
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Craig Best, Hedleyhope Fell Wildlife and Community Officer for Durham Wildlife Trust, to undertake an archaeological landscape survey to assess the archaeological potential of land at Hedleyhope Fell, Tow Law, County Durham (NGR NY 12200 38700). The area is of known archaeological potential, relating, in particular, to mining history. It is likely that archaeological remains associated with this activity in the area.

The background research showed that the only possible early known archaeological feature from the Historic Environment Record likely to have been encountered within the study area was the site of a possible Bronze Age cist. The majority of other likely features on the site were 18th and 19th century mining and quarrying operations undertaken in the vicinity, and these may have obscured any earlier workings. A total of 48 possible features located from the historical research existed within the site boundary. As no previous archaeological works have been carried out within the study area, the landscape survey provided a rare opportunity to test and assess the archaeological features revealed by the rapid desk based assessment

The archaeological landscape survey revealed that a total of 46 archaeological features survive within the study area within Hedleyhope Fell Nature Reserve. A total of 22 historical features known from the rapid desk based assessment to have existed within the study site, survive. A further 24 previously unknown sites were encountered, suggesting a good level of survival of archaeological features in the area. The ground conditions in terms of undergrowth hindered the exercise, and the high number of features revealed is suggestive that further features may yet survive in the area.

The most significant features located by the landscape survey were the Victoria Pit (Feature 13), and an Engine House (Feature 37), both of which are worthy of further consideration. The absence of features relating to the Black Prince Colliery, in the far south-eastern part of the site, is suggestive of extensive and efficient clearance and levelling, which was indicated by the fieldwork.

In terms of future management schemes of the fell, it is recommended that changes try to avoid the sites of known archaeological features revealed by this study, and, where possible, investigate further, the survival rate and preservation status of these sites.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Craig Best, Hedleyhope Fell Wildlife and Community Officer for Durham Wildlife Trust, for commissioning the project, and for his assistance throughout the work. Also Tom Gledhill, Natural England, is thanked for all his help.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Durham County Council Conservation Team, for all help during this project, particularly regarding accessing the Historic Environment Database for the study area.

The research was undertaken by Cat Peters and Nicky Gaskell. The landscape survey was supervised by Matt Town. The report was written by, and the drawings were produced by Cat Peters. The project was managed and edited by Matt Town, Project Officer for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This scheme of archaeological works was undertaken to establish potential management issues regarding the archaeological resource of land at Hedleyhope Fell, Tow Law, County Durham (NGR NY 12200 38700) (Fig 1). The site lies to the north-east of the township of Tow Law, covering an area of approximately 2.88 km². The development area is at present largely scrubby lowland fell and heathland, bordered by well-drained rectangular enclosure fields. Sections of tree plantation exist along the fringes. Natural England advised that an archaeological landscape survey of the site would be undertaken to inform the landowners of potential management constraints relating to surviving archaeology on-site.
- 1.1.2 The scheme of works involved a three-stage approach. The initial stage involved a rapid desk-based assessment, in order to assess the historic resource for the site, and to provide a summary of the known datasets listing all sites in the study area. The datasets within the development area were tested through a programme of landscape survey, which assessed the state, condition and location of the historic sites, and also ascertained the presence of further sites within the development area.
- 1.1.3 This report forms the final stage of these archaeological works, summarising the results of the rapid desk-based assessment and landscape survey, and outlines the potential management issues regarding the archaeological resource.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted to Durham Wildlife Trust by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd which conformed with advice provided on the project by Natural England. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice. The works are designed to form an assessment of the archaeological resource on the fell and to ascertain the physical impact of present and future management of the fell on the historic environment.

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment formed the initial archaeological procedure on the land. The key aim was to assess the historic resource for the site, and to provide a summary of the known datasets listing all sites in the study area.
- 2.2.2 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the County Durham Sites and Monuments Record. This included the collection of all available information held within the SMR database within the site boundary, in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. The results of this search are included as Appendix 1. In addition, the County Record Office in Durham was consulted on-line, in order to assess the collection of maps and documents for relevance to the study area. These included a collection of historic maps, including Tithe and Enclosure maps, as well as early Ordnance Survey maps. Early cartographic evidence, such as surveys and terriers, were checked in order to achieve an understanding of the medieval and early post medieval landscape, and all results are included in the Historic Background, with the summary of County Records included in Appendix 2. Various collections were searched for pertinent references including Directories, Business Records, Miscellaneous Records and Diocesan Records at Durham City Library Local Studies Section, where a number of secondary sources were also consulted, including local and national journals, relevant publications and websites. Other sources which were approached were the various Durham Mining websites, and Durham University Special Collections and Archives, located in Durham City.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY

- 2.3.1 The archaeological landscape survey was undertaken after the rapid desk-based assessment in order to test the datasets within the development area. This was to assess the state, condition and location of the historic sites, and ascertain the presence or absence of further sites within the development area.

2.3.2 In summary, the main objectives of the landscape survey were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of known archaeological and historical sites in the area based on documentary research and the historical environment record;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of their survival and appearance in the field;
- to record the location of known features of archaeological importance through on-site recording and photography;
- to assess the nature and state of any further hitherto unknown sites of historical or archaeological significance.

2.3.3 Photography was undertaken using two Canon EOS 500 Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras, and a Nikon D40 Digital Camera. A photographic record was made using digital photography, 400 ISO Black and White Print and 200 ISO Colour Slide film. All sites were recorded by means of a survey-quality GPS (Thales Mobile Mapper handheld GPS system, calibrated daily), which provided a single point or linear fix for the site; GPS uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid Coordinates. Differential GPS systems, such as the system used by NPA, can produce accuracies of up to $\pm 0.01\text{m}$. The digital data was then output into DXF format, and imported into AutoCAD 2004 for enhancement.

2.3.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Survey (IFA 2002).

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited at the Bowes Museum, County Durham under the unique identifier NPA07 HHF-A, and a copy of the report will be given to the Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request.

2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology and Durham County Council Conservation Team support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this survey will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The township of Tow Law in the west of Co. Durham is a ribbon settlement, ranged along the A68 at the approximate midpoint between Corbridge to the north, and Darlington to the south. The village overlooks the Wear Valley, on the eastern approaches to the Pennine Hills, lying 4 miles east of Wolsingham, and 10 miles west of Durham City (Figure 1). The township lies at 330m above sea level.
- 3.1.2 The study area lies to the north-east of the township, covering an area of approximately 2.88 km² (Figure 2). The development area is at present largely scrubby lowland fell and heathland, bordered by well-drained rectangular enclosure fields. Sections of tree plantation exist along the fringes.
- 3.1.3 The geology of the immediate area consists of relatively impermeable layers of clay subsoil, with varying mineral inclusions, leading to great disturbance in the area caused by past opencast mining activities. Hedleyhope Fell comprises approximately 200 hectares of mid-altitude heathland, with much of the site being registered as common land with common grazing rights held by a few farmers.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. A search was undertaken of the on-line archaeology data service (ADS) (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk), which promotes and disseminates a broad range of archaeological data. A visit was also made to Durham County Sites and Monuments Record database to check the account of the region, and to check for previous archaeological intervention in the area. Numbers cited in this section refer to known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development area, and are summarised in Appendix 1 and their locations are illustrated in Fig 6.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** one stone axe of the Neolithic period has been recovered from the Tow Law area close to the development site (site 2), although the findspot location is not known precisely. It was found in the vicinity of Dan's Castle in Tow Law. Stone and flint axeheads occur prominently in the Neolithic record, and many isolated finds may show deliberate deposition rather than accidental loss, and may have been indicative of status (Whittle 1999, 65). In addition, evidence for Bronze Age activity in the region has been found in the form of a possible cist, which was discovered somewhere between Tow Law and Hedley Hill, on Hedley Common (site 8). This may lie within the study area. An investigation was made of a mound located close to the study area, at NGR NZ 1433 4072, which concluded it was probably representative of a glacial erosional feature (GeoQuest Associates 1999, 10; site 13), and this may have been the possible cist on Hedley Common. Research of the Bowes Museum collections undertaken in 1993 by GeoQuest Associates (site 10) found index cards referencing a 'tumulus, now destroyed' at 'NZ14SE11'

(GeoQuest Associates 1993, 3; site 10), and it could be that this was the possible cist barrow.

- 3.2.3 If the mound was an archaeological feature, it is likely that it dated to the Earlier Bronze Age rather than the Later, because the tradition of individual burial in barrows had died out by the latter period (Champion 1999, 95). There is a diversity of funerary rituals associated with the early Bronze Age period (Parker Pearson 1999, 86). Barrows are a particularly common form, and more human remains survive from the Bronze Age period than any other prehistoric period in Britain (Harding 2000, 73). It was common for barrows to be found in groups, or cemeteries, but some do occur as individual monuments in the landscape (Manley 1989, 93). An archaeological assessment undertaken by The Archaeological Practice discovered a deposition of prehistoric lithics, found between Tow Law and Billy Row, which suggested a prehistoric route in the area, perhaps linking individual burial and habitation sites (bibliographic detail unclear, see 3.1.1). Barrows tend to survive more frequently on high ground or in areas not disturbed by later activity, although this bias may not be an accurate reflection of the reality of funerary monuments of the era (Manley 1989, 93). Cropmarks revealed by aerial photography have been noted from the area, and it could be that these relate to later prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although they have not undergone full study and remain, as yet, undateable on current evidence (sites 4 and 5).
- 3.2.4 The survival of early Bronze Age activity in County Durham is rare, given large mining ventures in the region, and the uplands of County Durham are less archaeologically researched for this period (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 23). The occurrence of Bronze Age burials in the vicinity may also suggest a nearby habitation site. A recent research agenda asserts that the wider landscape of burial sites is likely to be significant (*ibid*, 28), and states that it is important that, where full survey is possible, the results should be incorporated into the HER so that the nature of such monuments is better understood (*ibid*, 132).
- 3.2.5 **Romano-British:** the sole evidence for Romano-British activity known in the vicinity of the study area is the location of a Roman altar (site 28) in the garden of Broomshiels Hall (site 26). Several of the features of this garden are listed grade II (sites 25 and 27), as is the altar, and it is unlikely that the present position of the altar, was its original one. It was probably placed there during the medieval period as a garden feature for the late 15th century predecessor to the present Hall, owned by the Greenwells.
- 3.2.6 **Early Medieval:** Hedleyhope lies in the valley of the Dearness, traditionally a satellite of Satley, which itself was part of the parish of Lanchester until the mid-19th century. The name of the village is of Old English derivation; Hedley means ‘a woodland clearing where heather grows’ and Hope means ‘a small enclosed valley’ (Mills 2003; site 18). The name clearly derives from its topography, the study area having obviously been marginal land for a considerable period of time. Cornsay and Hedley were united in the Boldon Book of 1183, when “*Walter the Chamberlain held Cornsay and Hedley by the payment of two marks, carrying wine with a draught of twelve oxen, and providing five chords at the Bishop’s great chase*” (MacKenzie and Ross 1834, 233).

