains**

List Entry Number:

1015838

NGR: NY 711 358

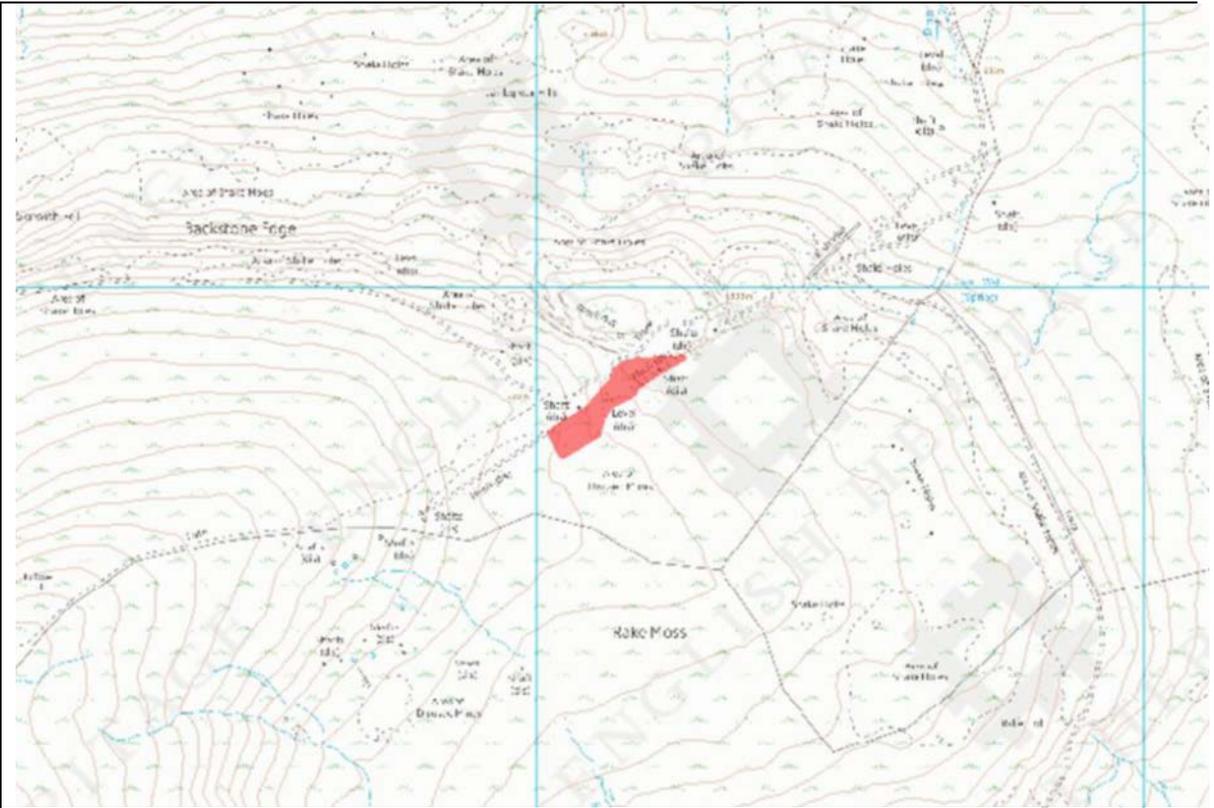
County: Cumbria

District: Eden

Parish: Culgaith

Area: 1.1 hectares

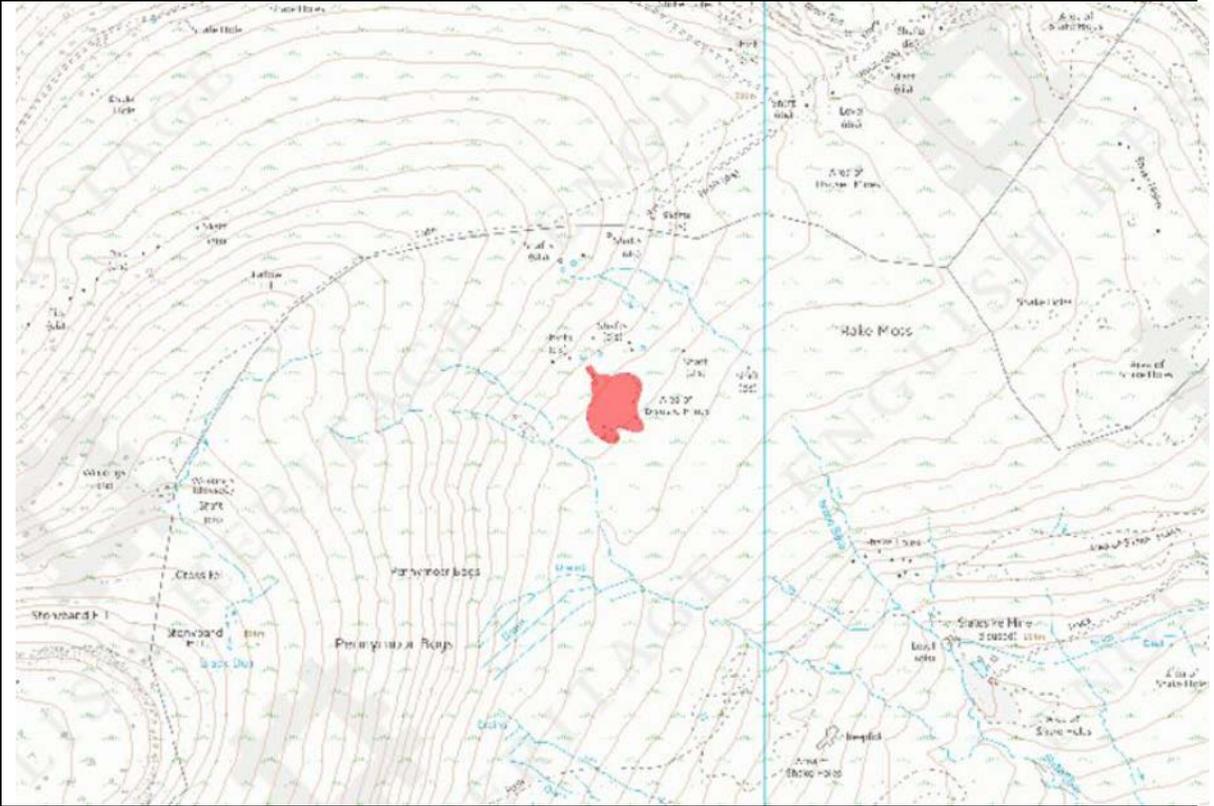
The remains at Cashwell are a good example of those found on a dispersed lead mining landscape, as opposed to those at nucleated mines which developed through the 19th century. The monument forms a core area of well-preserved features within a wider landscape, and includes a wide range of remains within a relatively small area. The survival of such a large number of structures associated with hush and opencut workings is nationally rare, and as most of these features are also believed to be of 18th century date this importance is further enhanced. The monument is adjacent to the Pennine Way and thus forms a public amenity and educational resource.



**2b. Upper Slatessike lead mine and ore works, (500m south west of Cashwell)**

List Entry Number:  
1015837  
NGR: NY 707 353  
County: Cumbria  
District: Eden  
Parish: Alston Moor  
Area: 0.81 hectares

The remains at Upper Slatessike are typical of an 18th century lead mine with its characteristic barrow tipped spoil heaps, instead of the finger tips created by tub runs which became more typical in the 19th century. The monument includes a fine example of a manually powered oreworks, with its network of water channels, remains of stone built structures and discrete spreads of ore processing waste. The monument thus forms one of the best preserved examples of an 18th or early 19th century lead mine known in Northern England.





