Introduction
Principal metalliferous mining sites of Cumbria and the Lake District. Named localities are those mentioned in the text. P916088.

The rocks of northern England host a remarkable variety of epigenetic mineralisation styles, with examples concentrated mainly in the northern Pennines, the Lake District, west and south Cumbria, the Isle of Man and adjacent to the margins of the East Irish Sea Basin. Mineralisation ranges in age from Ordovician to Holocene. Metalliferous veins and related deposits comprise the bulk of this mineralisation, but the area also contains significant deposits of nonmetallic minerals, some of which have been of economic importance. Their essential features and the likely origins of the principal vein suites are discussed below. The deposits are epigenetic, that is they were formed at relatively high levels, near to the surface of the Earth; pressures and temperatures were accordingly low.

**Lake District**

Epigenetic mineralisation within the Lower Palaeozoic rocks of the Lake District inlier is largely confined to the Skiddaw, Eycott Volcanic and Borrowdale Volcanic groups and the major igneous intrusions (P916088).

**Haematite deposits of Cumbria**

The Carboniferous limestones of west and south Cumbria host a large number of haematite orebodies. The west Cumbrian iron orefield, which comprises a comparatively narrow belt of country extending between Lamplugh and Calder Bridge, may be considered in two unequal parts.

- The large, exposed orefield north of Egremont (P916088) where Carboniferous limestone crops out at the surface.
- The southern, concealed portion of the orefield extends south of Egremont, where Carboniferous rocks pass beneath the unconformable cover of Permo-Triassic strata.
Northern Pennine Orefield

The comparatively thin succession of Carboniferous rocks on the Alston Block are cut by an extensive suite of veins and related deposits which collectively make up the Northern Pennine Orefield. The orefield coincides closely with the uplands of the northern Pennines, but extends eastwards to include parts of the Durham Coalfield. A group of richly mineralised faults close to the southern margin of the Northumberland Trough in the Haydon Bridge area, are generally regarded as comprising an outlying portion of the orefield.

Isle of Man

Epigenetic mineralisation within the Isle of Man comprises a range of vein deposits (P916090). The most significant of these are associated with steeply inclined faults in the Tremadoc to Arenig, turbiditic strata of the Manx Group, although some veins in the Foxdale area pass into granite at depth.

Basin margin mineralization

An en échelon belt of faulting extends from the Cumbrian coast near Maryport to the Northumberland coast at Cullercoats. It includes the Maryport, Gilcrux, Stublick and Ninety Fathom faults, which together define the boundary between the Lake District and North Pennine blocks, and the Solway-Northumberland Trough.

Links to key articles

Lake District

Haematite deposits of Cumbria

Isle of Man

Northern Pennine Orefield

Basin-margin mineralisation
Bibliography


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