- 3.2.6 **Medieval:** in 1350, William de Raw, or Will o'the Raw, died, seized of half the manor of Cornsay. This property became the estate of the Earls of Westmoreland, and continued so till the forfeiture to the Crown (*ibid*). The small hamlets of the Low and High Hedleyhope are probably the sites of medieval villages, though a geophysical survey at High Hedleyhope did not find any archaeological remains. Hedleyhope itself is thought to have early medieval origins (site 9) and a medieval manor house is thought to have once existed in the vicinity (site 3).
- 3.2.7 **Post Medieval:** an increasing population during the 1700s led to increasing demand for tillage land, at a time of high cereal prices (Emery c.1987, 50). This was presumably heightened in this region of County Durham, due to parts of the district being too bleak and infertile to be cultivated, and some areas could not support even an average agricultural population (Temple 1940, 280). As a result, major programmes of inclosure occurred across the Deerness Valley, with the division of ground around Ivesley in 1758; the moors of Ushaw in 1763, Crook and Billy Row in 1769 and Hamsteads in 1774 (Emery c.1987, 50). Farm buildings appear across the region during the 17th and 18th centuries (e.g. sites 17) and for the wealthier members of the community, many large and elaborate halls or dwellings were built, or developed during this period (e.g. sites 26 and 27). For instance, Samuel Sanderson and his wife, Barbara Liddell, who lived at Brancepeth Castle until 1672, purchased Hedleyhope, and Samuel Sanderson died there in 1650 (*ibid*). There is evidence that life in the western part of the Deerness Valley was a world of elegance for the Sandersons at this time (*ibid*, 80). They dressed in silks and lace, whilst surrounded by goods from Holland and Poland and the music of the virginals. The Sandersons were merchants from Newcastle (MacKenzie and Ross 1834, 233). Fawcett (1890) referred to a stone bearing the initials 'T.E.S.' with the date 1646, and suggests that Hedleyhope Hall was rebuilt by Thomas Sanderson at that time, and that the Sandersons moved to the area prior to 1672. This is further corroborated by the existence of a diary of Major Sanderson for the year 1648, cited as being '*of Hedleyhope*' (DRO H 28/6). Hedleyhope Hall lies to the south of Hedleyhope Fell. Cobby Castle (site 6) dates to this period of the newly built wealthy mansions, post 1769 (*ibid*, 61), and once stood near Hedleyhope. Its name may derive from a personal name, although 'castle' does not appear as a possessive noun. It may be a reference to 'copic' or 'cop' - a steep slope (Murray et al 1933, 966).
- 3.2.8 Hedleyhope was held by the Bishop during the Post Medieval period (Emery c.1987, 76). It was divided into farms and allotments, which were held as freehold, copyhold or leasehold by various tenants. Although the area is well-known for being moorland fringe, rather than agriculturally fertile land, there is evidence for a certain element of agricultural land-use of the area within the vicinity of the study area. Pigeon holes were included in some of the new post medieval estates of the area, as seen at Hedleyhope Hall and High Hedleyhope (Emery c. 1987, 111). Corn was milled at Low Hedleyhope, powered by reservoirs of water collected from a small stream. Although the mill appears to have been a fairly substantial structure, it is not clear which particular wheel-type was utilised. It was standing by 1836 (DRO D/X821/3), and they were clearly marked as 'corn mills' by the early Ordnance Survey Mapping.

- 3.2.9 The earliest evidence for coal mining in the area dates to the 16th century, when a coal pit was being worked at Thornley, near Tow Law (Louis and Vellacott 1907, 306). After the rising of 1569, it became the property of the Crown, and was valued at £10 in 1611 (Nef 1966, 146). It is not clear when these mine workings finished. A pit known as the 'Deerness Head Colliery' was probably being operated in the vicinity by 1727 (DRO NCB1/X/208: Brancepeth Manor Sale Particulars), although whether this was the same mine under a different name, or a new venture, is not clear (Emery c.1987, 122). The first pit to be sunk within the Hedleyhope Royalty was known as the Jane Pit, in around 1794. Ralph Chapman, owner of the solitary farmhouse called Towlowe, was one of the first known to have worked coal in the immediate vicinity of Tow Law where he sunk shafts "*here and there on Hedley Fell*" (Fawcett 1890, part 1). At this time (pre 1840), coals were brought to the surface by a gin. Gin, was a shortened name for engine, and consisted of upright pieces of timber with a large drum at the top. A horizontal beam, called a start, was fastened 2-3 feet from the ground, and a horse was tied to this. The horse then walked round on a circular track, or gin-gan, thus turning the rope drum above, and winding or unwinding the coil, or fakes of rope (*ibid*). The ropes from the drum passed over pulleys, which were erected on frames over the pit shaft, and to the end of each rope clipped or spring hooks were spliced, where the corf was fastened or attached to. A corf was a crate or large box, made of hazel sticks woven together, which could be fastened to the bogie-wheels, and so be moved at the bottom of the shaft, or attached to the rope and brought with its contents, to the surface. Coal mining remained sparse and small scale until the 19th century, and much evidence for early workings by levels and shallow bell pits in Britain have been obliterated by later workings (Whyte 1999, 273), thus if early works survive within the study area, this would be of regional significance.
- 3.2.10 **Victorian:** in 1845, Charles Attwood established an iron works at Tow Law to take advantage of the iron ore and coal reserves in upper Weardale. One purpose of the industrial venture at Tow Law was to manufacture rails and chairs for the railways, which were being constructed at that time, and particularly for those projected in America. Six blast furnaces were erected for the smelting of the ironstone and the firm became known as "*Weardale Iron and Coal Company*". This had a large impact on the settlement of Tow Law, which was transformed from a single house, to a town of 4000 inhabitants within 50 years (Temple 1940, 120). Several buildings and assets for the town date to this period (site 19). As well as the iron works, other industrial espionages were developed in the region during the 19th century such as ironstone quarrying, and railways were a necessary adaptation to serve these industries. The iron ore found in the Weardale mines did not confine itself to veins like lead, but flats out into horizontal beds, on one or sometimes both sides. In some places, these bands were so close to the surface, that they were worked in the same way as stone quarries, whilst in other areas they were worked in the same way as lead mines (Fawcett 1890, part 5). The Weardale Iron and Coal Company, began as just the Weardale Iron Company, and coal was a later initiative, to lessen the working costs of the ironworks. Iron of a good quality was smelted at the coke ovens at the Black Prince Colliery. The Black Prince Colliery was first sunk during the 1840s as an airshaft for the workings of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, and afterwards as a shaft to pump water from. At the peak of prosperity Black

Prince employed over 600 men working four coal seams and over 1,000 men were employed at the Ironworks. It continued intermittently until the 1920s. The type of ironstone worked at the mines, associated with the coal measures, was often called clay band ironstone, because it was found in horizontal beds, interstratified with the plate beds, or clay bands of carboniferous rocks (*ibid*).

- 3.2.11 Other works have dealt with the history of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company (e.g. Stephenson 1983), and it is suffice here, to briefly comprise facts of most direct relevance to the study area. By 1850, the number of employees of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company was around 2,500, half of which were employed sub-surface, working the minerals (Fawcett 1890, part 6). A large colliery was sunk a little to the north of Tow Law to which the company gave the name ‘*Black Prince*’, and this was located within the western extreme of the study area. In around 1846, the Weardale Iron and Coal Company erected a block of cottages near to the Black Prince Colliery, known as Prince Row, for the miners (Fawcett 1890, part 4). In addition, two rows of houses called the Mechanics Cottages were constructed above the blast furnaces for workmen employed there. Other mines were quickly sunk and took the names of Royal George, Old Thornley, Hedleyhope and West Edward. Further collieries were opened in 1860, named Inkerman and West Thornley. With such a large amount of coal near the surface several drift mines were also in production. A number of the collieries had coke-ovens and brick works attached. The beehive coke ovens at Tow Law are some of the last remaining examples of a type of oven, which at one time numbered 100,000 in Co. Durham. The ovens were used to produce coke from the coal mined at Inkerman Colliery but the process they used was quite primitive and they went out of use by the 1880's. The ovens at Tow Law are protected as a scheduled ancient monument by English Heritage (sites 1 and 15). This site has undergone extensive recent archaeological survey, the results of which will not be repeated here, but can be seen elsewhere (Northern Archaeological Associates 1999; sites 11 and 12). The coke ovens used were of the beehive type constructed from local bricks and fireclays, measuring about 10 feet in diameter on plan, and bearing the appearance of large igloos (Anderson 2005, 364). They worked on the starved-air combustion principle similar to charcoal burning, presumably producing high levels of atmospheric pollution. Coal in the West Durham area is good coking coal, and there was high demand for coke to stoke the furnaces of the many steelworks being developed in the North East at this period. As the steel-working process demanded sulphur-free fuel, and the majority of coal has high sulphur content, coke was readily required. In addition to the superiority over lack of sulphur, coke is also about 60% of the weight of coal, but virtually equal in heat-value, so where long hauls or steep gradients were necessary, these were worthy considerations (*ibid*). This was particularly important in the early locomotion days, thus it became far more profitable for coalmines in the West Durham area to manufacture coke at the pithead
- 3.2.12 Mining in the area became extensive during the 19th century. In 1836, the collieries of Hedleyhope Colliery, to the south of the western part of Hedleyhope Fell, and East Hedleyhope Colliery, to the south of the far eastern part of Hedleyhope Fell, were opened, operated by Sir. W. Samuelson & Co (Whellan 1894). Both are shown on the second edition ordnance survey mapping of 1894-9 (Fig 4). East Hedleyhope colliery was provided with temporary wooden housing when it first opened (Emery