**4. Middle Greenlaws Level lead mine and ore works**

List Entry Number:  
1015828

NGR: NY 889 369

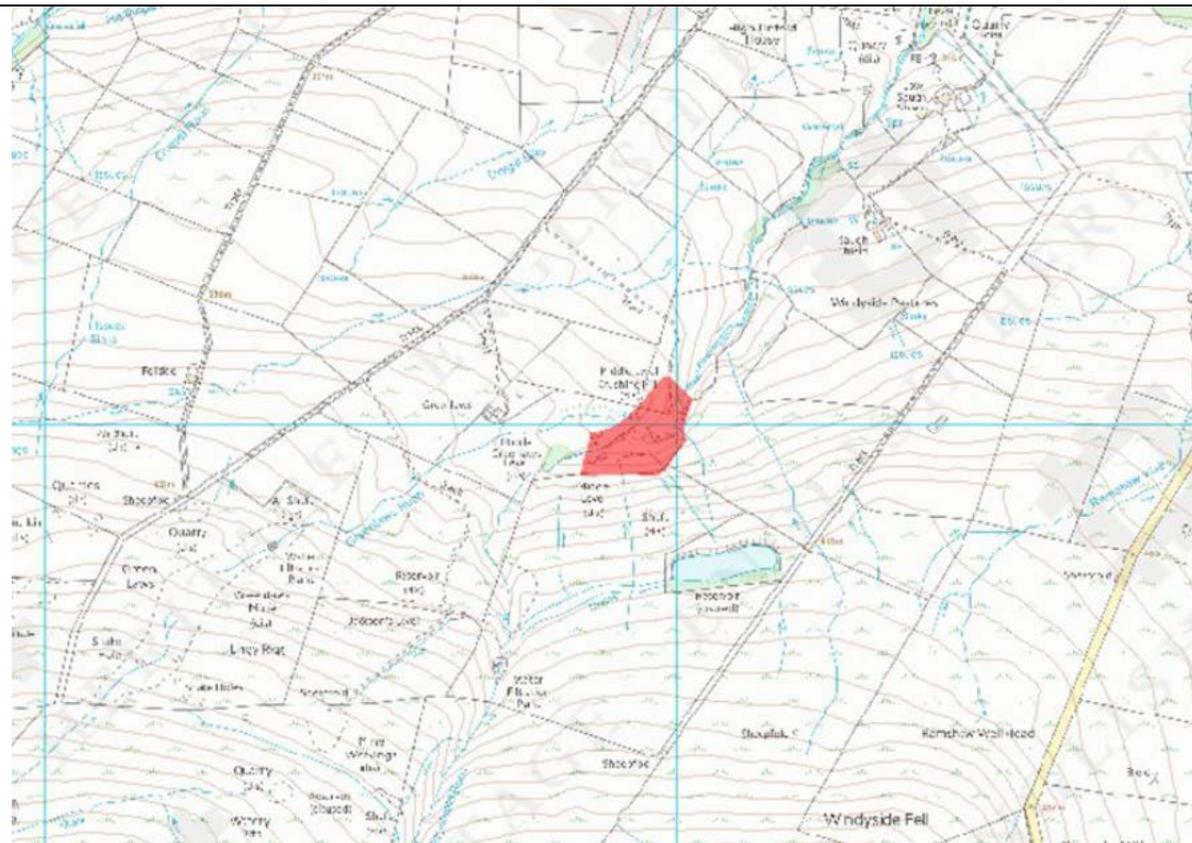
The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: County Durham

Parish: Stanhope

Area: 1.56 hectares

Middle Greenlaws Level retains important well preserved remains of a mid-19th century ore works, much of which is now sealed in situ, buried under mine spoil washed downstream during floods in 1995. The layout is effectively complete and includes some particularly well preserved standing structures including the wheelpit, Middle Level entrance with its tram rails, and the round-backed bouse teams. The washing areas are thought to retain deposits up to 2m in depth with in situ remains of features related to 19th century ore processing equipment. The tunnel under the spoil heap and the stone built enclosure thought to be a timber yard are nationally rare features which add to the importance of the site. The remains, including the tractor, dating to the unsuccessful trial in the early 1980s, are an important recent demonstration of how abandoned mine workings have often been re-investigated throughout history.



**5. Middlehope Shield and Low Slit lead mines and ore works**

List Entry Number:  
1015825  
NGR:NY 905 396  
County: County Durham  
Parish: Stanhope  
Area: 1.99 hectares

Middlehope Shield and Low Slit Mines retain a concentration of well-preserved features set within a wider lead and iron mining landscape. Of particular importance are the various water-powered features, especially the hydraulic engine bed, with pipeway and reservoir, which was used to pump out the shaft workings at Low Slit Mine. The two dressing floors are also of high importance, being well preserved mid-19th century examples that were not modernised towards the end of the 19th century (which is the case at many other mining sites). The floor at Middlehope Shield, being waterlogged, is thought to retain preserved timber features, and the Low Slit dressing area is considered to retain relatively deep archaeological deposits. The layout of the two mines, with their internal and external transport and water power links, are good examples of mid-19th century organisation. Both areas of protection lie on a major public footpath, the Weardale Way, which follows the tramway route between the two mines. The monument thus forms an important educational resource and public amenity.



