

WATER is the deep one miners' great enemy. Lindal miners worked in wet ground - even the driest summer might mean working knee deep in some underground stream while every winter saw the danger of unemployment as the mines flooded in the wet weather.

As Lindal Cote and the Lindal Moor Mines followed the ore downwards pumps again became necessary. In 1897 the three main mines were given completely new steam pumps of the most modern design which solved the problem for several years.

MINERS VERSUS WATER

Lindal Cote Mines saw the first steam pump in engine in the district installed in 1840. In 1855 a tunnel, 100 feet below the level of the mines, was driven over one mile to Usworth Tarn enabling the water to drain freely away in an ambitious attempt to end water trouble.



1904 saw the closure of the major pits in the Lindal Moor area, howbeit. Because coal Diamond Pits due to flooding beyond the capacity of the 1897 new steam pumps. In 1906 a determined effort began to beat the water.

The LINDAL MOOR Electric Power Station
Built 1902-06.

1907 Power was supplied to the new electric pumps and 21 million gallons a day was pumped into Usworth Tarn to empty the mines. Afterwards 11 million gallons a day were pumped out to keep the mines day for working. But by 1914 the highest and poor ore reserves closed the mines.