1994; site 20) and had a battery of coke ovens, known as Battery A (site 21), no longer seen after 1970s reclamation of the area (Witham 1996). Hedley Hill Colliery was opened in about 1873 after three years of exploration work (Clark 1987, 30), and is also shown on the 1890 mapping. This lay towards the western part of Hedleyhope Fell. It was operated by the Weardale Iron and Coal Company. The colliery at Hedley Hill worked in the valley, and an associated linear settlement was constructed for the miners and their families just at the boundary of the study area (Figs 4 and 5). The Weardale Company accommodated its Hedley Hill officials in a row of four stone-built houses (Emery c.1987, 160). Due to a geological fault, which required tunnelling through unstable ‘saggar’, it became beneficial to work the mine from both sides of the hill (Clark 1987, 30). Several streets of houses were built at this more isolated spot, which became known as Hedley Hill over the Hill (Emery c.1987, 132). This is indicated by the presence of Cowsley Row depicted to the north-west of the Hedley Hill settlement on the Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey Mapping (Fig 4). The two small communities were interdependent but separate, with Hedley Hill being the main settlement. Drift mine working was established and one drift ran through to form a link between the communities. Hedley over the Hill was often cut off when snow fell, thus provisions could be taken through the mine workings to sustain the smaller settlement (Clark 1987, 30). Hedley over the Hill was also known as Cowsley Terrace (thus explaining the depiction on the Ordnance Survey) after the stream below it, Cowsley Beck, and was locally known as Beck Row. Hedley Hill was a small community serving the pit, housed in a single row of about seventy houses (DRO D/Br/B211; DRO D/SC1/128), divided into three blocks known as Hedley Hill Terrace with aged miners occupying the first section, officials the second, and workers the longest portion (Clark 1987, 30).

- 3.2.13 By the late 1880s, Black Prince, West Thornley and Hedley Hill were working the Five Quarter Seam as well as the Main Seam, and the tonnage totals for these collieries for the period between May 1886 and May 1890 show increasing levels of production:

1886-87: 297,540.10 tons

1887-88: 294,044.48 tons

1888-89: 317,966.68 tons

1889-90: 345,361.41 tons

(DRO NCB1/X/134: WICC Ltd Royalty Rent Accounts).

This is further evidenced by the number of new features seen on the Second Edition Ordnance survey mapping of 1898 (Fig 4), which were not in existence by 1860 (Fig 3). The majority of the coal was converted into coke for the furnaces.

- 3.2.14 The early coal industry has been identified as a key theme for further research by the North East Regional Research Framework, which states that the coal industry “*most characterises the post medieval period in the North East but little is known about the historic environment and archaeology of its earliest phases*” (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 183). It suggests that identification and excavation of such sites is of paramount importance in understanding the implications of such ventures in the period. The preservation of any surviving 18th century coke ovens is of particular significance for this study (*ibid*, 184). Linsley (2002, 210) has suggested the

importance of detailed interpretation of the field evidence for coal mining, drawing particular attention to the chronology and technology of bell pits, and suggests programmes of survey and selected excavation to thoroughly record and further understand such activities.

- 3.2.15 **Modern:** the coke ovens were closed by the early 1900s, as more efficient installations were opened elsewhere (Anderson 2005, 368). The Hedley Hill colliery closed in 1909 but re-opened three years later when it continued until 1929, with final closure (Clark 1987, 30). The Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping indicates lack of new mining ventures in the area, with many workings marked as old (Fig 5). Several attempts were made to revive the prospects of the deteriorating Hedleyhope and East Hedleyhope Pits, but transportation methods in the area remained primitive, and after the strikes in 1926, these lost momentum (Emery c. 1987, 150). Further ventures were tried by the newly formed Hedleyhope Coal Company but there were problems locating a market, with the eventual result in haulage to power stations (*ibid*). In 1936 the operations were taken over by Bearpark Coal Company (DRO D/Br/D1867: licence to assign wayleave nr Hedley Hill Colliery, Hedleyhope Coal Co. to Bearpark Coal Co.). There was limited investment and materials were scarce, and with the Coal Industry Nationalisation of 1946, coal businesses in the Deerness Valley were taken over by the National Coal Board (Emery c.1987, 151). In 1959, East Hedleyhope, the last colliery being worked in the vicinity of the study area, finally closed, despite being judged to have 25 years left to run in 1951 (Daysch and Simmons 1953).
- 3.2.16 The failure of the mining industry in the region meant not only poverty and unemployment, but the appearance of colliery villages in various stages of decay and depravation dotted across the landscape (Muir 1982, 236). In the post-war period, the planners of County Durham had various unattractive initiatives to implement. Faced with limited resources and numerous declining villages, it became unfeasible to sustain all of the obsolete mining villages, and a policy was adopted which involved grading settlements according to likely future prospects (*ibid*). The category 'D' status was placed on a number of villages in the Deerness Valley. Category 'D' was the lowest grade, and was given to villages judged to be hopeless, and it meant the withdrawal of funds for development and renewal, as well as transport links. The policy was introduced in the County Plan of 1954, the first amendments were made in 1969, and the category 'D' designation was changed to 'Group 4'. By the time of the second review, undertaken in 1972, a number of villages were said to 'no longer exist as settlements', and these included, amongst others, Derwent Cottages in the Derwent District, Bowden Close near Crook, Middle Rainton and Marsden near Shields, and Hedley Hill near Lanchester (Muir 1982, 237). Because of the obvious appeal of these deserted settlements to vandals, or worse, once abandoned, the deserted villages were bulldozed out of existence. Spoil reclamation, landscaping and tree planting in some of these areas has meant that evidence for settlement in the area has left no trace, seen at the colliery site of Hedleyhope (Anderson 2005, 368). According to Clark, the category 'D' status asserted to Hedley Hill Terrace was lifted in the mid 1970s, with residents able to improve their properties with restored Government grants (1987, 34), although modern Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig 2) shows no such settlement, suggesting that some level of demolition must have taken place. Several buildings do exist on

the site, the fabric of which matches the date of the Hedley Hill settlement, though not the three long rows of buildings described in the historical texts. Little work has been undertaken on such abandoned villages, and they are not mentioned in the North East Regional Research Framework, which is perhaps an oversight, but English Heritage has noted that research into industrial archaeology should be a key priority within a wider context of ecological impact, upland landscape development and industrial housing (English Heritage 1997, 53) which is of particular significance when assessing features associated with the settlement at Hedley Hill within the study area.

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

3.3.1 The table below gives a summary of archaeological works, which have been undertaken in the vicinity of Hedleyhope Fell. Those of relevance to the Hedleyhope Fell area have been incorporated within the Historical Background analysis (3.2).

Reference	Location	Type	Participant	Bibliographic Reference
HER 3780; Site No 7	Church Lane and Castle Bank, Tow Law, NZ 119 393	Watching Brief	Blaise Vyner Consultancy for Northumbrian Water	Blaise Vyner Consultancy (2004)
HER 4748; Site No 10	Cornsay Colliery, Hedleyhill Lane, Hedley Hill, NZ 151 418	Archaeological Assessment	GeoQuest Associates	Geoquest Associates (1993)
HER 5353; Site No 11	Inkerman Coke Ovens, Tow Law, NZ 115 399	Archaeological Excavation	Northern Archaeological Associates	Godfrey (2000)
HER 5411; Site No 12	Inkerman Coke ovens, Tow Law, NZ 15 399	Archaeological Assessment	Northern Archaeological Associates	Godfrey (1999)
HER 5413; Site No 13	High Hedleyhope, B6301, Tow Low, NZ 1433 4072	Geophysical Survey	GeoQuest Associates	GeoQuest Associates (1999)
HER 5756; Site No 14	Cornsay, Derwentside, NZ 1386 4173	Archaeological Assessment	Josephine Sharpe	Sharpe (2001)
HER 8064; Site No 22	High Hedley II Wind Farm, Hedleyhope, NZ 1550 4055	Archaeological Assessment	EDF Energy addendum report	EDF Energy (2004)
HER 8996; Site No 23	High Hedley Wind Farm, Hedleyhope, NZ 1577 4117	Archaeological Evaluation	AOC Archaeology	AOC Archaeology (2005)

Reference	Location	Type	Participator	Bibliographic Reference
HER 9633; Site No 24	Broom Hill Wind Farm, Stanley, Derwentside, NZ 1597 3909	Archaeological Assessment	Brigantia	Brigantia (2006)
HER 15775; Site No 29	West Durham Wind Farm, Tow Law	Cultural Heritage Baseline Report	Entec UK Limited	Entec UK (2004)
ADS: EHNMR-629009	Riding Wood, Bellingham, NY 86 82	Excavation	Unknown	Archaeologia Aeliana, 38/1960/1-38
ADS: CBA-DOBNAI-2664	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post, Tow Law	Unknown	Council for British Archaeology,	CBA Defence of Britain Archive
Keys to the Past: D4823	White Lea, Tow Law	Archaeological Assessment	The Archaeological Practice for RJB Mining (UK) Ltd	Unknown

Nb: HER refers to the County Durham Historic Environment database, ADS to the Archaeological Data Service's on-line catalogue index, and Keys to the Past, to the on-line catalogue of historic events occurring in Durham and Northumberland. Site Nos. refer to those occurring in close proximity to study area, the position of which are shown in Fig 6.

- 3.3.2 The majority of the research undertaken during the above archaeological interventions outlined the potential for prehistoric archaeology once surviving in the area, but 18th and 19th century mining and quarrying operations, and several efficient opencast mining operations in the wider area will have affected the rate of survival of such sites. Where evaluative excavation has taken place, no evidence for early archaeological deposits has been encountered.