**6. Lead mines, ore works and smeltnill at Nenthead**

List entry Number:  
1015858

NGR: NY 782 433

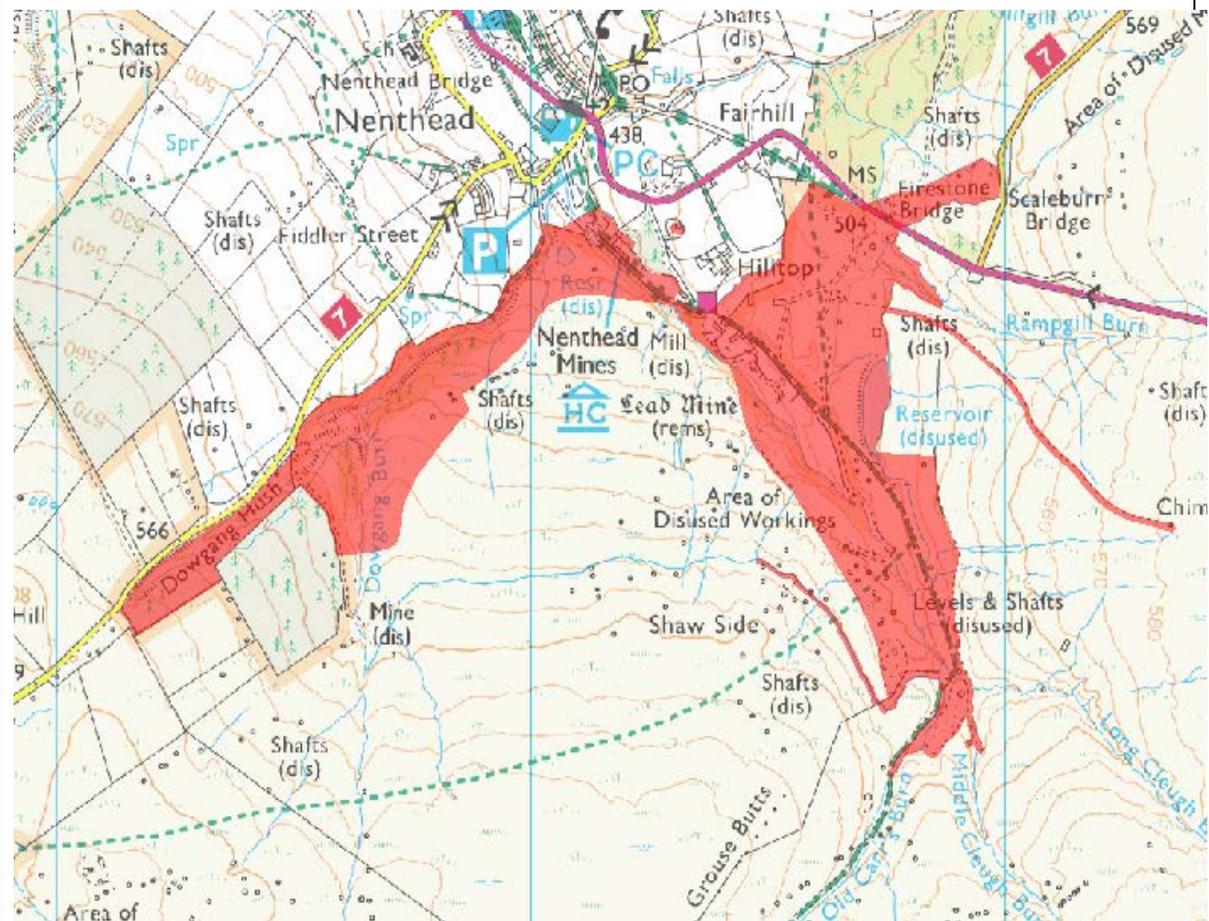
County: Cumbria

District: Eden

Parish: Alston Moor

Area: 48 hectares

The Nenthead mining complex is regarded as the most intact mining landscape within the North Pennines. The main importance of the site lies in the unusually high level of preservation not only of the obvious features such as the buildings and dams, but also the network of roadways built by the London Lead Company. The wide range of mining features provide an important resource for the study of the developments in mining technology in the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly the development of deep mining based on long adits (levels). The monument also preserves a good example of the inter-relationships between the mining features, buildings and water managements system. The remains of the Nenthead smeltnill complex, including the assay house, are an important source of evidence for the interpretation of 18th and 19th century developments in smelting technology. Despite damage in c.1970, substantial structural and processing evidence remains. The site also contains the remains of the rare Stagg condenser with its unusual crenellated wheelpit. In addition, the lack of ground disturbance indicates that buried deposits will also survive. A considerable archive of early photographs of many features of the site also exists. It is accessible to the public and is a valuable educational resource.