3.4 SUMMARY

- 3.4.1 The background research has shown that the only possible early known archaeological feature from the Historic Environment Record likely to be encountered within the study area is the site of a possible Bronze Age cist (site 4, Appendix 1). The majority of other likely survivors to be encountered will date from the 18th and 19th century mining and quarrying operations undertaken in the vicinity, and these are likely to have obscured any earlier workings. A total of 48 possible features located from the historical research may survive within the site boundary. As no previous archaeological works have been carried out within the study area, this landscape survey provides a rare opportunity to test and assess these archaeological features revealed by the rapid desk based assessment.
- 3.4.2 The potential archaeological features surviving within the study area can be summarised as follows, and have been gleaned from the Historic Background Research, and Ordnance Survey Mapping evidence, revealed in Figure 6. They are listed, geographically in terms of west to east, in the table below:

Site	NGR	Period	Evidence
Possible Cist Burial	Unknown	Bronze Age	HER site 4
Reservoir	411700 540092	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	411934 540116	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	412010 540291	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	412109 540215	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Air Shaft	411948 540273	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Black Prince Colliery	Centred on 411983 539777	1842	Stephenson 1983
Coke Ovens	412018 539876	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Drift	412211 539894	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Tramway	411983 539777 to 412409 540075	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	413064 540396	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Engine House	413005 540454	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Engine House	413093 540507	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Engine House	413163 540518	Pre 1860	1 st edition O.S.
Shaft	413175 540600	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Victoria Pit (coal)	413251 540495	Pre 1860	1 st edition O.S.
Engine House	413414 540804	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Air Shaft	413513 540898	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	413665 540938	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	413788 540985	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Quarry	413764 540804	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Old Staple	414033 540985	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Old Drift	413951 541166	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Old Shaft (coal)	414179 541189	Pre 1860	1 st edition O.S.
Old Shaft	414255 541259	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	414419 541253	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	414442 541423	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Drift	414553 541393	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Quarry	414845 541283	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Air Shaft	414798 541493	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Old Quarry	414874 541434	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Drift	414903 541522	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Old Quarry	415009 541434	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Drift	414728 541609	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Level (coal)	414681 541674	Pre 1860	1 st edition O.S.
Tramway	414681 541674 to 415105 541757	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Quarry	415058 541915	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Drift	414894 541772	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Old Drift	414743 541886	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Drift	414894 541944	1840-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Quarry	415052 541909	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Old Shaft	415058 541979	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Old Quarry	415116 541979	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Ford	415128 542131	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Ford	415198 542148	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Tramway	415397 542014 to 415192 542318	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.
Drift	415356 542183	1898-1923	3 rd edition O.S.
Ford	415946 542755	1860-1898	2 nd edition O.S.

4 LANDSCAPE SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The landscape survey concentrated on known archaeological features to have once existed within the study area, and these are summarised in Figure 6. Each was tested as to current preservation status. Additional sites, hitherto unknown were also looked out for by systematic field observation and survey techniques. Each site was recorded via a photographic and paper record, with the exact location plotted using a handheld GPS system for accuracy. The fell was visited throughout the period between May 2007 and November 2007, with each area covered several times at several week intervals, in the hope that summer growth of the scrub might have receded. Unfortunately the weed and grass growth continued to obscure the area, and it is recommended that if further surveying work is undertaken, winter months would be preferable, when the features should be more visible, and perhaps more might be decipherable.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The Bronze Age cist burial was not located through this survey. It could be that it does not survive, as suggested by previous research (GeoQuest Associates 1993, 3), or it could be that it was never located within the study site, and was the natural feature surveyed in 1999, to the south of the site (GeoQuest Associates 1999, 10). Nevertheless, various features were located, relating to mining and quarrying activity in the area during the 19th century, as expected by the documentary and cartographic research.
- 4.2.2 A summary of the findings is included in the table below, illustrated in Figures 7a and 7b. Full record sheets are included within the archive, deposited within a suitable repository. The feature numbers in the table refer to numbers given during the landscape survey and are not related to the site numbers outlined by the rapid desk based assessment background research, separately summarised in Appendix 1.

Feature No.	Description	Grid Reference	Explanation	Ground Visibility
1	Probable mining spoil heap	414958 542060		Poor
2	Possible drift and associated slag heap	415050 542098		Moderate to poor
3	Wall footing	415750 542677		Moderate to poor
4	Badly preserved field boundary wall	415718 542648		Moderate to poor
5	Possible field boundary wall remains	415395 542325		Moderate to poor
6	Possible quarry site	414744 514872		Moderate to poor
7	Possible drift site	414609 541626	Matches drift seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
8	Possible drift site	414575 541526		Poor

Feature No.	Description	Grid Reference	Explanation	Ground Visibility
9	Possible air shaft for mine	414431 541396	Matches old shaft seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
10	Possible field boundary wall remains	413758 541116		Poor
11	Possible field boundary wall remains	415052 541467		Moderate to poor
12	Possible drift site	414699 541315	Matches old quarry seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
13	Possible shaft with associated remains	413209 540465	Matches Victoria Pit seen on 1 st edition O.S.	Moderate to poor
14	Possible drift site used as dump	413443 540697		Poor
15	Possible drift site with associated heap	413640 540800		Poor
16	Possible waggonway	411695 540103		Moderate to poor
17	Possible cart track	411694 540087		Moderate
18	Possible shaft visible as pond	412001 540252	Matches air shaft seen on 3 rd edition O.S.	Poor
19	Linear bank (possible waggonway)	411955 540213		Moderate to poor
20	Linear bank, parallel to 19	411945 540205		Moderate to poor
21	Shaft and associated features	411971 540165	Matches old shaft seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Moderate
22	Spoil heap (possible modern associations)	412002 540098		Moderate
23	Spoil heap	412056 540226		Moderate
24	Possible shaft	412028 540213	Matches old shaft seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Moderate
25	Raised linear feature (possible waggonway)	412140 540040		Moderate
26	Possible waggonway	412195 540199		Moderate
27	Pond/possible shaft	412093 540126	Matches old shaft seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Moderate
28	Pond	411249 539948	Matches reservoir seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Moderate
29	Possible shaft	411740 539949		Poor
30	Possible level	414636 541650	Matches level (coal) seen on 1 st edition O.S.	Poor
31	Channel	412449 539733		Poor
32	Trackway	412356 540003		Poor
33	Possible quarry	415044 541971	Matches old quarry seen on 3 rd edition O.S.	Poor

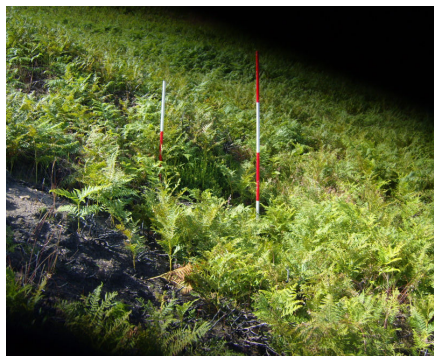
Feature No.	Description	Grid Reference	Explanation	Ground Visibility
34	Possible shaft	415006 541965	Matches old shaft seen on 3 rd edition O.S.	Poor
35	Possible shaft	413400 540682		Moderate to poor
36	Possible shaft	413382 540680		Moderate
37	Brick structure (possible engine house)	413401 540800	Matches engine house seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Moderate to poor
38	Possible quarry	414869 541444	Matches old quarry seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
39	Possible quarry	414702 541737	Matches quarry seen on 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
40	Spoil heap/ mound	414126 541174	Close to old shafts seen on 1 st and 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
41	Spoil heap/ mound	414135 541201	Close to old shafts seen on 1 st and 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
42	Spoil heap/ mound	414152 541215	Close to old shafts seen on 1 st and 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
43	Spoil heap/ mound	414183 541249	Close to old shafts seen on 1 st and 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
44	Spoil heap/ mound	414241 541266	Close to old shafts seen on 1 st and 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
45	Spoil heap/ mound	414272 541276	Close to old shafts seen on 1 st and 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor
46	Spoil heap/ mound	414295 541288	Close to old shafts seen on 1 st and 2 nd edition O.S.	Poor

4.2.3 The state of preservation of the majority of the features listed above was moderate to poor, although the undergrowth made true identification difficult. Most were visible, but some needed undergrowth clearance and thorough searching before identification was possible. The survey confirmed that a total of 22 known sites in the area, survive and are identifiable today, and a total of 24 new sites were revealed. This gives an overall good survival rate, and suggests that further sites may exist within the study area, and be revealed through further work, perhaps in winter months.

4.2.4 The majority of the sites located, matched that anticipated by the research, in that they were associated with post medieval industrial activity in the area. As they were not subjected to further investigation, merely observed and recorded in their present state, it is sufficient to record them as possible and to anticipate that they date to the post medieval period, and more specifically the 19th and 20th centuries. The table below divides the features into different site types and relates them to the industry they would have been associated with during the likely period that the feature was utilised within:

Site Type	Period	Associated Industrial Activity	Feature Numbers	Number of Features
Drift	Industrial	Mining	2, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 15	6
Spoil Heap	Industrial	Mining	1, 22, 23, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46	10
Shaft	Industrial	Mining	9, 13, 18, 21, 24, 27, 29, 34, 35 and 36	10
Level	Industrial	Mining	30	1
Engine House	Industrial	Mining	37	1
Waggonway	Industrial	Mining	16, 19, 20, 25 and 26	5
Quarry	Industrial	Quarrying	6, 33, 38 and 39	4
Trackway/ cart track	Post Medieval	Farming	17, 32	2
Boundary Walls	Post Medieval	Farming	3, 4, 5, 10 and 11	5
Pond	Natural Feature	Farming	28	1
Channel	Post Medieval	Farming	31	1

4.2.5 The total number of features located was 46. 33 of the features were related to mining, and within that, 6 were drifts, 10 were spoil heaps, 10 were shafts, 1 was a level and 1 was an engine house. A drift mine is a mine where access from the surface is by a near-horizontal tunnel leading down to the vein or seam (Jones 1996, 116). They were often driven into the hillside following the mining of an outcrop of the deposit being mined.



Photograph of Feature 12 (drift)

A spoil heap is a pile of discarded material from mining, smelting, tunnelling and other industrial procedures. The presence of old, overgrown spoil heaps may be indicative of a nearby site of former mining activity and may survive, where further evidence of that activity does not (*ibid*, 352). Analysis of material from such sites may decipher what kind of activity was occurring in the vicinity.



Photograph of Feature 42 (spoil heap)



Photograph of Feature 46 (spoil heap)

A shaft is a term for something that has a greater length than width, and in this case it refers to a vertical or inclined excavation, a mineshaft. A downcast shaft is where fresh ventilating air is drawn into the mine, and an upcast shaft is where the vitiated air is withdrawn (*ibid*, 330).



Photographs of Features 9, 24 and 36 (examples of shaft features)

A level is a working tunnel or gallery into a mine, and as such is not distinctly different to a drift, although it is less likely to be the result of outcropping, and may also refer to a slope within the mine.



Photograph of Feature 30 (level)

An engine house would have been a building which housed the machinery for producing power for the mine, hence a steam engine, and was often near the entrance into a mine. In the early 17th century an engine referred to anything that

produced power, such as a horse gin or a cotton gin, with ‘gin’ being a shortened form of engine. As the engine house observed during the landscape survey was first depicted on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, it is likely to have housed a steam engine.



Photographs of Feature 37 (engine house)

Waggonways were a track of wooden rails on which waggons were pulled by horses. By about 1790 the wooden rails had been replaced by iron rails fastened to stone blocks (Jones 1996, 410). They tended to be owned by the coal mines and were short in mileage running from the pit to the staithes on a river bank, usually. Some were connected to iron foundries and carried ironstone as well as coal. They were particularly widespread across the landscape of Tyneside from 1700 to 1800.



Photograph of Feature 19 (waggonway)



Photograph of Feature 26 (waggonway)

The presence of so many mining-relating features on Hedleyhope is unsurprising. The research has shown that the first known pit to have been sunk in the area was in 1794, although small-scale mining activity was being carried out in the region before that. Mining became the major activity in the area during the 19th century, and these later workings are thought to have removed earlier evidence for mining activity. The surviving evidence for mining within the fell, reflects the 19th century operations; extensive and widespread, and the industry accounts for 71.7% of surviving archaeological features within the study area. No evidence for pre-Ordnance Survey mining activity was located on Hedleyhope Fell, although some of the activity may have early origins.

- 4.2.6 Four of the archaeological features encountered within the study area were related to quarrying activity, known to have occurred in the area from Ordnance Survey Mapping. Quarrying is the extraction of stone, slate etc. from an area open to the sky, wither by cutting into a hillside and forming a cliff, or digging down to make a crater (Jones 1996, 294). Those visible within the study area were of the crater-like form and were probably the result of 18th and 19th century stone extraction on the fell.



Photograph of Feature 38 (quarry)

Evidence for quarrying only accounted for around 11.1% of the features encountered during the survey, which roughly relates to the amount of quarrying activity likely to have been undertaken during the Industrial Period.

- 4.2.7 The survival of boundary walls, at various stages of survival, particularly occurring at the boundary of the study area is probably indicative of Acts of Inclosure occurring in the area. As has been seen (confer 3.2.7) an increasing population during the 1700s led to increasing demand for tillage land, at a time of high cereal prices (Emery c.1987, 50). This was heightened in this region of County Durham, due to parts of the district being too bleak and infertile to be cultivated, and some areas could not support even an average agricultural population (Temple 1940, 280). Hedleyhope Fell would not have been cultivated, due to the nature of the soil and bleakness of the area, but there would have been increasing pressure on neighbouring areas to be farmed. Inclosure generally referred to the conversion of common land and waste land on the fringes of villages and settlements to be converted into areas for agricultural use, and although it had occurred in a piecemeal fashion since Tudor times, increasing population pressure required parliamentary sanction (Jones 1996, 125). General Inclosure Acts of 1801, 1836 and 1845 streamlined and cheapened a process which had previously required a separate act for a separate parcel of land. Dry stone walls occurring in the upland areas of England are evidence of this process. It is likely that the 5 boundary wall features encountered relate to this period.



Photograph of Feature 4 (wall)



Photograph of Feature 3 (wall footing)

Further evidence for farming activity in the vicinity may come from a channel, possibly for drainage, and a pond which although itself of probable natural origin, could easily have been utilised.



Photograph of Feature 31 (channel)

Both of these occur in the western part of the study area close to Tow Law, where farm buildings survive just outside the area in this part of the region. Evidence for farming only accounted for 15.2% of features, which is explained by lack of fertile land on the Fell.

- 4.2.8 Of most interest, archaeologically, were Features 13 and 37. Feature 13 was a pithead feature with associated timber posts set in stones, with an associated dry stone wall. Its location matched that of the known site of Victoria Pit, a coal mine first observed on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping, making it pre-date 1860. Feature 37 consisted of two parallel brick-built walls, the northern one of which six courses of brick were visible, and the southern, 4. The bricks were in English Garden Wall Bond one and three, and an arch was visible below the lowest courses of these bricks, in both walls. Further mossy and grassy mounds in close proximity suggested the survival of further associated features close by, not ascertainable through the undergrowth. The location of these structures closely match the known location of an Engine House, first seen on Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, though not seen on earlier mapping, suggestive of a construction date of between 1860 and 1898. Both of these sites are worthy of preservation and investigation.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The archaeological landscape survey revealed that a total of 46 archaeological features survive within the study area within Hedleyhope Fell Nature Reserve. A total of 22 historical features known from the rapid desk based assessment to have existed within the study site, survive. A further 24 previously unknown sites were encountered, suggesting a good level of survival of archaeological features in the area. The ground conditions in terms of undergrowth hindered the exercise, and the high number of features revealed is suggestive that further features may yet survive in the area.
- 5.1.2 The most significant features located by the landscape survey were the Victoria Pit (Feature 13), and an Engine House (Feature 37), both of which are worthy of further consideration. The absence of features relating to the Black Prince Colliery, in the far south-eastern part of the site, is suggestive of extensive and efficient clearance and levelling, which was indicated by the fieldwork.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 Several of the features located by this programme of research and survey, and summarised by this report, may be affected by the proposals for future development and conservation on Hedleyhope Fell. These are depicted in Figures 7a and 7b. All of these features are newly discovered by this project, except the Engine House, and it is advisable that they are not disturbed. The following alterations are recommended to avoid disturbances to these features:

Feature No.	Name	Location (NGR)	Proposed Plan	Proposed Mitigation
23	Spoil Heap	412056 540226	Wetland Options	Move wetland option to avoid disturbance to feature
25	Raised linear feature (possible waggonway)	412140 540040	Wetland Options	Move wetland option to avoid disturbance to feature
26	Possible waggonway	412195 540199	Wetland Options	Move wetland option to avoid disturbance to feature
37	Engine House	413401 540800	Wetland Options	Move wetland option to avoid disturbance to feature

- 5.2.2 This survey has provided a rare opportunity to test the historical record with the archaeological survival on Hedleyhope Fell. As only a rapid desk based assessment has been part of this project, it is advised that further work should involve a full

documentary and cartographic assessment of the known resource of the area, followed by extensive survey during winter months.

- 5.2.3 In terms of future management schemes of the fell, it is recommended that changes try to avoid the sites of known archaeological features revealed by this study, and, where possible, investigate further, the survival rate and preservation status of these sites.

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APPENDIX 1: SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Site No.	Site	HER No.	Status	Date	Grid Ref. (NGR NZ)
1	Derelict Beehive Coke Ovens	877	Building complex	c. 1840	1151 3996
2	Stone Axe Findspot	1026	Find	Neolithic	1180 3970
3	Site of Medieval Manor House	1828	Site of	Medieval	1155 4231
4	Cropmark seen on aerial photograph	2731	Cropmark	Unknown	1310 4110
5	Cropmark seen on aerial photograph	2841	Cropmark	Unknown	1253 4185
6	Cobby Castle placename	3386	Placename	Unknown	1350 3940
7	Archaeological Watching Brief	3780	Intervention	2004	1190 3930
8	Possible Cist Burial	3917	Site of	Bronze Age	1300 4100
9	Hedleyhope Village	4538	Village	Early Medieval	1530 4050
10	Archaeological Assessment	4748	Intervention	1993	1510 4180
11	Archaeological Excavation	5353	Intervention	1999	1152 3995
12	Archaeological Assessment	5411	Intervention	1999	1152 3995
13	Geophysical Investigation	5413	Intervention	1999	1433 4072
14	Archaeological Assessment	5756	Intervention	2001	1500 4200
15	Inkerman Stonefoot Viaduct	5759	Viaduct	19 th century	1200 4040
16	Stonefoot Hill Stones	5760	Boundary Stone	Unknown	1170 4030
17	Stonefoot Hill Farmhouse	6725	Farmstead	Post Medieval	1200 4000
18	Hedleyhope and East Hedleyhope	6807	Overview	Modern	1540 4030
19	Tow Law Overview	6896	Overview	Modern	1190 3920
20	East Hedleyhope wooden houses	7915	Building	Post Medieval	1500 4000
21	East Hedleyhope battery A	8023	Coke ovens	Post Medieval	1584 4036
22	Archaeological Assessment	8064	Intervention	2004	1550 4055
23	Archaeological Evaluation	8996	Intervention	2005	1577 4117
24	Archaeological Assessment	9633	Intervention	2006	1597 3909
25	Garden, walls, steps and piers	11611	Listed Building Grade II	18 th and 19 th century	1159 4231
26	Broomshields Hall	11685	Listed Building Grade II	Early 18 th century	1155 4231
27	Wall head and Canopy	11873	Listed Building Grade II	19 th century	1156 4231
28	Roman altar in garden	11899	Listed Building Grade II	Roman, moved in 14 th century	1159 4231
29	Archaeological Assessment	15775	Intervention	2004	1127 4052

APPENDIX 2: CATALOGUE OF RECORDS

Results of the on-line search of Durham Record Office

03/05/07

(In chronological order)

H 28/6 John Oxberry
"Diary of Major Sanderson of Hedleyhope, for 1648"
Archaeologia Aeliana, Third Series, vol. xvi
Society of Antiquaries, 1919

Ref No. D/X 1086/1

3 July 1673

(1) John Byerly of Wiserley, parish of Wolsingham, yeoman

(2) Thomas Hedley of Hedley Hill, parish of Lanchester, yeoman

Assignment by (1) to (2) of a leasehold tenement and lands in Hedley and Cornsay for the remainder of a term of 90 years

Consideration: not stated

(1 file)

Ref No. NCB I/X 148

Account of coals led to Dunston Staith from Burdon Moor, Hedley, Causey, Tanfield, Lanchester Common, Beamish South Moor, etc., for Sir Henry Liddell and Partners (for one week). Including list of fitters and their quantities for the year, 1742

(1 paper)

Ref No. D/Br/D 1908–1909

9 and 10 June 1784

(1) Sir Henry George Liddell of Ravensworth Castle, bart.