**7. Pike Law lead hushes and mines**

List Entry Number:

1015835

NGR: NY 903 314

County: County

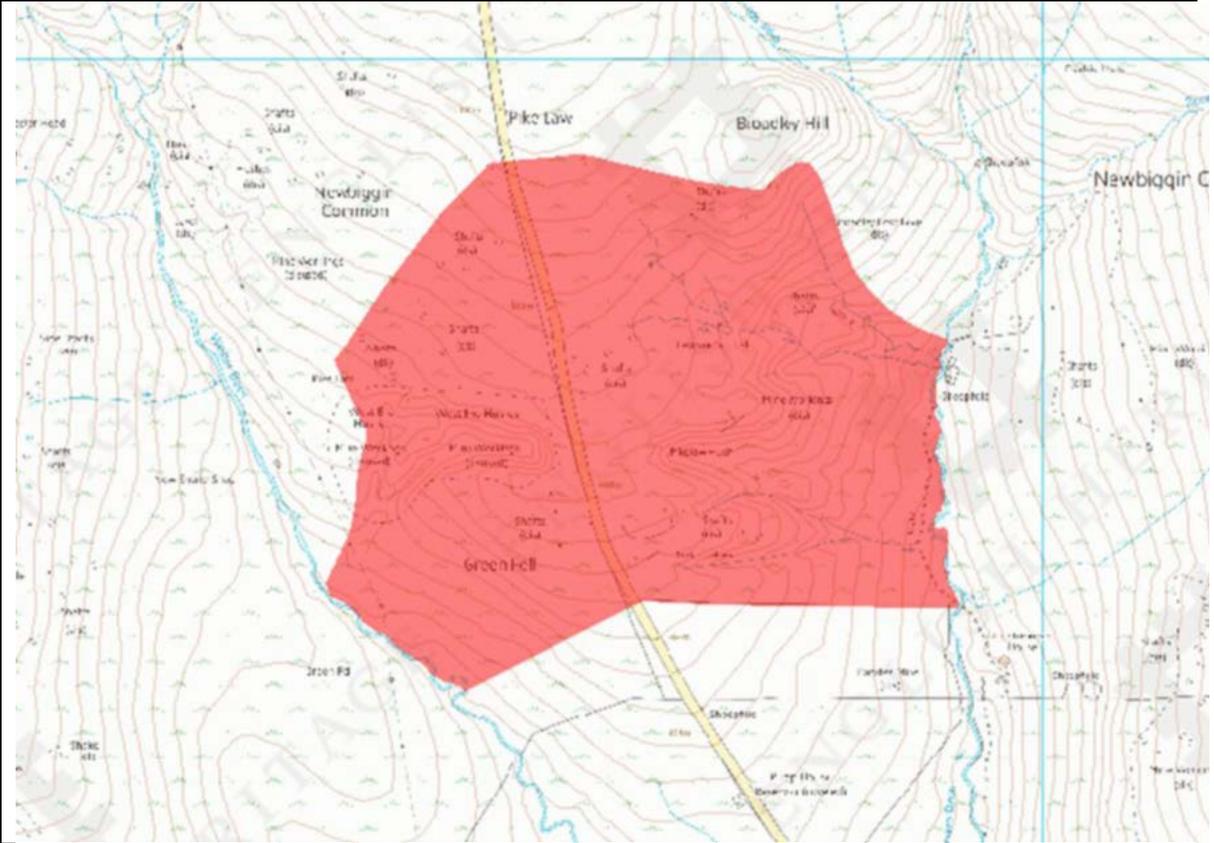
Durham

Parishes: Forest and

Frith. Newbiggin.

Area: 60.84 hectares

Pike Law is one of the best preserved pre-19th century lead mining landscapes known in the northern Pennines. It retains a wide range of well-preserved features including: visually impressive hushes with exposed working faces; an intricate water management system with an extensive network of dams and leats; well preserved manual ore processing areas and barrow tipped spoil heaps; structural remains of small buildings and other features; and a range of shaft forms, some with evidence of early horse gins. The monument therefore makes a significant contribution towards the understanding of pre-19th century lead mining.