(2) Richard Scuton of Durham City, gent.

(3) Charles Wren of Newcastle, gent.

Copy lease and release from (1) to (2) being a deed to create (3) tenant to the praecipe for suffering a common recovery for the castle of Ravensheim alias Ravensworth with the manors of Ravensworth, Lamesley, High Newton; a moiety of the manor of Kibblesworth; the rectory and tithes

1908–1909 impropriate of Lamesley and glebelands called The Kirk Paddocks, together with freehold lands at Ravensworth, Lamesley, Eighton, Hedley, Over Eighton, Neither Eighton, Long Acres, North Ends, Pockerley, and Whickham; Farnacres Chantry in the parish of Whickham with a watercorn mill and messuage thereto belonging with all other lands known as the Demesne lands; several parcels of land called Bridge Meadows, near Team Bridge, Whickham, with coal staiths etc. thereto belonging; all freehold lands etc. in Kibblesworth, Beamish and Urpeth; all freehold lands at Sheele Raw, Tanfield and Birtley, High and Low Newton and elsewhere within the chapelry of St. Margaret, Framwellgate

(2 files)

Ref No. D/Br/D 1910

7 September 1784

(1) Charles Wren, gent.

(2) Richard Scuton, gent.

Exemplification of a common recovery between (1) and (2) for The Castle of Ravenshelm/Ravensworth, the manors of Ravensworth, Lamesley and High Newton and a moiety of the manor of Kibblesworth and lands in Ravensworth, Lamesley, Kibblesworth, Eighton, Hedley, Over-Eighton, Nether Eighton, Long Acres, North Ends, Pockerley, Whickham, Farn Acres, Team Sheele Raw, Tanfield, Beamish, Birtley, High and Low Newton, Trewitt's Myres, Hagghouse, Sidgate/ Crookhall, Franklinside, Barkerheugh, North Wastes, Stockwellheugh, Stankhouse, Redhouse, West Wastes, and Framwellgate and the rectory and tithes of Lamesley

Vouchee is Sir Henry George Liddell, bart.
(1 file)

Ref No. D/X 1086/6

Rough memorandum book of Henry Pickering of Hedley Hill containing particulars of planting and cutting; remedies; political notes; accounts; details of toll gates, etc., 9 February 1827 - 22 May 1850
(1 volume, paper bound)

Ref No. D/X 823/79

29 February 1836
(1) William Russell of Brancepeth Castle, Esq.
(2) Cuthbert Rippon of Stanhope Castle, Esq.

Attested copy of a deed of covenant to obtain in certain events an Act of Parliament for granting lease of Hedley Hope Coal Mines
(1 file)

Ref No. D/Br/B 122

29 February 1836
(1) William Russell, Esq.
(2) Cuthbert Rippon of Stanhope Castle, Esq.

Counterpart articles of agreement for the lease for 31 years of all seams of coal etc. under Hedley Hope Common and Thornley Pit House containing 2,000a. and lying in Hedley and Cornsay
Consideration: £1,300 p.a.
(parchment, 5 membranes, applied seal)

Ref No. D/Br/B 123

29 February 1836
(1) William Russell, Esq.
(2) Cuthbert Rippon, Esq.

Deed of covenants to obtain an Act of Parliament for granting a lease of Hedley Hope coalmines, upon certain conditions prevailing
(parchment, 2 membranes, applied seals)

Ref No. D/X 1086/7

List of names, addresses, and houses, n.d. [c.1840]
Originally enclosed in D/X 1086/6
(1 paper)

Ref No. D/Br/B 195

16 January 1846
(1) William Russell of Brancepeth Castle, Esq.
(2) Charles Attwood of Bishop Oak, Esq.

Counterpart lease for 42 years of seams of coal under lands in the townships of Cornsay and Thornley (Wolsingham) as specified on the annexed schedule
Consideration: £250 p.a. for the first 5 years and £350 p.a. for each subsequent year, together with tonnage rents as specified
Endorsed:
25 August 1884
(1) The Weardale Iron and Coal Company Limited
(2) Rt. Hon. Gustavus Russell, Viscount Boyne

Counterpart surrender of seams of coal etc. under 41a. of land at Hedley Hill, as specified on the endorsed sketch, part of the lands as above
(parchment, 5 membranes, applied seals)

Ref No. D/X 1086/27

Memorandum book and almanac for 1847, containing epitaphs; recipes; remedies; field quantities including those for Hedley Hill Farm; particulars of other farms at Thornley, Sunderland Bridge, High Croxdale and Tudhoe, c.1847 - 1 November 1882
(1 booklet, paper bound)

Ref No. D/X 1086/8

Letter from Rev. Joseph Thompson, Satley Parsonage, to H. Pickering, requesting the latter to inspect letters from Messrs. Griffith and Crighton concerning Cornsay and Hedley Common, 10 April 1848
Originally enclosed in D/X 1086/6
(1 paper)

Ref No. D/X 823/11

"Plan of a Part of Hedley and Cornsay Common in the Parish of Lanchester and County of Durham, the herbage upon which from the smoke and heat caused by the erection of Coke Ovens and a Fire-Brick Manufactory thereon from severance from Ponds of Water, from Pits and Railways is in many places entirely and upon all damaged. Surveyed 21 and 22 July 1848. By Frederick James Laycock, Lanchester".
Gives outline of the land in question showing ponds etc., a reference to features shown on the plan and other topographical features of the locality.
Scale: 1" to 4 chains [1:3168]
(1 plan, 56cm x 54cm, printed with colour wash additions)

Ref No. D/X 1086/11

Award of Henry Stapylton concerning rights on Cornsay and Hedley Common, 9 December 1848
(1 file)

Ref No. D/X 1086/13

3 March 1851

(1) Sir Thomas John Clavering of Axwell Park and Greencroft, bart; John Greenwell of Broomshields, esq.; Edward Taylor Smith of Coldpike Hall, esq.; Ralph Pickering of Hedley Hill, gent.; Ann Mary Pemberton of Castle Gate House, city of York, widow; Anne Fenwick of Dipton, spinster; Elizabeth Fenwick of the same, spinster; and Rev. Joseph Thompson of Satley, clerk

(2) Charles Attwood of Tow Law, esq.

Copy of licence by (1) to (2) for the use and continuance of the present works and manufactories on Cornsay and Hedley Common for the remainder of a term of 21 years

Consideration: £120 p.a.

(1 file)

Ref No. D/Br/B 196

23 December 1851

(1) Thomas John Clavering of Axwell Park and Greencroft, Bart.; John Greenwell of Broomshields, Esq.; Edward Taylor Smith of Cold Pike Hall, Esq.; Ralph Pickering of Hedley Hill, Esq.; Ann Mary Pemberton of York City, widow; Anne Fenwick of Dipton, spinster; Elizabeth Fenwick of York City, spinster; and Rev. Joseph Thompson of Satley

(2) Charles Attwood of Tow Law, Esq.

Copy licence, dated 3 March 1851, to use certain parts of Cornsay and Hedley Common for mining purposes, for a term of 21 years

Consideration: £120 p.a.

(1 file)

Ref No. D/X 1086/81

Ordnance Survey plan, 1st edition, 1 : 2500, sheet XXV.11, Cornsay township (pt.) including Black Moss, Black Prince Colliery, and Hedleyhope Colliery (Edward Pit), [c.1856]

Endorsed: Henry Pickering, Hedley Hill

(1 plan, 105 cm. x 72 cm., printed and coloured)

Ref No. D/X 1086/14

Account of Henry Pickering of Hedley Hill with the Weardale Iron Co., Tow Law, 8 January 1858 - 29 November

1873

(1 volume, paper bound)

Ref No. D/SC 1/127

Letter from William A. Crump & Son, London, solicitors, to the North Eastern Banking Company, Ltd., Newcastle, granting permission for Messrs. Stanton Atkinson & Hudson, solicitors, to search the documents of the Weardale Steel Coal and Coke Company, Ltd., deposited at the bank, and to remove the lease of the Hedley Hope Royalty of 9 January 1861, 26 April 1901

(1 paper)

Ref No. D/X 1086/15

Letter from John Watson, 6 Saddler Street, Durham, to Henry Pickering, Hedley Hill, nr. Satley, concerning a lease between Pickering and Attwood, 19 April 1861

(1 paper)

Ref No. D/SC 1/126

5 September 1870

(1) Henry Pickering of Hedley Hill, yeoman [eldest son of Ralph Pickering]

(2) The Weardale Iron and Coal Company, Ltd.

Assignment of lease by (1) to (2), for remainder of term of 1000 years from 11 November 1724, of 3a. of land at Hedley Hill

Plan attached

Consideration: £150

(Parchment, 2 membranes)

Ref No. NCB 13/297

9 December 1872

(1) H. Elliott acting for the Weardale Iron Company

(2) T. Douglas acting for Messrs. Pease and Partners

Deed of arrangement that (2) shall lease to (1) for 4 years the coal adjoining Hedley Hill, held by them from Lord Boyne, plan attached, with detailed provisions for working coal and rents specified. (1) will lease to (2) for 14 years the main coal under such portion of royalty leased by them from Mr. Pickering, plan attached

(1 file)

Ref No. NCB 14/9

Copy of arrangement between the W.I.C.C. Ltd. and Joseph Pease and Partners re sublease of Hedley Hill, 1872 and 1877

(paper, 2 files)

Ref No. D/X 1086/5/2

Receipt of Dorothy Brownless for damage caused to land and clay removed by the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, Ltd., at Hedley Hill, 25 March 1875

Originally enclosed in D/X 1086/5/1

(1 paper)

Ref No. D/Br/B 124

2 June 1875

(1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus Russell, Viscount Boyne

(2) Bernhard Samuelson of Bodicote Grange near Banbury, Oxford, ironmaster, M.P.; and Thomas Vaughan of Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, ironmaster, the owners of Hedley Hope Colliery

Duplicate lease for 31 years of a wayleave over the railway of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company Limited from Hedley Hill Colliery to the Junction with the Dearness Branch of the North East Railway, as specified on the endorsed sketch plan

Consideration: £100 p.a., together with tentale rents as specified

Endorsed:

9 June 1876

(1) Bernhard Samuelson, ironmaster

(2) Gustavus Russell, Viscount Boyne

Surrender of a wayleave as above
(parchment, 4 membranes, applied seals)

Ref No. D/SC 1/121

Plans of property belonging to the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, as follows:

- (1) Brick House Property, Merrington Lane, 12 December 1876
Scale: 1 inch to 30 feet [1 : 360]
 - (2) Westgate Heights Property, West Rigg Mine, c.1876
Scale: 25.344 inches to 1 mile [1 : 2500]
 - (3) Hedley Hill Colliery, c.1876
Scale: 25.344 inches to 1 mile [1 : 2500]
 - (4) Land and buildings at Boltsburn, beside Rookhope Burn, c.1876
Scale: 10 ft. to 1 inch [1 : 120]
 - (5) Land at Riseburn, Middridge Colliery, c.1876
Scale: 25.344 inches to 1 mile [1 : 2500]
- (1 file, waxed linen)

Ref No. D/X 1086/19

Letter from Edward F. Boyd, Moor House, Fencehouses, to H. Pickering, Hedley Hill, Cornsay, concerning Cornsay and Hedley fee farm rents, October 1877
(1 paper)

Ref No. D/X 1086/20

Letter from Robert F. Boyd, Moor House, Leamside, to R. Pickering, Hedley Hill, Cornsay, concerning Cornsay and Hedley fee farm rents, 28 August 1878
(1 paper)

Ref No. NCB 14/10

Correspondence from Pease and Partners relating to an extension of time for working Hedley Hill, April 1881
(2 papers)

Ref No. NCB 14/12

Correspondence, accounts and agreements relating to the Hedley Hope coal royalty and the interests of Messrs. Samuelson and Mr. Pickering, 1881 - 1888
(paper, 1 file)

Ref No. D/MRP 62/1

Copies of poems written by M. Davison of Healey Hill Terrace

- (i) "Verses on the Proposed New Primitive Methodist Chapel, East Hedley Hope, Dearness Valley, 1880"
- (ii) "Song on Co-operative Economy" and "Recitation, Recited and composed for the occasion, at the opening of the Crook New Branch Store, Waterhouses", 30 October 1886.
- (iii) Letter written in verse to his son and daughter, 2 November 1888
(4 pages)
- (iv) "Lines on the Brancepeth Explosion" 13 April 1896
- (v) "Lines on the Primitive Methodist New Chapel, Hedley Hill", 9 January 1897
(5 photocopies)

Ref No. D/SC 1/3

20 February 1883

- (1) The Weardale Iron and Coal Company, Ltd.
- (2) Hon. Francis Henry Baring of London, and Victor William Bates von de Weyer of Picadilly, London, esq.
Declaration that (2) holds as trustee for (1) Upper Thames Street, London; Crawleyside Estate, Tow Law Farm and Boltsburn; Cornsay/Hedley Common and Hedley Hill in the township of Hedleyhope, in the parish of Satley
(Parchment, 4 membranes)

Ref No. NCB 14/11

Papers regarding Pickering's claim, plans of Hedley Hill Farm, copy of grant of land on Cornsay Common by William Belasyse (1726) and other papers, 1888
(1 bundle)

Ref No. D/X 1086/38

Memorandum of meetings at Tow Law regarding trespass on Hedley and Cornsay Fell, 15-29 May 1893
(1 volume, card bound)

Ref No. D/Br/B 102

23 November 1899

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus Russell, Viscount Boyne
- (2) Pease and Partners Limited, incorporated 1898
- (3) The Weardale Iron and Coal Company Limited, incorporated 1863

Counterpart licence from (1) to (3) to work all the coal in the five quarter seam under 13a. of land in the Boyne-Pease Royalty at Hedley Hill Colliery, as specified on the annexed sketch plan
(1 file, parchment, typescript)

Ref No. D/X 1343/175

Postcard photograph of the members of Hedley Hill Terrace Wesleyan Sunday School, standing in front of the church banner outside an unidentified church, n.d. [early 20th c.]
(1 photograph, 14 cm. x 9 cm., black and white)

Ref No. D/X 1343 /176

Postcard photograph of the members of Hedley Hill Terrace Wesleyan Sunday School, standing in front of the church banner, inside an unidentified church, n.d. [early 20th c.]
(1 photograph, 14 cm. x 9 cm., black and white)

Ref No. D/Br/B 202

16 January 1900

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus Russell., Viscount Boyne
- (2) The Weardale Iron and Coal Company Limited (1863)
- (3) The Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Company Limited (1899)

Counterpart licence from (1) to (2) to sublet to (3) for the residue of a term of 15 years all coal etc. in the Five Quarter Seam under 13a. of land in Hedley Hope township, as specified on the annexed sketch plan
See also: D/Br/B 102, 205, 206, 207
(1 file, parchment, applied seals, typescript)

Ref No. D/Br/B 203

16 January 1900

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus Russell, Viscount Boyne
- (2) The Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Company Limited (1899)
- (3) Hon. George Edwin Lascelles of Thirsk, Yorkshire; Joseph Albert Pease of Darlington, M.P.; and Henry Tennant of Holgate Hill House, York City

Counterpart licence from (1) to (2) to sublet to (3) for the residue of a term of 15 years, all coal etc. in the Five Quarter seam under 13a. of land in Hedley Hope township, as specified on the annexed sketch plan
(1 file, parchment, applied seals, typescript)

Ref No. D/SC 1/8

1 October 1900

- (1) The Weardale Iron and Coal Company, Ltd.
 - (2) William Barclay Peat, liquidator of (1)
 - (3) Sir Christopher Furness, Cory Francis Cory Wright, Edward Lloyd Pease, Henry Frederick Swan, John Storey Barwick, Stephen Wilson Furness, Walter Scott, Henry William Hollis, John Edwin Rogerson, Hon. George Edwin Lascelles, Joseph Albert Pease and Henry Tennant, contributories
 - (4) The Weardale Steel Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.
- Conveyance by (1) in voluntary liquidation, at direction of (3) in whom all shares are vested, and confirmed by (2), to (4), of freehold property in Tow Law, Thornley (Wolsingham parish), Wolsingham, Cornsay, Hedley Hill, Tudhoe, Merrington, Stanhope, Middridge, Darlington, Boltsburn and Palley Brow (Weardale), all scheduled; deed of covenant by (1) to (4) to surrender copyhold part of Tow Law Farm; assignment (1) to (2) of leasehold property in Tudhoe, Whitworth, London, Sunderland Bridge, Cornsay, Hill Top, Hedley Hill and various minerals,

scheduled
(1 parchment file)

Ref No. D/Br/B 104

4 October 1901

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus Russell, Viscount Boyne
- (2) Pease and Partners Limited

Counterpart licence to underlet to Weardale Steel Coal and Coke Company Limited for a term of 15 years, coal in the Main seam containing 4a., and coal in the Yard / Three Quarter and Harvey Seams, containing 12½a. at Hedleyhope, as specified on the annexed sketch plans, and supplemental to a lease dated 15 December 1890
(1 file, parchment, applied seal)

Ref No. D/Br/B 106

8 November 1904

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus Russell, Viscount Boyne
- (2) Pease and Partners Limited

Counterpart licence to underlet to Weardale Steel Coal and Coke Company Limited, for a term of 10 years 6 months, all coal in the Yard / Three Quarter and Harvey seams under land containing 821a. at Hedleyhope, as specified on the annexed plan, Supplemental to a lease dated 15 December 1890
(1 file, parchment, typescript, applied seal)

Ref No. D/MRP 61/7

Photocopy of a notebook of W. Rutter, son of Mr. G.W. Rutter, giving personal recollections of Quebec, Hamsteels, Cornsay Colliery and Hedley Hill, from 1911, Written 1976
(1 file)

Ref No. D/X 823/80

Letters between Mrs. Annie Ridley, wife of the late William Ridley, Palm Lodge, Consett, the Estate Office, Brancepeth, the office of the Inland Revenue at Darlington and others concerning the payment of Thornley Acre money from the estate of the late William Ridley, 1 December 1911 - 23 March 1912; also papers relating to other miscellaneous business matters, 6 December 1938 - 1 September 1947; includes the following: plan showing plots of ground at Hedley Hill Colliery which have been bought from Mr. Henry Pickering by the Weardale Iron Co., land bought from Mr. William Ridley and land given to the Weardale Iron Co. for schools by Mr. Henry Pickering, shows Hedley House, Hedley Hill Farm, Hedley Hill House and the Hedley Hope Burn; plan showing the location of the property in Tow Law of William Ridley deceased; larger scale plan produced by the Inland Revenue of the Hedley Hill property specifically showing the Miners Hall
Original bundle
(28 papers and 3 plans)

Ref No. D/X 1200/79

Notice of sale by auction of properties in Sunnyside and Hedley Hill (Over-the-Hill) near Tow Law, owned by the late William Ridley, and sold by Order of Chancery in the case of Harkers Ltd. v. Ridley, 22 November 1912
(3 papers)

Ref No. D/Br/B 210

31 December 1912

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus William, Viscount Boyne
- (2) The Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Company Limited

Counterpart agreement for the lease for 21 years of a wayleave over lands at Hedley Hill, as specified on the annexed plan Consideration; £14 10s.0d. p.a.
(1 file, parchment)