**8. Whitesike and Bentyfield lead mines and ore works**

List Entry Number:  
1015832

NGR: NY 752 425

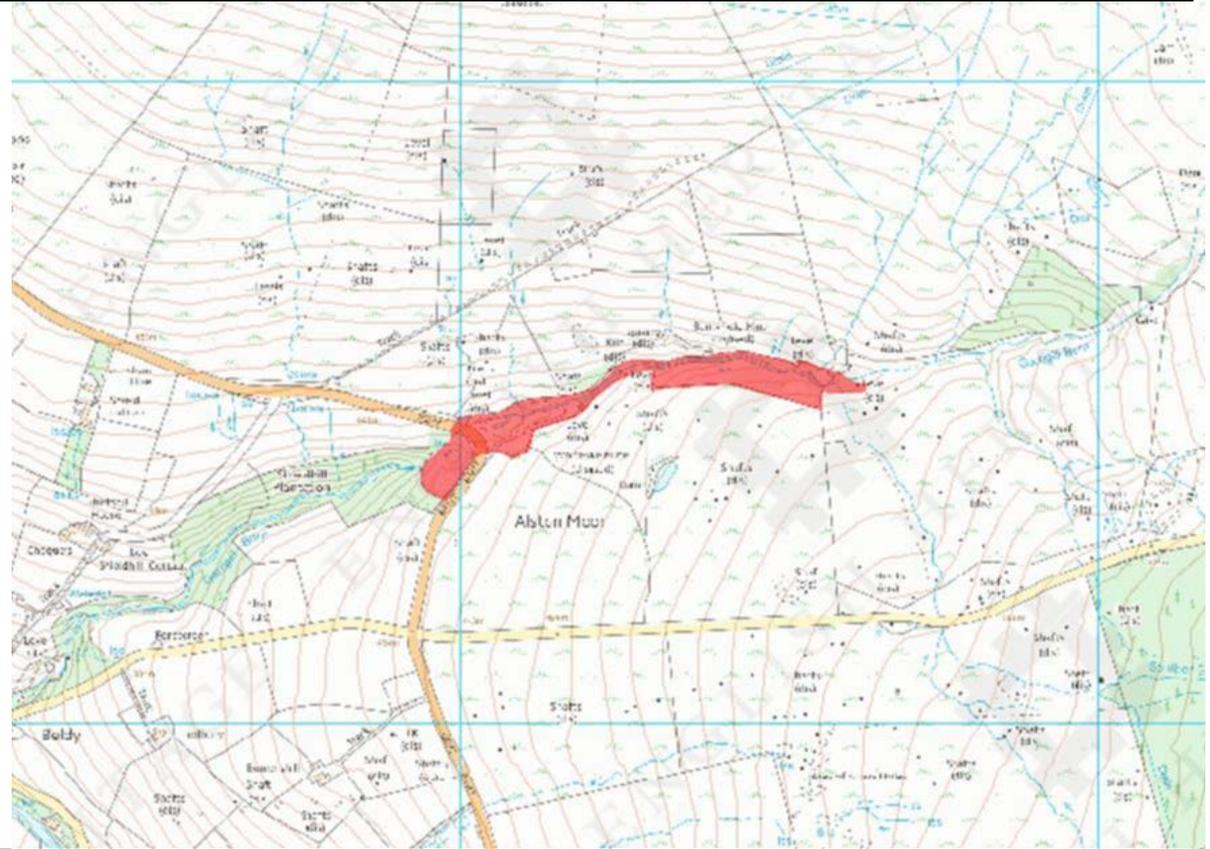
County: Cumbria

District: Eden

Parish: Alston Moor

Area: 3.32 hectares

The dressing floors of Whitesike and Bentyfield ore works retain especially deep stratified deposits including areas that are waterlogged. Waterlogged deposits create anaerobic conditions which are ideal for the preservation of organic materials, such as wood and leather. Nationally important remains of 19th century ore processing equipment are considered to survive within these deposits, which will provide very valuable information about ore processing technology. The two linked mines form typical examples of mid-19th century mine complexes and as they are crossed by a footpath, they are an educational resource and public amenity.



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