Ref No. D/Br/B 211

9 April 1914

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus William, Viscount Boyne
- (2) The Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Company Limited

Counterpart lease for 14 years of all parcels of land with 70 dwelling houses situate at Hedley hill, as specified on the annexed sketch plan Consideration: £30 p.a.
(1 file, parchment, applied seal)

Ref No. D/Br/B 212

9 April 1914

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus William, Viscount Boyne
- (2) The Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Company Limited Counterpart lease for 20 years of a wayleave etc. over lands at Hedley Hill, as specified on the annexed plan
Consideration: £50 p.a., together with tonnage rents as specified
(1 file, parchment, applied seal)

Ref No. D/Br/B 111

9 October 1914

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus William, Viscount Boyne
- (2) Pease and Partners Limited Counterpart licence to sublet to the Weardale Steel Coal and Coke Company Limited, for 12 years, the Main Seam under land containing 4a., and Yard / Three Quarter and Harvey seams under lands containing 12½ a., and 8½a. at Hedleyhope, as specified on the annexed sketch plans and supplemental to a lease dated 15 December 1890
(1 file, parchment, applied seal)

Ref No. D/Br/B 113

8 April 1920

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus William, Viscount Boyne
- (2) Pease and Partners Limited Counterpart licence to underlet to Weardale Steel Coal and Coke Company Limited for 7 years, Three Quarter / Yard Seam under land containing one and sixty five hundredths of an acre at Hedleyhope, as specified on the annexed sketch plan, supplemental to a lease dated 15 December 1890
(1 file, parchment, applied seal)

Ref No. D/MRP 75/46

Photograph of Hedley Pit, five officials working at boilers during strike, 1926
(1 print and negative)

Ref No. D/Br/B 214

1 February 1926

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus William, Viscount Boyne
- (2) The Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Company Limited Counterpart licence to sublet for the residue of a term of 20 years to Rt. Hon. Lord Gainford of Headlam and Sir John Francis Fortescue Homer, K.C.V.O. of a wayleave etc. over lands at Hedley Hill
(see: D/Br/B 212)
(1 file, parchment, applied seal, typescript)

Ref No. D/SC 1/128

1 February 1926

- (1) Rt. Hon. Gustavus William, 9th Viscount Boyne
- (2) The Weardale Steel Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.
Licence from (1) to (2) to underlease to Rt. Hon. Lord Gainford of Headlam and Sir John Francis Fortescue Horner, K.C.V.O., trustees, 70 houses at Hedley Hill, leased by (1) to (2) for 14 years on 9 April 1914
(1 paper)

Ref No. D/Br/B 175

12 May 1927

- (1) Thomas Emerson Forster, agent for Viscount Boyne
- (2) William Robson Strong of Greenwell House, Tow Law, colliery overman

Counterpart agreement for the lease for 10 years of the Hedley Hill Royalty, as specified on the annexed sketch plan
Consideration: £20 p. a. together with tonnage rents as specified
(1 file, parchment, typescript)

Ref No. D/MRP 75/24

Photograph of Hedley Pit Coal Hewers, n.d. c 1930
(1 contact print and negative)

Ref No. D/SC 1/230

Plan of Hedleyhill Colliery, for Hedleyhope Colliery, 15 March 1930
Scale: 1 : 2500
(1 plan, 20 cm. x 33 cm., waxed linen)

Ref No. D/SC 1/231

Plan of Hedleyhope Hall, Low Hedleyhope and High Hedleyhope, for Hedleyhope Colliery, 15 March 1930
Scale: 1 : 2500
(1 plan, 20 cm. x 33 cm., waxed linen)

Ref No. D/X 823/22

27 February 1931
(1) Owners of the rights of Commonage on Cornsay and Hedley Common
(2) The Weardale Steel, Coal & Coke Co. Ltd., Tudhoe Copy of an agreement for the lease of certain lands on Cornsay and Hedley Common, with map showing the area concerned
(5 papers, "photostat" copy)

Ref No. NCB 13/303

27 February 1931
(1) The owners of lands with rights of commonage on Cornsay and Hedley Commons
(2) Weardale Steel Coal and Coke Company
Agreement for user of certain parts of the Commons for mining operations and works with (2) to restore surface on determination of lease (16 April 1928)
Consideration: £200 for damages and £25 p.a. by(2) to (1)
(7 papers)

Ref No. D/X 823/23

Letters between Messrs. Mawson, Freeman & Curry, solicitors, Durham City, the Executors of the Duke of Westminster's Brancepeth Estate, Estate Office, Brancepeth, and other correspondents, concerning Hedley Hill Farm at Cornsay Colliery, 5 July 1931 - 3 June 1958
(14 papers)

Ref No. D/Br/D 1867

31 December 1936
(1) Hon. Gustavus Lascelles Hamilton-Russell
(2) The Hedley Hope Coal Company Ltd. Copy licence to assign a lease of a wayleave near Hedley Hill Colliery, Brandon, as specified on a sketch plan attached to the Bearpark Coal and Coke Company Ltd.
(1 file)

Ref No. D/Br/B 176

20 August 1937
(1) Hon. Gustavus Lascelles Hamilton-Russell
(2) William Robson Strong Counterpart lease for 20 years of seams of coal etc. under lands situate at Hedley Hill, parcel of the manor of Brancepeth, as specified on the annexed plan
Consideration: £30 p.a., together with tonnage rents as specified
(1 file, parchment, applied seal, typescript)

Ref No. D/Br/B 177

1 June 1940
(1) G.H.R. Company
(2) William Robson Strong Counterpart lease for 17½ years of seams of coal etc. under lands situate near Hedley Hill, parcel of the manor of Brancepeth, as specified on the annexed plan
Consideration: £40 p.a., together with tonnage rents as specified
(1 file, parchment, applied seal, typescript)

Ref No. D/Br/B 4

28 April 1942

(1) G.H.R. Company, 5 North Bailey, Durham City

(2) The Bearpark Coal and Coke Company Limited Agreement for the lease for 7 years of all coal in the Ballarat Seam within the West Brandon Royalty near Hedley Hill Colliery, as shown on the annexed sketch plan

Consideration: 4³/₄d. per ton*See also:* D/Br/B 93, 119

(1 file, parchment)

Ref No. NCB 30/Box 227/2

Licence to work coal, Hedley Bank Mine, December 1948 - November 1949

Ref No. NCB 30/Box 165/21

Conciliation agreements, West Wylam and Hedley, November 1950 - June 1957 *

Ref No. NCB 30/Box 227/6

Licence to mine, Hedley Hill Drift, Northumberland, November 1951 - August 1964**

Ref No. EP/TL 14/48

Map of Tow Law and the area to the north east, showing Hedleyhope Colliery, based on ordnance survey sheets Durham XXV.7, XXV.11 and XXV.15.

Scale: 1:2500

This map is referred to in the Hedley Hope extension application (020625aB) n.d., 1960s

(1 plan, 97cm. x 84.5cm.)

Ref No. EP/TL 6/4

Copy circular letter from Les Manchester, Vine House, Hedley Hope, Tow Law, addressed to members of the P.C.C. enclosing a draft description of the parish, January 1991

(5 papers)

Building Control Plans**Ref No. RD/La 143/81**

Plans of proposed additions to property at Hedley Hill, (plan no. 223), approved 23 December 1880

Scale: 8 feet to 1 inch

(2 plans, 22cm. x 38cm., 39.3cm. x 32.3cm., tracing linen)

Ref No. RD/La 143/112

Plan of proposed meeting house at Hedley Hill for Durham Miners' Association, (plan no. 313), approved 27 October 1881

Scales: 22 feet to 1 inch, 1¹/₄ inch to 1 foot

(2 plans, 20cm. x 36cm., 39.5. x 21.5cm., tracing linen)

Ref No. RD/La 143/122A

Plan of proposed privies and ash pit at Hedley Hill, Tow Law, (plan no. 337), approved 1 February 1882

Scale: 8 feet to 1 inch

(1 plan, 19cm. x 39cm., tracing linen)

Ref No. RD/La 143/219

Plans of proposed additions to Hedley Hill Colliery, Durham, (plan no. 597), approved 2 July 1885

Scales: 20 feet to 1 inch, 2 feet to 1 inch

(1 plan, 43.5cm. x 33cm., 49.5cm. x 55cm., paper)

Ref No. RD/La 143/289

Plans of proposed alterations to Hedley Hill House, (plan no. 808), approved 15 March 1888

Scale: 1¹/₄ inch to 1 foot

(2 plans, 75cm. x 56cm., paper)

Ref No. RD/La 143/465

Plan of proposed privy, ashpit and piggery, Hedley Hope, for Mr. Crowe, (plan no. 1299), drawn up 14 September 1892

(1 plan, 96cm x 67cm, tracing linen)

Ref No. RD/La 143/688

Plan of proposed site of Primitive Methodist Chapel, Hedley Hill, for Rev. Moorse[?], (plan no. 1875), drawn up 21 September 1896

(1 plan, 24 cm. x 46 cm., tracing linen, and 1 description)

Ref No. RD/La 143/808

Plan of proposed enlargement of school, Hedley Hill Colliery, for Weardale Iron and Coal Company, (plan no. 2045), approved 25 August 1898

(1 plan, 87 cm. x 74 cm., tracing linen)

Ref No. RD/La 143/938

Plan of proposed additions to manager's house, Hedleyhope, for Mr. Samuelson and Company, (plan no. 2205), approved 28 June 1900

(1 plan, 42 cm. x 35 cm., tracing paper, and 1 description)

Ref No. RD/La 143/13430

Plan of proposed wood stable, Hedley Fell, for Mr. Agar, (plan no. 2860), no date

(1 plan, 28 cm. x 18.5 cm., paper)

Ref No. RD/La 143/1538

Plan of proposed alterations to Hedley Hill Council School, for Durham County Education Authority, (plan no. 2990), approved 8 October 1908

(1 plan, 93 cm. x 50 cm., tracing linen)

Ref No. RD/La 143/1629

Plan of proposed cottages, Hedley Hill, for Mrs. Crowe, (plan no. 3415), approved 10 July 1913

(1 plan, 37 cm. x 31 cm., tracing paper)

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES
