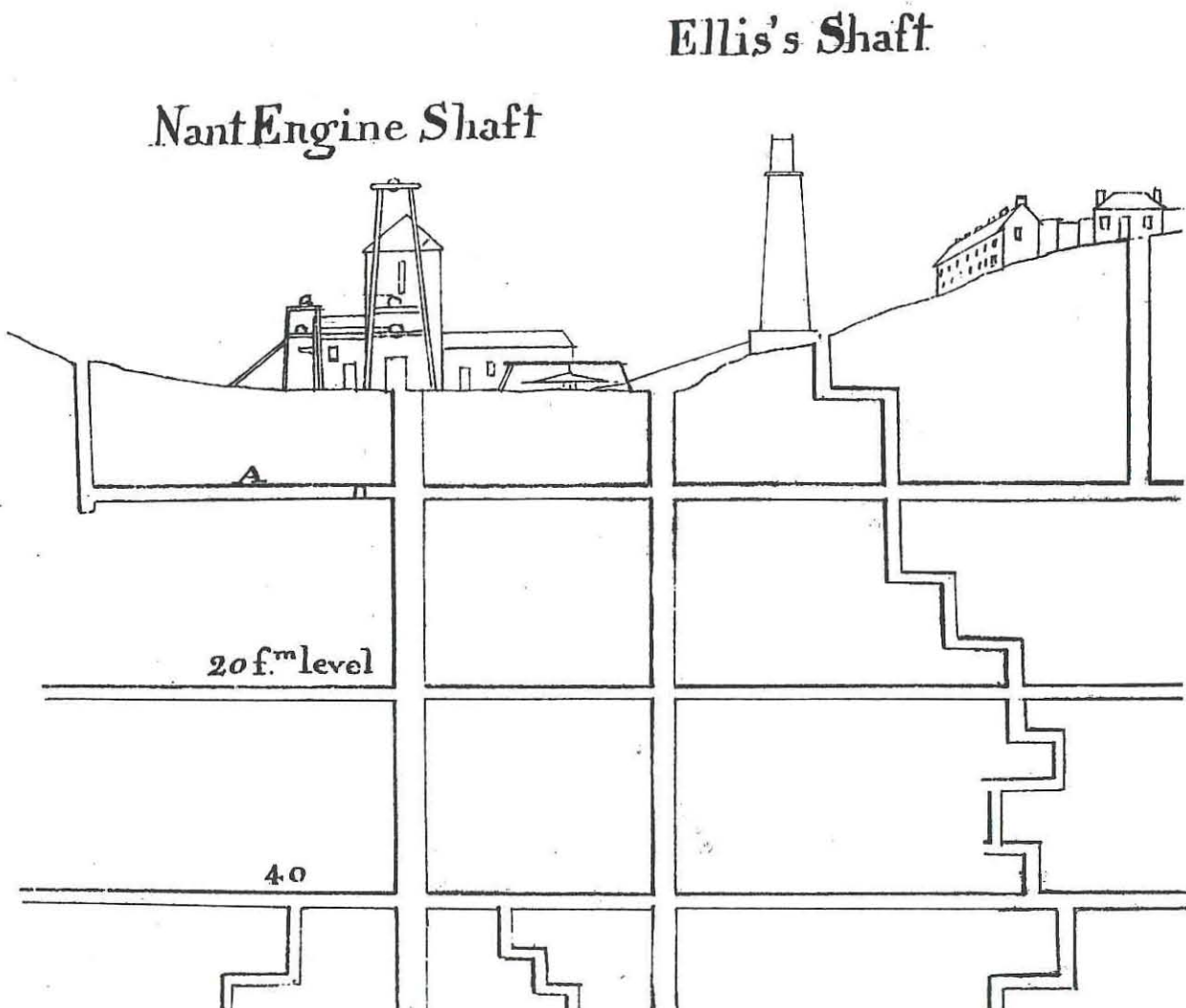


CONSULTATION DRAFT
Clwyd Metal Mines Survey 1993

Part 2



Nant Engine Shaft abandonment plan (Clwyd County Record Office, Hawarden)

CPAT Report No 88

CONSULTATION DRAFT
Clwyd Metal Mines Survey 1993

by P Frost
January 1994

Survey undertaken with financial assistance from
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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PART 2 GAZETTEER OF SITES

INTRODUCTION TO GAZETTEER

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer:

| | |
|--------|---|
| CPAT | Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust |
| CRO | Clwyd County Record Office |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| PRN | Primary Record Number |
| RCAHMW | Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales |
| SAM | Scheduled Ancient Monument |

Maps accompanying the Gazetteer

Larger-scale maps (1:2,500) accompany the Gazetteer entries in cases where specific recommendations are made above for the protection of individual structures and mine sites (see Table 1a-b). These maps outline the approximate extent of areas of archaeological sensitivity (subject to further appraisal)

Concordance of mine names

A concordance of mine names and record numbers is provided in Appendix 1.

Unlocated sites

A list of unlocated sites not included in the Gazetteer is provided in Appendix 2.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 18000 | Aberduna (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ20506180 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 245 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Damaged | Date | Early 19th century-1887 | |
| Threat | Quarrying | Status | Grade II Listed | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

The mine workings follow the Coed-Cynric Vein, which runs in a north-west to south-easterly direction through Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone and clay with chert beds.

Workings

The sett was worked from early 19th century by the Aberduna Company, 1860-65 by the Coed Cynric Company and the larger later operations were conducted by the Denbighshire Consols Mining Company.

A run of very large shafts follow the north-west to south-east Coed-Cynric Vein between the main engine shaft at SJ20706185, which was driven 112yds to meet the vein and a large pool at SJ20306195, surveyed by the OS as a clay pit. Evidence of workings in the vicinity of the 19th century engine house are lost to spoil built up by the adjacent quarry. Smith (1921) records a whim shaft being sunk to a depth of 80yds (no NGR given), which has not been identified. The large shafts which lie in the Coed-y Fedw woodland are all at least 4m wide, with spoil surrounds.

Transport

A possible incline appears to run downhill from the engine shaft at SJ207061800 to the large pool at SJ20306195.

Power

The Cornish Engine House that survives to a full height of some 10m pumped a shaft 112yds deep. It survives as a fine example of a late 19th century Cornish engine house, although severe cracks in its stonework appear on the south wall and the west wall not helped by the nearby quarry workings. The apex in the west wall remains to full height but the house is roofless, although all the timber sills and lintels remain. The west wall consists of the entrance doorway with two windows above, which suggests a three floor construction. The floor joists remain as butt ends in the stonework. The engine house appears to have been repaired around the windows with brick some time after its construction. The base for the cylinder and the pit for the condenser are evident in the interior. The north wall is part covered in ivy to the east and shows areas of burning on its west side. The wall is approx 7m in length and 10m high, showing evidence of protruding floor joists. Two windows remain, both repaired with brick and a gap in the wall on a level with the cylinder base would be the likely exit for pipes to the boiler house. Any evidence of a boiler house or a chimney is lost either in the spoil or to the purpose-made public footpath which runs through this part of the woods. The south wall has mostly disappeared below quarry spoil. It shows evidence of burning on its west side and contains a severe crack running from top to bottom. Parts of the winding rope can be seen buried in the coppice area. The east wall is the bob wall. Although overgrown with ivy, it remains very solid approx 4-5m wide. The bank slopes so severely upwards to the quarry that it meets the gap in the east wall where the pump rods would have been.

Natural watercourses seem to run downhill through this woodland, but may have been partly man-made. The large pool at SJ20306195 has been mapped by the OS as a clay pit and no real evidence remains to connect it to dressing floor workings.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

To the east of the engine house (SJ20656180) only two walls remain of a stone building approx 2m wide x 4m long, with watercourses running downhill around it, possibly a mine related building. Derelict stone-built dwellings lie alongside the roadway, just within the woodland at SJ20706180 and could also be mine related.

The Quarry owners are Pioneer Quarries, who appear to have played some part in the land reclamation of the area, which immediately surrounds their workings. The public footpath is now fenced off preventing access to the engine house.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The engine house which is a Grade II Listed building (Cadw ref no 38/40/53) is in urgent need of repair and restoration work if the present structure is to

be prevented from collapse.

A detailed drawn/measured survey of the engine house is recommended.

References

Burt et al 1992, 1,16,23,131

Smith 1921, 93

Photographs

CPAT 223.28-36

CPAT 222.1-5,22-23

CPAT CS93/64/23

CPAT CS93/67/04

CPAT CS93/58/01-3,18-24

CPAT CS93/58/17, Aberduna Quarry

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 18001 | Alltgymbyd (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20455473 | Map 20 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llandegla | | | 320 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/moorland/woodland | |

Geology

White Limestone.

Workings

Early workings appear to run in south from Alltgymbyd Farm towards Bod Idris Hall. They appear as open cuts, which traverse the limestone ridges and possible trial pits in the lower areas. A single shaft lies in the field to the south of the farm at SJ20455475; two shafts can be identified in woodland at SJ20505444 and a further shaft at SJ20555425 on the edge of the woods. It is difficult to determine the workings of Alltgymbyd to the south from the Bod Idris Mine.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of this site is recommended for enhancement of surface details.

References

Earp 1958

Pratt 1982

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.S.W.

18002 Ashton (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ17807470

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.intact**Date** 1871**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/housing**Geology**

Carboniferous limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The Ashton Mine worked the Bryniau cross-course vein in the area immediately to the north-west of Capel Saron, Brynford. The site is now partly under pasture, partly occupied by housing and cut to the north-west by the A55. Evidence remains only as shaft mounds, which run in a north-easterly direction to be cut by the A55.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt 1992, 1

Smith 1921, 59

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.13

Photographs

RCAHM 935134/48 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1338-9 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18003 | Bagillt, Drainage Tunnels (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ21407610 | Map 8 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Flint | | | 20 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 18th-20th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Industry | |

Geology

Coal Measures of the Dee Estuary.

Workings

The Deep Level Tunnel day-level runs from the Swinchiard Brook near the Coed-y-Cra Woods. The Halkyn District Mines Drainage Company was formed in 1875 to continue drainage via this adit (SJ22907110).

In 1896, the Holywell-Halkyn Mining and Tunnel Company commenced the Sea-Level or Milwr Tunnel as it is known from the estuary of the River Dee at Bagillt to unwater the mines in the Holywell District as well as to search for new mineral veins, which it did successfully. The level commences to the north of the disused Bettisfield Colliery and south of the old Lead Works at SJ21407610.

In 1913, the Drainage Company obtained an Act to extend the Tunnel westwards to reach Caeau Shaft and Windmill by 1919.

In 1928, the Halkyn District United Mines Company acquired the mineral rights over the whole of the orefield to include the Mold and Llanarmon Mines. The sett covered 25 square miles and incorporated nine previous mining setts. The Sea Level Tunnel was extended by them as far as Cathole (SJ20506270).

The shafts in this area relate to the coal industry.

Transport

Battery powered locomotives operated in the tunnel.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 2
 Smith 1921, 22-29
 Richardson 1936, 1-60
 Francis @ Allan 1932, 235
 OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.11

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18004 | Bedol Aur (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18007500 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1864-1867 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/Road | |

Geology

Carboniferous limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The mine sett proper appears to have been cut by the new A55. Evidence of workings at the given grid reference remain as shaft mounds in an area in the vicinity of the Smithy Gate dwellings (SJ17707524) on the north to south Bryniau cross-course vein as they continue southwards to the Ashton sett (PRN 18002) at SJ17807470.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

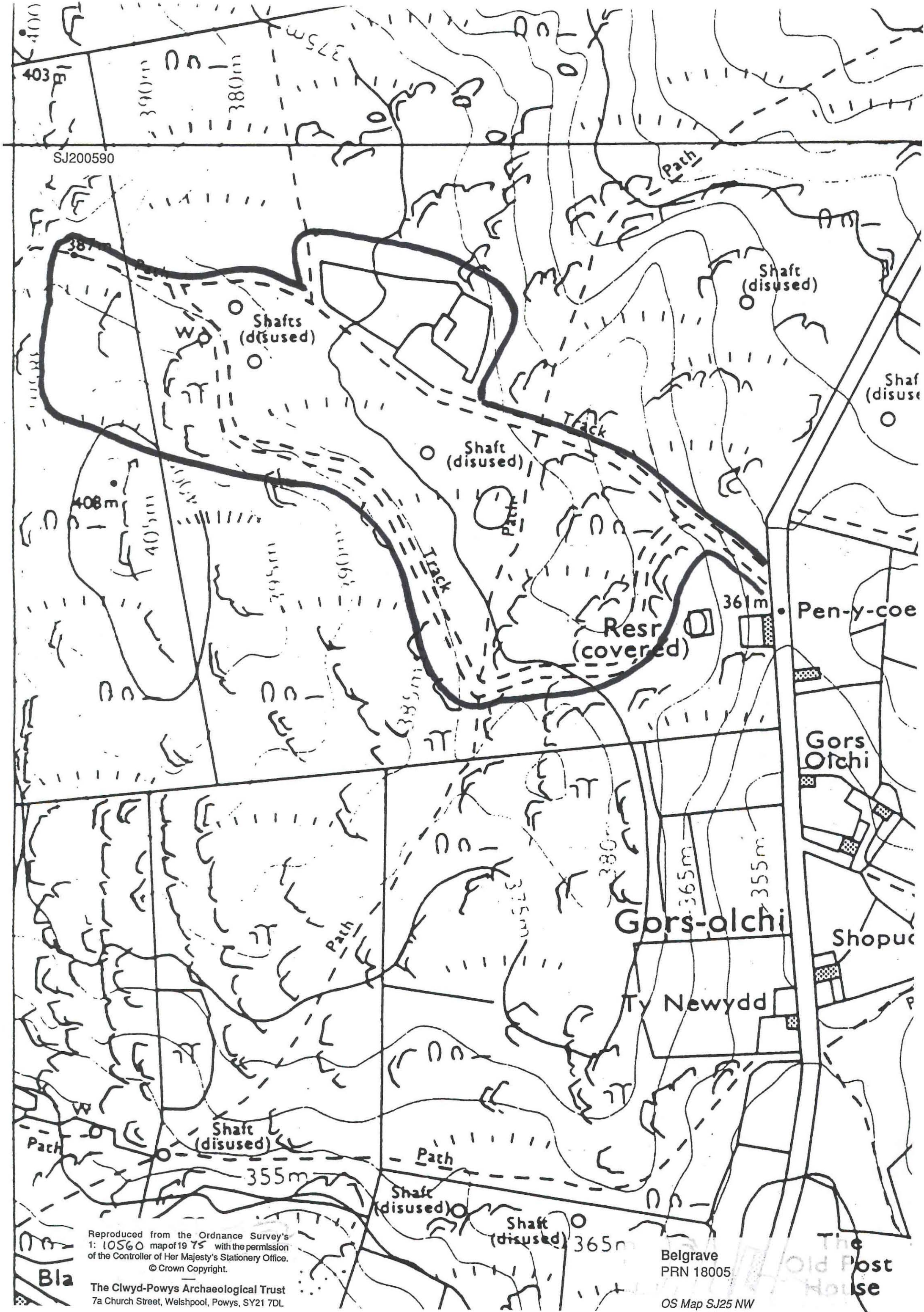
Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt 1992, 2,125

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.13



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Belgrave
PRN 18005

OS Map SJ25 NW

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18005 | Belgrave (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ20205880 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 390 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structure | Condition | Intact/structure poor | Date | Early 19th century-1857 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

The Belgrave Vein runs from the River Alyn to the Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone, crossing a limestone ridge, which rises to a height of 408m OD.

Workings

The Belgrave Mine follows an east-west vein as it crosses a bare limestone ridge to Bryn-yr-orsedd and runs out at an old level in the Alyn valley.

Large areas of workings exist on both terraces of the ridge, which can presumably both be linked to Belgrave Mine. Smith (1921) illustrates Belgrave Mine as a run of ten shafts crossing the ridge (no NGR given). A good track leads from the Eryrys Road to the main mine area (SJ20305875) which remains as a large spread of workings, partly destroyed by sheep grazing. Shafts lie to the south of this track before reaching the engine house area. One large shaft is capped with concrete at SJ20455865 and several remain as large hollows. The engine shaft and the ruins of the engine house remain at SJ20175887. A raised circular platform with a possible shaft depression to the north-west of it, lie to the immediate east of the engine shaft. This could be a whim site, although its surface is made up of very coarse stone. A circular stone-lined shaft remains at SJ19705910. A series of shafts and rakes run downhill and eastwards towards the engine house.

A very large quarried out area lies to the north-west and uphill of the engine shaft.

A second area of workings lie on the western flanks of the limestone ridge (SJ19905880), within a deep natural basin. Three large shafts are capped, one having slight evidence of a whim revetment and possible central pivot. A further nine large shaft mounds with associated spoil are on the same site. The area is surrounded by natural outcrops of limestone.

Smith's illustration (1921) infers that all these workings are part of Belgrave Mine, along with three adit levels which were not identified, which could relate to Bryn-yr-Orsedd (PRN 18017).

A shaft capping programme carried out by N.K.C. Partnership in 1978, included two of the Belgrave shafts: the Old Engine Shaft was capped at SJ20175887, being stone-lined and circular and an un-named adjacent shaft at SJ20185884, also being stone-lined and circular and bearing a date stone inscribed JP1804.

A string off the vein has been worked to the south-west at Pwll-Helyg, SJ19555870.

There are slight traces of the shafts that lie on the east-west vein in the fields around Fron-Deg (SJ20705870), which appear on the 2nd edition OS map (Sheet XX.6).

Transport

The old trackway runs the length of the workings from Pen-y-Coed Farm (SJ20605860) through the main Belgrave mine area and continuing westwards downhill to the River Alyn.

Power

A ruinous engine house (SJ20175887) of which only its north wall survives in part to a maximum height of approx 3m lies in an area of spoil and fallen stone, which masks any remaining features. Three supports for the flat rods remain in situ amid spoil and fallen stone. The beam wall has collapsed and there is no evidence to suggest cylinder size. A platform area lies to the north-east and the north wall appears to continue westwards, as its stonework appears in a depression. There is no evidence of a chimney or outlet for pipes other than a gulley which emerges northwards from the north wall.

Earthwork evidence remains of a dried-up reservoir and sluice exit lying to the south-west of the engine house.

On the edge of the large quarry area that lies to the north-west of the engine house, there is evidence of building foundations in the ground and two bolts embedded in the ground. Another dried-up reservoir and sluice lie to the west of this area.

The earthbanks of two interlinked reservoirs and the channels that link them remain on the western side of the limestone redge.

A possible whim shaft appears on the other flank of the ridge at SJ19955905.

Processing

Stone foundations of a large rectangular building with interior walls remain as earthworks to the north side of the track at SJ20305880, and could relate to a processing plant.

A trail of spoil and washing waste run in a north-westerly direction from SJ20385810.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

References

Burt et al 1992, 2

Smith 1921

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.N.W.

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

Photographs

CPAT 239/9-14

CPAT 222/6-15

CPAT CS93/61/08-13

CPAT CS93/64/22

RCAHM 935143/57-59 AP

RCAHM 935148/52-55 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1455-6 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1521 AP

18006 Berthen Farm (Lead)**NGR**

SJ17407180

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Ysceifiog

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Old Pantynef Vein ran south as far as Berthen Farm (Smith 1921). Shafts remain in the vicinity of the farm and Berthen Covert. To the west and in the fields across the road from Pentre Farm, shafts are distinguishable at SJ16807170 (two shafts) and SJ16907170, probably the workings of the Tyddyn Shepherd Mine. To the north, and across the road from Berthen Farm, shaft-mounds are discernable in the fields below Plas Captain.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 61

18007 Billins (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ19607200

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

280 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 19th century-1872**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Common/rough pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Evidence of workings remain as grassed-over shafts and spoil heaps near the summit of the Halkyn Mountain. The Billins Mine worked the Pant Vein until 1872 when the sett was taken over by the Prince Patrick Mining Company. The old shafts cover the area immediately to the south of the Pentre Halkyn to Babell Road.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The cottages at SJ19657210 were probably mine-related.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 3

Smith 1921, 64,65

Lewis 1967, 222

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

Photographs

RCAHM 935135/69 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1356,1359 AP veins including Billins

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18008 | Blaen-y-Nant (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19905820 | Map 17 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon-yn-ial | | | 360 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1830-50 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

The Blaen-y-nant Vein runs parallel to, but south of the Belgrave Vein, in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A line of early 19th century workings follow an east-west vein from the Eryrys Crossroads to Lot's Farm, running parallel to and north and south of the road. A single large shaft lies to the north of the Eryrys Crossroads at SJ20405820 and has been documented as the Eryrys whim; to the south-west of this and across the road in a field behind the village hall lies another isolated shaft at SJ20155805.

The older workings are interspersed with the natural limestone outcrops.

The most western workings on the vein are at Lot's Farm. Two shafts were capped in the 1978 Capping Programme carried out by N.K.C. At SJ19935827, a shaft and large whim circle remain as a raised platform to the south-west of the farmhouse. At SJ19845827, the ladder shaft, has an adjacent coe (miners' shelter). The shaft lies in trees directly to the north-west of the coe

The 1874 OS Map has the coe marked but not the ladder shaft and the whim is marked as an earthwork. No reference is made to the sett as a lead mine, which may have ceased operations by then.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Whim shaft at Lot's Farm.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The stone-built coe or miners' hut with a galvanised roof stands on the west side of the entrance drive to Lot's Farm.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The whim and the coe at Lot's Farm are worthy of protection.

References

Smith 1921, 98

Earp 1958

OS 1874 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.N.W

OS 1975 1:10560 Denbighshire SJ15 NE

Photographs

CPAT 259.23, Miners' coe at Ladder shaft

CPAT CS93/67/15

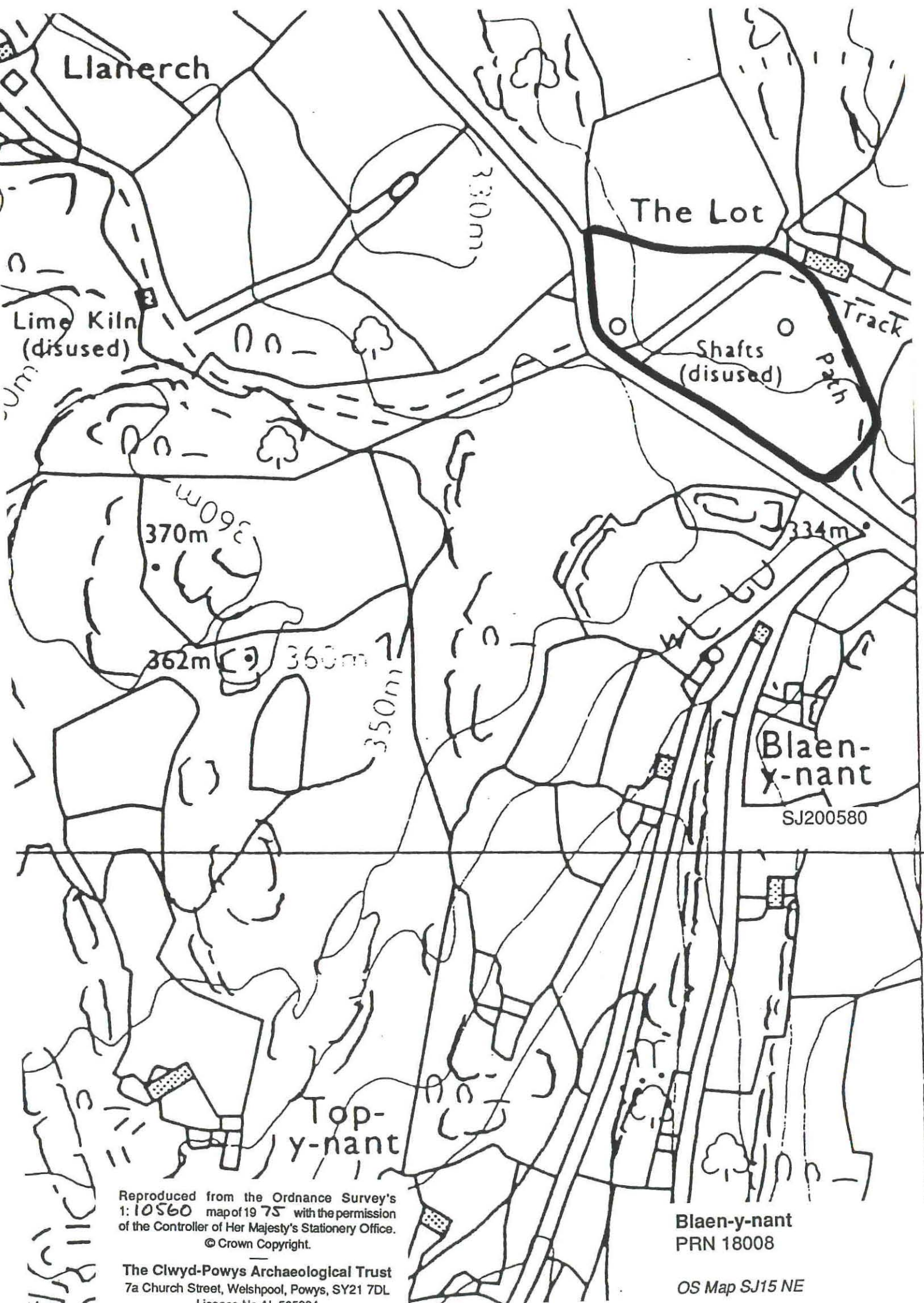
RCAHM 93/CS/1452 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1515 AP

RCAHM 935142/51 AP

RCAHM 935148/43 AP

RCAHM 935149/56 AP



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Blaen-y-nant
PRN 18008

OS Map SJ15 NE

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18009 | Bodelwyddan (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SH99707490 | Map 5 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | St Asaph | | | 135 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 19th century-1862 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

The Vein strikes east-west through White Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The main mine area lies on either side of the road climbing Engine Hill as it runs past the former smithy, now a lodge at the entrance drive to Bodelwyddan Hall. The New Engine Shaft is within the grounds of the hall in an area of dense woodland; although possibly two shafts are discernable, the dense vegetation prevented further exploration (July 1993).

To the west of Engine Hill, the Old Engine Shaft remains as a depression in an area of coppice, where scattered blocks of dressed stone remain.

The four main shafts appear to have been the Old Engine, New Engine, an inclined whimsey, which was to the south of the New Engine Shaft, and a second whimsey shaft lying to the east (Smith 1921, 33).

Older workings lie in Pen-y-garreg Wood, showing as open shafts and surface workings.

The stone built portal of the adit level, that water still runs from (the mine is presumably waterlogged) at SJ000027470, being on the Parkland to the east of the Castle and west of the fish ponds.

Two shaft mounds lie to the north and south of a track running up to the Castle, to the south of Bodelwyddan Church.

Any earlier working evidence is lost.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

An 1860 Mining Journal mentions a 60" pumping engine made by Rhydymwyn Foundry and three boilers; also a 24" winding engine and boiler. The foundations of this engine house and associated foundations are probably embedded in the undeveloped area of parkland at SH99807590. The Mine Abandonment Plan of 1857 (CRO) shows the engine house with adjacent boiler house on its south-western side and a chimney on its north-western corner.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

Special attention should be paid to the woodland that remains undeveloped within the tourist amenity areas, as the foundations of the mine buildings may remain in the undergrowth.

References

Bayles 1969, 5
 Burt et al 1992, 3
 Smith 1921, 34
 CRO 1857 Abandonment Plan
 OS 1872 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet IV.14/Denbighshire Sheet V.14

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18010 | Bodidris (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20905390 | Map 20 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llandegla | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Late 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/moorland | |

Geology

The Mine worked the southernmost part of a string off the Maes-y-pwll Vein through Carboniferous Limestone overlying shales.

Workings

The opencuts and shaft mounds on the nearby limestone slopes may relate to Alltgymbyd.

Two old shafts were worked to the north-east of Bod Idris Hall at SJ20805300 and SJ21105405 in fields to the north of the site marked as an old limekiln and quarry at SJ20805370. Two shafts remain at SJ20505425 and to the east of it SJ21105410.

The Bodidris Mining Company, later working as Creigiog was formed with considerable investment for speculative mining.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Lewis 1967, 225

Smith 1921, 101

Pratt 1982

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 18011 | Brindigrif (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ12607940 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 210 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 18th century-1884 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

East to west vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

In the 1720s, Brindigrif was leased from the Mostyns by the Quaker Company, who dominated lead mining in Flintshire during the eighteenth century. The Mine sett lies up a track from the Maes Achwyfan Crossroads. A low stone wall runs parallel to the woods and the main entrance appears to be at SJ12957950, where any evidence of dressing floors has been cleared. Workings traversed pasture and woodland within the vicinity of Bryndigrif Farm (SJ12757945).

A large isolated shaft lies at SJ12627942, in the field to the west of the farm. Several shaft mounds lie in the fields to the east at SJ12877934, SJ12887934, and SJ12947933. The vein continues to have been worked in the area of woodland at SJ12997932, SJ13017932 and on a vein running to the north at SJ12967946, SJ12977945 and SJ13017944. Running eastwards, shafts lie in the fields at SJ13137931, SJ13167929, SJ13227926, SJ13257926, SJ13287918, and SJ13297919. All the shafts are early workings, some are fenced off, but others are barely discernable. A more easterly shaft is located at SJ13857920 near Nant Evan.

The sett was worked by Mostyn Consols 1882-1884.

The adit level driven from the south-east of Pentre-ffynnon Farm remains unlocated.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The Quaker Company recorded the use of a whimsey on the sett in the early 18th century (Bevan-Evans).

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

At SJ12917940, stone walls of an apparently rectangular building lie in dense woodland between the two parallel runs of shafts. Although covered in ivy and masked by vegetation, the walls survive to 2m in part and must be mine-related.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 7
 Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
 OS 1963 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1279/1379

Photographs

RCHAM 935139/61-62 AP
 RCAHM 93/CS/1405-6 AP

18012 Bron Eyarth (Barytes)**NGR**

SJ12305560

Map 17**District** Glyndwr**Community** Efenechtyd**100 mOD****Form** Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 1902**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/woodland**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Little evidence remains of the reported trials for Barytes in the fields or woodlands surrounding Bron Eyarth Farm. The 19th century returns (Burt 1992) give a grid reference of SJ123543, which is the Graig- Uchaf Hillfort. Slight earthwork traces remain in the woodlands.

The company was also registered for the production of lead at Bronfelin (no NGR given) with no detailed returns.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Archer 1959, 263

Burt et al 1992, 126

18013 Bron Eyarth, Coed Marchon (Lead)**NGR**

SJ11605560

Map 17**District** Glyndwr **Community** Efenechtyd

180 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 1900**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland/Golf Course**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The most westerly trials of the Bron Eyarth sett were to the east of the village of Efenechtyd in the vicinity of the Golf Course. No evidence remains.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Archer 1959, 263

Burt et al 1992, 126

18014 Bron-Heulog (Lead)**NGR**

SH93807150

Map 5**District** Colwyn**Community** Llanfairtalhairn

150 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Lower Ludlow Sandstones.

Workings

The earthwork remains of old levels appear to the north of the River Elwy at SH93807146 and SH93837151, on an area of rough pasture to the east of Bronheulog Farm.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of this mine is recommended for enhancement of surface detail.

References

Archer 1959, 262

Lewis 1968, 240-1

18015 Halkyn District United Mines (Lead)**NGR**

SJ20307070

Map 8

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 240 | mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1928 to present day | | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Quarry/wasteground/rough pasture | | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

In 1928, the Halkyn District United Mines Ltd began to extend the sea-level tunnel. The Company was the amalgamation of nine old mining companies and two drainage companies. The sett worked eight main veins off the sea-level tunnel and covered an area of 25sq miles, from Windmill to the south of Eryrys.

The main shaft and mine area remains in the Wimpey Asphalt Pant Quarry. Referred to as the New North Halkyn Mine and the Pen-y-bryn Shaft, it was sunk to 800ft to raise ore and acted as the main shaft on the Holywell-Halkyn Drainage Tunnel (previously known as the Deep Level Tunnel).

The Pen-y-bryn Shaft was an upcast shaft for the ventilation system.

A shaft to the south of the main shaft was located at SJ20257055. To the north-east of the main shaft, a shaft was located at SJ20367083.

Transport

A narrow guage railway transported materials on the surface within the sett.

An underground diesel railway ran along the sea-level tunnel to connect the workings; the cars transported both ore and men (Richardson 1936).

Power

The 20th century mine was powered by electricity.

Processing

A large new processing mill was erected in 1932 by the Halkyn District United Mines at the Pen-y-bryn site (Richardson 1936). The buildings were demolished in the 1960s.

Other features

Workshops including electricians, blacksmiths and carpenters shops were on the main site at Pen-y-bryn (Richardson 1936).

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 21-22,73

Smith 1921, 70

Richardson 1936

OS 1965 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ2070/2170

CRO D/DM/219/80 Pen-y-bryn Shaft

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18016 | Bryn-Nantllech (Copper) | | | NGR | SH94006850 | Map 10 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llansannan | | | 270 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1887 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Lower Ludlow Sandstones.

Workings

A shaft remains to the west of the farm at SH94406830 and two shafts to the north of the road at SH94056850 and SH93956860. Workings appear to follow a north-south vein and were worked as levels along the natural limestone outcrops of the ridge above Nant Rhyd-yr-eirin. Levels and tips are located at SH94156812 and SH94306820.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of this mine site is recommended for enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 127

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet V11.15

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 18017 | Bryn-yr-Orsedd (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19605930 | Map 17 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The mine worked the western end of the Belgrave Vein, which runs eastwards from the Alyn valley across bare limestone terraces to the east of Bryn-yr-orsedd. The shafts, amid much waste and tailings lie on the natural limestone outcrops. Shafts and levels appear to have been driven into the hillside.

The mine was probably worked in the early years as Bryn-yr-orsedd, but later became part of the Belgrave Mine (PRN 18005).

Transport

Raw materials appear to have been transported downhill by an incline.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

The possible dressing floor areas in the valley floor have been bulldozed clear at SJ19505940.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 98

Earp 1958

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.N.W

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 18018 | Brynalyn/Great New Westminster/Pwllhelyg (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19305880 | Map 17 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1885 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Great New Westminster Mining Co took over the former Brynalyn sett in the 1880s. Evidence of workings remain as three large shafts, substantially capped, which lie on the lower slopes of the limestone crags to the east of Cae Harry (SJ19155890). The capping has been broken away around the shaft at SJ19205885, to reveal it as a fine stone-lined shaft of some depth. A single shaft mound remains to the east of Pwllhelyg at SJ19555875, which may have been on the same vein or on a string from the Blaen-y-nant Vein.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of levels.

References

Burt 1992, 5,127,159

Smith 1921, 98

OS 1900 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18019 | Bryncoch/Pantymwyn East/Mold Mines (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ20206480 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Rhydymwyn | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact/structures | Date | Early 19th century-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Bryncoch lies on the Pantymwyn North Vein, which runs eastwards from the River Alyn through belts of Carboniferous Limestone, Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone out into the Coal Measures.

Workings

The area consists of several grassed- over shafts and mounds littered with extensive lead dressing waste.

A large shaft with the collapsed remains of a stonebuilt engine house falling into it, now fenced off at SJ20106480 is probably Taylor's Shaft. A shaft remains capped and fenced off at SJ20206475. The shaft and possible whim site at SJ19986485 could be the old Boundary Shaft. The Mines were drained by the Bellan Adit Level driven from the River Alyn at SJ21206540 to West Flat Rod shaft.

Mold Mines were reworked 1901-1913, when New Shaft (PRN 18132) was sunk at SJ20806520 to the north of Gwernaffield. This shaft was later connected to the Sea Level Tunnel, after the mine ceased operating. New Shaft remains amid woodland in an area that has by large been cleared of Mining evidence. Only the concrete foundations of structures remain in this area at SJ20806520

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The stone-built engine house at SJ20106480 probably pumped and wound on Taylor's Shaft. A circular indentation aprox 2-3m dia on its western side is the possible chimney base.

There is little substantial evidence to identify Old Engine shaft however. Boundary Shaft at SJ19986485 was a whim shaft. Documentary evidence refers to South Flat Rod and West Flat Rod shafts.

A large rectangular depression at SJ20226490 was probably a reservoir.

Processing

A large flat bottomed pit, approx 5m square and 1m deep remains at SJ20806520. With sloping sides with stone revetment, it has the appearance of a settling pit for slimes.

Other features

Stone buildings, now used as farm buildings lie to the south of the engine shaft at SJ20205480. There is no evidence to suggest that they date from the mining period, but they could have provided stabling.

The dwelling at SJ20226486 was probably the mine agents' house.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 6,67
Smith 1921, 85

Photographs

CS93/61/20-21

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18020 | Brynford Hall (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18957475 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 180 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1870 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone and Holywell Shales.

Workings

The Brynford Hall sett worked the Milwr Vein as it ran east to west passing to the north of the Hall. An area of waste to the west of the Hall appears to have been the main working area. The Brynford Hall Mining Company operated until 1870, when the mine was incorporated into the Milwr Group and later the Herward mines.

A substantial area of earthworks and mining subsidence is located on either side of the Brynford Road as it runs uphill from the former workhouse, now Llesty Hospital. Further shafts run east to west in the fields to the south of the Hall and west of the modern housing estate of Pystyll; these southern parallel veins were the Ellis and Beili-gwyn Veins. A day-level ran out beneath the Halkyn-Holywell Road and water still issues from a point at SJ19237470.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 7
 Lewis 1967, 264
 Smith 1921, 57-58

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| 18021 | Brynford/Valentine (Lead/Silver) | | NGR | SJ17707440 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Brynford | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Valentine 1865-1877, Brynford 1889-1890 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/rough pasture/Golf Course |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

Valentine Mine, later worked by the Brynford Mining Company, worked the Bryniau cross-course vein in the area surrounding Frith Farm (SJ17457423).

Several large shafts are discernible at SJ17607417, SJ17627418, SJ17647422, SJ17717437, SJ17737455 and SJ17477428, together with shafts and mounds surrounding Ty-draw (SJ17587405). The mine workings appear to be curtailed by the B5121 as it runs south-west from Capel Saron and Brynford crossroads.

To the north-east of Frith Farm (SJ17457424) the shafts are capped with stone beehives in an area that has been landscaped for Holywell Golf Course.

To the east of the B5121, further shaft mounds remain to the east of the children's playground in the area surrounding Brynsannan (SJ18207420).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Brynford (Ref.DE03) was designated an area to be protected from planning in May 1990 by Delyn Borough Council as part of the Local Landscaped Areas Policy N342.

References

Burt et al 1992, 7,114
 Lewis 1967, 129,133,223
 Smith 1921, 59
 OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.13

Photographs

RCAHM 935134/49-51 AP
 RCAHM 93/CS/1338-9 AP

18022 Bryngwyn (Lead)

NGR

SJ21406180

Map 16

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 320 | mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 19th century-1873 | | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone and Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone flats.

Workings

Workings are located in an area of very rough pasture, being the top of the limestone ridge. Early workings appear as linear open-cuts and small trial shafts across the ridge itself. Extensive quarrying has taken place in the area.

Workings on the sandstone flats surrounded Bryngwyn Farm at SJ21806140 and appear as shafts to the east and west of the road running south from Gwernymynydd. The farm buildings were reputedly the mine offices. The sett in this area is also referenced as Fron-Ucha (PRN 18072).

Transport

Evidence of the quarry incline remains on the limestone ridge and the line of the incline can be traced downhill to its' winding wheelpit base at SJ21306109.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 9
 Lewis 1967, 332
 Smith 1921, 94
 Earp 1958, 54

Photographs

CPAT 218.16-17
 CPAT CS93/58/06 Quarry Incline winding wheelpit
 RCAHM 935142/42-48 AP
 RCAHM 935141/68 AP
 RCAHM 935148/50-51 AP

18023 Brynhyfryd (Lead)**NGR**

SJ19706400

Map 15**District** Delyn**Community** Gwernymynydd

250 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century-1917**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/Golf Course**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Shafts remain in the area of the Golf Course to the north of the Electricity Power Station at SJ19746402, SJ19826402, SJ19836402 and SJ19896404. To the south of the Power Station, shafts remain in the gorse and the stonework remains of a possibly mine related building.

The older mine workings were taken over by the Pantybuarth Company (PRN 103203) and later by the Brunner Mond Company in 1896 and worked until 1917.

The Milwr Tunnel reached the sett after 1917.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 86-88

OS 1914 6" Flintshire Sheet X111.N.W.

18024 Brynsion (Lead)

NGR

SJ13607190

Map 7

District Delyn**Community** Caerwys

175 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 1887-1888**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland/pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Evidence remains as two shafts in well-established private woodland to the west of Bryn Sion Farm. There are no spoil or waste remains, just the shaft depressions, indicating a short period of mining. No evidence is apparent on the farm pasture land, although the farmhouse was probably the site of the mine buildings.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The site is on the crest of a bare limestone ridge and an area of disused quarrying and old limekilns lie at SJ13807165.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 9

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18025 | Brynyffynon (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ21606230 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 280 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Destroyed | Date | 1866-1868 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Any evidence of lead mining relating to the Brynyffynon Company in this area has been lost to quarrying.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological evidence, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 10

Photographs

RCAHM 935141/68 AP

RCAHM 935142/42-43,45 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18026 | Brynyfryd (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ21406200 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 300 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1886 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

At least twelve shallow shafts of various sizes remain in a field of improved pasture at SJ21406200.

Transport

On the lower side of the field, the wheelpit base of the Bryngwyn Quarry tramway remains at SJ21306210 and the direction of the incline can be traced across the field and on the Limestone escarpment of Bryngwyn.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 10

Smith 1921, 94

Photographs

RCAHM 935148/46-48 AP

RCAHM 935141/68 AP

RCAHM 935142/42-43,45 AP

CPAT CS93/58/06, Quarry Incline wheel-pit

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18027 | Brynyrhenblas (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18207440 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1891-1907 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Returns for Brynyrhenblas (Burt 1992) have no NGR, but the sett, part of the Brynford Mining Group must have worked the area to the north of the Chert Quarry. The area remains littered with old workings.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

References

Burt et al 1992, 10-11

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 18028 | Bwlchgwyn (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ26605340 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Brymbo | | | 300 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Mid-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/quarry/housing | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone with underlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The mine appears to have worked an east-west vein, being the southernmost of five veins shown traversing the Bwlchgwyn area on the Brenton Symons Map of 1865 (CRO).

The 19th century returns are for the 1850-60 period only.

The 1st edition OS of 1871, shows two lead shafts on a parcel of land which lies to the west of the junction of Fronheulog Road and Wesley Road. The shaft, pool and mine buildings shown on the sett on the 1st edition map at SJ26205340 have been quarried out. They were already disused by 1899, as they do not appear on the 2nd. edition map. Grassed over spoil mounds remain in proximity to the lost structures within the perimeter of the quarry Land. The Bwlchgwyn Quarry is now disused but concrete platforms and machine mountings remain in situ to the west of the old mine sett.

To the south of Fronheulog Road, spoil tips back on to the modern housing development of Caer Efail Road.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The smithy marked on the 1st edition OS has disappeared, but the stone walls that surrounded the plot survive.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures within the quarry are recommended.

References

Lewis 1967, 99,188

Smith 1921, 115

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X1X.1

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X1X.1

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons' Map of the Mineraled District of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

Photographs

RCAHM 935149/63 AP

CPAT 241.11-22

CPAT CS93/62/22-24, Collection of Industrial remains collected and re-erected with the help of Manpower Services in the 1970s at the Old Quarry Site, formerly a Geological Museum.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18029 | Bwlchyddaufryn (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20106450 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 19th century-1866 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Golf Course | |

Geology

The Bwlchyddaufryn Vein runs from Trinity Church (SJ20706450) into the Nant Alun cross-cut near Pen-y-sarn. It ran parallel to, but north from the Pantybuarth Vein within Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

None of the workings are very evident, the area being landscaped for use as a golf course, with overgrown patches surrounding possible workings.

The shaft marked by the OS at SJ20106450 is totally overgrown. Shaft mounds are identifiable at SJ19956445, SJ19786443 and SJ19856444. A further three shafts recorded within the vicinity of Ffordd-hir lie on the Bwlchyddaufryn Vein.

Shaft and mounds are located at SJ21206450 and SJ20706420 and a shaft and associated spoil remains fenced off at SJ20306390.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence remains of the 36in pumping engine that was apparently in operation on the mine site 1827-33.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 11
Smith 1921, 16

18030 Cae Tan-y-Craig (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ17207100

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

220 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.intact**Date** Early 19th century-1848**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett worked in close proximity to the Lixwm Mine on a north to south lode. A field of overgrown shaft mounds remains at SJ17307100. A single shaft can be located at Berthen Farm at SJ17307240. The workings were probably trials on the Pant-y-nef cross-course.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 12

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18031 | Cambrian (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ16907570 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 210 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1902-1904 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Returns for lead were entered (Burt et al 1992) for 1902-1904, but the sett remains in an area of early lead mining and quarrying. The sett lies on the extreme south of the Golch Hill Vein, a string of the main Milw Vein. Evidence remains as a large shaft at SJ16957575, with a further mound to the south at SJ16957500. The site is crossed to the north by the earthworks of the Quarry incline. The shaft mounds to the south east at SJ17057565 may relate to the Gladstone sett.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

The sett is worthy of protection along with the quarry incline as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

References

Burt et al 1992, 12

Smith 1921, 61

Photographs

RCAHM 935133/70 AP

RCHAM 935140/43-44 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1417 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1338-9 AP

18032 Castell (Gold trials)**NGR**

SJ16406370

Map 15**District** Delyn**Community** Cilcain

370 mOD

Form Earthwork**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Moorland**Geology**

Ludlow Rocks of the Silurian age

Workings

A single level can be located cutting in to the hillside near to a stream bed.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Foster-Smith 1974, 75

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18033 | Cat Hole, West/Pilkington's (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20206270 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1826-1904 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pilkington's Vein ran west from Cathole and was worked through the woodland to the west of the Cathole to Gwernaffield Road down to the River Alyn.

The Old Engine Shaft remains to the south of Cefn Mawr Hall at SJ20456305. West Whim Shaft remains overgrown at SJ20326291. Footway and Bartlay's Shafts remain in this area to the south of Cefn-Mawr Hall.

The area bears the earthwork scars of earlier mining activity than the Taylor period, but the area appears to have been intensely mined in the 19th century.

Transport

The old mine track runs in north to the area off the Mold to Loggerheads Road. The area is much used by the public as it adjoins the Loggerhead Country Park.

Power

The old whim circle at SJ20326291.

Processing

The woodland clearance area is littered with tailings in the area of SJ20256270.

Ore was recorded as being taken to Pantybuarth (103203) for dressing.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1992, 13

Smith 1921, 90

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet X111.10

OS 1913 6" Flintshire Sheet X111.N.W.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|---|
| 18034 | Cefn Mawr, Rhydymwyn (Lead/Zinc) | NGR | SJ20906650 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | 125 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date 1900-1902 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Woodland/Industrial Estate. |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The site represents the early 20th century workings by the Brunner Mond Company. Working evidence may remain in the woodland that is securely fenced off to the east of the modern industrial buildings.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 14

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 18035 | Cefn-y-Gist (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ24254880 | Map 22 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Esclusham Above | | | 480 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Late 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/moorland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Cefn-y-gist company worked the sett from 1880-1883. A large shaft is substantially capped at SJ24254880 with a large whim circle of approx 9.5m diameter forming a hollow to the south of the shaft. Its central pivot is a visible hollow. Spoil mounds surround the east and north-western perimeters of the shaft. Two smaller shafts lie to the north and south of the large whim shaft.

A pond remains to the east of the whim shaft at SJ24304880.

The vein can be traced as a line of shafts running north-westwards from the whim shaft. A large shaft at SJ24004880 has an ore waggon in the infill. Smaller shafts surround this area and much waste. Small platform areas surround the large shaft and a small hut of approx 3 x 1.5m lies to the east of these spoilheaps; the area being to the west of the Lead Wash.

An adit level was driven in to the limestone half a mile to the west of Cefn-y-gist (Smith 1921). This appears to be driven in to the east slopes above Aber Sychnant at SJ23304910, where a blocked level appears below the road amid spoil heaps. A trial shaft and an opencut lie slightly to the north of the above adit and a blocked level to the south. The levels and trial pits in this area could pre-date the 19th century workings higher up the mountain.

To the east of the road that runs up from Minera, and attributed to West Minera on Brenton Symon's Map of 1865, shafts remain being to the west of Cefn-y-gist and along the lie of the Cefn-y-gist Vein at SJ23704895, SJ23754940, and SJ23904990.

Transport

A tramway incline runs from the large whim shaft at SJ24254875 in a north-easterly direction towards an ore bin and picking floor, from which area it continues to the Lead Wash area (SJ241048980). The 1914 edition OS shows a track leaving the Lead Wash area and going eastwards to Youdes' shaft. All tracks from the Cefn-y-gist sett are masked by the dense heather.

Power

A fine example of a large horse whim circle remains at SJ24254875.

The pool at SJ24304880 and the natural springs that run downhill in the area would have served the dressing floor areas.

Processing

The 1914 OS marks the area of SJ24104880 as the Old Lead Wash. The area remains cleared of all structures having only the stone walls of one rectangular building surviving. The area remains barren in a moorland of dense heather, with debris of odd dressed stone blocks, iron jig plates, slate roof tiles.

A fine ore bin remains and washing and picking platform along the tramway incline.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

The entire sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 128

Smith 1921, 114

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XXV11 SE

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons' Map of the Mineraled Veins of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

Photographs

CPAT 259.2-10, Cefn-y-gist and Esclusham Mt, general

CPAT CS93/67/01-3

CPAT CS93/64/04-10

CPAT CS93/64/03, Possible hut feature below the limestone escarpment to the west of Cefn-y-gist.

CPAT 259.4 ditto

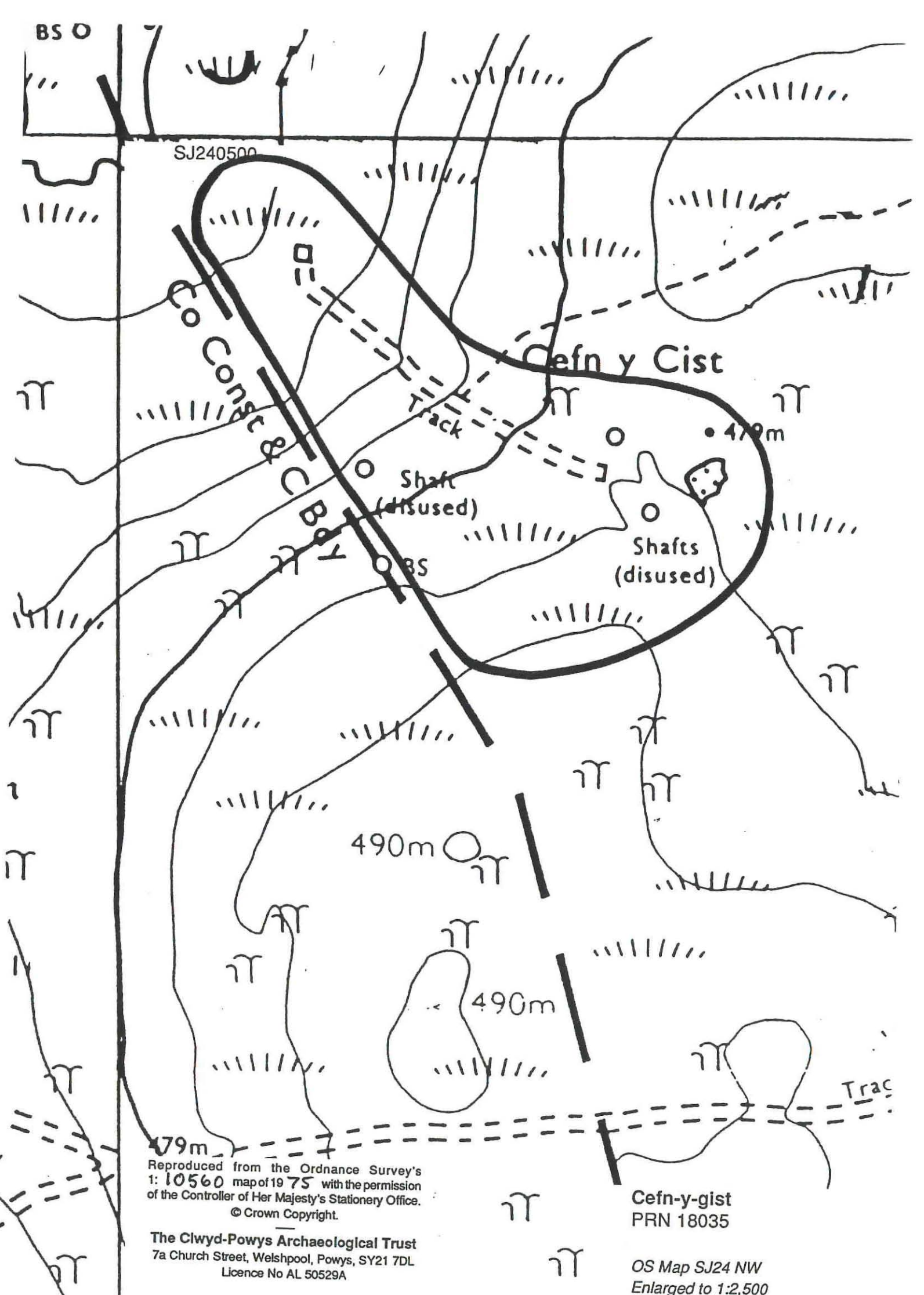
CPAT CS93/68/23-28

RCAHM 93/CS/1476-79 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1554-5 AP

RCAHM 935144/52-54 AP

RCAHM 935151/61-62 AP



| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 18036 | Cefn-y-Groes-Fawr (Copper) | | | NGR | SH91406630 | Map 10 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llanfairtalhairn | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Ludlow rocks of the Silurian age.

Workings

A single trial shaft for copper appears to the east of Cefn-y-groes-fawr at SH91406620. Further workings are difficult to determine due to the natural outcrops.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18037 | Cefn-yr-Ogof (Lead) | | | NGR | SH91507760 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | | | 175 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 18th-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | SLA | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Two east-west lead veins cross the Cefn-yr-Ogof Hill and have been continuously worked from quite an early period. Workings can be traced across the hillside from the Dulas valley to Gwrych Castle, beginning with the shafts at SH91607740, running eastwards up the slopes and continuing through the Castle Woods to the fields of pasture, where the largest shaft mounds are located at SH92207730, SH99257730 and SH92607740.

A natural cave at SH91507795, to the west of Tan-yr-Ogof Farm, was later opened up by mining activity.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey of this mine site is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Cefn-yr-Ogof was designated a Special Landscape Area in February 1990 by Colwyn Borough Council.

References

Smith 1921, 32

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18038 | Cefn-yr-Ogof, Gwyrch Castle (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ92707750 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 18th-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | SLA | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The eastern workings of the sett lie within the grounds of Gwyrch Castle. Shafts remain on the fields of pasture at SH92207730, SH99257730, and SH92607740.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey of this mine sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Cefn-yr-Ogof was designated a Special Landscape Area in February 1990 by Colwyn Borough Council.

References

Smith 1921, 32

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18039 | Cheney Rake (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18957150 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 260 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 18th century-1868 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds

Workings

Later 19th century workings have covered the earlier evidence; the sett was worked continuously for over a hundred years following an east-west vein.

Earthwork evidence remains of the mine workings, in the form of shafts and spoil heaps on the edge of the quarry buffer zone.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Earthwork evidence remains of adried-up reservoir on the south and western edges of the quarry buffer zone and the leats that fed it.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The derelict stone mine buildings are given over to animal shelter at SJ18957150

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 14

Smith 1921, 66

OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871/1971

Photographs

RCAHM 935136/41 AP

18040 Chirk Castle (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ27003800

Map 23**District** Wrexham Maelor**Community** Chirk

150 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 1861**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone and Coal Measures.

Workings

The Llangynog Mining Company made returns for Chirk Castle in 1861. No evidence remains and the geology is not conducive to lead mining.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeology no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 128

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 18041 | Chwarel Las (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19607150 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 270 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1861-1880 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/rough pasture | |

Geology

The Old and New Chwarel Las Veins are a branch of the China Rake, running east-west through Carboniferous Limestone and chert beds.

Workings

The only evidence of the mine workings are the shafts and spoil heaps which cover the area and some of the deeper shafts that are substantially capped at SJ19557138, SJ19637133 and SJ19877135.

The area is littered with shaft-mounds and spoil.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt 1992, 15

Smith 1921, 66

18042 Chwarel Wen (Lead)**NGR**

SJ17607388

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.intact**Date** 19th Century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Overgrown wasteground**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The workings follow a north-south vein on the western side of the road (B5121) from Groesfford Farm to Brynford.

Three shafts are located on the farmland at Pen-y-ffordd at SJ17487362, SJ17497363 and SJ17507366. A single shaft to the east of the road at SJ17517360 is overshadowed by the large electricity pylons.

To the north of Pen-y-fford, an area of wasteground, all dangerously overgrown has the appearance of a well established household dump. The more noticeable shafts are at SJ17547376, SJ17547384, SJ17627387, SJ17557395, SJ17587389 and to the east of the road at SJ17667387 and SJ17727388.

A natural limestone outcrop appears at SJ17627382.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

Two disused limekilns remain at SJ17567387.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of the site is recommended for enhancement of the surface detail.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

References

OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1673/1773

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.13

18043 Cilcen Hall (Lead)**NGR**

SJ18606850

Map 12**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

220 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1867-1871**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Two large shafts lie alongside each other at SJ18906870, now a modern dumping site, to the north of Fron Farm being to the south of Pen Bronwiski Mine (103424).

Two large isolated shafts lie to the south of Fron Farm at SJ18756820, being to the east of Cilcain Hall and at SJ19106825, being north-west of the Hendre Quarry buffer zone and is probably the old Bromley's Shaft which belongs to the North Hendre Mine (18099).

Shafts also occur in the fields to the north-west of Cilcain Hall on land belonging to Pen-y-gelli Farm.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of the site is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 15

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 18045 | Clwt Militia/American (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ17307530 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 235 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1903 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/housing/golf course | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett worked the east-west Clwt Militia Vein, which ran off the Pant-y-nef cross-course in an area of Holywell Common, now cut by the new A55 road.

An area of overgrown spoil and shaft mounds lie to the north of the A55 in the wasteground around Tudor Cottage (SJ17357525). The workings continue to run south of the A55, crossing the Golf Course on its western side.

Little structural evidence remains of this large mining sett, other than some large stone building blocks that lie on the wasteground.

The Seven Stars Vein was worked in the same area (Smith 1921, 60).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

An old plan deposited in the CRO at Hawarden shows the mine office, windlasses and whims, an engine house, and a large whim shaft being the old Clwt Militia Shaft (D/GR/848).

Processing

Considerable dressing floor waste lies on the western end of the Golf Course to the south of the terrace of four.

Other features

The cottage at SJ17107519 named Clwyt Militia is probably the old mine office.

A terrace of four houses now modernised was probably a miners terrace.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

References

Burt et al 1992, 2,16

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.13

CRO D/GR/848 Mine Plan

Photographs

RCAHM 935134/48, Clwyt Militia Cottages AP

RCAHM 935133/69 AP

RCAHM 935134/45 AP

18046 Coed Celyn (Lead)**NGR**

SJ01307260

Map 6**District** Colwyn**Community** Cefnmeiriadog

120 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland/pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone dipping to the Lower Coal Measures of the Vale of Clwyd.

Workings

A substantial stone wall edges an otherwise hedged lane which runs northwards along the eastern edge of Coed Celyn and Bryn Meiriadog. The wall fronts the lane to the south west of the shafts, which lie in the fields to the north of Isfryn (SJ01307270) in an area of dense undergrowth at SJ01307260 and SJ01407270. Large open workings lie to the south-west of the lane in the woodland of Coed Celyn.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Mining Journal 1847-52

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18047 | Coed Ysgeirallt (Trials) | | | NGR | SH94507550 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | | | 125 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Shales

Workings

Possible mining evidence remains in the woodland, with no trace of minerals. The site is documented.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Foster-Smith 1972

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 18048 | Coed yr Esgob/Fish Mine (Lead/calcite) | | NGR | SJ06808120 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Gwaenysgor | | 160 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 18th-19th century |
| Threat | None | Status | SSSI | Land use | Woodland |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The mining evidence located on the steep slopes of Coed yr Esgob appears to relate to 19th century workings, although the area was probably explored from the early 18th century onwards.

A very obvious adit cuts into the limestone slopes alongside a public footpath SJ06798095 in an area that is referred to as Fish Mine. The adit although water-filled can be explored safely for a considerable distance. There is no evidence to suggest that ore was brought out at this level; it appears to be an entrance to the workings that may connect to the shafts to the west of Gwaenysgor village.

To the south-east and uphill of the adit, an area of opencuts, levels and overgrown spoilheaps remain in the woodland, with no real mineral evidence. Less obvious collapsed levels and shaft mounds are obscured by dense vegetation.

On the lower footpath that follows the contours of the woods, a level cuts into the hillside at SJ06688094 and has some original timbers intact. The workings appear to be 18th century. A spoil mound lies to the west of it.

A single shaft appears on the Golf Course to the west of the woods at SJ06558013.

To the north of the woods trials were made in the early 18th century at SJ07208160 in the area of the cave.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

A stone-built tank to the north and slightly downhill from the adit entrance at SJ06798095 forms part of a drainage channel that diverted the water from the mine away from the buildings below.

The foundations of several buildings remain in the dense undergrowth at SJ06778123, downhill from the adit. There is no evidence to suggest that minerals were processed on the site, but the buildings could be mine offices or storage.

A small building remains at SJ06688093, alongside the adit at SJ06688094, which may have provided storage.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

As there is insufficient evidence regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of levels.

Future forestry planting, thinning and felling of proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Smith 1921, 42

Thorburn 1986

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/10-11

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 18049 | Maeshafn, Main Site (Lead/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ19806110 | Map 15 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanferres | | | 300 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th-1903 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/housing | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The area referred to as the mian mine site on the plan deposited at CRO Hawarden is now overgrown with woodland. A single shaft is identifiable at SJ19816111, to the south-east of Bryn Hyfryd.

No 5 shaft was Pen-y-bryn, some 5.50ft diameter and driven to a depth of 310 yds. No.6 shaft was Pen-y-nant, 3.50ft diameter and driven to a depth of 40 yds.

Transport

No evidence to suggest anything other than horse-drawn transport.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

Dressing floor areas are located on the riverbank (PRN 102915).

Other features

Bryn-Hyfryd house at SJ19766103 appears to have been the mine office. Other buildings in the vicinity must be associated with the stables and smithy.

The late 17th or early 18th century Nant Cottage at SJ19606100 is a Grade II Listed building (CADW ref no 25/23/29). Originally built as a farmhouse, it was reputedly converted to a row of five cottages for workers at the local lead mine.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of the site is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Bayles 1969, 8-141
 Burt et al 1992, 61
 Earp 1958, 55
 Smith 1921, 94-96
 CRO 1897 D/GR/1775
 CRO D/GR/1750
 CRO D/GR/1769
 CRO D/GR/401

18050 Coed-y-fedw (Lead)**NGR**

SJ19906170

Map 15**District** Glyndwr**Community** Llanferres

270 mOD

Form Earthworks/structures**Condition** Damaged**Date** 1881-1884**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland**Geology**

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone.

Workings

The main mine area remains within Cefn-y-fedw wood and was operated by the Coedyfedw and Pantybuarth Company in the late 19th century.

Several shafts can be identified at random intervals in the woodland surrounding the wheelpit and shaft at SJ19856166.

Spreads of spoil and a little ash slag cover the area.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Remains of a stone structure some 5 x 4m appear only just above the ground level now apart from the north wall which survives to 2m with no features, built on top of a natural bank. The evidence of slag in the waste would suggest engine power and there are no watercourses discernable.

To the west of it, a stone-built wheelpit survives to its likely former height of approx 2m with a shaft to the west if it.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

Any future forestry planting/thinning or felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

The wheelpit site is recommended for protection, this should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

References

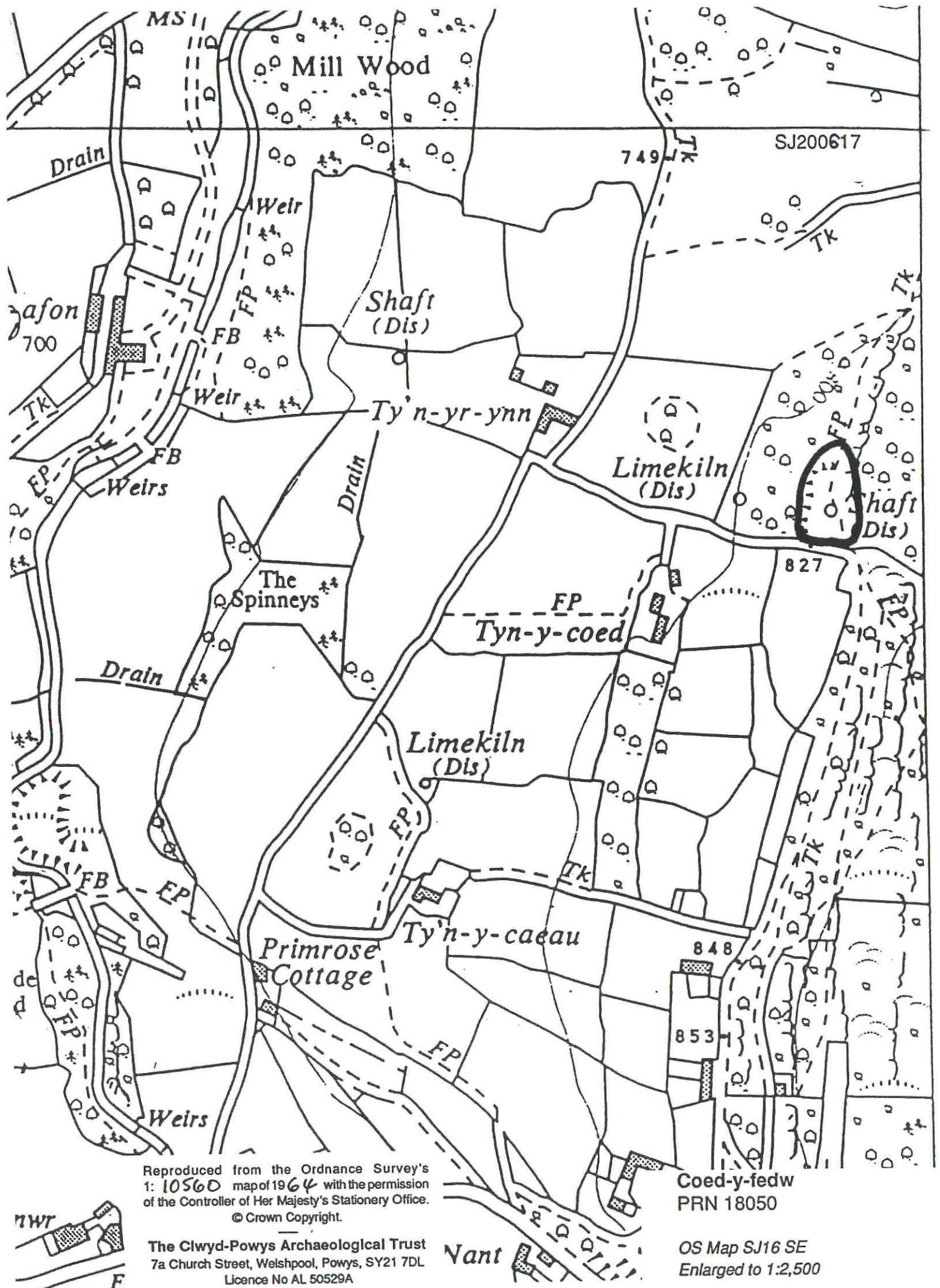
Burt 1992, 129

Lewis 1967, 225

Smith 1921, 17

Photographs

CPAT 223.23-27



| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18051 | Coetia Ball/St Winefred (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ17707630 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1890 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Burt et al (1992) lists returns for Coetia Ball for 1856-59, followed by a period of small-scale private speculation. The sett later taken over by the St Winefred Company from 1889-90.

Shafts and mounds of the Coetia Ball cross-course run southwards from the Holywell Road. A line of shafts beginning to the west of Brynderwen (SJ17807622) can be followed southwards to Smithy Gate.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The placename 'Ball' is believed to relate to early smelting sites or 'boles'.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

References

Smith 1921, 52-3,59

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62

Burt 1992, 17,102

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1418-9

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18052 | Coetia Butler/Butlersfield (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ17457545 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Brynford | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th century-1906 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The site at Pen-y-Ball is largely quarried out in an area that was mined intensively from a very early period. Several shaft mounds remain on the perimeters of the quarry on the east-west Pant-y-nef cross-course vein.

The Company incorporated the Gladstone workings from 1887, which lay downhill and along the quarry incline.

Transport

The quarry incline can be traced as earthworks running north-westwards and downhill from SJ17197555 towards the Grange Quarries.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

An aerial photographic survey of the site is recommended for enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 11,31

Photographs

RCAHM 935133/69 AP

RCAHM 935134/45 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18053 | Coetia Mawr (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ17607522 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 230 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1878-1883 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett is cut to the south-west by the A55, just west of Brynffynon (SJ18297484), workings being visible on either side of the road.

The sett worked a cross-course off the Mliwr Vein.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The old stone-work mine-related buildings of Coetia Mawr are now used as a pet cemetery. They remain alongside the A55 to the west of Smithy Gate.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of this sett is recommended for enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt 1992, 18

Lewis 1967, 223

Smith 1921, 58-59

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.13

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 18054 | Coetia'r Ysgall (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19106660 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Cilcain | | | 230 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Open-cuts and shallow shafts remain in the woodland of Coed Du in the area to the north of the Quarry and West of Coed Du Hospital. The site remains to the east of the Cefn Spar Mine.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Any future forestry planting/thinning or felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving archaeology.

References

Smith 1921, 78

18055 Creigiau Eglwyseg (Lead)**NGR**

SJ21904480

Map 22

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llantysilio | | | 400 | mOD |
| Form | Earthwork | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century | | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Limestone outcrop | | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Aerial photography has revealed trials along an east to west vein on the Eglwyseg Rock escarpment. Adits appear to lead in to workings on the rock face. Documentary evidence refers to leases for lead and copper on the Eglwyseg rocks on the Wynnstay Estates from as early as 1771.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The Eglwyseg Rocks are under consideration for protection as an Area of Natural Beauty.

Ruabon Mountain was designated as a Special Landscape in 1985.

References

CRO DD/WY/5254 1771 Lease

CRO DD/WY/5256 1816 Lease

CRO DD/WY/5258 1820-21

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1559,1560,1481 AP

RCAHM 935145/44 AP

RCAHM 935152/46-47 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18056 | Creigiog (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ20405590 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 300 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

The Creigiawg Lode running east to west through Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

According to the 19th century returns (Burt et al 1992), the Creigiog Mining Co Ltd operated from 1884-1887 in the vicinity of Cefn-Coed. A single shaft mound and possible whim remains overgrown at SJ20355590. A second shaft lies on the edge of woodland at SJ20555570. These two shafts appear on the 1st edition OS of 1874.

The Mining Journal in 1853 offered the mine for sale but it appears to have worked until 1885 according to the returns. The Creigiog Mining Company was formerly the Bodidris Company.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Sale particulars of 1849, for the land and property of James Kyrke, deposited at CRO include Lot XXV111, being his share in the Machinery of Creigiog Lead Mine: this part share consisting of a team Pumping Engine with 48" cylinder on the Bolton and Watt principle, about 104 yds of pump in the shafts, pumps and castings on the banks, horse gins etc.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 130

Smith 1921, 101

Earp 1958

Pratt 1982

CRO DD/WY/5257 Wynnstay Estates

OS 1971 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.10

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.10

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18057 | Cefn Mawr/Deborah (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20406350 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1878-1901 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Documentary evidence in the form of early leases deposited at CRO, Hawarden and referred to in Williams (1987) affirm the small-scale workings in this area on land owned by the Grosvenors on Mold Mountain.

The Cefn Mawr Mine worked the Deborah Vein, a continuation of True Blue, which ran eastwards from the River Alun to meet the Cathole Cross-Course Vein. Working evidence remains as several very deep stone lined shafts, two substantially capped with metal cages in the area north-west of Cefn Mawr Hall.

The Deborah Shaft is located at SJ20606325 and to the west of this three large shafts, filled in and overgrown lie are located on the other side of the Cathole-Gwernaffield Road at SJ20606330.

Workings to the north have been lost to the Cefn Mawr Quarry.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Probably whim shafts.

Processing

Smith (1921) refers to ores being carted to Pantybuarth (103203) for dressing.

Other features

A limekiln lies on the edge of an old stone wall boundary and gatepost at SJ20606340. An area of spoil and dump runs along this field boundary also.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt 1992, 21

Smith 1921, 92

Williams 1987

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet X111.10

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 18058 | Denbigh, West/Gwaynynog (Trials) | | | NGR | SJ03956560 | Map 11 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Denbigh | | | 150 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Edge of Carboniferous Limestone belt.

Workings

Mining evidence remains as a single shaft and grassed-over mounds to the north-east of Gwaynynog Hall. The area lies at the end of a disused trackway, amongst trees at SJ03956570. Further limestone outcrops and possible trials lie to the south-east of this area at SJ04306550.

There is no geological evidence of ore, but Lead returns were made by the West Denbigh Company for 1862-71.

Transport

Old trackway can be identified leading to the workings.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 131

OS 1966 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ0365

18059 Dingle (Lead)**NGR**

SJ20407150

Map 8**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

245 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 19th century-1853**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

The Dingle Vein forms a small part of the Old Rake as it runs through Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds, in the area of Fron.

Workings

The only certain evidence of the Dingle Mine itself seems to be the shaft and mound identified at SJ20357150 in the area of Windmill.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt 1992, 23

Smith 1921, 14,68

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1355 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 18060 | Dog Pit (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19407140 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1858-1870 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/rough pasture | |

Geology

The Dogpit Vein is one of a cluster of small veins that run close to the China Rake, within the area of Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The only remaining evidence of workings are the shafts, mounds and tailings that cover the entirety of the Halkyn Mountain. The workings are difficult to differentiate from adjoining setts.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 23

Smith 1921, 66

Photographs

RCAHM 935136/45 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1363,1352,1357,1398 AP general overviews of Halkyn Mountain Veins to the north and east of Rhes-y-cae

18061 Dolphin (Lead)**NGR**

SJ19607360

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Wasteground**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The earthworks to the east of a settlement of small stone-built cottages probably relate to a single shaft sunk on the Dolphin Lode. The workings to the north have been lost to the A55.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 120

OS 1973 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871/1971

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18062 | Dyffryn Aled (Copper) | | | NGR | SH95006690 | Map 10 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llansannan | | | 150 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1895 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Lower Ludlow Sandstones, shales, mudstone, siltstones and striped beds.

Workings

A west-north-west lode carrying copper and galena was worked near the banks of the River Aled. The earthwork remains of shafts running along a north-west to south-east vein can be located in woodland to the south-west of Hendre-Unig. A level cuts in a north-westerly direction from the main mine site on the river bank at SH95956695, the area being covered in dense vegetation.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

The dressing floor areas remain in dense vegetation along the river bank.

Other features

The 2nd edition OS map shows a coe near the level at SH95956695 and two small buildings to the south-west of it. Foundations are lost in the undergrowth.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting, thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Archer 1959, 262

Burt 1992, 131

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X11.4

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X11.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 18063 | Dyserth (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ05707950 | Map 3 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | | | 90 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1869-70 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone and Coal Measures.

Workings

The workings to the north of the waterfall are masked by the dense undergrowth of the hill-slopes that are circumvented by Carreg Heilyn Lane.

South of Dyserth Waterfall, Ash Tree Shaft lies in the fields to the west of housing at SJ05607920.

The more western workings ran into coal measures (Smith 1921). Although the returns were only made for one year, evidence suggests a longer period of operation. The mine may have been worked later by Talargoch Company.

Transport

The Mineral Railway served the sett.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 24

Smith 1921, 42

Thorburn 1986, 63

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/03-05

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18064 | Dyserth Castle (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ06017990 | Map 3 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | | | 115 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1882-1885 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Dyserth Castle (1882-5) and Gop (1881-5) Mine workings remain as earthworks in dense undergrowth to the east of the area that has been quarried at SJ06007980.

The site lies to the east of the Mineral Railway and is cut to the south by the 1844 leat that served the Talargoch Mines (102605).

Transport

The Mineral Railway runs the western perimeter of the sett. It now forms part of a public footpath.

Power

The 1844 leat that served the Talargoch Mines (102605) cuts to the south of Dyserth Castle. It survives in an excellent state of preservation in the undergrowth at SJ06057980, but has been destroyed by later quarrying, as has most of the mining evidence in this area.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures of the sett is recommended.

This leat is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

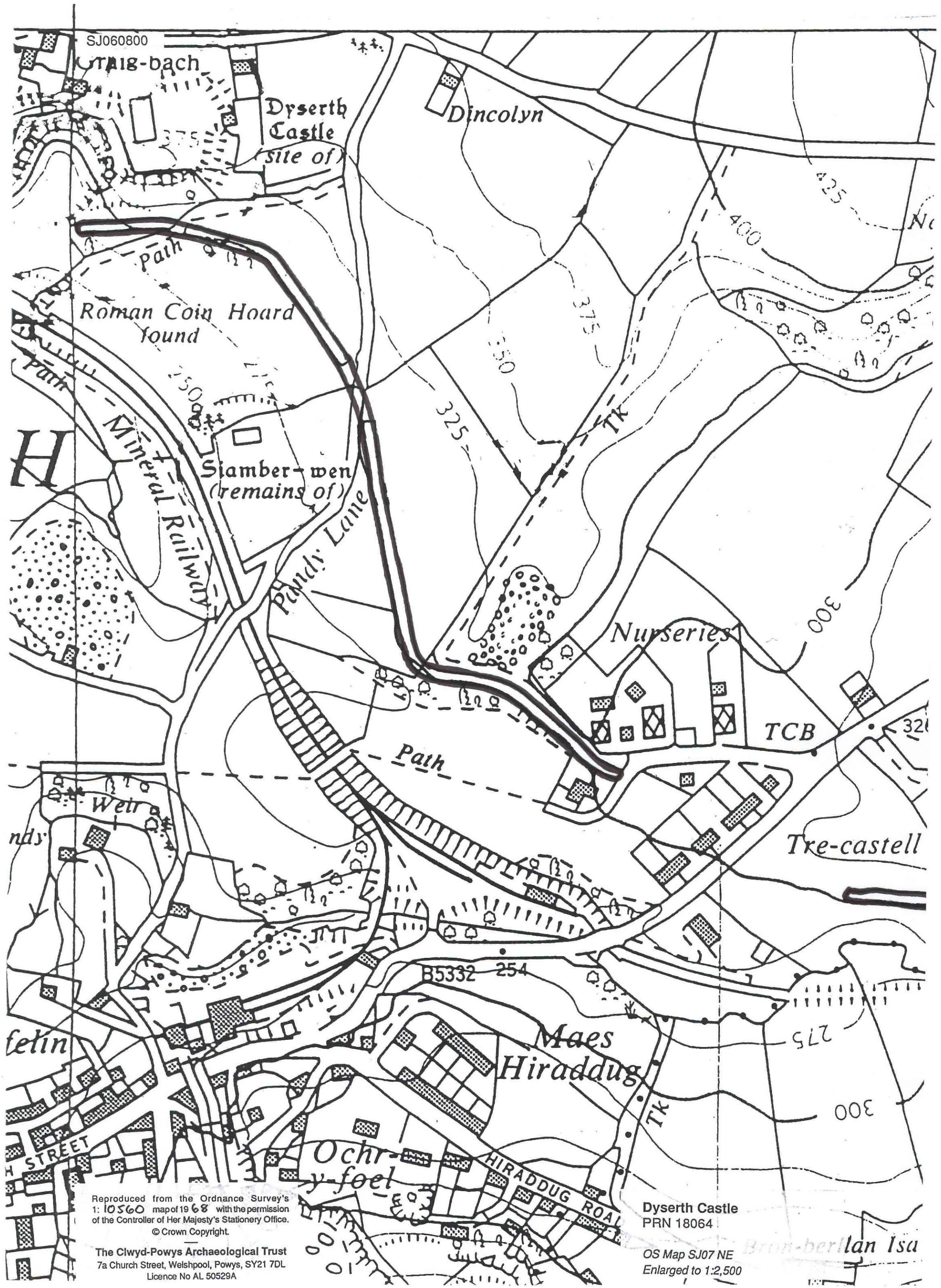
Dyserth Castle itself forms a Scheduled Ancient Monument (De130). Any proposals for the site would require Scheduled Monument consent.

References

Burt et al 1992, 24,32
 Thorburn 1986, 63

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/03-05
 RCAHM 93/CS/0922 AP



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Dyserth Castle
PRN 18064

OS Map SJ07 NE
Enlarged to 1:2,500

Bron-berllan Isa

18065 Eglwyseg Extension (Lead)**NGR**

SJ24804750

Map 21**District** Wrexham Maelor**Community** Penycae

425 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Moorland**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The shaft at SJ24804750 appears to be the easternmost working on the Eglwyseg Extension on Ruabon Mountain.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Ruabon Mountain was designated a Special Landscape in 1985.

References

Burt et al 1992, 132

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled Districts of Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

CRO DD/WY/5254 1771 Lease

CRO DD/WY/5256 1816 Lease

CRO DD/WY/5258 1820-21

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1481-3 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18066 | Eglwyseg, World's End (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ23604760 | Map 21 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llangollen | | | 420 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.Intact | Date | 1867-1886 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Eglwyseg Vein cuts east to west across the World's End area of Ruabon Mountain. Disused workings lie to the west of the woods at Craig-y-Forwyn at SJ23604800, just off the Offa's Dyke Path. To the south at World's End, an old level cut in at SJ23454775; to the west of this a second level on the vein at SJ23004780 remains to the north of Graig-y-Adar.

On the eastern extremity of the vein a large shaft remains at SJ24854750 also referred to as Eglwyseg Extension.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The Eglwyseg Rocks are under consideration for protection as an Area of Natural Beauty.

Ruabon Mountain was designated a Special Landscape in 1985.

References

Burt 1992, 132

Smith 1921, 114

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled Districts of Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

CRO DD/WY/5254 1771 Lease

CRO DD/WY/5256 1816 Lease

CRO DD/WY/5258 1820-21

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1481-3 Eglwyseg Mt. AP

RCAHM 935145/41 AP

RCAHM 935151/66-67 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 18067 | Eisteddfod Hush (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ25605200 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early workings to late 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Open-cut/rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Hush Vein can be followed as a deep open-cut that heads north from the Ragman sett towards Top Eisteddfod. Returns are recorded for the Hush Mining Company in 1876-77 (Burt et al 1992), but fieldwork suggests very early workings in this area.

The open workings have large shafts on both sides, some close to the Quarry boundary fence.

The larger shafts are at SJ25225240 and SJ25135249, being whim shafts on the north-eastern side of the open-cut and the large whim shaft at SJ25165237 on the south-western side of the open-cut.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The larger shafts have whim circles.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This open cut site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

An aerial photographic survey of the Hush vein is recommended for the enhancement of surface details.

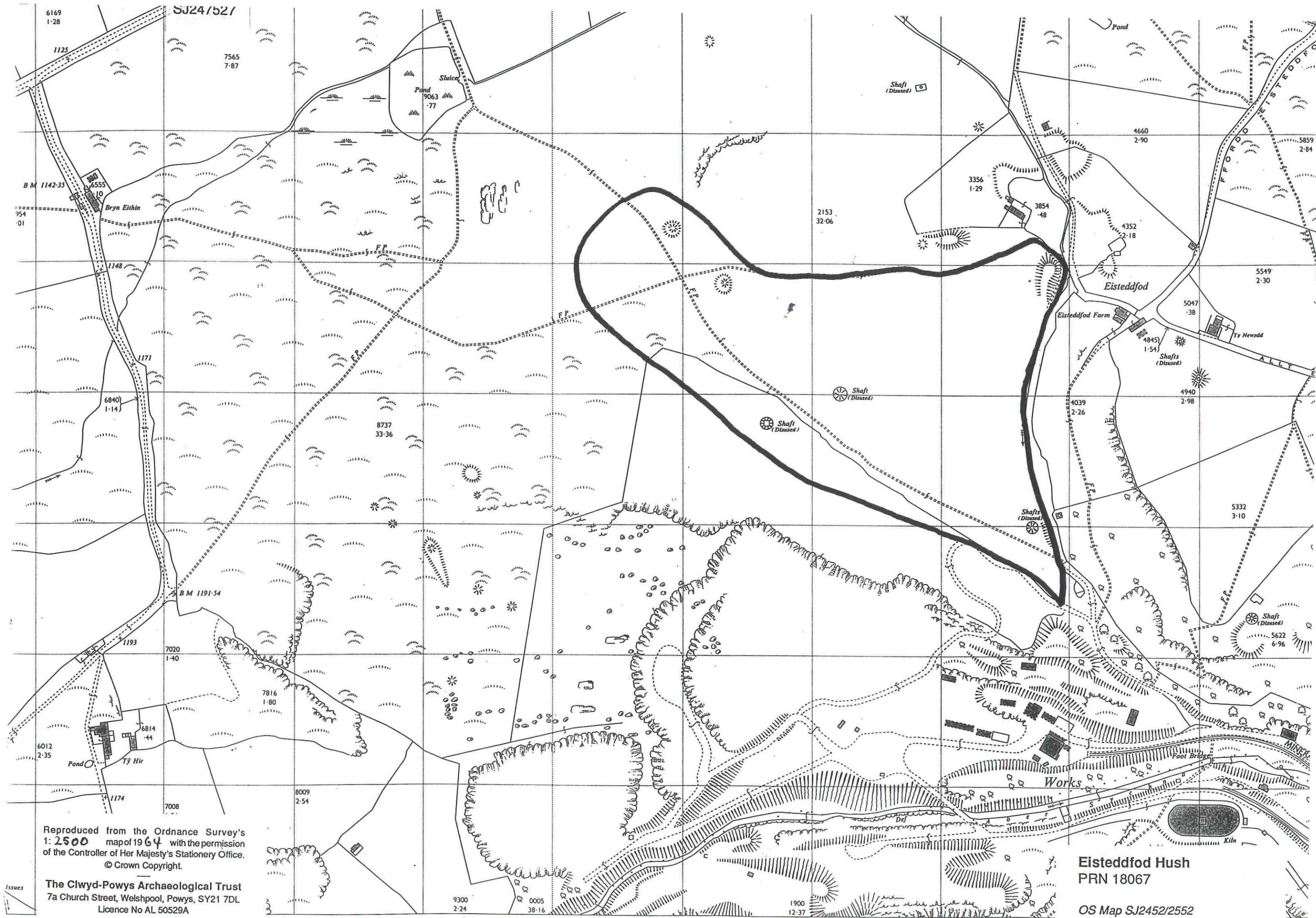
The area deserves protecting as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Eisteddfod Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 133
 Earp 1958, 63
 Pratt 1962, 28-36
 Pratt 1976, 114-154
 Smith 1921, 108
 CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map

Photographs

CPAT CS9393/67/05, 12-14
 CPAT CS93/63/16-21
 CPAT CS93/63/22-24, Reservoir for Minera Mines



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Eisteddfod Hush
PRN 18067

OS Map SJ2452/2552

18068 Erwfelin (Lead)**NGR**

SJ20206680

Map 13**District** Delyn**Community** Mold

130 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.intact**Date** 1864-1871**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland/pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone and shale beds.

Workings

The earthwork remains are probably trials for lead which were explored for a very short period by the Erwfelin Mining Company on the vein of that name.

Workings lie on the north bank of the River Alyn, where the main shaft was sunk to a considerable depth (Smith 1921).

The sett was incorporated into Halkyn District United Mines in 1928 and the Erwfelin Shaft was used as a down-cast shaft on their ventilation system.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The presence of the weir suggests some form of leat being taken from the River Alyn to power the mine in early workings. The dense undergrowth prevented further exploration along the riverbank (July 1993).

An old flour mill uses a leat cut off from the weir shown on the 2nd edition OS map.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 25

Smith 1921, 79

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flinshire Sheet X111.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18069 | Ffordd-las Bach (Trials) | | | NGR | SH95507590 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | | | 150 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Shales

Workings

Earthwork disturbance appears to the north-west of Fford-las Bach in a field to the south of Tower Hill, but no real mining evidence remains.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

In 1867, an 80" (10 x 10) pumping engine was purchased from West Clifford Mine, Cornwall for work on the Batter's Shaft.

The engines working on the site in 1870 were;

A 45" pumping engine, with two boilers, which started work in 1860. An 80" pumping engine steamed by 3 boilers. A 70" pumping engine steamed by 3 boilers.

In 1882, the 70" and 45" engines were offered for sale. Most of the references come from the mining Journal (Bayles 1969).

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended to enhance the surface detail.

References

Foster-Smith 1972

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|---|
| 18070 | Ffos-y-Bleiddiaid (Lead/Copper) | NGR | SH93407699 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | 200 mOD |
| Form | Open Cut/Levels | Condition | Intact | Date Roman/Medieval-19th century |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Woodland |

Geology

An east-west vein with north-south strings in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Ffos-y-Bleiddiaid is a natural limestone fissure that crosses the north and coastal side of the hillfort of Castell Cawr. Locally known either as the Fosse of Wolves or the Roman Fosse (Ffos-y-Rhufeiniad) since it has been claimed that Roman hammers and tools together with the hilt of a Roman sword had been found in the vicinity. The evidence of Roman workings, dating from 19th-century writings remains unsubstantiated.

Working evidence was located in the form of three levels in tiers cutting into the north side of an open-cut slightly off from the main east-west cut. Further west along the main cut, a deep hole veers down, far too steep to investigate thoroughly. The gorge at this point is traversed by a wooden bridge, part of the recent path improvement through the Tan-y-goppa Woods. Access to the entire length of the gorge is restricted by the dense undergrowth and safety fencing, but the whole length is likely to have been worked as open-cuts at a very early period.

A single shaft mound remains in a field to the south of Castell Cawr at SJ93807645.

A shaft showing on the 1st edition OS map to the south-west of this is no longer visible and the shaft to the north-east on the same vein as the Ffos-y-Bleiddiaid cut, lies under a modern housing estate.

The Ffos-y-Bleiddiaid cut appears to have been already exhausted of ore by the 19th century.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

This early mining site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals and blocking of levels.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

The hillfort of Castell Cawr forms a Scheduled Ancient Monument (De114), the area of which extends through Gopa Woods and borders on the Ffos-y-bleiddiaid open-cut. Any development in the area would require Scheduled Monument consent.

References

Lewis 1967, 24,129,210

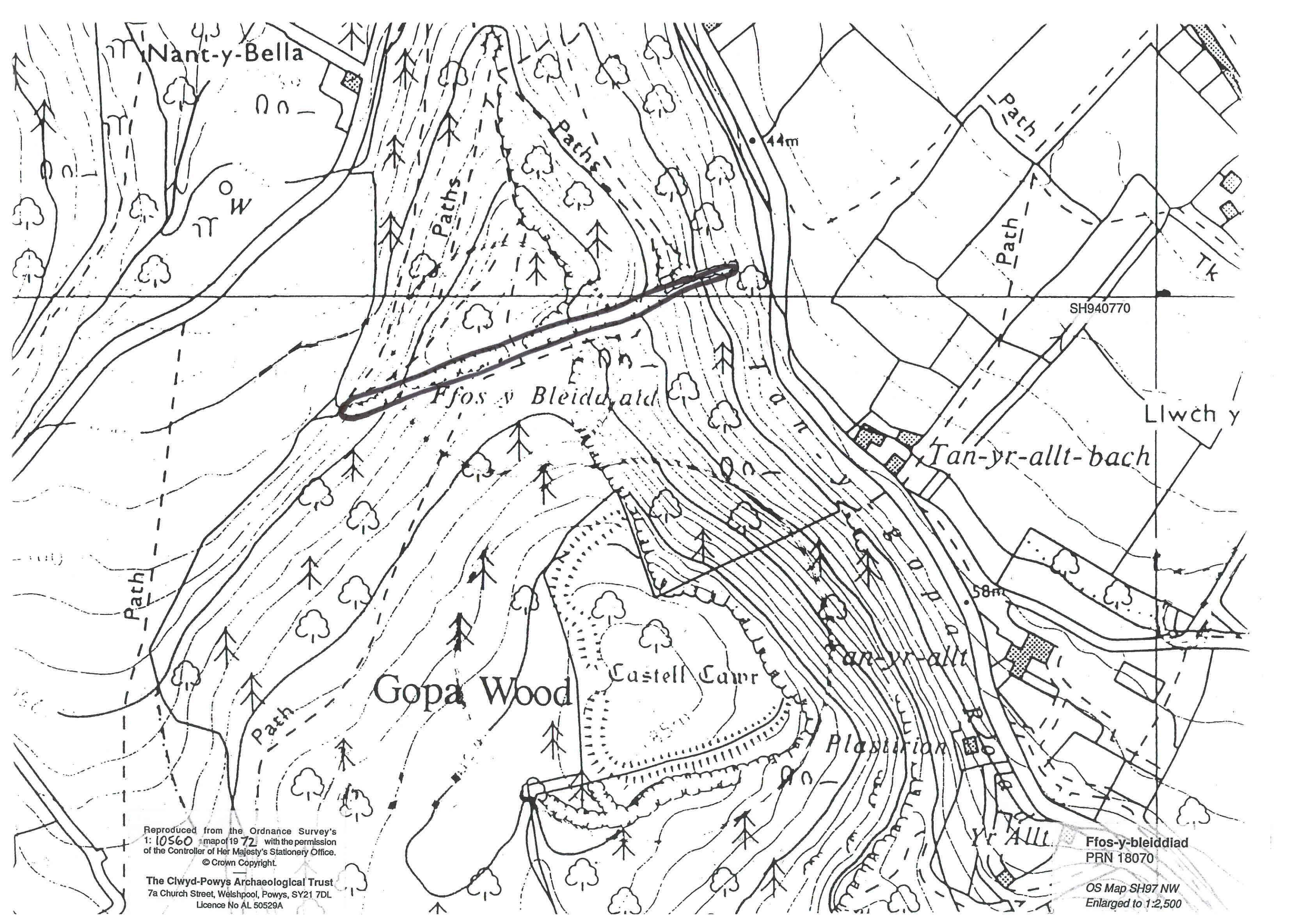
Smith 1921, 31

OS 1872 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet 1V.2

OS 1972 edition 1:10560 Denbighshire Sheet SH97 NW

Photographs

CS93/68/28-35



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Ffos-y-bleiddiad
PRN 18070

OS Map SH97 NW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

18071 Fron (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ20407170

Map 8**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn250 **mOD****Form** Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1868-1875**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Fron Mining Company worked to the north of Windmill from 1868-1875 (Burt). The evidence in the area appears to be of older workings, which are on the north-eastern end of the Union Vein.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 28

Smith 1921, 67

18072 Fron Ucha (Lead)**NGR**

SJ21706150

Map 16**District** Delyn**Community** Mold

270 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Shafts remain in the fields to the east and west of the road from Gwernymynydd south towards Penrallt Farm.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Earp 1958, 54

Smith 1921, 94

Photographs

RCAHM 935148/49 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 18073 | Pant-y-go (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ20807010 | Map 8 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th-1876 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/rough pasture | |

Geology

The sett worked the Pant-y-go Vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Little evidence remains of the later large-scale mining operations, the area having been the subject of a land reclamation scheme in the early 1970s.

Smith (1921) records the principal shafts on the Pant-y-go Vein as being Trustees, near Engine House, Pant-y-Gof Shaft, 200yds north-east of Engine House, Eaton's Shaft, along with two levels: Deep Level and one on Eyton's shaft.

The sett was drained by the Halkyn Deep Level Tunnel, which was commenced in 1818.

The sett was later incorporated in the Deep Level Mines and in 1928, the mine became part of the Halkyn District United Mines Ltd.

Transport

The Halkyn District United Mines ran an underground railway from the Pen-y-bryn Shaft (SJ20307070) along the sea-level tunnel to connect the workings; the cars transported both ore and men (Richardson 1936).

Power

A large reservoir at SJ20657010 now only remains as earthworks.

Processing

A new mill was built around the Pen-y-bryn Shaft in 1932 (Richardson 1936).

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 21-22,73
 Smith 1921, 70
 Richardson 1936
 OS 1877 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.10

Photographs

RCAHM 935140/51-52 AP
 RCAHM 935136/55 AP
 RCAHM 935137/51 AP
 RCAHM 93/CS/1427 AP

18074 Garth, Cilcain (Lead/Gold trials)**NGR**

SJ14906440

Map 15**District** Delyn**Community** Cilcain

325 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1888-91**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture**Geology**

Ludlow Rocks of the Silurian age.

Workings

A Mine Plan of 1897 shows lodes running east to west and north to south with the site cut by a stream.

The workings were apparently situated on the left hand side of the road as it runs uphill from Plas Newydd (SJ16006510). Workings appear to have been scattered levels and not very deep.

There is no evidence to separate the workings of Penmachno and Garth, which were in the same area.

Disused workings are scattered on in the vicinity of SJ14906440 and SJ15006440, running eastwards towards the reservoir (SJ15506420).

No evidence of workings appear in the vicinity of Garth itself (SJ15807450).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

The Mining Journal of 1888 refers to the mine owner Captain Hughes installing crushing and washing machinery.

Other features

A smithy is marked on the 1897 mine plan.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 31
CRO D/GR/1897 Plan

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/0886-7 AP
RCAHM 935101/41-42 AP

18075 Gelli, Loveday (Lead)**NGR**

SJ14757380

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Ysceiflog

180 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous limestone.

Workings

An area of workings around the farmyard. Two recognisable shafts can be located, in an area containing much debris at SJ14607385.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of this sett is recommended for enhancement of surface detail.

References

OS 1872 1st edition Flintshire Sheet V.16

18076 Gilfach (Copper)**NGR**

SH92106320

Map 14**District** Colwyn**Community** Llansannan**330 mOD****Form** Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Ludlow Rocks

Workings

No evidence remains of the documented copper trials in the fields surrounding Gilfach (SH92206320) or the woodland to the west.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Foster-Smith 1972

18077 Gladstone (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ17057565

Map 4**District** Delyn**Community** Brynford

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1869-1877**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett, incorporating Queen worked the Golch Hill cross-course of the Milw Vein in close proximity to the Coetia Butler (18052) and Cambrian (18031) setts, being to the west of the Coetia Butler Quarry.

A single large shaft mound remains at SJ17057565, being to the west of the earthwork remains of the quarry incline.

Transport

The quarry incline remains as earthworks, running north-westwards and downhill towards the Grange Quarries.

Power

Any possible whim shafts in the area have been lost to improved pasture.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 31,93

Smith 1921, 61

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 18078 | Glanalyn (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19606280 | Map 15 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 230 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Intact in part | Date | 17th century-1870 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Loggerheads Country Park | |

Geology

The Glan Alun Mining Company worked the western end of the Cathole Vein along the eastern bank of the River Alyn, which ran through the steep valley of Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Documentary evidence in the form of early leases deposited at CRO, Hawarden and referred to in Williams (1987) affirm the small-scale workings in this area on land owned by the Grosvenors on Mold Mountain.

The main mine working area lay on the banks of the River Alyn (SJ19656280), with the main shafts on the top of the limestone cliffs above.

Four capped and fenced-off shafts were located on top of the limestone cliffs; two of which can be attributed to Glanalyn (SJ19706291) and two attributed to True Blue Mine (SJ19756305).

The True Blue Adit was at SJ19306320 to the north of the Glan Alyn Adit (SJ19506290) on the east bank of the River Alyn.

Transport

It is likely that an incline railway for transporting trucks of materials between the main Glan Alun mine shaft and the valley floor below was installed in the gully once used by pump rods from the water wheel (1870) to the mine shaft above.

Power

Williams (1987) documents the heavy investment in water power along the River Alyn.

The pit at SJ19626294 was the site of a waterwheel installed in 1772-4 to drive pump rods up the cliff to the Pen-y-garreg Wen Shaft above. The wheel was superseded by a larger wheel as the mine expanded. The 1774 wheel was adapted in 1864 for a turbine.

The fine stonework remains of the later wheelpit that housed a 40ft waterwheel, built in 1870 to drain the mines in the area remain along the river at SJ19606285.

The very complex 'leete' system in the Alyn Valley, built to provide a water system for pumping out mines along the entire valley ran for about three miles. Although dating from the 18th century, most were built during the period 1823-45, when John Taylor was operating the Mold Mines (Williams 1987). The corn mill leat, later extended to the Glanalyn mine may well be the oldest system (SJ19816265). Excellently preserved parts of the leete exist suggesting it was about 7ft wide and between 4ft 6ins to 5ft deep.

A horse whim was reputedly in use at Pen-y-garreg Wen Shaft (SJ19866292) and a rope hoist was used at True Blue.

Processing

The dressing floor areas lay along the banks of the River Alyn at SJ19606285.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This wheelpits are recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument, which should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1992, 31

Williams 1987

Smith 1921, 90

OS 1961 edition 1:10560 SJ16 SE

Photographs

CPAT 218A/1-6

CPAT 218/20-21

CPAT CS93/59/01-09

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18079 | Gloi (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ12007850 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 180 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 18th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The early workings of the Gloi Mine were on a sett apparently half a mile to the west of Gloi Farm (Smith 1921). Three shafts lie in the woodland running south from The White House at SJ11707850, SJ11707810, SJ11707790. Two shafts can be located on the farmland at SJ12407860 and SJ12707860.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photograph survey of this mine site is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Smith 1921, 48

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18080 | Glyndwr/Maeshafn, East (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ22106100 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1866-1893 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Flat measures of the Cefn-y-Fedw Sandstone with chert beds.

Workings

A large stone-lined shaft (SJ21906110), rectangular and very deep, lies within the garden area of the former mine agent's house, now a modern bungalow. Any evidence of an adjacent engine base has been destroyed. This is the Old or North-West Shaft Smith (1921) mentions as being 30yds east of the road and 100yds deep.

Smith (1921) also refers to the Engine Shaft, as 144yds deep, being 200yds east of the road. This is located at SJ22056105. Pellow's Shaft, 100yds west of the road, being 90yds deep is located at SJ21806100 along the drive to America Farm.

Further shafts lay to the south of the public footpath that runs east to west to the south of the main mine area.

Transport

A trackway seems to connect the Maeshafn sett with Glyndwr.

Power

The stonework of the Engine House at SJ22056105 remain together with a wall that runs east to west parallel to the engine house. Evidence suggests that they were connected and the adjoining wall has disappeared.

An earthwork mound about 2m diameter, the probable base of its chimney adjacent to the engine house.

A depression and wet area at SJ21956110 suggests the site of the pool that would have served the dressing floors.

Processing

No evidence to locate the dressing floors.

Other features

The site of the mine office is now two semi-detached roadside bungalows (SJ21856105).

The concrete foundations of modern rubble to the west of the engine house could be dump from elsewhere.

An earthwork enclosure is visible in the field the east of the engine house and the remains of a stone cottage.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of levels.

References

Burt et al 1992, 32
Earp 1958, 55
Lewis 1967, 229
Smith 1921, 94

CRO AB/63 Abandoned Mine Plan

Photographs

CPAT 218/13-15

CPAT CS93/58/15-16

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18081 | Gop Hill (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ08308090 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Gwaeysgor | | | 180 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1881-1885 | |
| Threat | None | Status | Scheduled cairn | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The 1st edition OS map marks a disused Leadmine at SJ08308090, being the area of Gop Farm. A shaft is mapped in overgrown woodland. A second shaft at SJ08708050 can be located in the woodland on the slopes of Gop Hill.

Gop and Dyserth Castle (SJ060799) were probably only trials worked by the same company.

A shaft can be located on the edge of woodland at SJ06857975.

The area also has a series of natural caves. Gop Hill caves and cairn form a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Documentary evidence remains of 13th/14th century leases of mines in the area.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The cairn on Gop Hill forms a Scheduled Ancient Monument (F7). Any development in the area of the cairn would require Scheduled Monument consent.

References

Burt et al 1992, 32

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.13.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18082 | Gorsedd/Dee/Sinclair/Celyn Bog (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ15057670 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 19th century-1891 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground | |

Geology

Black Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The Gorsedd Vein was worked to the north-west of the crossroads by the church at Gorsedd. The sett has been worked by several companies, The Sinclair Lead and Blende Mining Co, The Dee Lead Mining Co, Celyn Bog, Gorsedd and the Merlyn Group. The Orsedd Mining Company also made returns 1851-1865 for this area.

Working evidence remains as two identifiable shafts in an area of overgrown wasteland between the two parallel main roads that run through Gorsedd Village, being at SJ15057670.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

An Engine Shaft and Rose Hill Shaft are documented on the site.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt 1992, 14,21,33,99.

Lewis 1967, 225

Smith 1921, 54.

OS 1872 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.12

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.12

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1412-4 AP

RCHAM 935140/42 AP, Quarry workings

18083 Graianrhyd (Lead)

NGR

SJ21805580

Map 18

District Glyndwr**Community** Llanarmon

325 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/woodland**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The remains of trial workings remain to the south-east of Graianrhyd Farm at SJ21805540.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeology, no recommendations are made.

Photographs

RCAHM 935143/64 AP

RCAHM 935149/67 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18084 | Graig Fawr (Lead/copper) | | | NGR | SJ06008050 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | | | 153 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | SSSI | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The limestone hill of Graig Fawr is probably the site of very early mining. Earthworks appear as open workings on a vein and runs of small shafts, which follow north-east to south-west veins. One shaft appears concrete capped at SJ06108040.

The numerous opencuts that appear on the hillslopes indicate 18th century activity or earlier.

Smith (1921) illustrates a haematite and copper lode cutting the hillside.

The opencuts at SJ06408040 are stone quarrying.

Along the line of the Mineral Railway, several adits have been blocked off, which cut into the northern and western slopes of the hill. Further series of levels can be identified up the western slopes in the area behind the main Talargoch Mine site (SJ05908060).

The south-west side of Graig Bach is also covered with open-cut workings, the most distinct being the China Rake, which crosses the hill in an east to west direction. The rake is early and probably hand worked.

Transport

The Mineral Railway follows the contours of the 1750's leat around the foot of Graig Fawr.

Power

The 1750's leat contours the lower slopes of Graig Fawr on its' western side.

Processing

No evidence of early processing of ore remains on the hill.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

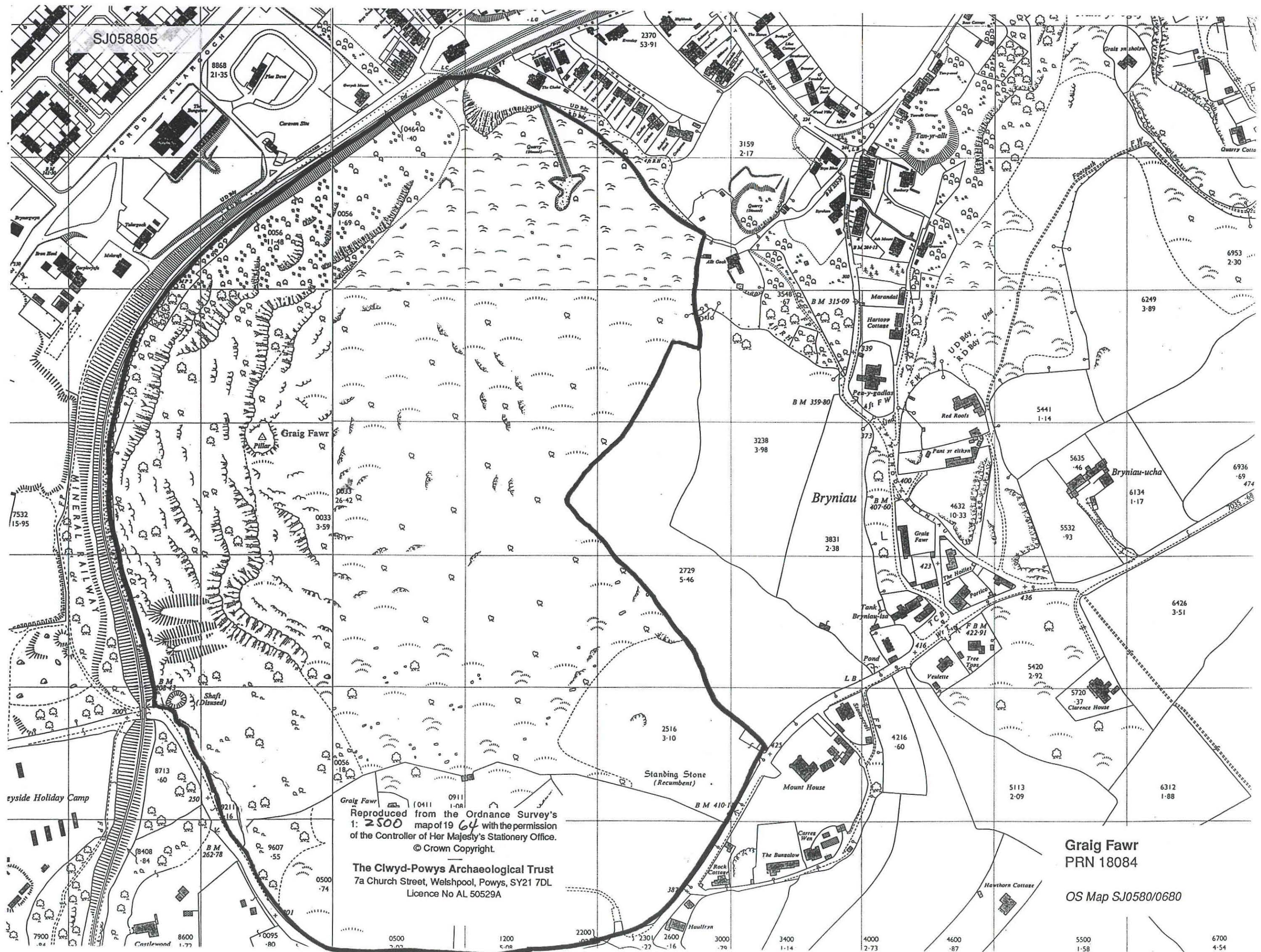
As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to decisions on blocking of levels.

References

Smith 1921, 38-41
 Thorburn 1986, 53

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/08-11
 RCAHM 93/CS/0924-0927 AP
 RCAHM 935103/48-49,53-54 AP



SJ058805

8868
21-35

2370
53-91

3159
2-17

6953
2-30

6249
3-89

5441
1-14

6936
-69

474

6134
1-17

6426
3-51

6312
1-88

Graig Fawr
PRN 18084

OS Map SJ0580/0680

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The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL
Licence No AL 50529A

eside Holiday Camp

Standing Stone
(Recumbent)

Mount House

The Bungalow

Corres Wen

Hawthorn Cottage

5500
1-58

6700
4-54

18085 Great Calcot (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ17007490

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell200 **mOD****Form** Earthworks**Condition** Nr.intact**Date** 1889-1891**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture/Common/Golf Course**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The mine area remains as shafts and mounds on an area of common largely occupied by Holywell Golf Course, to the north-east of Calcot Farm.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 12

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1338-9 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18086 | Grosvenor (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18607150 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1879 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Grosvenor Mine worked the west end of the China Rake to a depth of 100yds.

Evidence remains as shafts and spoil heaps in an area which runs on from the Cheney Rake Mine.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 35

Smith 1921, 66

OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871/1971

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 18087 | Gwter-Siani (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ24504990 | Map 21 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Esclusham Above | | | 450 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The vein runs north and cuts the South Minera Vein; the workings were probably conducted by South Minera. Shallow shafts appear in the area.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Gwter Siani also refers to the leat that follows the contours the hillside.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map

Photographs

RCAHM 935144/49 AP

RCAHM 935150/50-51 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18088 | Gyrn (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ17707570 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Gyrn-fawr cross-course runs north to south almost aligning with the Picton and Coetia Ball cross-courses. Shafts on the sett remain in the fields of improved pasture to the east of Pen-y-Ball, where they have been substantially landscaped.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Any evidence of likely whim shafts has been lost in the improvement of the pasture.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 37

Smith 1921, 52

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1418-9 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18089 | Hafod, Gwernaffield (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ21306330 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1883 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sansdone.

Workings

The New Hafod Mining Company made returns for 1883 in the Gwernaffield area. The company sett appears to overly the easternmost Deborah workings to the west of the Hafod Road to Gwernaffield. A shaft is located to the south-west of Hafod at SJ21106340.

The area lies to the south of the Fron-fawnog Mine.

Three shafts remain alongside the Cadole to Gwernaffield Road at SJ20456330, filled in and overgrown.

The New Hafod Mining Company made returns in 1883 with the given NGR as SJ206645, the site of the Pantybuarth Mine.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

Ore was presumably taken to the Pantybuarth site (103203) for dressing.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 36

Smith 1921, 89

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 18090 | Hafod-y-Gog (Copper) | | | NGR | SH90206705 | Map 10 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llanfairtalhairn | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Lower Ludlow Sandstones.

Workings

A single shaft appears in the field to the north of Hafod-y-gog, between the streams running west from Nant Melai at SH90226705.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

OS 1900 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X11.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 18091 | Halkyn (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ21006980 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 265 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1876-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/wasteground | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The area has been the target of a Derelict Land Reclamation Scheme in the 1970s proposed by Clwyd County Council in conjunction with the Wimpey Asphalt Quarries.

Little surface evidence remains of the workings. The large shafts have been substantially capped with concrete and the area around them landscaped. Two large shafts remain fenced off SJ21056980 and SJ20856990.

It is difficult to separate the earthwork shafts and mounds of the Halkyn Mine from the Deep Level Halkyn Mine, adjacent to it at SJ20857010.

Smith (1921) records Lewis Shaft (used for raising ore) which now remains capped off with concret at SJ20907020, New Pant-y-gof Shaft and Ladder Shaft (used mainly for access and ventilation), as being worked by the Halkyn Mining Co Ltd, with no NGR but being in an area south of St Mary's Church, Halkyn.

The mine was drained by the Halkyn Deep Level Tunnel on which a day level was begun in 1818 and driven in from a stream at Bryn-moel, about 150yds below Nant Mill.

In 1875, a new company was formed, The Halkyn District Mines Drainage Company Ltd, to extend the level. An Act of Parliament enabled them to levy a tax on the various mines that benefitted. The company extended the level along the Deep Level Lode southwards to facilitate drainage of the North Hendre Mines and Rhosesmor. The Tunnel eventually continued to Llyn-y-pandy, with several small branches off it.

A shaft now capped with a cage at SJ21107015 lies to the north-east of the lower working area, which surrounds the reservoir at SJ21206985.

The mine was incorporated into the workings of the Halkyn District United Mines in 1928.

Transport

A narrow guage railway transported materials on the surface within the sett.

The underground diesel railway of the Halkyn District United Mines served the 20th century sett.

Power

A large reservoir still holds water at SJ21206980. Its dam wall and evidence of a sluice remain as earthworks at its south-east end. It lies within an area of wasteground, where all other evidence of processing has been destroyed. The reservoir lies downhill of the mine area, which appears to be directly to the east of the Halkyn-Rhosesmor road. The working areas seem to fall downhill and eastwards from the roadside. Large areas of cleared waste are enclosed within earthwork banks and drainage cuts.

To the north-east of the reservoir, a very large area of bulldozed waste lies around a dried-up pool (SJ21357005), to the south of the capped shaft at SJ21107015.

Processing

Smith (1921) records the ores being dealt with at a concentration-plant near Lewis Shaft. The details refer to the early 20th century procedure:

'Ore is crushed with manganese steel jaws to fragments 8mm or less, this being the size of the largest jig-mesh. It is then sorted by trommels and water classifiers and passed into jigs. Elevator buckets used for re-crushing are also of manganese steel. At the new building the grades obtained from the jigs

are mixed and recrushed, put through rollers and again through trommels and water classifiers....further separation of slimes is effected by round buddles.....'.

The sieved galena from the Pantygof vein, which contained no fluorspar was sent to the Potteries for glazing. The mixed grades were sent to Purex Ltd, of Greenford, Middlesex for smelting. Galena was sent to Parker & Co. of Bagillt and to Messrs Quirk, Barton and Burns of StHelens.

In 1932 a new mill was erected at the Pen-y-bryn Shaft (SJ20807010) by the Halkyn District United Mines Company to serve the amalgamated mines within the group.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 38

Smith 1921, 128

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/427 AP

RCAHM 935140/51-52 AP

RCAHM 935136/55 AP

RCAHM 935137/51 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/427 AP

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|---|
| 18092 | Halkyn, Deep Level/Halkyn, Pantygo/Halkyn, Pantyffrith | NGR | SJ20857010 | Map 8 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date Early 19th century-1913 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Wasteground/rough pasture |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The extensive mining sett worked the Crockford or Deep Level Vein to the west of the Pant-y-gof Vein. The earliest workings were carried out at Pantyffrith.

Little evidence remains of the later large-scale mining operations, the area having been the subject of a land reclamation scheme in the early 1970s. Two commemorative stones, in the vicinity of what would have been the main mine area reclaimed by the Halkyn Countryside Commission, announce the Prince of Wales award for reclamation of derelict land to the local residents of Halkyn and The Wimpey Asphalt Pant Quarry.

Smith (1921) records the principal shafts on the Pant-y-gof Vein as being Trustees, near Engine House, Pant-y-Gof Shaft, 200yds north-east of Engine House, Eaton's Shaft, along with two levels: Deep Level and one on Eyton's shaft.

A large shaft substantially capped with concrete in 1954, remains on the village green at SJ20907015. It was the site of Lewis's Shaft and the dressing plant of the Halkyn Mining Company in the early 20th century. It appears as a whim shaft alongside the smithy on the OS 1st edition map.

The large 20th century workings of the Halkyn District United Mines around the Pen-y-bryn Shaft at SJ20307070 are now lost to the quarry.

Remaining evidence is in the form of earth mounds and spoil. The main shafts at SJ20677017, SJ20657010 and SJ20626998 were made safe by the 1970s programme.

The Deep Level Mine, as with others in the area, was drained by the Halkyn Deep Level Tunnel, which was commenced in 1818.

In 1928, the mine became part of the Halkyn District United Mines Ltd.

Transport

A narrow gauge railway transported materials on the surface within the sett.

The Halkyn District United Mines ran an underground railway from the Pen-y-bryn Shaft (SJ20307070) along the sea-level tunnel to connect the workings; the cars transported both ore and men (Richardson 1936).

Power

A large reservoir at SJ20657010 now only remains as earthworks.

Processing

Smith (1921) records the ores being dealt with at a concentration-plant near Lewis Shaft. The details refer to the early 20th century procedure:

'Ore is crushed with manganese steel jaws to fragments 8mm or less, this being the size of the largest jig-mesh. It is then sorted by trommels and water classifiers and passed into jigs. Elevator buckets used for re-crushing are also of manganese steel. At the new building the grades obtained from the jigs are mixed and recrushed, put through rollers and again through trommels and water classifiers.....further separation of slimes is effected by round buddles.....'.

The sieved galena from the Pantygof vein, which contained no fluorspar was sent to the Potteries for glazing. The mixed grades were sent to Purex Ltd, of Greenford, Middlesex for smelting. Galena was sent to Parker & Co. of Bagillt and to Messrs Quirk, Barton and Burns of St Helens.

The buildings on this site were demolished in 1972.

A new mill was built around the Pen-y-bryn Shaft in 1932 (Richardson 1936) and these buildings were demolished in the 1960s.

Other features

The 1860s barrack housing stood on the Rhosesmor road and now forms two separate dwellings.

An area of workings alongside Pant-y-go Cottage (SJ20837015) have traces of brickwork under earth banks.

In the 1930s period of operation by the Halkyn District United Mines, the main workshops were located around the Pen-y-bryn shaft.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 21-22,73

Smith 1921, 70

Richardson 1936

OS 1877 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.10

Photographs

RCAHM 935140/51-52 AP

RCAHM 935136/55 AP

RCAHM 935137/51 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1427 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18093 | Halkyn, East (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ21306930 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1891-1910 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Little evidence remains of the large-scale mining operation of the East Halkyn Company in the area of Berth-ddu.

Evidence of workings has been lost to the 1970s Derelict Land Reclamation Scheme proposed by Clwyd County Council.

In 1928, the mine was incorporated into the sett of the Halkyn District United Mines.

Transport

The underground diesel railway of the 1928 Halkyn Company served the workings of the sett.

Power

A drainage channel runs from the north-west, undercutting the Rhosesmor-Halkyn road, which supersedes the mine, and runs downhill south-eastwards to the mine area, which now comprises solely of bulldozed waste.

The sett was drained by the Deep Level Tunnel.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 40

Lewis 1967, 228

Smith 1921, 131

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18094 | Halkyn, South/Halkyn, Rhydymwyn (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ20306780 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 130 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1897-1903 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Quarry/woodland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone with Chert beds.

Workings

The South Halkyn and Rhydymwyn Mine lay on the eastern end of the Garregboeth Lode. The old lode was worked to some success in the 18th century, but not until the Halkyn Drainage Level reach the mine in 1908, did the mine expand.

The largest shafts occur in the woodland of Garreg Boeth at SJ18656760 and continue eastwards to SJ19156755.

Little evidence of lead mining remains in the dense woodland to the north of the Mc Alpines' Quarry entrance, apart from the litter of shafts and mounds lost in the undergrowth.

The Olwyn Goch Shaft at SJ20206780 was re-opened and deepened to 490ft by the Halkyn District United Mines Company after 1928. It became the main entrance for personnel into their workings. Forming a down-cast shaft on the ventilation system, it was used to raise and lower the workforce.

Smith (1921) records a ladder shaft dropping 320ft through beds of sandstone and grey limestone shale to three levels of workings. The ore was apparently brought out through Davey's Shaft on the Bryncelyn Vein.

Transport

A self acting inclined tramway apparently ran from Davey's Shaft to carry the ore to dressing floors on the south side of Rhydymwyn Foundry.

The underground diesel railway connected the workings of the Halkyn District United Mines from 1928. The main shafts were the Olwyn Goch and the Pen-y-bryn Shaft (18015).

Power

A pool with an obvious dam wall at SJ21356780 is located in the woodland above the present quarry. Its high position and the fact that it contains a sluice suggest that it was constructed to feed the mine below.

The sett was drained by the Deep-Level Tunnel.

Processing

Processing took place on the dressing floors at Rhydymwyn Foundry (Smith 1921).

In 1932, the Halkyn District United Mines erected a new mill around Pen-y-bryn Shaft and ore was raised from all their workings for dressing at this main site.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 43
Smith 1921, 143

18095 Hazel Grove (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ17507479

Map 7

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| District | Delyn | Community | Brynford | | | 225 | mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1874-1879 | | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Golf Course/common | | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Little evidence remains of this mine that was worked for only a short time in the 1870s. Shaft mounds remain in the vicinity of the Holywell Golf Course Club House, to the south-west of the road that cuts the Common. The area has been landscaped for use as a golf course.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 44

Smith 1921, 61

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.13

CRO D/DM/244/71, 1901 Sale Catalogue.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18096 | Hendre (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ20206780 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Rhydymwyn | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 19th century-1987 | |
| Threat | None | Status | Listed Engine House | Land use | Quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Hendre Mines worked to the south-west of Nant-figallt woods on the east to west Coed-Hendre Vein.

The Hendre Ucha Mining Company were operating in the Rhydymwn area from 1861-1866 also (Burt, 46).

Spoil mounds indicate a shaft at SJ20706770 on wasteground to the south of housing, being one of the early eastern shafts on the vein.

The principal shafts on the Coed Hendre Vein are recorded from east to west as Fron, Victoria, Mostyn Old shaft, Engine shaft, Olwyn Goch and Taylor's.

A single shaft remains to the east of the sett at SJ21406740 on the northern perimeter of the Rhosesmor Quarry, which may be the easternmost shaft of the Hendre sett.

The main mine working area in the late 19th century now lies within the quarry area to the north of the A541 and disused Mold to Denbigh Railway line. This late 19th century sett comprised 3 large engine houses, boiler houses and chimneys. A track following the eastern perimeter of the quarry passes the remains of the engine house and chimney at SJ19826780 and the engine house at SJ19806780. The site of the third engine house, shaft and chimney lies in the quarry area at SJ19706778.

To the south of the main road a second area of workings remain as earthworks at SJ19406760, where possibly three shafts were located.

The sett was incorporated into the workings of the Halkyn District United Mines in 1928. The company re-opened and deepened the Olwyn Goch Shaft at SJ20206780 to 490ft to serve as their main entry for personnel. The shaft acted as a down-cast shaft on their ventilation system and was used for raising men and waste only. The chimney and red brick buildings associated with the later workings of this mine remain to the north of the A541.

Taylor's Shaft at SJ20406780 was used for pumping during World War 1 by the Ministry (Williams 1987).

No lead was mined after 1977, but men were employed in maintenance and tunnel repairs until 1987.

Transport

The underground workings of the Halkyn District United Mines were connected by a diesel railway that ran along the drainage tunnel between the main shafts of Pen-y-bryn (18015) and the Olwyn Goch shaft on the Hendre vein. The cars transported both men and ore.

Evidence of the underground railway survives.

Power

The Grade II Listed Engine House for the 100" pumping engine remains in the quarry at SJ19806780, with its adjacent brick chimney.

The red brick-built engine house built in 1917 to house electric motors to power the pumps in Taylor's Shaft remains in the quarry at SJ20406780.

The 1st edition OS map depicts three engine houses at work in the main mine area during the 1870s period at SJ19806780, SJ19706780 and SJ19906780.

Processing

The Halkyn District United Mines Company continued to transport the ore by the underground diesel railway to the Penybryn Shaft (18015) for treatment.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mine site is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended, including the Grade II Listed Engine House.

References

Burt et al 1992, 45-6

Smith 1921, 75, 138-141

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.14

CRO 1906 D/DM/865/10 Map of Bryngwiog sett

Photographs

RCAHM 935141/63 AP

CS93/59/22-24, Beehive Brick Kiln, Rhydymwn Foundry

18097 Hendre Ddu (Lead)**NGR**

SH87406640

Map 9**District** Colwyn**Community** Llangernyw

150 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 1883-1884**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Ludlow Rocks.

Workings

The Dyffryn Aled Mining Company are documented as working in this area along the valley of Afon Gallen, no evidence remains.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 135

18098 Hendre Figallt (Lead)**NGR**

SJ19506790

Map 12**District** Delyn**Community** Mold

220 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Quarry**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Hendre Figallt Mine has been lost to Hendre Quarry.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeology no recommendations.

References

Burt et al 1993, 46

Smith 1921, 76-77

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.14

CRO 1906 D/DM/865/10 Map of Bryngwilog sett

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18099 | Hendre, North (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19306820 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 19th century-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous limestone

Workings

Hendre East was apparently operating in the Halkyn area 1869-77, with no detailed returns and no NGR given in Burt et al (1993, 46).

The Hendre South Mining Company operating 1869-71, with no detailed returns and no NGR (Burt et al 1993, 48) was probably working in the south of the valley at SJ18806760.

Hendre Figallt (Villt) appears as a single shaft on OS 1st edition 1869-70 map Sheet 1X.14 generally working the same sett as North Hendre.

Hendre Ucha is referenced as operating in the Rhydymwyn area 1861-66 (Burt et al 1993, 46) but no NGR given.

The Coed Hendre Vein runs north of the Hendre Valley and the later large North Hendre Company worked the sett to the south of the Bryngwiog Mine. The working evidence has been lost to the present Quarry.

The shafts that remain in the vicinity of Cilcen Hall and Fron Farm were part of the later North Hendre Mine sett as was Hendre Figallt, now lost to Quarrying. Bromleys' shaft remains to the south-east of Cilcen Hall, but the old engine shaft and the No 2 shaft have been lost to quarrying.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site. of the development proposal.

References

Burt et al 1992, 45-48
 Smith 1921, 12,14,25,73-77,146
 OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.14
 CRO 1906 D/DM/865/10 Map of Bryngwiog sett

Photographs

RCAHM CS93/59/22-24 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 18100 | Hendre, South and West (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18806750 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 150 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Returns were made for the South Hendre Mining Co for 1869-71 and the West Hendre Mining Co for 1902-1904. Workings remain as shafts and mounds to the south of the Hendre Valley and the A541 Road. The first edition OS map, surveyed in 1869 and 1871, names the several shafts around SJ18656760 as Efail Parcy Lead Mine. Eastwards the shaft at SJ19156755 appears as a large whim shaft.

The Tyddyn-y-barcud Vein ran east to west across these setts and the North Hendre Vein cut north to south. Smith (1921) refers to seven shafts along the Tyddyn-y-barcud Vein, Robert's, Pritchard's, Eyton's, Williamsons', Marquis, Tyddyn-y-barcud and Ddol, being those that can be traced through the woodland.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1992, 48
 Lewis 1967, 222
 Smith 1921, 76-7
 OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.14

Photographs

CPAT 223.0-6
 CPAT 226.16-19 Brick Kiln
 CPAT CS93/59/22-24
 CPAT CS93/64/23

18101 Henfryn Hall (Iron)**NGR**

SJ07607915

Map 3**District** Rhuddlan**Community** Trelawnyd

155 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1872-1880**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A single iron shaft remains to the north of the Hall at SJ07657930 in a small area of earthwork mounds.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 48-9

Photographs

RCAHM 935103/44-45 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18102 | Hersedd (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18706910 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1889-1893 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Hersedd lies on the western end of the vein that runs eastwards to the Bryngwiog Sett. The fields surrounding the farmhouse (SJ18736930) consist of numerous shaft and spoil heaps, but with no discernible structures. The main working and dressing areas were probably to the north of the farm.

Large shafts were recorded at SJ18826917, SJ18806915, SJ18966915, SJ18836904 and SJ18896900. Workings on the Fron Vein to the south of Hersedd Farm probably belong to the Pen Bronwiski sett (103424).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 49
Smith 1921, 73-76

Photographs

RCAHM 935141/57 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1430 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18103 | Holway District/Holway, West/Golch Hill (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ16807650 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 230 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The 19th century returns (Burt 1992) identify the workings of Holway District Lead Co Ltd (1884-1886), formerly West Holway (1879-1883) and New South Merilyn (1870-1879) operating in the same area as Saithaelwyd (1883-1897). The West Holway Co also worked the sett of Golch Hill (SJ16707640), which had operated from 1864-1866.

The workings lay on the Portaway Lode and the West Holway and Golch Hill Vein, running north to south. Smith (1921) refers to a whim shaft to the south-south-east of Saithaelwyd Cottage, which could be the shaft in the woodland at SJ16747656. Further south-east of this, a shaft remains at SJ16777650, to the east of woodland.

The workings run south towards the Grange Quarries at SJ16807590, passing to the east of the quarry. The larger shafts and mounds are located at SJ16787634, SJ16807631, SJ16857615, SJ16937608 and SJ16927595, continuing southwards.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Whim shaft on the Saithaelwyd sett.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should be avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

An area of 8.2 ha around Carmel (SJ172764) were designated an area to be protected from development (Ref.DE05) by Delyn Borough Council (May 1990) under the Local Landscape Areas Policy N342.

References

Burt et al 1992, 98,50,51,63
Smith 1921, 54-55

Photographs

RCAHM 935134/47 AP
RCAHM 935140/46-47 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1418 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 18104 | Holway Rake/Holywell Level (Great Holway Mining Co) (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ17407650 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 135 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 18th century-1906 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/modern housing | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The 19th century returns' records (Burt et al 1992) reference the Holway Rake and the Holywell Level Company as working the cross-cut of the Holway Vein, which ran north from the Old Whimsey shaft at SJ17457644 to Eyton's Shaft (PRN 103435) at SJ17427685. In 1877, the Mines were incorporated into the Great Holway Mining Company.

Earthworks are visible in the vicinity of Eyton's Shaft, being north of St Bueno's Church; but south of this, evidence has possibly been lost to the modern housing estate.

The Old Whimsey Shaft lies south of the house called The Hetlands and the shafts continuing to the south of this were probably worked by the Coetia Ball and Grange Mines.

The Mines were drained by the Boat Level.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An area of 8.2 ha around Carmel (NGR SJ172764) (Ref DE05) was designated a special landscape to be protected from development by Delyn Borough Council (May 1990) as part of the Local Landscape Areas Policy N3.42.

References

Burt et al 1992, 50,53

Smith 1921, 49-51

Photographs

RCAHM 935140/47 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18105 | Hope Mountain (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ28905720 | Map 18 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Llanfynydd | | | 290 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1881-1887 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone/Lower Coal Measures.

Workings

There is little evidence to support the documentation of lead mining in this area, either in the woodland or on pasture.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 53

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18106 | Hopewell (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ16207630 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1855-1865 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Shafts remain to the north of Pantasaph Monastery at SJ16117617, SJ16257615 and SJ16227625.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 54

Smith 1921, 53-54,61

18107 Kinmel Manor (Trials)**NGR**

SH98007470

Map 5**District** Colwyn**Community** Abergele

100 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland/Manor House**Geology**

Shales

Workings

No mining evidence was located in the grounds of Kinmel or the surrounding woodland.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Foster-Smith 1972

18108 Lixwm (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ17307140

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

220 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.intact**Date** Early 18th century-1871**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

In 1848 the Caelanycraig Mine appears to have been working in close proximity to the Lixwm Mine workings on a north-south lode. Both sites lie to the east of the village of Lixwm.

Probable mine tracks lead uphill from the village towards three private dwellings and a field of overgrown mounds at SJ17307100.

To the east of the road running up to Walwen, grassed-over mounds can be seen in the fields that are not built on. A single shaft is located at SJ17307240 to the north of Berthen Farm. The workings were probably trials on the Pant-y-nef cross-course Vein.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 56

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18109 | Llanarmon (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ21705680 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1873-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone with chert beds.

Workings

The mine worked the eastern end of the Westminster Vein. The site lies to the east of a small graveyard and plot once occupied by Moriah Chapel.

A run of collapsed shafts and waste heaps lie in the fields running north from the Quarry owned by Stoddards Silicon Quarries.

Smith (1921) details an engine shaft sunk through stratas of sandstone and chert. The 1st edition OS map details this engine house with its shaft to the south at SJ21605675. No apparent structural evidence remains, although the sett was worked by the Llanarmon District Mining Company until 1913.

A second shaft lay to the west of engine shaft.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 135
 Lewis 1967, 209,219,264
 Smith 1921, 99
 Earp 1958
 OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6
 OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.11

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1526 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 18111 | Llanfair (Lead/Zinc/Copper) | | | NGR | SH93607030 | Map 5 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llanfairtalhaiarn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1891-1905 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing/pasture | |

Geology

Lower Ludlow Sandstones, shales, mudstones and striped beds.

Workings

Two north-south lodes were worked, the main vein being the Morgan Lode and the New Lode, which produced only small tonnage of lead, zinc and copper ores (Archer 1959). The area was worked from early 19th century before the Llanfair Company was formed in 1890.

The Company incorporated into its workings the Tyddyn Clefi Mine in their large-scale mining activity, which despite considerable investment in plant only continued for a small number of years. The lease of the sett comprised the three farms of Tyddyn Clefi, Bryn Kenrick and Foel. The main mine area has been later partly quarried out at the end of the track from Pont Llungam, which passes the renovated houses of Tyddyn Clefi and Ysgwbor Wen.

Disused levels and shafts were located along the trackway to the renovated mine buildings and on either side of the stream which falls north to meet the River Elwy. Morgan's Shaft used for winding and pumping was located to the east of Tyddin Clefi farmhouse, being to the extreme west of the area now quarried out and cleared. 50yds south-south-west of it was North Shaft and 35yds south of it was South Shaft. The area of these shafts has been cleared of all debris as Morgans' Shaft had been used as a household dump.

North and South Shafts appear only as depressions.

Water still runs from an adit level west of the Morgan's Shaft area that has been cleared.

Adits run eastwards into the hillside of Moel Iago amid areas of spoil.

Transport

Ore was transported by horse and cart to Abergele; the return journey brought coal.

Power

Two reservoir-pools appear to have served the sett. A small stream feeds the pool at SH93657040, which lies close to a flat area, presumably used for washing the ore.

A second reservoir appears as marshy ground at SH93607020 in the valley floor and along the stream bed, which would have served the main mine area.

The masonry foundations of the engine house that served Morgan's Shaft could still remain in the dense undergrowth to the south of the hillside pool. An 1893 plan shows a horizontal winding house and headframe over the shaft.

A 35ft diameter iron water wheel apparently served the concentration plant area. A Mine Plan deposited at CRO Hawarden depicts the 35ft wheel with a winding drum on site with an ore house, smithy and office to the south of it.

Processing

A 'Luhrig' concentration plant with engine house and boiler were contained in a galvanised building and appear on the Mine Plan on the eastern bank of the stream.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

- Archer 1959, 262
- Burt et al 1992, 136
- Jones 1979, 54-63 (Mine Plan)

Lewis 1967, 240

CRO 1893, Mine Plan

CRO 1897, Mine Plan

CRO D/GR/440, Sale Prospectus

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 18112 | Lloc/Merilyn, West (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ14507670 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 19th century-1893 | |
| Threat | Development | Status | Grade II Listed | Land use | Service Station/Building Plot for sale. | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Lloc Mining Company worked the western end of the Merilyn Vein.

The Lady Fielding shaft lies to the north-west of the crossroads at the Rock Tavern. The deep stone-lined shaft lies open and unfenced to the western side of the Grade II Listed Pumping Engine House at SJ14507670, on a parcel of land that is now for sale as a building plot.

An area of grassed over waste lies to the north-west of the Engine House plot.

The shafts shown on the 1st edition OS Sheet V.12 to the north of the Mine may have been worked by Merilyn Mine also.

A horse pulley shaft was apparently in use in the 1850's and this could be the shaft to the west of the road A5026 from Lloc Service Station, not located.

Shaft mounds lie in the fields to the north of the Engine House site at SJ14207720, to the west of the woodland.

Returns for West Merilyn 1861-1889 (Burt,64) probably relate to the same sett.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The stone built engine house is in a poor state of repair, but survives to its' full height of two storeys with slate roof and a chimney, which indicates its adaption for later use. Its overall size approx 5m high x 4m long x 3m wide. Its timber lintles remain in situ and the interior appears to have the original stairway and beams. The opening above the shaft is blocked up.

The foundations of the boiler house are in the undergrowth to the south-western side of the house, having a direct entrance to the Engine House. The engine house is possibly an 1850s Cornish type.

An 1857 reference mentions a horse pulley shaft sunk by John Ames and Co.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The entrance to Ty Maen (SJ14407660) bears a stone slab stating '230 yds above sea-level', obviously mine related.

The sett as mapped on the 1st edition OS Sheet V.12 covers the area of the Lloc Service Station, the showroom of which must be the mine office.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended, including the Grade II Listed Engine House.

The engine house is recommended for restoration and subsequent regular maintenance.

References

Burt et al 1992, 56
Smith 1921, 55

OS 1871 1st edition Flintshire Sheet V.12
OS 1899 2nd edition Flintshire Sheet V.12
OS 1969 edition 1:10560 Flintshire SJ17NW

Photographs

CPAT 238.15-22, Lloc EH
CPAT CS93/60/14-16
CPAT CS93/64/16-17
RCAHM 93/CS/1410-11 AP
RCAHM 935139/66-67 AP

18113 Long Rake (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ18807110

Map 7

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 18th century-1872 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/wasteground | |

Geology

The Long Rake Vein runs through the Carboniferous Limestone of the Halkyn Mountain.

Workings

Working evidence remains in the form of shaft mounds in the area to the north of Peacock Farm (SJ18747105) and open-cuts.

Much of the evidence has suffered from land clearance in the 1870s, and workings in the vicinity of Rhes-y-cae Primary School have been landscaped for school use.

The Engine Shaft stands to the North-east of Peacock Farm, possibly at SJ18837117. A line of shafts run westwards towards the road junction at SJ18207110.

The sett was worked in the early 18th century by the Quaker Company and intensive mining continued to the 19th century.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
 Burt et al 1992, 59
 Lewis 1967, 123
 Smith 1921, 67
 OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871/1971

Photographs

RCAHM 935136/50 AP
 RCAHM 935140/49,55 AP
 RCAHM 93/CS/1364 AP

18114 Lord Hill (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ16207620

Map 4**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

250 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 19th century-1853**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

The Lord Hill Joint in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The shafts that remain to the north of Pantasaph Monastery at SJ16117617, SJ16257615 and SJ16227625 relate to the Lord Hill sett.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 60

Smith 1921, 61

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.12

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18115 | Maes Maelor (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ23105370 | Map 20 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llandegla | | | 360 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact in part | Date | Late 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone lying deep beneath Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone.

Workings

The Maes-Maelor sett lies in the barren moorland of Llandegla, a tract of land that would not appear to carry mineral veins. The Minera Veins and the Llanarmon Veins seem to halt at the Bala/Llanelidan Fault.

Three collapsed shafts remain at SJ23105800.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The basal layers remain of a possible small engine house, approx 2m x 6m, could have housed a horizontal engine.

The chimney truncated at 6m is a prominent landmark on the open moorland. It stands on a base approx 2m square. A brick-lined flue leaves the chimney on its north side.

A level was driven in to the mountainside some 20m below and to the north-east of the shafts (Pratt 1982).

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

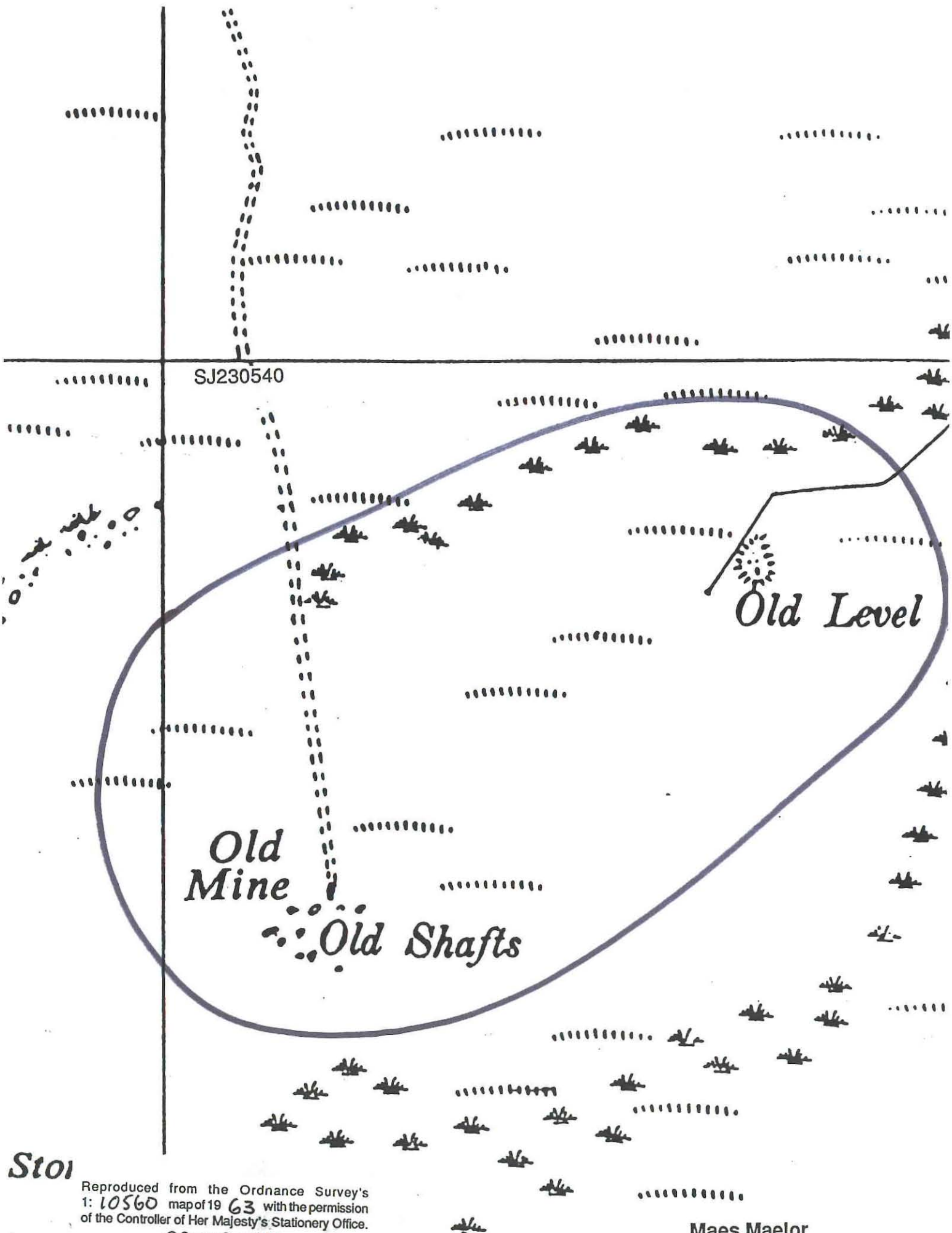
This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Pratt 1982



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Maes Maelor
PRN 18115

OS Map SJ25 SE
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18116 | Maes-y-Pwll (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20605550 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 300 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

The Maes-y-pwll Vein traverses Limestone outcrops and cuts across Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone.

Workings

The vein was worked in the early 19th century with apparently little reward.

Earp (1958) refers to an engine shaft to the north of Maes-y-Pwll Farm and a whim to the north-west of it. Two whims were apparently to the north of the Engine Shaft and a small engine at work to the east. A shaft lies alongside the road and opposite the farm entrance at SJ20755545 and to the north-west of this a shaft at SJ20705555. A run of at least five large shafts cross east to west to the north of these two shafts.

A substantial area of spoil in the fields to the east of the farm suggest large-scale workings, contrary to documentary evidence.

To the east two shaft mounds appear in the fields to the south-east of Graianrhyd Farm (SJ21705570) and are possible trial shafts of Maes-y-pwll or Creigiog.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Documentary evidence infers whim and engine power.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 101

Earp 1958

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.S.W.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18117 | Maeslygan (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ20507220 | Map 8 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 185 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Destroyed | Date | Early 18th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Maeslygan was one of the early setts opened up by the Governor and Company for smelting down lead with pit and sea coal after it was granted a Royal Charter in 1694. A sketch plan for the mines owned by the Quaker Company, as it became known, between 1692-1728 includes Maeslygan.

The mine worked the eastern end of the Pant Vein, the only remains of which is the 19th century Old Engine Shaft at SJ20507220, to the south-west of the Springfield Hotel.

The richest workings of the sett on the Pant Vein were at Cae'r Bryn Bychan Field (Rhodes).

The mid-18th century level driven from near Plas Isaf at SJ218720 remained unlocated.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

One of the earliest Newcomen engines was working on the sett in the 1730s.

Processing

All the ores were sent to Flint by the Quaker Company to their Gadlys smeltery.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended to enhance the surface detail.

References

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62

Lewis 1967, 130

Rhodes, 220

18118 Marian Ffrith (Lead)**NGR**

SJ07107800

Map 3

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Cwm | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with basement beds.

Workings

Substantial earthwork evidence of shafts and open surface workings remain in the vicinity of Marian Ffrith, to the south-east of Tyddyn-y-cyll (SJ06907820). The haematite has been gained in association with chalcopyrites and lead in the area. Shafts to the north-west of Tyddyn-y-cyll can be located on the slopes of Moel Hiraddug.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 62

Smith 1921, 36

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/0903-0908 AP

RCAHM 935102/57-68 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18119 | Marian Mawr (Iron) | | | NGR | SJ07807815 | Map 3 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Cwm | | | 150 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with basement beds.

Workings

Earthworks to the north-east of Marian Ffrith are located to the west and south of Marian Mawr. Grassed-over mounds appear south of the lane in the field alongside the track to Ochr-y-marian and in the fields to the west of Plassau (SJ07907820).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 18120 | Merllyn (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ14707690 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 18th century-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/pasture/housing | |

Geology

Black Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The Merllyn Group were involved with several of the mine ventures in the Gorsedd area, which the Merllyn Vein crossed.

The actual Mine site is the area in the vicinity of Merllyn Farm, SJ14707680. Shafts were probably worked on the fields of pasture that surround the mine. To the north of the old A55, shafts were worked at SJ14657677 and two shafts at SJ14807690. The line of shafts continue to run eastwards.

To the south of the road, the area is occupied by market gardens, and little evidence remains now.

The two shafts at SJ14607670 and SJ14657670 relate to Merllyn.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 62-64

Smith 1921, 55

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18121 | Minera Mines, Speedwells Shaft (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ26905133 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1807-present day. | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Speedwell or No 7 shaft remains at SJ26905133 on the Main Vein to the south-west of Lloyd's Shaft.

In 1920, the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company re-opened the shaft, which remains on their property and is still in use for pumping.

Transport

The 1850s mineral railway passes the shaft.

Power

Speedwell Engine House was built 1807 to house the 54" cylinder pumping engine.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of levels.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 140-143
 Davies 1964, 26
 Earp 1958, 61-2
 Smith 1921, 108-110
 Pratt 1962, 28-36
 Pratt 1976, 114-154
 CRO 1865 Brenton Symon's Map

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18122 | Minera, Central (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ26005200 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 19th century-1870 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing/pasture | |

Geology

The Main Vein and the Red Vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The NGR for Central Minera (Burt et al 1992) at SJ259524 lies within a disused quarry with no real mining evidence.

The workings along the line of the Red Vein can be traced heading south-eastwards from Allt Eisteddfod towards the Maesyfynnon Shaft at SJ25995200. Shafts and spoil mounds are located at SJ25795226, SJ25855225, SJ25905217 and SJ25965207, crossing fields of pasture.

The Maesyfynnon Shaft, sunk to 300ft remains on the property of a private house, Maesyfynnon Cottage, being to the north of the Aber Sychnant. To the east of Maesyfynnon, disused shafts remain on the northern bank of Aber Sychnant, one of which is Morgan's.

Transport

The 1850s mineral railway serviced the sett.

Power

The Maesyfynnon Shaft and Engine House date from 1783. The 50" engine was probably manufactured by John Wilkinson, who worked the sett at this time, at his Bersham Ironworks and was presumably a pirate of a Bolton and Watt type Engine.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This remains of the Bolton and Watt engine house are recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

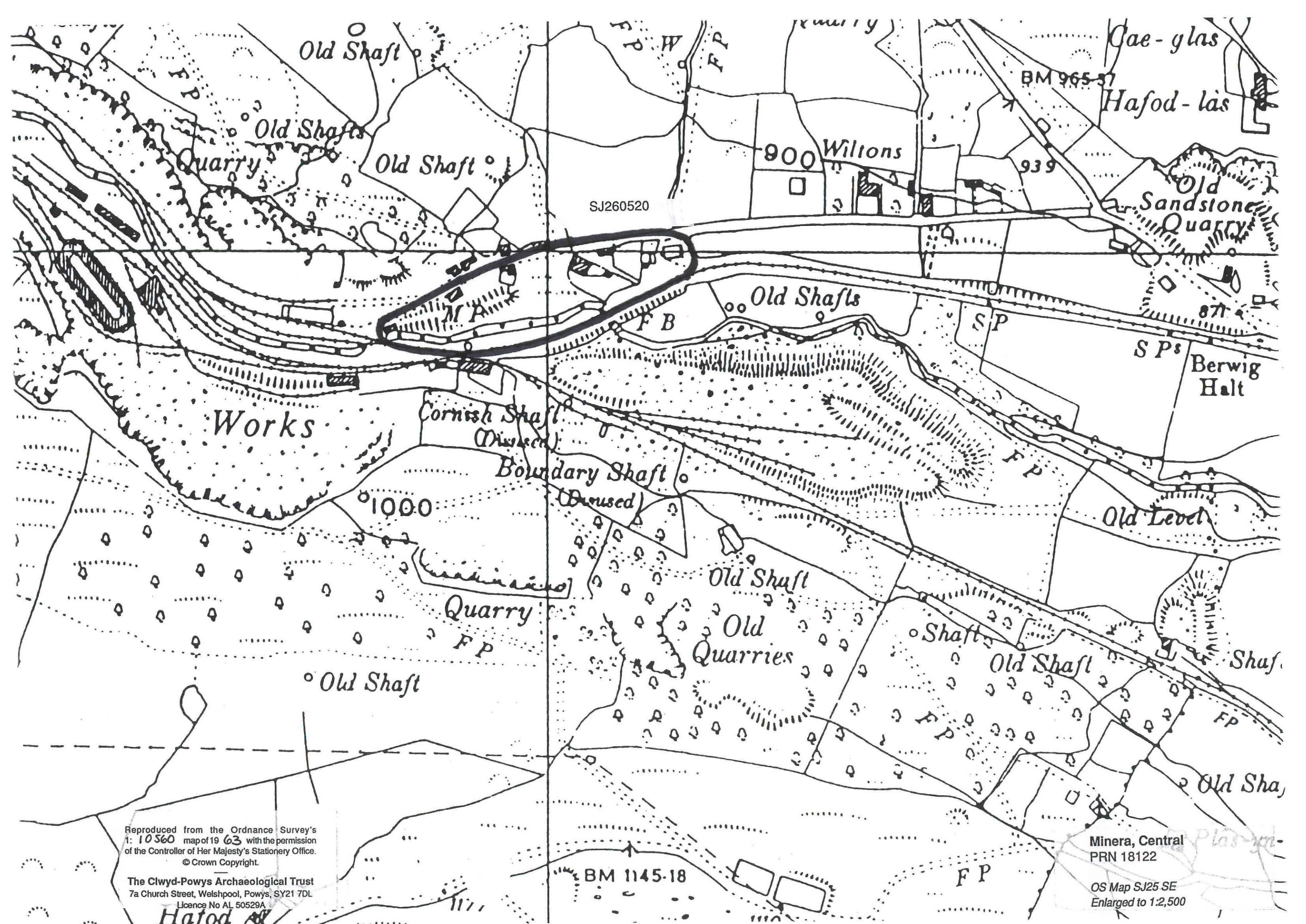
Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Listing may be considered to protect the engine house.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 147
 Davies 1964, 27
 Earp 1958, 61-2
 Smith 1921, 108-110
 CRO 1865 Brenton Symon's Map



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Hafod

Minera, Central
PRN 18122

OS Map SJ25 SE
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18123 | Minera, Halvans Plant (Treatment Plant) | | | NGR | SJ27055150 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1870 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Halvan's Recycling Plant stands to the east of the road from New Brighton to Minera, being Area 2 of the Minera Reclamation Scheme being carried out by Wrexham Maelor Borough Council.

Following excavation in 1988 by Wrexham Maelor Borough Council and recording by CPAT in 1989, the site has been back-filled to protect the structural remains.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The foundations of the engine, boiler house and chimney that powered the crushing machinery remain.

Processing

The Plant was built for the treatment of low grade ore and lead waste.

The crusher house and good examples of circular buddles and jig bases remain in situ for consolidation at a later date.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

It is recommended that sensitive treatment of the site with a view to its future public display should be a part of the Minera reclamation programme.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

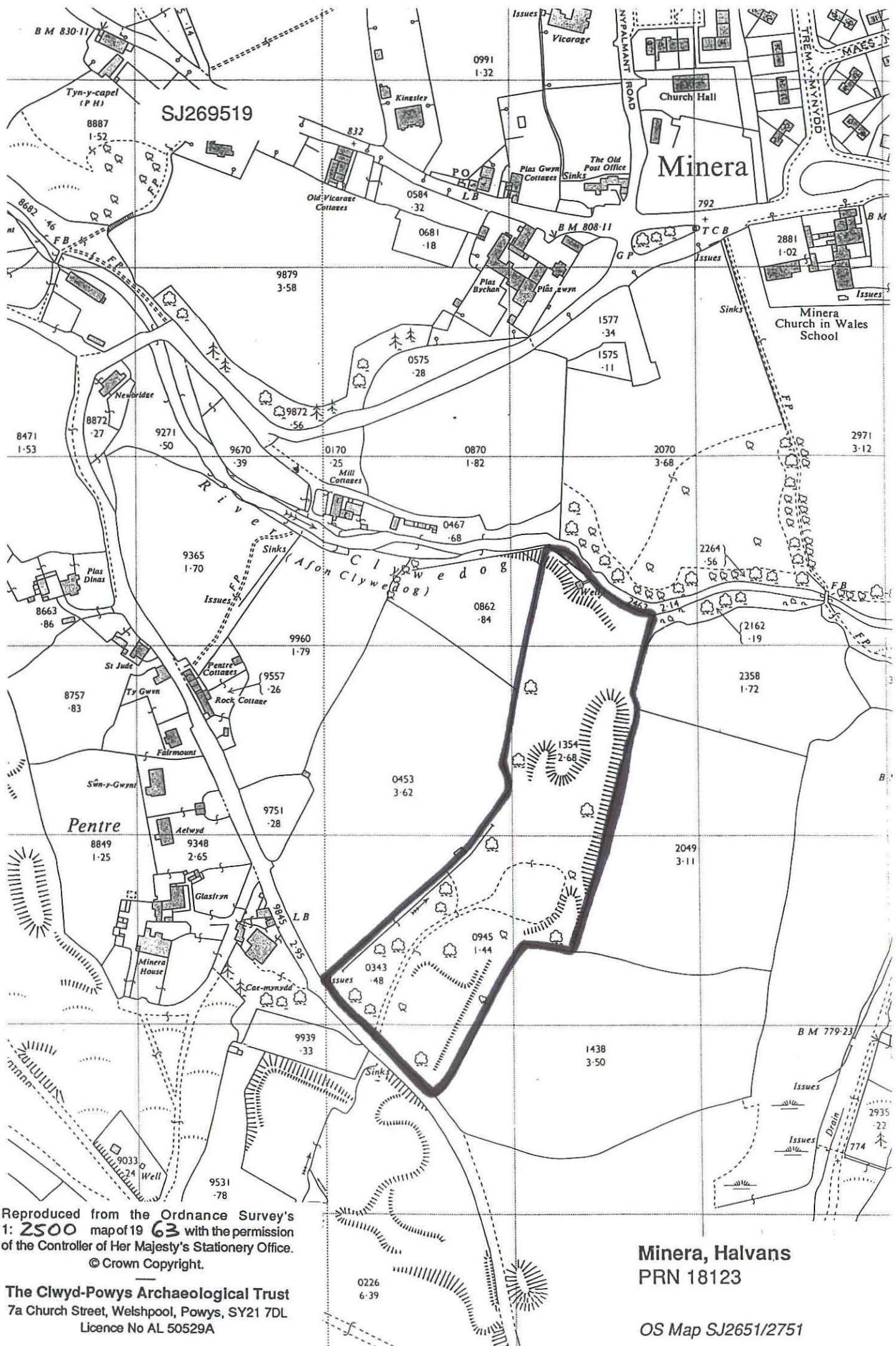
References

1993 Industrial Archaeology Review, Vol.XV No.2, 208-210

Photographs

CPAT 237.28-29

CPAT CS93/64/01-2



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Minera, Halvans
PRN 18123

OS Map SJ2651/2751

18124 Minera, Nant (Lead)

NGR

SJ28405020

Map 20

District Wrexham Maelor**Community** Esclusham Above

220 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland**Geology**

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone.

Workings

Little evidence remains of the trials, possibly within the woodland of the Nant area carried out by the Nant Minera Company 1872-1877.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 147

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18125 | Minera, Quarry (Lead/Zinc/Limestone Quarry) | | | NGR | SJ25505200 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Documentary/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Late 19th century | |
| Threat | Quarry | Status | None | Land use | Quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Trials for lead presumably took place on the Ragman and Main Veins. All evidence has been lost to quarry workings. The 19th century returns (Burt) enter Minera Quarry for 1884-5 and also refer to Calamine Pits.

Transport

The 1850s mineral railway ran to the quarry area.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The battery of Hoffman Limekilns are located within the Quarry and remain in good condition. Older Quarry workings remain on the hillside behind them. The Atcherley Kilns remain in close proximity to Boundary shaft to the south-east of the Quarry. The Kilns date from the mid-nineteenth century.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This two batteries of limekilns are recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

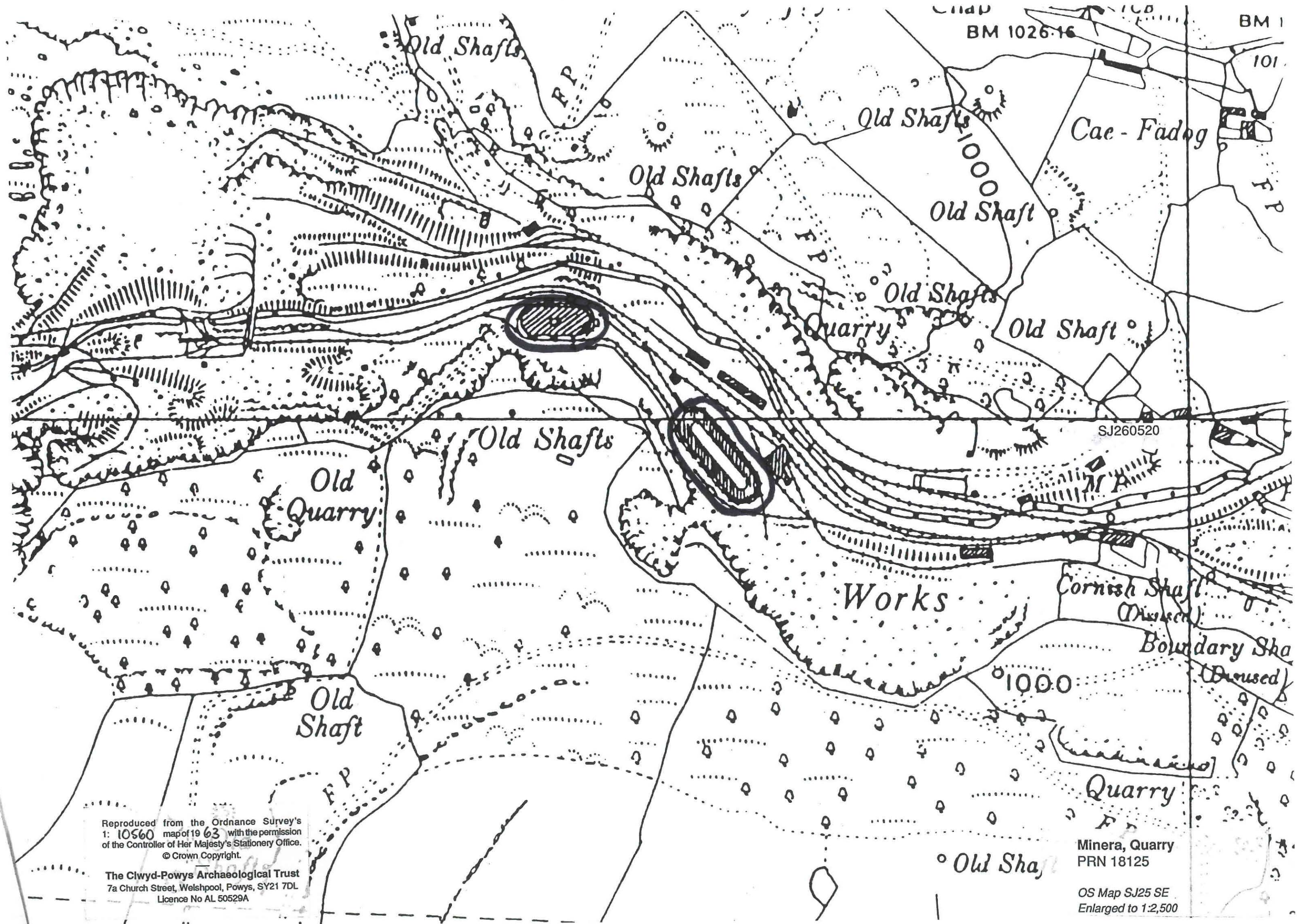
Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Listing may be considered to protect the limekilns.

Any removal of contaminated waste should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

References

Burt et al 1992, 145
Earp 1958, 63
Smith 1921, 112



| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 18126 | Moel Arthur (Gold Trials) | | | NGR | SJ14256608 | Map 12 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llandyrnog | | | 400 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | Hillfort Scheduled/SSSI | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks of the Clwydian Range.

Workings

Disused levels are located on the western slopes of Moel Arthur at SJ14256608. These are the 19th century trials for gold, although no mineral evidence remains.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

A contemporary Mining Journal reports crushing and washing machinery being installed on site.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

The Hillfort on Moel Arthur is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (F10). Any development within the hillfort would require Scheduled Monument Consent.

References

OS 1960 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ1465
Mining Journal 26/08/1889, 963

Photographs

RCAHM 935101/45-47 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 18127 | Moel Dwyll (Gold Trials) | | | NGR | SJ15306350 | Map 15 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Cilcain | | | 450 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1888-89 | |
| Threat | None | Status | SSSI | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks of the Silurian Period.

Workings

Disused levels, possibly the trials for gold are evident on the hillside of Moel Dwyll in the Clwydian Range, within the Moel Famau Country Park. The levels appear to the east and west of the Offa's Dyke Path as it traverses the hills.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 26

OS 1959 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1563

18128 Moel Unben (Lead)**NGR**

SH90806800

Map 10**District** Colwyn**Community** Llanfairtalhaiarn

320 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/woodland

Geology

Ludlow Rocks of the Silurian period.

Workings

The old trial workings on the western slopes of Moel Unben are difficult to differentiate from natural outcrops.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet 7.14

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 18129 | Moel-y-Gaer (Trials) | | | NGR | SJ14906170 | Map 15 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llangynhafal | | | 339 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | Scheduled Hillfort/SSSI | Land use | Moorland/Country Park | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks of the Silurian period.

Workings

Levels are located on the slopes of the hillfort, being to the east of Bron-y-felin (SJ14406190).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

The hillfort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (F11). Any development within the hillfort would require Scheduled Monument Consent.

References

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62

Photographs

RCAHM 935100/67 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18130 | Moel-y-Crio (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19806980 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1886-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

The Moel-y-crio Mine worked the western end of the California Vein, which runs through Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Evidence remains as shafts and mounds spread over a large area interspersed by the housing settlement of Moel-y-crio.

One large shaft is fenced off at SJ19956970, and earthworks surround Mount Villas at SJ20206975.

The Central Halkyn Mining Company incorporated Moel-y-crio Mine from 1901-1906, when they mined down shaft inclines (Smith 1921).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of levels.

References

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
Burt et al 1992, 66
Smith 1921, 69

Photographs

CPAT CS93/61/24 Roadside well SJ19806975
RCAHM 935136/52 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1432 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 18131 | Mold Mines, Cadole (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ21006280 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The 1st edition OS map places the Mold Mine sett at SJ21006290 working to the east of the Cat Hole sett. A single large shaft and an area of earthworks lie to the north of the housing that fronts the main road through the village of Cadole.

No evidence remains of the large engine house or other buildings shown on site on the 1st edition OS map.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Williams (1987, 32) records an 80" pumping engine on the 'Cathole' shaft working during the 1825-1845 period.

Processing

Ore was apparently taken to Pant-y-buarth (PRN 103203) for processing.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is required for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 67

Lewis 1967

Smith 1921, 90-92

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet X111.10

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 18132 | Mold Mines, Pantymwyn New shaft (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20806520 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Gwernaffield | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1901-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/wasteground | |

Geology

The area lies at the eastern end of the Pantymwyn North Vein within the Cefn-y-Fedw Sandstone belt.

Workings

There is no mineral evidence surrounding the two isolated shafts and mounds at SJ20656505. The surrounding geology is very sandy. Returns were entered in this area for Gwernaffield for 1888/1889 only (Burt et al 1992).

The sett was worked by the Pantymwyn Mining company from the early 19th to 1913, incorporated as Mold Mines and re-worked from 1938, when a new headframe was erected over the shaft.

To the east at SJ20756520, partly within woodland and partly waste ground, is an area of more recent activity. The area to the east of it is concreted for haulage and the whole area has the appearance applicable modern workings on the New or Cae Mawr Shaft as it was known on the extreme east of the Rhydymwyn Vein. The area remains as a modern dump.

The Sea Level tunnel was connected to New shaft after it had ceased operations on the sett.

In the fields of pasture to the west of the New Shaft site, the shafts remain of the Pantybuarth United sett in the area of SJ20706510, being the eastern workings on the vein, Wynnes Shaft and Reeds Shaft.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Large concrete platforms remain as likely machinery foundations. The engine house housed a pumping engine and a capstan was also recorded on the site.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

A ruinous brick building with a metal doorframe suggests 20th century construction.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt 1992, 36,67
Smith 1921, 85

Photographs

RCAHM 935141/64-65 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18133 | Mostyn/Hafod (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ12907940 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 180 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The 19th century returns reference the site in close proximity to Brindigrif Mine (Burt et al 1992) and the sett seems to have explored the Bryn Vein and the Butcher Vein at an earlier period.

Shafts remain evident on the farmlands of Bryndigrif (SJ12607940) to the north following an east to west vein, which continues through the woodland. To the extreme east, a single shaft remains near Nant Evan at SJ13857920.

The adit level was unlocated, but was apparently driven from the South-east of Pentre-ffynnon Farm.

Although little evidence remains at the given NGR in Burt et al (1992), the workings of Bryndigrif concur with this short-worked sett.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1992, 6
Smith 1921, 48

Photographs

RCHAM 935139/61-62 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1405-6 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18134 | Mount Pleasant (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ21706140 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 280 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1857-1873 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone falling to the Mount Pleasant Flats in Cefn-y-Fedw Sandstone with chert beds.

Workings

Evidence of the workings at Mount Pleasant Mine, remains in the form of at least seven shafts and their relevant spoil heaps located at SJ21756135. A shaft to the west of the roadway can be located at SJ21806135. To the east of the roadway, a shaft remains at SJ21756140 and a spoil heap at SJ21806145. A shaft remains alongside the road at SJ21706150 and two shafts, filled in, remain as spoil heaps at SJ21606155.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 68
Smith 1921, 92-94
Earp 1958, 54

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1442-1449 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1519 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 18135 | Mwynbwll/Fagnallt (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18606690 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Damaged | Date | 1878-1889 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

The old Garreg Boerth Vein runs east-west through the mine and at its western end is known as the Mwynbyll Vein. It is crossed by a north-south lode believed to be the Caleb Bell cross course and the Engine shaft itself lies on the Coed Du cross course in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The stone-lined filled Engine Shaft remains at SJ18666695, now fenced off, believed to be that working the Coed Du cross-course vein. The shaft and engine house lie within a field of many shallow workings.

The mine was drained by a day level driven eastwards to a point north of Plas Wilkin (SJ19416695).

Shafts are recorded along the Garreg Boeth Vein eastwards from the engine shaft at SJ18626699, SJ18636698, both lying north-west of the engine shaft.

Shafts at SJ18866704 and SJ19086706, both remain to the south of Garreg Boeth Farm.

Shafts are recorded within Garreg Boeth Wood and Big Wood, together with four shafts within the area of Round Wood.

The sett was reached by the Halkyn deep level by 1908.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The engine house is built of local stone and survives to a height of approx 8m. Although overgrown with ivy its beam wall and one other wall remain intact. Its architectural features remaining are the partly blocked up brick archway, probably the exit for pipes to the boiler house, and the visible beam sockets. It stands at SJ18666695 and is probably an early 19th-century example of a Cornish engine house.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This engine house is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Listing may be considered to protect the engine house.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 25

Lewis 1967, 205,210,268,282

Smith 1921, 78

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X111.3

Photographs

CPAT CS93/60/21-23

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18136 | Mynydd Bodran (Copper/Lead) | | | NGR | SH94307080 | Map 5 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llanfairtalhaiarn | | | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks of the Silurian period.

Workings

Trials or collapsed adits are visible on the north-western slopes of Mynydd Bodran, being to the north-east of the Llanfair Mine.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for enhancement of surface detail.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18137 | Mynydd Du/Black Mountain (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ21505730 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 370 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Late 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Sandy Limestone running into Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone.

Workings

The 19th century returns detail the Black Mountain Lead Co working 1888-1892 on the sandy limestone outcrops of Mynydd Du.

The two shafts at SJ21605730 may have been trials on the eastern end of the Westminster Vein.

The site lies to the north of the Llanarmon (PRN 18109) workings at SJ21705680.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 3

Smith 1921, 99

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.11

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 18138 | Nant Uchaf (Iron/manganese) | | | NGR | SH93307570 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1880-1884 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone basement beds

Workings

Manganese was found in association with haematite in this area to the south-west of Abergele and worked from 1880-1884. The 19th century returns for the ores indicate intense activity for these few years. No certain evidence of workings remain in the vicinity.

Transport

Ore was transported by road to Pensarn Station from where it was taken to Mostyn Ironworks.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 149
Dewey 1923

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18139 | Nant-y-Cwm Mawr/Gwter Siani (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ25404930 | Map 21 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Esclusham Above | | | 450 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Gwter Siani Vein and the Nant-y-Cwm Mawr Vein run in an east-wester direction according to Brenton Symon's Map of 1865. Old shafts on these veins lie alongside the road that comes up from Minera, to the north of the Wynnstay sett (PRN 18230).

Shafts within the area can be identified at SJ24804980, being a single shaft with damaged whim circle with an outer wall.

At SJ24954980, an old shaft with spoil heaps.

At SJ24704995, a collapsed shaft remains.

At SJ24454990, a capped shaft with ladder access for the caving club. The leat runs between the shaft and its spoil heap.

At SJ24404995, a shaft capped with access trap door and at SJ24454980, shaft and spoil heap remains.

The Gomerian Level unwatered the Pool Park and South Minera Mines. It was driven from west of Cae-Ilwyd reservoir (SJ27004780) possibly from the shaft mound at SJ26504780 and continued in a north-westerly direction almost following the line of South Minera Vein.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The Gwter Siani leat runs below the shaft at SJ24954980 and contours the hillside.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Smith 1921, 114

CRO 1865 Brenton Symon's of the Mineraled District and of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1471 Esclusham Mt. Gwter Siani leat

RCAHM 93/CS/1472-3 Gwter Siani vein workings

RCAHM 935144/50-51 AP

RCAHM 935151/63 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18140 | Nant-y-Fuwch (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18407210 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Ysceiflog | | | 230 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Caleb-bell cross-course was worked in this area now immediately to the west of the quarry.

The earthwork evidence of small shallow workings remain.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 63

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.1

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 18141 | Nant-y-Plwm (Lead) | | | NGR | SH92906602 | Map 10 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llansannan | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1883-1887 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Lower Ludlow Sandstones, shales, mudstones, siltstones and striped beds.

Workings

The mine worked a north-south lode which contained quartz, galena and chalcopyrites (Archer 1959) in the 1880s.

Shafts remain as earthworks in woodland to the north of the Afon Bach stream. The old workings remain overgrown at SH92956603, being an old level and shafts remain at SH92886604, SH92786616, and SH92776621.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting, thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Archer 1959, 262

Burt et al 1992, 150

Lewis 1967, 240

OS 1871 1st.edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X11.3

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X11.3

18142 Nantymwyn (Lead)**NGR**

SJ07708280

Map 1**District** Rhudlan**Community** Prestatyn

50 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1886-1876**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Trials appear to have consisted of a single shaft and an adit level driven from near Prestatyn Castle (Smith 1921, 41). Although no returns were made Burt et al (1992) document the area being worked by the Erwfelin Mining Company. A single shaft and related earthworks can be located at SJ07658280.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 69

Lewis 1967, 246-7

Smith 1921, 41

Thorburn 1986, 61

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18143 | Nantypetre/Llangynhafal (Lead/Barytes) | | | NGR | SJ13706300 | Map 15 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llangynhafal | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1890-92 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland/pasture | |

Geology

Wenlock shales deposited against Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Documentary evidence refers to barytes being obtained from a north to south fault, although no evidence remains at this NGR given in Burt et al (1992).

Evidence of the old shafts and levels do appear on the south-western and south-eastern slopes of Moel Dywyll within the Moel Famau Country Park. The levels at SJ15426354, SJ15306350 and the workings that continue downhill and westwards along with the shaft at SJ15126343 could belong to Nantypetre.

An area to the north-east of Fron Haul has been later quarried out (SJ14306370).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 137,150

Archer 1959, 263

OS 1960 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ1562

Photographs

RCAHM 935100/68-70 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 18144 | Pool Park, Boundary Shaft (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ25155050 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Esclusham Above | | | 380 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1860-1881 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland/rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone outcropping from Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone.

Workings

The Pool Park Vein and the South Minera Vein intercept below the most westerly workings and processing areas of the Park Setts.

Boundary Shaft lies to the south-east of the main site at SJ25155005.

Transport

A tramway runs from the Pool Park Main site past a shaft at SJ055006 and continues to Boundary Shaft at SJ25155050.

A track connects Boundary with an old shaft at SJ25255045, which is capped with concrete.

Power

A very substantial leat system appears as an earthen bank running around the perimeter of the sett above the Aber Sychnant Valley. An immense amount of water was necessary for the washing and separation of lead.

Processing

The stone foundations of an ore bin underlie the turf at Boundary Shaft. The ore bin drops to the raised track to connect these workings with the main site and the dressing floor areas that lie to the west of the main whim shaft (SJ24955007).

Other features

The stone foundations of possibly a shed lie to the east of Boundary Shaft.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This entire site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

The site is worthy of protection as a mine site and as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 154

Smith 1921, 113

CRO 1865, Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled District of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.S.E.

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV111.1 (Gomerian Level shafts)

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.12

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1542 AP, Esclusham Mt. leat system

RCAHM 93/CS/1549 AP, Boundary shaft

SJ250510

BM 1340-28

1346

BM 1339-36

E s c l

Old Shaft

Old Shaft

BM
1401-27

1417

1459

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Pool Park, Boundary Shaft
PRN 18144

OS Map SJ25 SW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18145 | Minera, New/Minera, Burton's Shaft (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ27805080 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1887-1896 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground | |

Geology

Burtons' shaft is recorded as being sunk through Cefn-y -fedw Sandstone and Coal Measures cutting into Carboniferous limestone.

Workings

The New Minera Mining Company operated for a short time to the east of Nant Farm (SJ27715085). Work started in 1888 on the veins south-east of Meadowshaft and the mine went into liquidation in 1896.

New Minera or Burtons' Shaft was sunk to a depth of 966ft at SJ27855085 and worked the Red Vein and the Main Vein.

In 1897, the Minera and the New Minera Mining Companies amalgamated to form the United Minera Mining Company. The last recorded working for the Burton's Shaft was 1919 (Earp 1958).

Spoil heaps run eastwards from the shaft at SJ27855085.

The adit level at SJ26505508 has a substantial portal and the Park Adit Level at SJ27105160 also drained the mine.

Transport

The sett was served by the mineral railway.

Power

The substantial stonework walls of the engine house and processing buildings remain beneath the debris.

A pond bed that fed the processing areas is located at SJ27855082.

Processing

Machinery for crushing and processing ore operated on the site.

Other features

The foundations of two rectangular buildings remain at SJ27855083.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Any clearance of the site or disposal of contaminated waste should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features,

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 147

Smith 1921, 105

Earp 1958, 61-4

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ2750

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Minera, Burton's Shaft
PRN 18145

OS Map SJ2751

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Minera, Burton's Shaft
PRN 18145

OS Map SJ2751

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18146 | Old Rake (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ20407060 | Map 8 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 265 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Old Rake was worked to the west of Halkyn by the Quaker Company in the early 18th century. Much of the archaeology has been lost to quarrying.

The area to the north-west of the wireless station remains littered with shallow workings and spoil mounds, being also the area of the 19th century New North Halkyn Mine and the later 20th century workings of the Halkyn District United Mines Ltd.

Transport

The 20th century underground diesel railway runs through the sett.

Power

The sett was drained in the 20th century by the Deep Level Tunnel.

Processing

The 20th century mill and dressing areas of the Halkyn District United Mines later worked the sett.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 94

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62

Lewis 1967

Photographs

RCAHM 935140/51-52 AP

RCAHM 935136/55 AP

RCAHM 935137/51 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1427 AP

18147 Pant (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ19107220

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

250 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 1898-1902**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Quarry**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The workings of Pant have been lost to quarrying.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeology, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 70

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 18148 | Pant Du (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ20405960 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanferres | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1849-1891 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/quarry | |

Geology

The Pant-Du Vein traverses Carboniferous Limestone outcrops.

Workings

The Pant-du Vein ran eastwards from the River Alyn through a limestone ridge. Evidence of workings within the area of Pant-du are spread over three seemingly distinct areas.

Shafts and spoil heaps fall downhill along the northern slopes of the limestone ridge to the south of the road leading to Burley Hill Quarry.

A second area of shafts and spoil lie in the field west of the Pant-du farm buildings running up the southern foothills of the limestone hill.

Goodwin's shaft is identifiable as a mound at SJ20605950. The Pant-du Company incorporated the earlier workings of the Goodwins' Mine.

Archaeology may have been lost to the quarrying to the west of this. The Pant-Du Engine Shaft was to the west of Goodwins.

The extreme western workings of the vein were in the Tir-y-Coed Woods. A single shaft at SJ21305960 lies to the north-west of Woodland Cottage and earthworks suggest an incline to bring the ore downhill and eastwards to the dressing floors around the Goodwin's Shaft area.

The whim shaft immediately to the west of Tir-y-coed farm is referred to as the Truro whim and is unlikely to be part of Pant-Du workings.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

On the western flanks within the woodland of Big Covert, a stone chimney survives to full height, although its outer stonework has fallen away on its western side (SJ20305960). Its flues are intact on either side, but no other evidence remains in the area.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The chimney is recommended for consolidation as it is in a poor state of repair.

References

Burt et al 1992, 70,150
 Smith 1921, 97
 Earp 1958, 57
 OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.N.W.
 OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.2

Photographs

CPAT 222.16-21
 CPAT CS93/61/14-16 Pant Du chimney SJ20305960
 RCAHM 93/CS/1454 AP
 RCAHM 935142/55 AP
 RCAHM 935143/56 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18149 | Pant Du, East (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ21605890 | Map 18 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Nercwys | | | 370 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1858-1905 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

The East Pant Du Lead Mining Company Worked the Pant Du Vein at its most easterly, in the Carboniferous Limestone rocks of Nerquis Mountain.

Workings

Smith (1921, 98) refers to surface workings and three main shafts for East Pant Du, which probably refers to the mid-19th century shafts, now lying in an area of very dense woodland.

A track leads into the woodland opposite Woodland Cottage (SJ21655925). The main mine site appears to be to the west of this track, but only the remains of a rectangular stone buildings that survive to 1.5m high in part are visible at a junction of paths at SJ21605875, any features or further workings were impossible to see due to the dense and overgrown vegetation (July 1993).

No 2 shaft lies immediately to the north-east of this structure. No3 shaft is documented as being in the woodland to the east of this structure.

The track continues westwards through the woodland to a second area of workings now visible as shafts and mounds amid conifers and an area of very fine powdery dressing waste.

The shaft at SJ21405885 may have been the old whim shaft or No 1 shaft sunk prior to the 1850s. Collapsed shafts are also visible at SJ21435873 and SJ21425887.

The workings closely surround an area of old quarrying lying to the south of the road and south of the Tir-y-Coed woods.

In the area of pasture below the summit of Nerquis mountain, there is evidence of later workings in the limestone. A very wet area separates the rectangular building foundations site at SJ21305910 and the site from a large open hollow, (although having the appearance of a large shaft, it is marked as an old kiln on the 1914 6" OS map) its spoil mounds and an ore shoot.

The large shaft or limekiln is approx 30m diameter at SJ21405910.

Transport

The stonework remains of a possible incline cut the track to the north-east of the rectangular stone building at SJ21605875 and could have connected No.3 shaft to the western workings.

The shaft or site of lime-burning at SJ21405910 and the building foundations at SJ21305910 are connected by a very fine stone-built raised trackway used for carting the ore from the shaft to a possible sorting area. The width of the track is 1m and it runs for about 40 metres, and appears to have a leat cut half-way across it. It remains in excellent preservation with boggy areas to either side of it. It terminates at the ore shoot, lying immediately west of the large shaft.

Power

A platform area to the south of the shaft at SJ21405910 suggests a whim and revetment wall.

Processing

An area of fine powdery waste remains in the woodland at SJ21405880.

The stone foundations of derelict buildings remain at SJ21305910, surrounded by grassed-over spoil mounds. The walls are substantial, approx 18" thick and although the stonework is incomplete, it appears to be the remains of two separate buildings one approx 3m x 9m, and the second approx 3m x 4m.

The stone built ore shoot appears to be some 4m wide at the top.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

Listing may be considered for the raised trackway, whim circle and ore shoot adjacent to the shaft or limeburning pit.

References

Burt et al 1992, 71

Smith 1921, 97

Photographs

CPAT 239.1-8

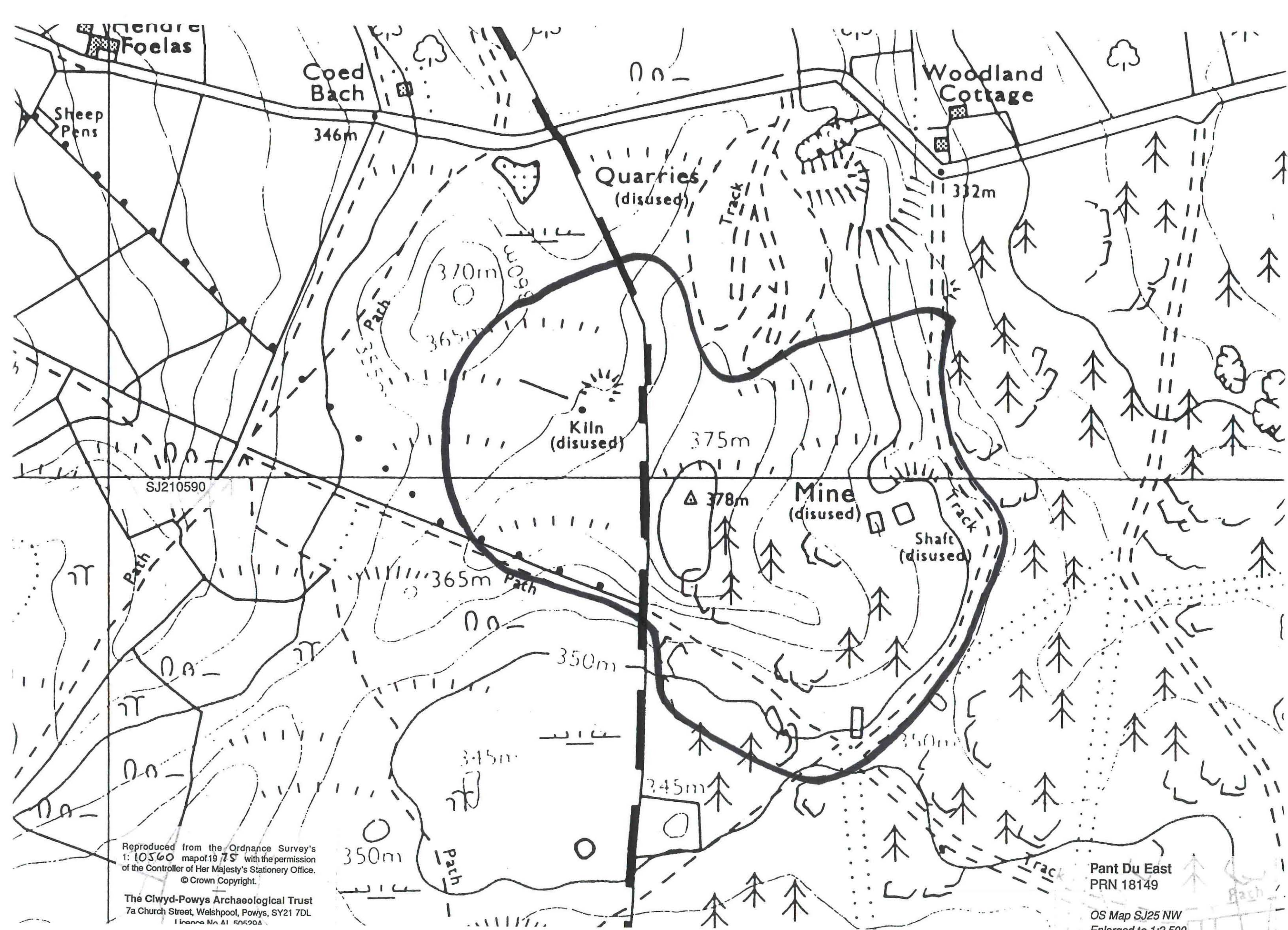
CPAT 240.16-21

CPAT CS93/62/13,15-20

CPAT CS93/62/21, Nercwys Mountain

RCAHM 93/CS/1453 AP

RCAHM 935142/52-54 AP



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Pant Du East
PRN 18149

OS Map SJ25 NW
Enlarged to 1:2500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18150 | Pant Idda (Haematite) | | | NGR | SH92307580 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | | | 60 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks and Wenlock shales.

Workings

No evidence remains of possible trials for haematite at this NGR.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Foster-Smith 1972

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 18151 | Pantasaph/St David's/Lord Hill/Hopewell (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ16307600 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Mid-19th century-1882 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

Several small companies worked the shafts that surrounded St David's Monastery and St Clare's Convent known collectively as Pantasaph.

The Milwr Vein cuts the northern edge of the monastery grounds and was worked by the St David's Mining Co from 1874-1882. To the north of these workings, the Lord Hill Mining Co made returns for 1853 and the Hopewell Mining Company operated from 1855-1865. The Prince David Company made returns for the south-west of the Monastery 1891-1903.

Little evidence remains of the shafts around the northern perimeter of the monastery or of those further north and to the west of Mwdwl-eithin Farm in the fields south of Carmel.

The larger shaft mounds to the north of the monastery grounds can be identified at SJ16117617, SJ16257615, and SJ16227625, being to the south of the road as it turns towards Carmel. These shafts are on the Hopewell (PRN 18106) and Lord Hill (PRN 18114) sett.

To the west of the monastery on the St David and Prince David setts, larger shaft mounds can be identified at SJ16347596 and SJ16287594.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 54,60,101

Lewis 1967, 223

Smith 1921, 53,54,61

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.12

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18152 | Pantyffrith (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ20506960 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1854 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Pantyffrith represents the early workings on the Pantygof Vein of the Halkyn District United Mines Ltd, who took over large scale workings in 1928.

The area known as Pant-y-ffrith lies to the north-west of the Moel-y-Gaer Hillfort. Many shafts and mounds remain on the area of common in the vicinity of Hill Cottage (SJ20506935) and Mount Villa's (SJ20206975).

The sett was later incorporated into the extensive workings of the Halkyn Deep Level Mine.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Several pools remain in the area, one being a reservoir at SJ20406955.

Processing

Later 20th century processing took place at the Pen-y-bryn site (PRN 18015).

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 73

Smith 1921, 70

OS 1877 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.10

Photographs

RCAHM 935140/52-55 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18153 | Panttygo North/Panttygo West/Brynparade/Collossus | | | NGR | SJ20457145 | Map 8 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1899 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/pasture | |

Geology

Panttygo North, formerly Brynparade, lies on the small Brynparade Vein, which runs north to south through an area of Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds. The vein is almost on the same line as the Dingle Vein; it runs parallel to but 100yds south of the Union Vein.

Workings

The only surviving evidence are shafts and spoil mounds, which are spread over a large area around the settlements of Windmill and Fron.

The mine lies on the Holywell-Halkyn Drainage Tunnel or Mliwr Tunnel as it is known. The Holywell-Halkyn Mining and Tunnel Company (1896) undertook to drive a drainage level to unwater the mines in the Halkyn Mountain area, as individual pumping schemes were ineffective.

The area to the west of Windmill is littered with abandoned mine shafts.

Panttygo North, West, Brynparade and Colossus Mines were all worked on the same sett.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A Mining Journal of 19/11/1870 lists a 70" pumping engine and three boilers for sale at West Pant-y-go Mine.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Bayles 1967, 6
Burt et al 1992, 9,19,74-5
Smith 1921, 68
CRO D/DM/244/71, Sale Catalogue.

Photographs

CPAT CS93/61/22-23
RCAHM 935135/67-68 AP
RCAHM 935136/53-55 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1370-1373 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1355 AP
RCAHM 935136/49 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18154 | Pant-y-Gwlanod (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20205710 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Intact/structure | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pant-y-gwlanod Vein was worked in the 1880s by the mine of that name and also the Brynymwyn mine. The vein was the subject of earlier workings along the steep sides of the Graig hill.

The sett incorporated the earlier 19th century workings of the Bryn-y-Gloch Mine.

Earp (1958) mentions three main shafts for the mine which he states had ceased working by 1850 being west Whim, Engine and Flat Rod shaft.

The Old Engine Shaft is capped at SJ20105715 and the remains of its pumping engine are to the south-east of it. The area is not marked as an old mine on the 1st edition OS of 1871, but old shafts are depicted on the hillside to the south. Shafts can be detected at SJ19855680.

A track runs uphill to further workings.

The shaft that was worked at the western end of Pant-y-gwlanod at SJ20105727 has been lost to quarrying.

The area across the road and to the west of Pant-y-gwlanod Cottage has been cleared of all mining waste.

The mine was drained by the Nant Adda adit into the River Alyn.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A pumping engine and a whim were on site pre-1850.

The foundations of the engine house are difficult to determine, being covered in collapsed rubble.

Processing

The dressing floors probably lay across the road and to the west of Pant-y-gwlanod Cottage on the site now cleared of all mining waste.

Other features

Local legend perceives that the pumping engine attendant lived in the cottage alongside the engine house at SJ20205719.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

References

Burt et al 1992, 151

Smith 1921, 98-9

Earp 1958, 59

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.10

OS 1914 edition Denbighshire Sheet XX.S.W.

Photographs

CPAT 259.24-26

CPAT CS93/67/16-20

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18155 | Pantyne, New (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ17407540 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 260 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1903 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pantyne Mining Company (early 19th century-1874) and the New Pantyne Company (1881-1903) worked the sett in close proximity to the American and Coetia Butler Companies. Earthwork shafts and mounds remain to the south of the Coetia Butler Quarry at SJ17257560, to the north of the new A55 trunk road.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

References

Burt et al 1992, 76

Photographs

RCAHM 935133/69 AP

RCAHM 935134/45 AP

18156 Pantyne, North/Pantyne, South (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ17407620

Map 4**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1866-1890**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pantynef cross-course runs north to south off the Holloway Vein. The workings can be followed southwards from the Holway Road. The setts appear to have worked the string to the west of the Grange, running southwards to Pen-y-Ball. The line of large shafts and mounds can be followed to the east of the woodland.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The earthwork remains of two reservoirs are located at SJ17457600.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 78

Photographs

RCAHM 935134/47 AP

18157 Pantypwllidwr/Rowley's Rake (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ19807220

Map 7

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 255 | mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 17th century-1854 | | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Quarry/rough pasture | | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A lease for the sett was granted to Rowley by the Grosvenors as early as 1622. The land was later leased and worked by the Quaker Company prior to 1720. By 1721, they are recorded as sinking a windshaft, and by 1730, a Newcomen engine was on the sett (Bevan-Evans).

The very rich mine worked the Pant Vein, which ran in an east-west direction.

Part of the sett has already been lost to quarrying.

The remaining area consists of large shafts and spoil with no related structures, given over to pasture and partly enclosed as farmland.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Documentary evidence only of the wind and engine power.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 65
 Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
 Lewis 1967, 133
 Smith 1921, 65.122-3

18158 Pantyrhes (Lead/Silver/Zinc)**NGR**

SJ17707520

Map 4**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 19th century-1889**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pantyrhes (Burt 1992) of the 19th century returns refers to the Pant-y-rhedyn Mine working to the east of the Smithy Gate Cottages (SJ17607520).

The sett worked the Coetia Ball, Clwyd Militia and Beiligwyn Veins in close proximity to the Coetia Mawr sett.

Shafts and mounds remain to the east of Smithy Gate, but the site is cut to the south by the new A55 trunk road.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 80

Smith 1921, 59-60

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 18159 | Pantywacco/Rock (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ14207650 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1887-1888 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Trials were made in the 1880s to the west of the crossroads at Lloc. Little evidence remains at the NGR given in Burt et al (1992) of these two individual mines, although the earthworks of other mines in the area remain in close proximity.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 80,98

Smith 1921, 61

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.12

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 18160 | Parc (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ198055560 | Map 17 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Caravan site/woodland | |

Geology

Sandy Limestone and Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone.

Workings

The workings lie on the western end of the Maes-y-pwll Vein and the Creigiog Vein. Earthworks in the woods that run through the caravan site appear as small trial pits.

Earp (1958) refers to two shafts near to the cottage named Creigiog-Isaf, but a single shaft appears at SJ20405535.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Earp 1958

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.10

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18161 | Park Mine, Hill Shaft (Lead/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ25605210 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 430 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 19th century-1890 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/moorland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Hill shaft lies approx 300m uphill to the south-east of Western Shaft at SJ25607120. The shaft, now substantially capped was sunk prior to 1850.

The site remains as extensive spoil heaps with the demolished remains of an engine house, south of the shaft. A large shaft lies to the south of this area at SJ25605100.

The Park Mines were drained by the Minera Upper Day Level.

Transport

An incline appears to run downhill to Western Shaft and the dressing floor areas (PRN 104373).

Power

There is evidence that a large whim shaft, which has been cut in half, was formerly operating the engine shaft. The site was apparently re-equipped with the steam pumping engine in 1858 (Davies 1964). The shallower shafts had whims. The seating blocks of the engine are barely visible. The pumping engine house appears to have its boiler house and chimney to the south.

The remains of two pools are to the west and east of the engine house.

Processing

The dressing floor areas were on the Western Shaft site (PRN 104373).

The remains of ore bins can be located on the side of the spoil tips by the destroyed engine house.

Other features

The smithy stood at SJ26555110.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

Any clearance of the area or the disposal of soil should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt 199, 151

Earp 1958, 65

Smith 1921, 112

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled District of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

CRO 1867 D/GR/1767, Park Mine Plan

Photographs

CPAT CS93/64/06-09,11

RCAHM 93/CS/1458 Western and Hill shafts AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1536 AP

RCAHM 935143/67,70 AP, Western and Hill shaft

RCAHM 935150/41-42 AP, Hill shaft

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 18162 | Pen-Llwyn (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ11806700 | Map 12 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Llandyrnog | | | 170 mOD |
| Form | Earthwork | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks of the Vale of Clwyd

Workings

A single shaft is located at SJ11806705, in the field on the eastern edge of the woodland to the north-west of Pen-Llwyn.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18163 | Pen-y-Mynydd (Gold) | | | NGR | SJ14106645 | Map 12 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llandyrnog | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks of the Silurian period.

Workings

Disused levels remain on the western slopes of Moel Arthur at SJ14106645, being the 19th century trials for gold. A single shaft is located at SJ14076635.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

OS 1960 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ1465

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 18164 | Pen-y-Pylle (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19207430 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/housing | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone into Holywell Shales.

Workings

The area of the common has now been reclaimed by nature. Workings remain more visible in fields to the north of the common, where a line of shafts run east to west, probably on Davies' Vein. A large shaft mound can be located at SJ18974345 and shafts run eastwards towards the lane leading up from Milwr.

Workings to the south of the common beyond the housing have been cut by the A55 road. Pen-y-ylle Mine was later incorporated into the Milwr sett (PRN 103463).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 58

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.14

18165 Pen-yr-Henblas (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ19007290

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn260 **mOD****Form** Documentary/earthworks**Condition** Intact in part**Date** Early 19th century-1904**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Quarry/rough pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

Much of the area to the south of Bryn Mawr has been heavily and richly mined for lead over a long period and more recently quarried for chert. The main mine sett and larger 19th century shafts have been lost to quarrying, but an area of shafts and mounds still surrounds the now disused quarry to the west of Henblas (SJ19207310).

Transport

Tracks lead uphill to a line of shafts between the two quarry areas.

Power

The Mining Journal of 28/8/1858 lists a 45" pumping engine with two 33ft x 5ft boilers for sale.

Several shafts appearing on the aerial photographs are large enough to accomodate whim platforms.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The foundations are visible of a rectangular building, possibly two-roomed at SJ18907315.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

References

Burt et al 1992, 85

Smith 1921, 64

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1346-48 AP Prince Patrick north sett and Pen-yr-Hemblas Quarry

RCAHM 935140/48 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 18166 | Pen-yr-Orsedd (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ21106800 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 235 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1864-1889 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The mine worked to the south of Rhosesmor and was worked extensively to the depth of the Halkyn Deep Level Tunnel. Earthworks remain at SJ21256780 and an isolated shaft to the south at SJ21406740 was located on the edge of the Rhosesmor Sand and Gravel Pit.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 86

Smith 1921, 73

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18167 | Pen-yr-Hwylfa (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19007354 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The workings remain to the east of the Bryn Mawr Chert Quarry in the vicinity of Penyrhwylfa Farm and Penyrhwylfa Cottages. Shafts remain at SJ19027354, to the west of Rose Cottage and there are two disused shafts at SJ19037360 to the west of the farm.

Further shafts are located on the northern edge of the quarry on an east to west vein running from Bryn Hyfryd at SJ18647372 towards Dolphin.

On the eastern extremity of this vein, the workings are cut by the A55 trunk road.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 62-3

OS 1973 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1873/1973

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 18168 | Pengwern (Lead) | | | NGR | SH96406820 | Map 10 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llansannan | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | | Date | 1883 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks of the Silurian period.

Workings

No certain evidence remains of these trials for lead on the slopes of Moel Fodiar.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological evidence, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 153

Lewis 1967, 244

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18169 | Penmachno (Gold trials) | | | NGR | SJ14906445 | Map 15 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Cilcen | | | 400 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1888-1892 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Ludlow rocks of the Silurian period.

Workings

Trials for gold in the quartz veins run north-west to south-east on the slopes of the Clwydian Range.

The workings of Penmachno remain as levels cut into the hillside on eastern slopes of The Clwydian Range, south of Moel Llys-y-coed, being to the east of the Offa's Dyke Footpath. No mineral evidence remains. Workings suggest that the ore was near the surface.

The larger collapsed levels can be located at SJ15006440, SJ14986474, having the remains of a whim circle and SJ14856455, having a picking floor area adjacent to it and evidence of the downhill transportation of ore. A run of shallow shafts remain alongside the Offa's Dyke path at SJ14646482 and at least four levels remain to the west of these shafts and west of the footpath at SJ14506465.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

Contemporary news reports suggest that Crushing and washing machinery were installed on the sett, presumably being the building remains at SJ15206480.

Other features

The approach track to the sett from Cilcain passes the remains of a large rectangular group of buildings at SJ15206470; their substantial structure suggests that they were mine related.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

References

Burt et al 1992, 25,82

Mining Journal 1888/1889

OS 1959 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ1464/1564

Photographs

RCAHM 935101/43 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/0886-7 AP

18170 Pentre Du (Trials)**NGR**

SH93606903

Map 10**District** Colwyn**Community** Llanfairtalhaiarn

225 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/woodland**Geology**

Ludlow rocks.

Workings

No certain mining evidence remains of possible trials due to the success of the Llanfair Mine to the north of this NGR. No evidence was located either in the fields or woodland that surround Pentre-Du. Remains may have been lost in the woods of Coed Moel Iago.

Foster-Smith gives a NGR of SH935690.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Foster-Smith 1972

18171 Pentre Halkyn (Lead)**NGR**

SJ20007230

Map 8**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

230 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 1892-1901**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture/housing**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

Shafts and spoil heaps remain in an area so full of workings that it is impossible to determine the extent of each individual mine.

A single shaft mound remains to the south-west of the Springfield Hotel at SJ20407220, is probably the easternmost shaft on an east-west vein from Halkyn Hall.

Some of the 19th century workings to the south of the Old George and Dragon Hotel and Salem Chapel have been obliterated by housing. To the west of the housing lines of shaft mounds continue to run westwards towards the large quarries.

The mine was drained by the Milwr Tunnel.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 43

Lewis 1967, 229

Smith 1921, 64,120,126

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.6

18172 Penygelli (Lead)

NGR

SJ13707650

Map 4

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1877 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pen-y-gelli Mining Company worked the western end of the Milwr Vein for a span of twenty years within the area of Pen-y-gelli Wood, and to the north of the A5026.

At least six large shaft mounds lie on farmland to the south of Pen-y-gelli Farm and to the immediate east of the woods. Shafts are within the woodland to the north of a large Quarry, Chwarel Pen-y-gelli, the most obvious being at SJ13487635, SJ13497637, SJ13557640 and SJ13587651. The dense vegetation (July 1993) prevented a thorough survey of the woodland area.

On the 1st edition OS Flintshire Sheet V.11, shafts are located to the south of the new A55. Only two shaft mounds are now visible at SJ13755570 and SJ13705565. The area on the 1st edition map was marked as Ffrith y Garreg Wen Training Ground, possibly these workings were related to Pen-y-gelli.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The Mining Journal of 18/4/1857 lists two 30" pumping engines for sale at Penygelli and Orsedd Mine.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Bayles 1967, 6

Burt et al 1992, 85

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.11.

Photographs

CPAT 238.23-24, Chwarel Penygelli

CPAT CS93/64/15

RCAHM 93/CS/1408-9 AP

RCAHM 9351389/64-65 AP

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 18173 | Maeshafn, Moel Findeg (Lead/Zinc) | NGR | SJ21206090 | Map 16 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Maeshafn | 320 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date 19th century-1903 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Pasture |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw sandstone.

Workings

The later workings between 1896 and 1903 were carried out by Messrs Brunner Mond and Co less successfully. Their explorations drove eastwards beneath Moel Findeg, to include Cefn-hir, Lisburn, America, Jamaica and East Maeshafn setts.

The adit level was extended to meet the Cefn-hir Shaft at SJ21206090, which is located to the south of America Farm. Lisburn Shaft was to the south-west of it. A run of shafts cross Moel Findeg in an east to west direction following the Maeshafn Vein.

Transport

A substantial metalled trackway traverses the mine area from America Farm at SJ21306085, passing through large limestone gateposts, probably 18th century, and appears to be the main route for transportation of ore. It runs eastwards towards the road at SJ21906100 and at this point could have continued across to the Smelter site at East Maeshafn.

Power

The horse pulley shaft is possibly the mound lying to the east of the Youth Hostel, along the Maesysafn to Eryrys roadside at SJ20956055; the horse whims lies to the north of this road and below Moel Findeg, overlying the old Jamaica workings.

A large rectangular pond remains at SJ21756090.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Bayles 1969, 8-141

Burt et al 1992, 61

Earp 1958, 55

Lewis 1967, 62,215,219,223,305

Smith 1921, 94-96

CRO 1897 D/GR/1775 Report including plan, for the Halkyn Castle Estate office re. Maesysafn Mines

CRO D/GR/1750 Section Drawing

CRO 1887 D/GR/1769 Plan and Section

CRO 1871 D/GR/401 Sale Catalogue

Photographs

RCAHM 935142/49-50 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1450-1 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18174 | Picton (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ17607570 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1878-1881 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Picton Mining Company worked the Coetia Ball cross-course on a sett to the north of the Maen LLwydd monument. Shafts run in a north to south direction from the Holloway Road to Smithy Gate. Shafts within the Picton sett are visible at SJ17647579, SJ17647575, SJ17677570, SJ17757568, SJ17757566, running southwards to the shafts around Pen-yr-allt at SJ17677555, SJ17707556 and SJ17707553, of which many have been substantially landscaped.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The site is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 86

Smith 1921, 59-60

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 18175 | Pistyll (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ07707470 | Map 6 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Tremeirchion | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Destroyed | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Geological Survey Map Sheet 79 SW shows a 'Lead Pit' on the farm site. No other references are made to this site and no evidence remains visible.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

No recommendations are made.

References

Geological Survey Map Sheet 79 SW

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 18176 | Plantation (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ15407660 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 18th century-1906 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing/wasteground/rough pasture | |

Geology

Black Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The Abandoned Mine Plan of 1904, deposited at CRO, Hawarden illustrates two shafts for the Plantation Mine as Plantation Shaft on the Holway Vein and the Coetia Eithin Shaft.

The mine sett lay immediately to the south-east of the crossroads opposite the Waen workings. The site is now occupied by a new house in extensive grounds. Any related earthworks or structures have been lost.

A further area of shafts can be located to the rear of a disused farm at SJ15607660; they appear as overgrown mounds. The shafts on this farm and the land on which new bungalows are built to the north of it have been subject to serious collapse during the past twenty years or so. The area seems to overlie the air shaft from Waen, which emerged at SJ15607660.

Plantation and Coetia Eithin Mines were drained by the Gorsedd Adit Level.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The Sale Catalogue for 1904 deposited at CRO Hawarden for Plantation Mine lists the Plant and Machinery and includes a pair of portable winding engines, a horizontal cornish pump, a donkey feed pump, a set of crushing rollers, 3 compartment jiggers, a Blakes patent stone crusher, a pair of crushing rolls, trommels and lengths of launder etc. and an Evans Cornish pump with a suction condenser etc.

Processing

Documentary evidence only from the 1904 catalogue.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 87

Smith 1921, 55

CRO 1904 Plantation Mine Sale Catalogue D/DM/244/76

CRO Mine Plan AB 120

18177 Plas Captain (Lead)**NGR**

SJ17407220

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Ysceifiog

220 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A small mine worked the Pant-y-nef cross-course in this area. Further south shafts remain in the vicinity of Berthen Farm. Little evidence remains in the vicinity of Plas Captain.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 61

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.1

18178 Plas Newydd/Cefn (Lead/Silver)

NGR

SH99507330

Map 5

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| District | Colwyn | Community | Cefnmeiriadog | | | 130 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 18th century-1865 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous limestone

Workings

To the south of Bodelwyddan Castle, a vein that was worked for lead runs southwards and was worked by the Plas Newydd Mining Company in the 19th century.

A line of shaft mounds can be traced southwards from Glascoed to Coed-y-Ddol. The most discernable being to the south of the old Roman Road as it runs through Glascoed at SH99207370, SH99457342, to the west of an old quarry and SH99307315, to the north of Coed-y-Ddol Woods.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The sett was worked by the Cefn Mining Association according to a contemporary Mining Journal of 1851, which advertised the mine for sale with 26" cylinder steam pumping engine working the 61yds deep Engine Shaft. The Cefn Mine probably worked to the north of the Plas Newydd Company.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 153

Smith 1921, 35

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18179 | Pool Park, Mary Ann/Kyrke's shaft (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ25405040 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 450 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1860-1881 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The shaft was probably commonly named after Richard Kyrke, the Chief Mine Agent from 1862-1866 for Pool Park.

The site remains as an area of large spoil heaps and one deep filled shaft, which is Engine Shaft.

Transport

No evidence

Power

The engine house has been destroyed to foundation level, as has the boiler house to the south-west side of it. The house evidently was slate roofed and probably housed a horizontal engine. On the south -east side of the shaft, a small building remains at foundation level, with one wall showing.

To the north of this are the remains of a partial whim circle with the pivot stone surrounds in situ, which rarely occurs.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

Alongside the probable entrance track, on the north side of the mine, are the remains of a storage building or mine office.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

The sett is worthy of protection as a mine site and as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 154

Earp 1958

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons' Map of the Mineraled District and of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.12

OS 1914 edition 6" OS Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.S.E.

Photographs

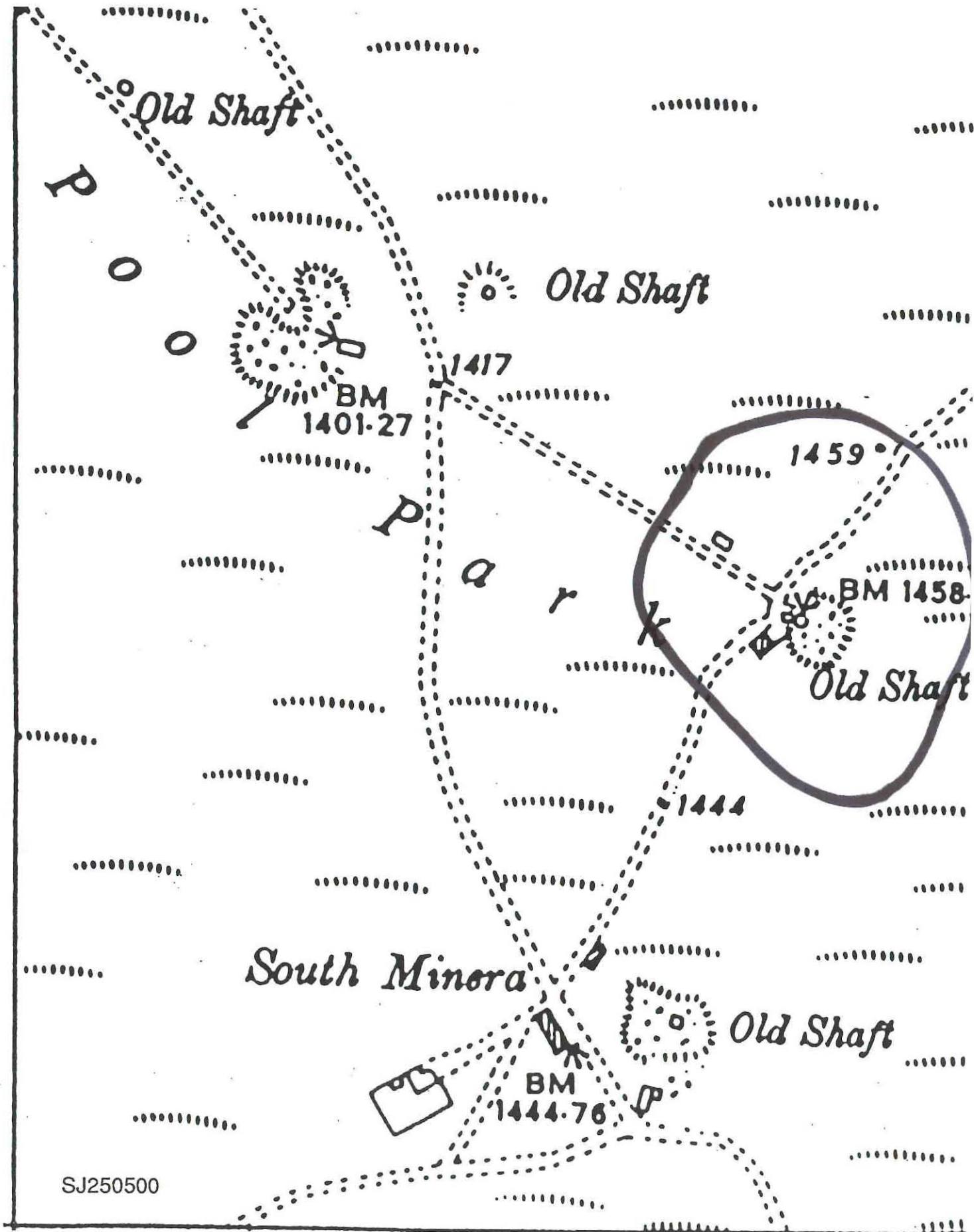
CPAT CS93/65/18-19,21-22

CPAT CS93/68/02

RCAHM 93/CS/1463-66 AP

RCAHM 935144/41,43-44,47 AP

RCAHM 935150/53 AP



SJ250500

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Pool Park, Mary Ann
PRN 18179

OS Map SJ25 SW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

18180 Priddbwll (Copper)**NGR**

SH93006350

Map 14**District** Colwyn**Community** Llansannan

250 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition****Date** Early 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture

Geology

Ludlow Rocks.

Workings

Documentary evidence refers to an adit running into the hillside from the river valley, presumably trials for copper. No working evidence was located either along the river or in the fields around Priddbwll (SH93156350).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains no recommendations are made.

References

Foster-Smith 1972

18182 Prince Patrick (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ19107220

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

250 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 1872-1887**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Quarry**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Mine worked 'pipes' off the Pant Vein on the sett to the immediate south of the Pentre Halkyn to Babel Road. The site has been lost to quarrying.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the Archaeological remains no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 90

Lewis 1967, 128,223

Smith 1921, 64

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18183 | Prince Patrick, North (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18507300 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 270 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1874-1877 | |
| Threat | None | Status | none | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Prince Patrick North Mine worked the area to the north of the Pentre Halkyn to Babel Road to the north and east of Pant-y-groes (SJ18507260). The sett remains as overgrown shafts and spoil mounds in very rough pasture, which has at times been used as household dumps. The workings run north towards the bank of limekilns at Waenbrodilas, the west of the Pen-yr-Henblas Quarry.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

References

Burt et al 1992, 90

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

Photographs

RCAHM 935135/58-62 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1345 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1346-48 AP, Prince Patrick North sett and Pen-yr-henblas Quarry

18184 Prince Patrick, South (Lead/Silver/Zinc)**NGR**

SJ18907190

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

250 mOD

Form Documentary**Condition** Destroyed**Date** 1874-1885**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Quarry**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Prince Patrick South and Queen of the Mountain Mine companies worked the sett to the south of the Prince Patrick Mine. The site has been lost to quarrying.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 90-91

Smith 1921, 65

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18185 | Prysau (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ16307300 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Ysceifiog | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The earthwork remains of lead workings lie in the fields and woodland to the west of Prysau (SJ16557305). Two shaft mounds lie on the edge of the track from Prysau to the woodland at SJ16437300 and SJ16457301. In the woodland to the west shafts occur at SJ16347300, SJ16197311, SJ16187310 and SJ16177310. A single shaft to the south-west of the woods could relate to Gors or Prysau, SJ16107280.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1673

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 18186 | Pwllclai (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18607380 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1855-1873 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Pwllclai Mine worked the Pen-yr-hwylfa Vein, which ran north-eastwards from Pen-yr-hylfa Farm (SJ18907370) towards Miliwr. Evidence remains as shafts and spoil mounds in areas around Pen-yr-hylfa Farm, Pwllclai, The Crooked Horn public house and a house called The Mount, lying adjacent to the A55.

The large shafts are located at SJ18757380, SJ18507380, SJ18507355, SJ18557375, SJ19057405, SJ19107405, SJ19057365, and SJ19057360.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The site is recommended for protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

References

Burt et al 1992, 91

Smith 1921, 62,63

OS 1973 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871

Photographs

RCAHM 9351/52-57 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1340-1344 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18187 | Pwllgwenllan (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19807080 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 255 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1864-1893 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The large scale 19th century returns for the Pwllgwenllan Mining Company have no NGR. The vein intercepted Union Vein and the workings on it must lie to the west of Rhes-y-cae on the area of Halkyn Mountain that is deeply pitted with shafts.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 91-93

Smith 1921, 67

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 18188 | Pwllmelyn (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18407150 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1862-1883 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pwllmelyn Mine worked the Caleb Bell cross-course, which ran in a north-south direction. Only shaft and spoil evidence remain in the vicinity of Pwllmelyn Cottage (SJ18327162) and Bryn Teg (SJ18351470).

Substantial shafts lying on this vein, which intersects the Caleb-bell cross-course, are located at SJ18377198, SJ18367184, SJ18387153, SJ18437153, SJ18417142, SJ18397116, and SJ18427114.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 93

Smith 1921, 63

OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871/1971

Photographs

RCAHM 935135/63 AP

RCHAM 935140/49 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1925 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1351 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18189 | Pwllwheal (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18507350 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1861 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/common | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett represents early 19th century workings on the Pant-y-pydw Vein. The area to the northern perimeter of the Pen-yr-Hemblas chert quarry remains littered with shafts and spoil mounds.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The Mining Journal of 1858 lists a 45" pumping engine on Eastern shaft working with two boilers and an 18" pumping and winding engine on the sett.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 93

Smith 1921, 62

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 18190 | Queen of the Mountain (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18907190 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Destroyed | Date | 1879-1883 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Queen of the Mountain and Prince Patrick South Mines worked the sett to the south of the Prince Patrick Mine. The site has been lost to quarrying.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 93

Smith 1921, 65

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18191 | Rhewl (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18606930 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1864-1877 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Working evidence remains as large shafts and spoil heaps in the area to the south-east of Rhewl Farmhouse.

Large shafts are recorded at SJ18656941, SJ18696930, SJ18756925, SJ18716915, SJ18796927 and SJ18926925.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 94

Smith 1921, 73-76

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1430 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 18192 | Rhosddigre (Lead trials) | | | NGR | SJ18305240 | Map 19 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llandegla | | | 280 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Destroyed | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Little evidence remains either in the vicinity of the farmland or the woodland to indicate lead mining activity.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains no recommendations are made.

References

Earp 1958, 61

Smith 1921, 101

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 18193 | Rhyd-yr-Eirin (Copper) | | | NGR | SH94306830 | Map 10 |
| District | Llansannan | Community | Llanfairtalhairn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Lower Ludlow Sandstones.

Workings

Earthwork evidence remains of the old workings following a north-west to south-east vein, being to the west of Bryn-Nantllech at SH94406830 and to the north of Nant Rhyd-yr-eirin. A level cuts in to the limestone outcrops of the hillside at SH93956860 and a shaft appears on the north side of the road at SH94056850 with the remains of ruined buildings, possibly mine related. Two levels cut in northwards from Nant Rhyd-yr-eirin at SH94156812 and SH94306820.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The remains of ruined buildings are located near the shaft at SH9405680.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 127

OS 1900 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet V11.15

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18194 | Rhydwen (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ13407670 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 195 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1887-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A few tons of ore were raised at Rhydwen by the Lloc Mining company in the 1880s and again in the early this century according to Smith (1921).

A single shaft mound lies on the edge of the Crown Wood at SJ12605675, and three shafts lie in close proximity to Offa's Dyke on Rhydwen Farmland at SJ13307670, SJ13357670 and SJ13357660.

The shafts are in use in 1899, being on the OS map of that date.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 97

Smith 1921, 56

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.9

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 18195 | Rhydymwyn, Cefn Mawr (Lead/Zinc/Iron) | | | NGR | SJ20806630 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 120 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Damaged | Date | 1900-1902 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/Industrial Estate | |

Geology

The mine site lies on a bed of Holywell shales close to the River Alyn.

Workings

Close examination of the workings was impossible as the area is a highly fenced off woodland within an Industrial Estate. It was only possible to verify that the shaft marked by the OS at SJ20856650 still exists as a mound. Documentary evidence refers to this as the Rhydymwyn Iron Shaft. There are no other traces of mine workings although the site represented the later workings in the Rhydymwyn area by the Brunner Mond Company.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The Iron shaft was engine powered with an A-frame for winding.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 14

Lewis 1967, 129,141,225,228

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 18196 | Saithaelwyd (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ16707660 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 230 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1883-1897 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Smith (1921) records a whim shaft to the south-south-east of Saithaelwyd Cottage, which could refer to the shaft in woodland at SJ16747656. To the south-east of it, a second shaft remains on the edge of the woodland and old mine workings at SJ16777650. The area was worked by the Holway West and Holway District Mines also. Shafts run southwards to the Grange Quarries.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Documentary evidence to support the whim shaft at SJ16747656.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

An area of 8.2 ha around Carmel (SJ172764) was designated as an area to be protected from development (Ref.DE05) by Delyn Borough Council in May 1990 by the Local Landscaped Areas Policy N3.42.

References

Burt et al 1992, 98

Lewis 1967, 133

Smith 1921, 54-5

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18197 | Silver Rake (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18107300 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 260 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th century-1871 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Early 18th century workings on the Silver Rake were carried out by the Quaker Company.

The more recent 19th century workings have obliterated the earlier workings and remain as grassed-over shaft and spoil heaps running on an east to west vein and the opencut workings on its outcrops, in the area between Gelli Fowler Farm and Waenbrodïas.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 99

Smith 1921, 63

Lewis 1967, 125,133

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.1

OS 1973 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871/1971

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18198 | Sir Edward/Frame Mine (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ17907530 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1890 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett worked the Sir Edward string off the Milwr Vein to the south of the True Blue sett, being to the west of the Smithy Gate cottages.

A large shaft remains at SJ17927528 and a line of workings can be traced running north-eastwards from this. To the south-west of this shaft the workings probably relate to Coetia Mawr.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 99-100

Smith 1921, 52,55,59

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 18199 | South Minera, Walker's Shaft (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ25305010 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Esclusham Above | | | 450 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact, in part. | Date | 1860s-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-Fedw Sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The South Minera Vein runs south-eastwards from the Pool Park Sett; worked by Walkers Shaft (SJ25305020) and Dixon's Shaft (SJ25754975), it continues as the Gomerian Drainage level with a line of adit shafts. The workings were later incorporated by the Minera Mountain Company who worked the sett until 1913.

The 1899 schedule of Buildings for the Minera Mountain Sett lists an agent's house, office and outbuildings, an engine house, cabin and a stable for Walker's Shaft.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The engine house is destroyed to foundation level at SJ20355020. A large concrete platform lies to the north-west of it, being a much later feature. Walkers' shaft is north of the engine house remains, surrounded by spoil tips. It appears to have housed a horizontal winding engine.

Processing

The remains of square ore bins appear on the sides of Walker's Shaft.

Other features

At SJ25305020, the stone foundations of a three roomed rectangular building. An iron plate in one wall indicates a chimney and the building could have been the smithy.

The remains of a building, partly rendered at SJ25255015, would suggest the agent's house and garden area.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for the restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

The whole sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 144,148

Smith 1921, 113

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled Districts of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

OS 1914 edition 6"Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.S.E

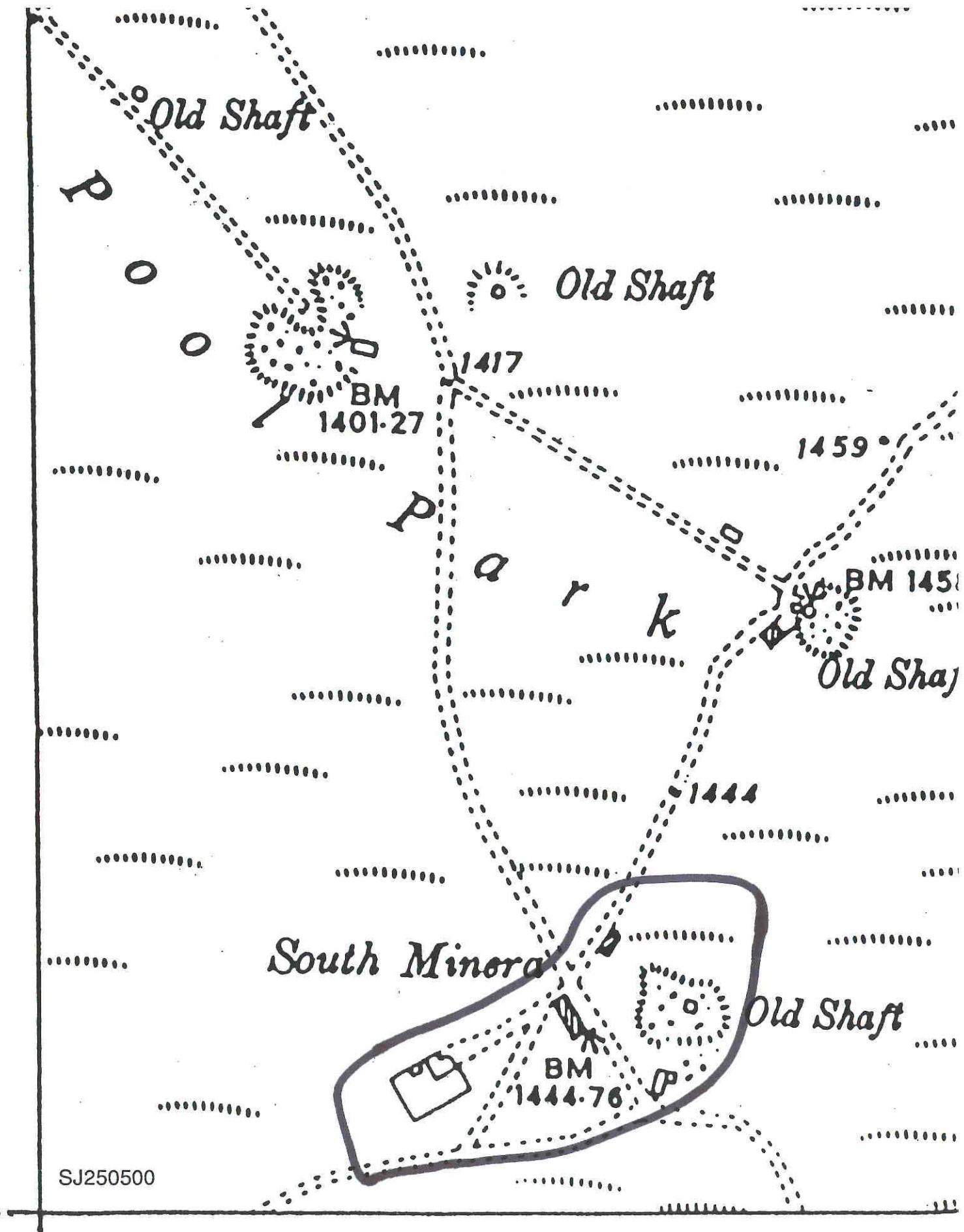
OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.12

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1463-66 AP

RCAHM 935144/42 AP

RCAHM 935150/54-55 AP



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South Minera, Walker's Shaft
 PRN 18199

OS Map SJ25 SW
 Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18200 | Talacre, Kelston Farm (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ10408250 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Llanasa | | | 110 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Kelston Vein was worked to the north-west of Kelston Farm in shafts and opencuts. The sett was later worked to a deeper level by the Talacre company.

A line of shafts can be followed on a north to south alignment passing to the west of Kelston Farm. The larger shafts can be located at SJ10408250, to the north-west of the farm and south of Talacre Abbey, SJ10308220 being south of the farm and to the west of the farm at SJ10308275, SJ10208265, SJ10108255 and SJ10108265. A single shaft at the southern extremity of the vein remains at SJ10258220. The shafts are either capped or filled in and appear as grassed over-mounds.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 45

OS 1872 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.10

Photographs

RCAHM 935104/53-54 AP

RCAHM 93519/56-58 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1400-2 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/0944-5 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18201 | Talargoch, Coetia Llys (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ06308085 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | | | 50 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Nr.destroed | Date | Early 19th century-1905 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Coetia Llys Mine was operating in the early 19th century, when the Coetia Llys or Cae llys Shaft as it was also known as, had already been sunk by 1838. The shaft is capped off and landscaped on a parcel of land at SJ06328085, which is encompassed by old peoples bungalows and their rear gardens.

Mostyn's Shaft sunk in the 1860s by the Talargoch Company worked the deepest part of the mine. Its engine house and chimney in the centre of Meliden were removed for a road widening scheme.

Transport

The remains of the mineral railway cuts the sett on its south-eastern perimeter.

Power

Two 36" rotary engines worked a winding drum and pumping gear at Mostyn Shaft, along with compressor and air drill. They were serviced by two Lancashire boilers.

Processing

Ore was dressed at the north-eastern end of the Coetia Llys sett. A siding connected the processing plant with the Prestatyn-Dyserth Railway. An 18" vertical engine and a 14" high pressure engine powered a Blake's Stone Crusher.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 17,105-8
 Smith 1921, 39
 Thorburn 1986, 35,41
 OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ0680
 UCNW Mostyn 7035, 7089

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/12,15

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 18202 | Talargoch, Maesyrrwddu (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | NGR | SJ05758030 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | 50 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date Early 19th century-1905 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Industrial |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Maesyrrwddu Company, which incorporated the Coetia Lllys Company entered returns for 1855-1877 and were later worked by the Talargoch Company.

The site to the west of Graig Fawr was occupied by the dressing floor area and the Talargoch, Smedleys, No 1, Engine Shaft and the Maesyrrwddu Shaft.

Most of the Maesyrrwddu site has been cleared and is occupied by modern industry.

A shaft and opencut is identifiable on the lower western slope of Graig Fawr, alongside the disused railway at SJ05828019. Adit levels on the hill-slopes appear to be 18th century workings.

Transport

The sidings from the Prestatyn-Dyserth Railway ran into the dressing floor and a small siding served the 80" Engine Shaft.

Power

A 40ft x 3ft waterwheel provided power for the dressing floor machinery.

Two reservoirs provided water using the 1750s leat system (Thorburn 1986).

Processing

A large area of waste dumps lies in dense vegetation between the mineral Railway track and the small industrial estate within the vicinity of SJ05758025. These are the remains of the reworking of the dressing floor waste.

A 34" roll crushing mill and a Blake's Stone Breaker were in operation, along with a 12 ft diameter waterwheel for dressing slimes. Ore dressing was conducted in open sided sheds (Thorburn 1986).

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 61,105-8
 Thorburn 1986, 35-6
 OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ0580
 UCNW Mostyn 7048, 1799 Map of Talargoch Mines
 UCNW Mostyn 7035
 CRO D/PW/14
 CRO NT406, Notes from Mining Journals

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/07,12,15

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18203 | Talargoch, Walker's Shaft (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ05638049 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | | | 50 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Walker's Shaft, which worked Panton's Vein, remains identifiable at SJ05638049.

Transport

The sett was served by the mineral railway.

Power

The stonework remains of Walker's Engine House, Boiler House and chimney at SJ05638049 are defined as grassed over mounds in the field to the north-west of the Dyserth-Prestatyn Road, being the parcel of land identified as Tir-y-Gwylt on the 1799 Map of the Mines (Mostyn MSS).

The 1750's leat traversed the site on its north-western side.

Processing

The dressing floors were on the Maesyrrwddu site.

Other features

To the north-west of the shaft and remains, are the foundations of a small rectangular building, probably a magazine (Thorburn).

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 105-108
 Smith 1921, 38-41
 Thorburn 1986, 51
 UCNW Mostyn 7048, 1799 Map of Talargoch Mines
 UCNW Mostyn 7035, Mine Map
 CRO D/PW/14, 1884 Sale Catalogue

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/07

18204 Tan-y-Foel (Lead)**NGR**

SJ19207010

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

265 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Common**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Several shafts appear on either side of the road from Moel-y-cric to Rhes-y-cae, being generally to the south-east of Tan-y-foel (SJ19007035). They lie to the west of the New Westminster sett.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Photographs

RCAHM 935137/41 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 18205 | Tan-y-Graig (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19855680 | Map 17 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 260 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Open workings and old shafts on the western flanks of the Graig relate to the Tan-y-graig Mine. The mine was probably worked out by the mid-19th century. Two shafts can be located in woodland to the east of the school at SJ19855680. A further two shafts lie to the south of these; one adjacent to the road at SJ19705675 and one at SJ19955645 on the limestone outcrop.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 101

Earp 1958

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.10

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.10

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.S.W.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 18206 | Tre-Ian, Cilcain (Trials) | | | NGR | SJ17206600 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Cilcain | | | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks.

Workings

A disused shaft remains overgrown in the woods along the stream bed. No mineral evidence remains among the overgrown earthworks.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 18207 | Trellynia (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18106940 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1868-1877 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A run of large shafts and mounds (SJ18156940) follow the field boundary east to west, to the south of the trackway to Trellyniau Fawr and Rhewl Farm.

The most easterly of these has a possible whim platform. Shafts vary in diameter 3-4m with spoil mounds surrounding them. They terminate at an old gateway with large limestone gateposts at SJ17996935.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 108

Photographs

RCAHM 935141/56 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18208 | True Blue (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ17907560 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1901 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The True Blue sett worked the string off the Holloway Vein. The vein cuts the road up to Pen-y-ball Top from the Holloway Road and the workings can be traced as a line of shafts and mounds that run north to south from SJ28027584, to the north-west of the modern covered reservoir and viewpoint to SJ17927528, being the Sir Edward sett (18198).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

References

Burt et al 1992, 111

Lewis 1967, 222

Smith 1921, 52,55

Photographs

RCAHM 935134/46 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 18209 | Truro/Tir-y-Coed (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ21506000 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Nercwys | | | 300 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1879-1883 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/woodland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone.

Workings

Trials were sunk in the area of Tir-y-coed Farm in the late 19th century with little success. The Truro Whim Shaft is documented by Earp (1958) as working the Maeshafn Vein. Little evidence remains to substantiate this.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 112

Earp 1958, 57

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18210 | Twelve Apostles (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ25105250 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1863-1884 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Twelve Apostles was one of the smaller mines working in the north-western area of Minera. Brunton Symons Map of 1865 appears to put Apostles Shaft at SJ25335261, and the sett covers the stonework remains of a rectangular building at SJ25225265 and the adjacent shafts.

To large shafts remain to the north of the rectangular building at SJ25125267 and SJ25285264.

The 19th Century returns reference implies that the mine worked in the vicinity of the two large shafts the are distinguishable at SJ25095253 and SJ25135249, being the old shafts shown on the 1871 1st edition OS map.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The leat that runs in from Steddfod Pool contours the perimeter of the sett.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The stonework foundations remains of a large rectangular building which appears to be divided into at least four small rooms are located at SJ25225265.

The earthwork remains of a rectangular building to the west of Eisteddfod Engine House are located at SJ25305260.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Eisteddfod Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 156

Lewis 1967, 225

Smith 1921, 112

CRO 1865 Brunton Symons Map of the Mineraled District of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield.

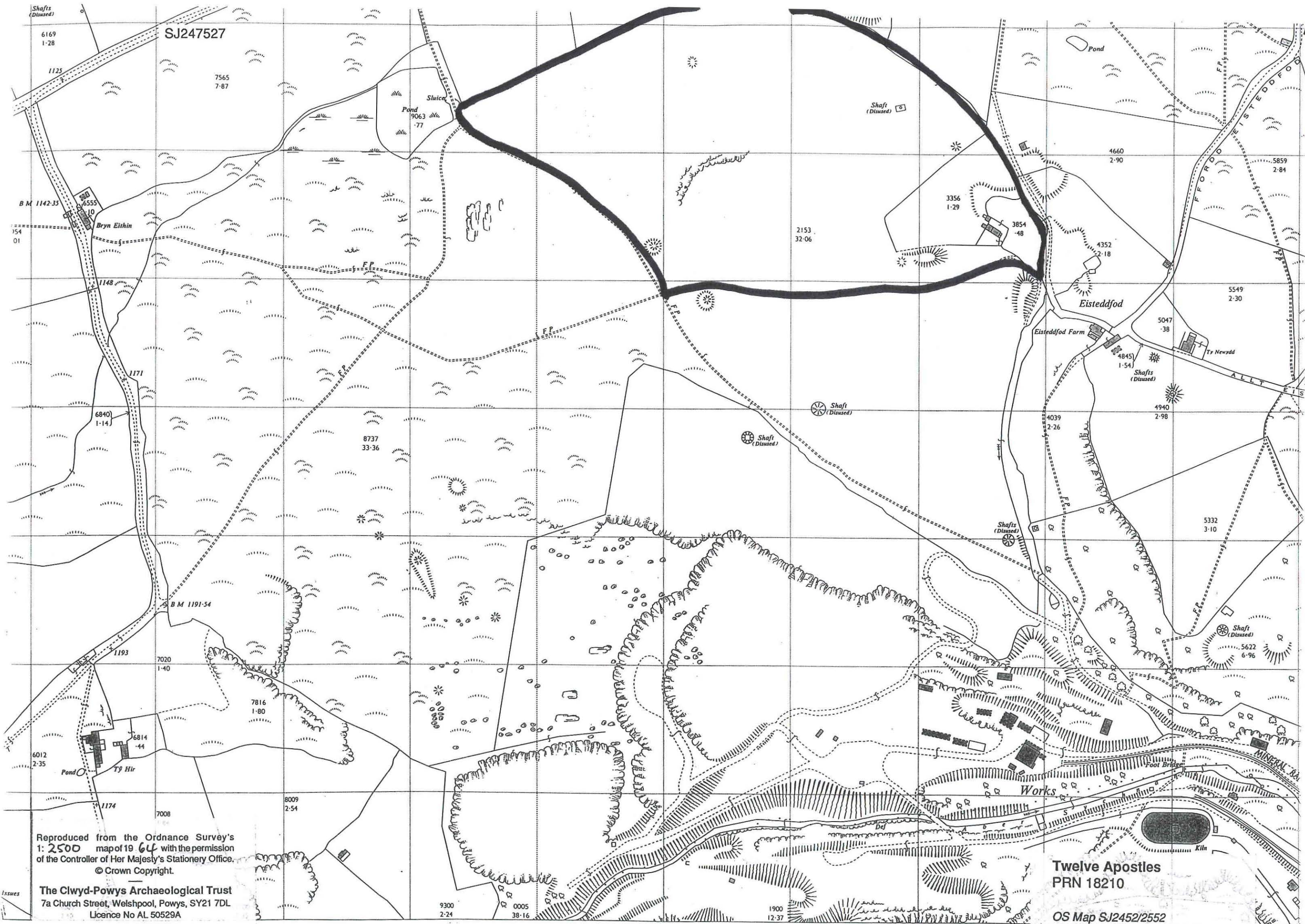
OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.4

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXVII.4

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ2552

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/0718 AP Eisteddfod Mine and Twelve Apostles sett



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Twelve Apostles
PRN 18210

OS Map SJ2452/2552

18211 Ty Newydd (Lead)**NGR**

SJ06867980

Map 3**District** Rhuddlan**Community** Trelawnyd

130 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/woodland**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A single shaft remains at SJ06867980 on the edge of the limestone outcrops and woodland to the north of Ty Newydd Farm (SJ07137966).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Photographs

RCAHM 935103/46-47 AP

18212 Ty'n-y-Celyn (Lead)**NGR**

SJ23404070

Map 22**District** Glyndwr**Community** Llangollen150 **mOD****Form** Documentary**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 1918-23**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/woodland**Geology**

Ludlow flags and shale.

Workings

Archer (1959) refers to two lodes containing barytes and galena in the area, having been worked on a very small scale c1918. No evidence remains.

Burt et al (1992, 138) details a mine named Llangollen with no NGR or returns, as operating 1846-1851.

The sett explored two veins producing a little barytes and lead.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological evidence, no recommendations are made.

References

Archer 1959, 263

Burt et al 1992, 138

18213 Tyddyn Morgan (Lead)**NGR**

SH93667650

Map 2**District** Colwyn**Community** Abergele

125 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 18th-19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Two shafts appear in the field to the south of the Castell Cawrhilfort at SH93807650 and SH93707645, to the north-east of Tyddyn Morgan Farm. Haematite and galena were apparently worked in this area.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 31

OS 1872 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet 1V.2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 18214 | Tymaen (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ14707650 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1853-1873 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Garage/housing/ wasteground | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Tymaen site is occupied in part by the Caravan Sales and Motor Repair Shop of Bod Gwilym Garage (SJ14657660). Two shaft mounds are located on the corner of the crossroads on overgrown wasteground. Old limestone gateposts to the east of the garage entrance suggest the old mine entrance.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended to enhance the surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 80,98,113

Smith 1921, 61

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.12

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 18215 | Tyn-y-Caeau (Iron) | | | NGR | SH92007500 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | | | 85 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1883-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Ludlow Rocks

Workings

The grassed-over remains of an open pit at SH92107495 are evidence of the intermittent 19th century workings of the site by the North Wales Iron Ore Company and the later workings of the Bell Metal Mining Company, 1908-1913.

The heavy costs of pumping and haulage caused closures (Ellis 1991).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Evidence of the foundations of the engine house, boiler house, offices and smithy that appear on the mine plan, deposited in 1913 (AB39), may remain under the field at SH92107490.

An engine house and boiler house appear on the abandoned mine plan.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Particular attention should be paid to the area to the east of the iron pit, where the possible location of building foundations could shed light on the technologies in use.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended to enhance the surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 157

Ellis 1991, 23

CRO AB39, 1913 Mine Plan

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 18216 | Tyn-y-Ddol (Lead) | | | NGR | SH94907170 | Map 5 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Llanfairtalhaiarn | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr. destroyed | Date | 1886-1892 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Lower Ludlow Sandstones, striped beds, mudstones and shales.

Workings

Earthwork evidence of small-scale workings appears in an area defined by the bend in the River Elwy. Two levels can be located at SH94857170 and SH95007160.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Archer 1959, 262

Burt et al 1992, 157

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18217 | Tyntwll (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ14207740 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Shafts lie in the woodlands to the north of Lloc at SJ14107750, SJ14207750 and further south at SJ14307730, generally surrounded by spoil mounds. There are no returns for the mine after 1855 and Smith (1921) states that it was drowned out in 1844.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1921, 113

Smith 1921, 49

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 18218 | Union (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19307120 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th century-1868 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A large whim shaft is identifiable at SJ19397123, amongst other shafts and spoil heaps which cover the area. The Union Rake has been worked in open cuts as well as shafts.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt 1992, 114

Smith 1921, 66-67

Photographs

RCAHM 935136/42-44,46 AP, Union Vein etc

RCAHM 935135/64-65 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1361 AP, vein and opencut to north of road, Union Mine etc.

RCAHM 93/CS/1363,1352,1357,1398 AP, general overviews of Halkyn mountain veins to north and east of Rhes-y-cae.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18219 | Volcnant/Terfyn Hall (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ08408300 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Prestatyn | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Black limestone underlying Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone with chert beds.

Workings

The evidence of small-scale workings can be located on the hillside to the east of the dingle and south of Terfyn Hall, in the vicinity of the Volcnant Telegraph Station. Shafts can be located at SJ08508290 and in the woodland of Coed Bell.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 41
 Thorburn 1986, 61

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/0932 AP
 RCAHM 935104/42,44-45 AP

18220 Wacco/Bryn-y-Gaseg (Lead)

NGR

SJ15207620

Map 4

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|-----|-----|
| District | Delyn | Community | Whitford | | | 200 | mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The workings of this sett on the Lord Hill Vein run east to west to the west of Pantasaph.

Several shafts and earthworks can be located in the fields to the north of the A55, the larger shafts being at SJ14607630 and SJ15107630.

To the east of the Gorsedd to Babel Road, several large shaft-mounds are clearly visible in the fields to the north of the road to Pantasaph.

In the field immediately to the north of the A55, workings are located in the vicinity of SJ15007630, crossing the field in an east to west direction.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 61

Photographs

RCAHM 935139/68-70 AP

RCAHM 935140/41 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 18221 | Waen (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ15407690 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 160 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1889-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The Waen Mines Ltd worked the Merilyn Lode, cutting an east to west vein in the vicinity of Waen Pig Farm. The mine also cut into the Gorsedd Day Level that was re-opened in 1878, being cut in from the north near Tre-Eden-Owain.

The working area of the mine is now cleared and occupied by two mobile homes at SJ15357695, opposite the entrance to Waen Farm. Further shafts and trials have been lost to improved pasture in the field to the north-east of the crossroads.

To the south-east of the crossroads, modern housing occupies the sett that was worked by the nineteenth century Plantation Mine.

The Air Shaft for Waen apparently was located at SJ15607660.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 116

Smith 1921, 117

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 18222 | Waenlas (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19806000 | Map 15 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanferres | | | 320 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century-1878 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone cut by the Llanferres Fault.

Workings

The Llanferres Fault runs eastwards from the River Alyn. The Waenlas Mine worked the Waenlas Bach Vein on the western end of the Pant Du Vein, the line of which appears as a series of shafts running downhill through the woodland westwards as it falls towards fields of pasture (SJ19756010).

Two shaft mounds are located to the west of the woods; SJ19456030, being south of the track to Pentre-Cerrig-Mawr, and SJ19306050, which could have been the horse and pulley shaft that Earp (1958) refers to.

Smith (1921) states that the vein comes to the surface at the east end of the mine, but any other evidence has disappeared in the Big Covert Woods.

Documentary evidence refers to Shone's Shaft and a whim.

A drainage level was driven from the River Alyn and the mine seems to have been totally worked out to the adit level by 1868.

The proposed Llanarmon District Mines Drainage Scheme (LDMD Co Ltd) was granted an Act of Parliament in 1892 to unwater mines in the Llanferres district, but it never reached fruition.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt 1992, 157

Lewis 1967, 221

Smith 1921, 97

Earp 1958, 57

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.N.W.

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.2

CRO NT/38/31, Prospectus

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 18223 | Wagstaff (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19707100 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 260 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1869-1888 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

The Wagstaff Vein runs through the Carboniferous Limestone of Halkyn Mountain.

Workings

Remaining evidence of workings consists of very large or deep shafts, many substantially capped with concrete beehives.

The shafts cover an area on either side of the Rhes-y-cae to Halkyn Road and run from north to south towards the quarry area. There are no related structures and the area was the subject of a Prince's Trust Award in 1978 for land reclamation.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A dried-up reservoir at SJ2000071090 must be related to this site.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

Two limekilns remain intact at SJ19657094.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 117

Smith 1921, 63

Photographs

RCAHM 935136/47-48 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1363,1352,1357,1398 AP, general overviews of Halkyn mountain veins to north and east of Rhes-y-cae.

18224 Wern-y-Gaer/Nantfigallt (Lead)

NGR

SJ20506850

Map 13

District Delyn**Community** Northop

235 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 1868**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Common**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett presumably worked to the north of Nantfigallt Woods in the area of Wern-y-gaer, where the remaining earthworks suggest trials on a cross-course to the south-west of Plas Winter Mine (SJ19906910).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 69

Smith 1921, 68

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 18225 | Westminster, Bog (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20605710 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/Quarry Buffer Zone. | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Westminster Vein ran east to west through lands owned by the Duke of Westminster. It was worked in the east by the Nant Mine at SJ197757740 and in the east as far as the Llanarmon Mine at SJ21705680).

Any 18th century workings along the vein, apart from open workings on the limestone outcrops, have been obliterated by later workings.

The Bog Mines worked the vein over several periods during the 19th century, the eastern extensions being the New Shaft, Mary Ann Shaft and Bog East.

The Shaft Capping Programme carried out by NKC Partnership, Rossett, in 1978, included the following shafts for Bog Mine; the Bog Issa Shaft now in the quarry buffer zone at SJ20585721, the ladder shaft adjacent to it at SJ20505721, the Bog Old Engine Shaft at SJ20695709, and the surrounding area of which remains levelled off within the vicinity of the old Bog farm (SJ20855705).

An excavator remains on site adjacent to the large reservoir at SJ20805710, but work does not appear to have been done in the area for some time (June 1993).

The Bog New Engine shaft at is levelled off at SJ20805699, with surrounding clinker evidence.

A shaft lies slightly to the east of this at SJ20755699.

The area backs on to the quarry owned by Redland Aggregates.

The Bog Mary Ann Shaft at SJ20995686 and the Bog East Engine Shaft at SJ21305680 capped by the 1978 Programme lie to the south-east of this main site.

The Grosvenor Caving Club have explored much of the underground workings of the Westminster Vein. Access has been gained from several shafts and artefacts have been found underground, which might shed light on the mining technology.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Engines working the Westminster Vein were Nant, Castell, Bog New Engine, Mary Ann shaft and the Bog East Mine. The engine houses are illustrated on the 1849 section of the Nant workings (CRO AB/40 CRO).

The large reservoir at SJ20805710 must have provided water for the adjacent dressing floors.

Processing

The large dressing floor areas to the south of Carreg-y-sais have been the subject of the 1978 Land Reclamation and Shaft Capping Programme carried out by the NKC Partnership. They were located at SJ20605710 and are now lost in the quarry area. The vast areas of washing waste suggest large-scale operations.

Other features

The old farm buildings would have been mine related.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate

archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

As there is insufficient evidence regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving the blocking of access underground.

References

Burt et al 1992, 158

Smith 1921, 99

Earp 1958

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.S.W.

OS 1871 1st.edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6.

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.10

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.11

CRO AB40, Abandoned Mine Plan

Photographs

CPAT CS93/61/17

RCAHM 93/CS/1457 AP, mine sett and Graig Quarry

RCAHM 935143/60-62 AP

RCAHM 935149/57 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 18226 | Westminster, Bog East (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ21305689 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 340 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structure | Condition | Nr.Intact, in part. | Date | 19th Century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Limestone running into Cefn-y-Fedw Sandstone.

Workings

The Bog East Shaft was sunk at the eastern end of the Westminster Vein c1860. Stoddard's Silicon Quarries own the land and still pump the water for quarry use. The shaft, engine house foundations and chimney remain at SJ21305680.

The shaft to the north-west is capped , but now has a portal for Quarry use.

A second shaft is shown on the 1st edition OS map, but this remains only as a large spoil mound. To the south of the Bog East Engine House, a line of three shafts run north to south at SJ21305680.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The chimney survives to approx 8m high and 2m diameter. Stone built and circular, it stands on a square plinth with a bricked flue arch and the flue apparently running out to the east.

The stone foundations of the engine house being south of the chimney, only survive to one course high, but give good indication of the plan of the engine house, boiler house, chimney and flue.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Listing may be considered to protect the chimney.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of the level.

References

Burt et al 1992, 159

Earp 1958

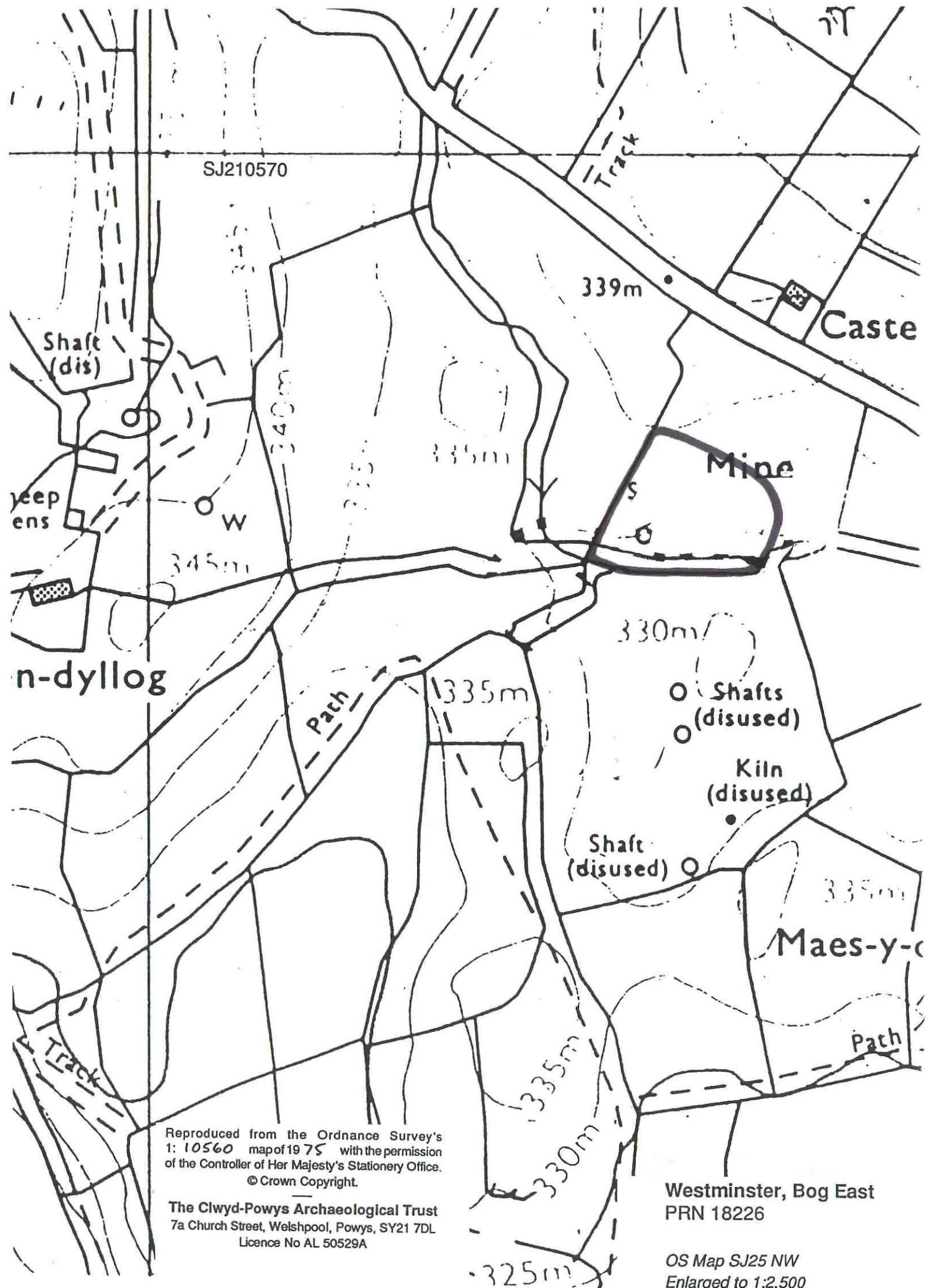
OS 1st edition 1871 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1458 AP

RCAHM 935143/63 AP

RCAHM 935143/58-59 AP



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Westminster, Bog East
PRN 18226

OS Map SJ25 NW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 18227 | Westminster, Bog Mary Ann shaft (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ21055685 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Late 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Mary Ann Shaft and the New Engine Shaft worked the Westminster Vein further east from the old Bog Issa Shaft.

The Mary Ann Shaft at SJ20995686, was capped by the 1978 reclamation programme conducted by the NKC Partnership and remains under an area of scrap, reached up the track alongside the Bog farm gateway. The area around the shaft and engine house has been cleared of mining waste, which covers a substantial area on the 1st edition OS.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The substantial stone remains of the engine house walls survive to 2.5m in part to the north-east of the shaft. It apparently featured a stone bearing the date 1853. The features of the engine house are discernable but the chimney must have been cut by the later track to Waendyllog Farm.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The engine house is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

This should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for the restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

References

Burt et al 1992, 158

Earp 1958

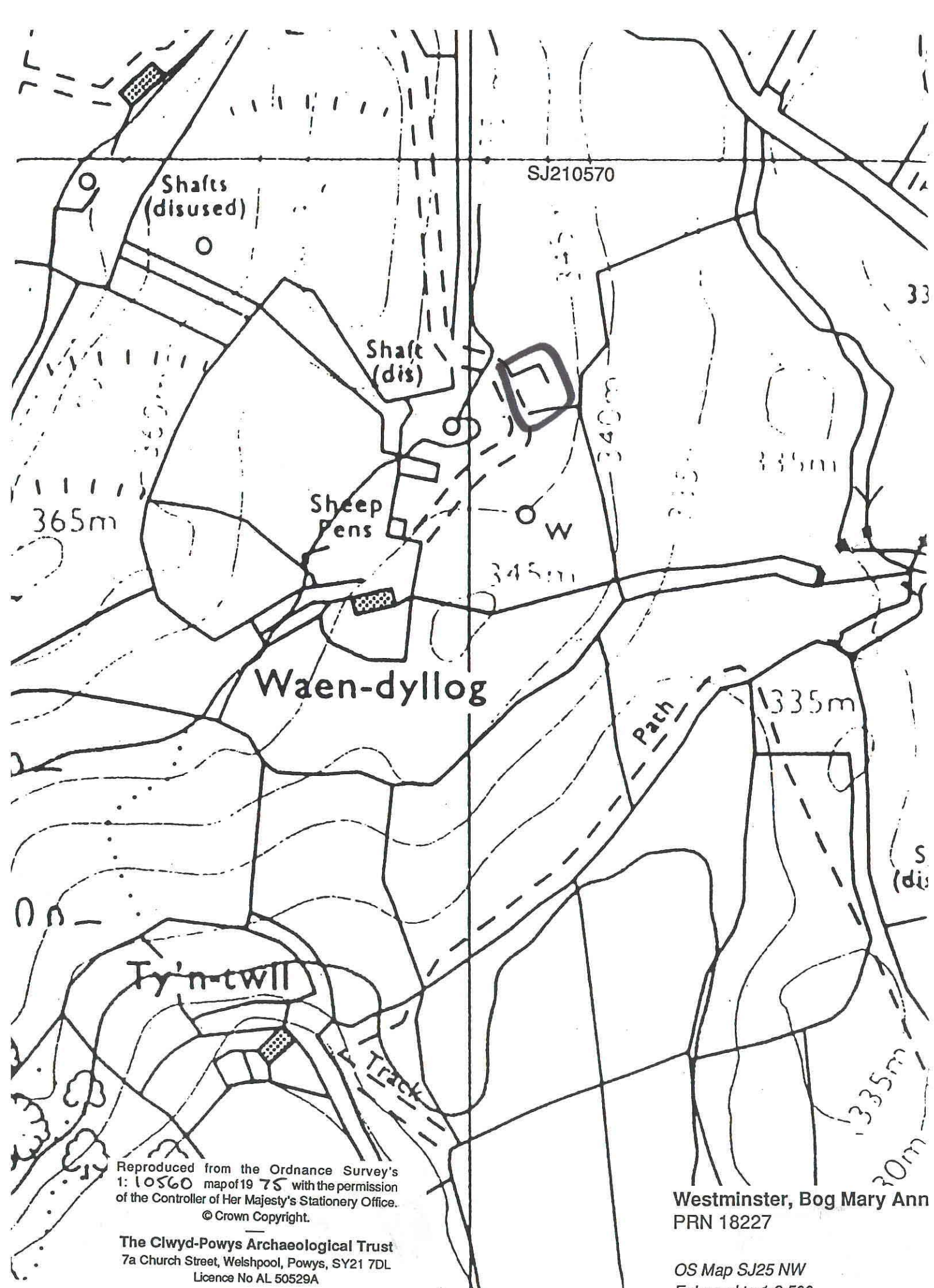
Smith 1921, 99

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.11

Photographs

CPAT 237.15-16



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Westminster, Bog Mary Ann
PRN 18227

OS Map SJ25 NW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 18228 | Westminster, Castell Engine Shaft (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20305750 | Map 18 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.Destroyed | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Cornish Pumping Engine at Castell Engine Shaft apparently also served Shaft Newydd, which was a whim shaft. Little evidence remains to identify the Castell Engine site at SJ20205720 or Shaft Newydd to the west of it.

The site is farmed at Castell Farm and the engine house site remains as a small area of waste on the west side of the road as it runs north to Eryrys.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A Cornish pumping engine was recorded at Castell Shaft and a whim at Shaft Newydd (CRO AB/40).

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 158

Earp 1958

OS 1874 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6.

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.N.W.

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.10

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

Photographs

RCAHM 935148/42 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 18229 | Westminster, Nant (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19775774 | Map 17 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanarmon | | | 280 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structures | Condition | Nr.Intact | Date | 19th Century | |
| Threat | None | Status | Listed Engine House | Land use | Pasture/Wasteground | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Early mining in the area is likely to have been on the productive Westminster Vein, on which the Nant Mine worked the western end.

Ellis's Shaft is capped with concrete at SJ19805768 and has an air vent inserted.

The rectangular stone-lined Engine Shaft was capped by the 1978 shaft capping programme conducted by NKC Partnerships, and was reported as 2.1m x 3.4m. It lies to the west of the engine house.

Shafts along the Westminster Vein lie to the west of the Nant Engine Shaft and can be located in woodland at SJ19255780, two adjacent shafts at SJ19305780, two adjacent shafts at SJ19355770; single shafts at SJ19505775 and SJ19605775. The most westerly working on the vein was apparently an old whim shaft to the north of Bryn-y-gloch.

To the west, the Castell Engine Shaft at SJ20305750 remains unidentifiable in the vicinity of Castell Farm. It served to pump out New Shaft, which appears as a whim on the abandoned mine plan deposited CRO.

The mine workings were drained by the Nant Adda Level, the portal of which is situated at SJ197577.

The Grosvenor Caving Club have gained access to the underground workings and report that artefacts remain underground that might shed light on mining technology.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The Grade II Listed Pumping Engine House stands at SJ19775774. The inscription on the sandstone arch over the doorway reads 1841. The house survives to its full height being approx 7m above the ground level at present, being constructed of local limestone with dressed stone quoins. Some of the timber lintels and beam ends are in situ. The very large doorway with brick lintel to the rear, being the cylinder opening is blocked up with brick. All the windows are blocked up inside and there are signs of rendering. Fallen stonework prevents the full examination of the interior, but the feature remain good.

Ellis's Shaft appears to have been a ladder shaft.

The Pumping Engine at Castell Shaft appears to serve both Castell and New Shaft, which was a whim shaft.

The circular stone chimney lies uphill at SJ19905775. Stone built and surviving to approx. 8m, with its flue leading downhill to the engine house.

Processing

Large areas of waste and dressing tailings cover the area SJ19855760 remain on the edge of a limestone escarpment that runs to the old quarry workings of Graig Quarry. The area runs in a south-easterly direction from Ellis's Shaft at SJ19805768.

The mine area surrounding the Engine House consists of spoil heaps of dressing waste. The dressing floor area remains part bulldozed and part earthworks grassed over.

Fallen stone to the west of the Engine Shaft could be collapsed ore bins.

Other features

To the south of Ellis's Shaft concrete and stone structures remain that may relate to later quarry use, possibly the platform for a hopper.

To the west of the engine house the stone walls of a rectangular building survive to some 1-2m. in height.

A derelict stone cottage stands to the north of the engine house and is likely to be the mine office, SJ19805775.

A row of three cottages stand uphill and to the right of the chimney at SJ19855765.

A stone revetment wall stands along the right of the road leading past the chimney to Eryrys, SJ19805775, forming a connection between the engine house site and the large areas of waste at SJ19805770.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This entire site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

This should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for the restoration of the surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

The engine house is protected as a Grade II Listed building.

Listing may be considered to protect the chimney.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving blocking of underground access.

References

Burt et al 1992, 158

Smith 1921, 99

CRO AB40, Abandoned Mine Plan

OS 1874 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XX.6

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.NW

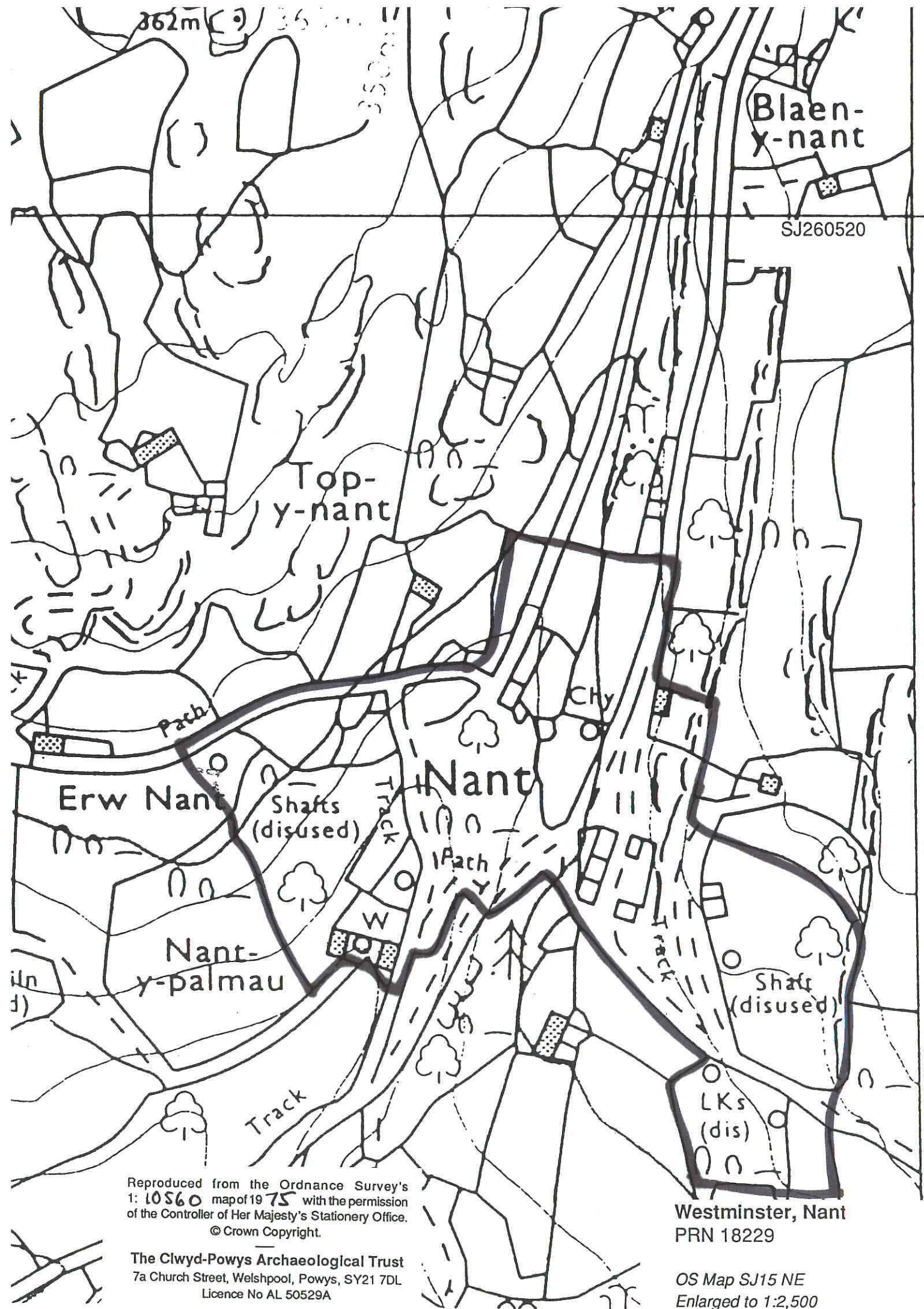
OS 1975 1:10560 Denbighshire SJ15 NW

Photographs

CPAT 259.20-23

CPAT 237.17-22

CPAT CS93/61/01-07



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Westminster, Nant
PRN 18229

OS Map SJ15 NE
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18230 | Wynnstay (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ24704940 | Map 21 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Esclusham Above | | | 450 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett worked the Wynnstay and Caunter Veins to the south-east of Aber Sychnant. The Wynnstay Vein can be traced by a line of shafts running from the shaft at SJ23954980, being to the north of the road coming up from Minera and west of Gwter Siani Leat, as mapped at SJ24604990, where it crosses the road, in a south eastwards direction towards Youde's Shaft (SJ25454900) and the shafts along the Gomerian Level.

Two open shafts are located at SJ24684945; the north-eastern one having an upper stone lining.

To the south-east of the shafts, the remains of a stone shelter, approx 6m x 4m across stands at SJ24704945.

A group of two shafts and a trial shaft lie to the north-west of the above group.

At SJ24504955, an open shaft has boards over it and recent caving club access facilitated by the new ladders and scaffolding in the shaft. The spoil heap has been reformed.

The vein traverses the road to the south-west of Gwter Siani and the shaft at SJ23924980 is probably on the Wynnstay sett.

To the south-east of the Wynnstay Shaft, Youde's shaft lies at SJ25454900, almost on the interception of the Wynnstay and Youdes' Vein.

The Gomerian Level drained some of the Esclusham Mines and the Caunter Vein supposedly intercepted it (Smith 1921).

Documentary evidence refers to trials at Nant-y-cwm Mawr being in the area of SJ24404970, which would be on the Wynnstay Vein, but according to Brenton Symons map, the Nant-y-Cwm Mawr Vein runs north of the Wynnstay Vein.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

As there is insufficient evidence regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of levels.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

Continued access for the local caving club would be recommended for the enhancement of sub-surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 160

Smith 1921, 114

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled District of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.S.E.

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1474-5 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18231 | Cefn Cilcen (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19456600 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 18th century-1882 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

The Coed Du cross-course runs north-south through the Carboniferous Limestone beneath Coed Du Wood.

Workings

To the north and across the road from Cefn Farm, within an area of rough pasture, there remains; a large shaft and whim circle at SJ19426607 and an Engine Shaft at SJ19426606. The semi-circular wall of an earlier shaft seems to lie to the north of the above shaft.

The workings on this vein to the west have been lost to quarrying.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A stone-built engine house stands at SJ19206605, with its bob-pit and adjacent boiler house partly intact. Some of the mounting bolts remain in situ and the cylinder base indicates a 36" engine. The boiler house appears to be to the west of the adjoining engine house and the winding wheelpit to the north of the arrangement and south of Engine Shaft.

The whim circle remains at SJ19426605.

Processing

The site lies uphill from the site of the River Alyn smelt mill.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling as an Ancient Monument.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey of this sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 13

Smith 1921, 78

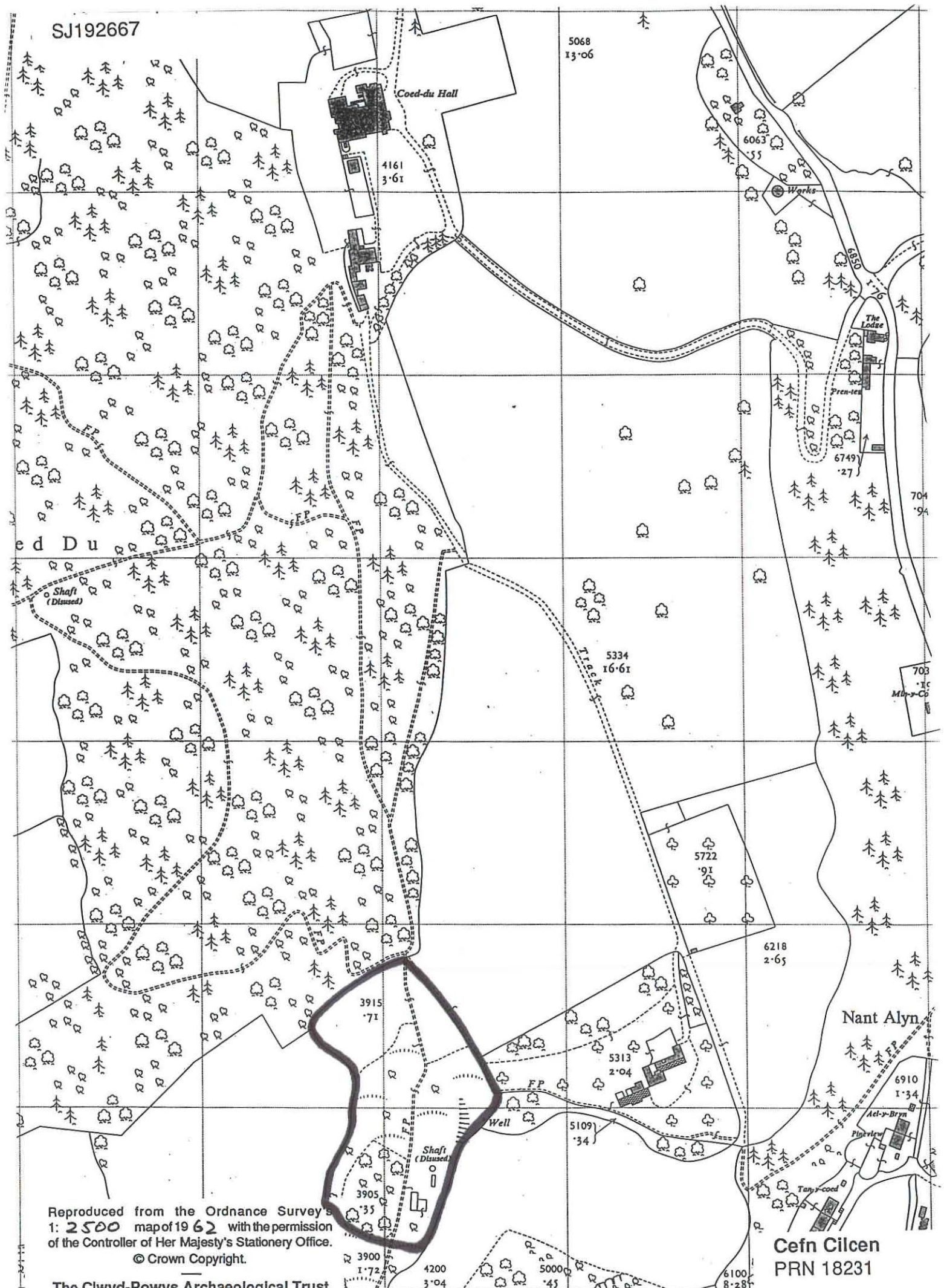
OS 1889 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X111.3

Photographs

CPAT 223.10-22

CPAT CS93/59/10-14

SJ192667



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OS Map SJ1966

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18232 | Tyddyn Shepherd (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ16807170 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Ysceifiog | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

To the west and in the fields across the road from Pentre Farm, shafts are distinguishable at SJ16807170 (two shafts) and SJ16907170.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 61

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18233 | Sir George's Field (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ20107230 | Map 8 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 18th-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing/rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pant Vein was worked in this area to the east of Halkyn Hall from the early 18th century.

Smith (1921) reports a day-level from Nant-y-Flint near Plas-isaf and an Engine Shaft, already filled in.

The site at the given NGR is now occupied by housing. Old shafts remain in the area of SJ19907210 to the east of Billins (PRN 18007) running in a south-west to north-east direction across rough pasture to the east of the road from Windmill to Pentre Halkyn.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Smith 1921, 65

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

Photographs

RCAHM 935135/69 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1356,1359 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18234 | Pantymwyn West (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19206450 | Map 15 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 215 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th century-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The western workings on the Pantymwyn vein are visible as shafts in the fields to the east of the River Alyn at SJ19056450, SJ19056455 and SJ19206450. The shafts represent the earlier workings on the vein.

Two levels were driven in to east bank of the River Alyn. The 'Great Level' begun in 1738 was driven in a south eastwards direction from SJ18906430 to drain the Pantybuarth Mines and a second level was later driven from SJ18856460 to drain the Pantymwyn Vein.

The main mine site of Pantymwyn, Bryncoch and later the Mold Mines is located at SJ20106480.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 75-76

Smith 1921, 84-85

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18235 | Trelogan, Afongoch (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ11508030 | Map 1 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Llanasa | | | 150 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The Afongoch Mine had trials in the fields immediately to the east of the road from Llanasa to Four Crosses as early as 1846, with little success.

The shafts that lie in the area of Afongoch Crossroads at SJ11538028, SJ11578031, SJ11758030, and SJ11918033 being to the north of the Afongoch Inn were probably worked by the Trelogan Group.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

References

Burt et al 1992, 1,110

Smith 1921, 46

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.14

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1079/1179

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18237 | Gwernymynydd Farm/St Catherine's Mine (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ22206250 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 175 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th century-1906 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Coal Measures and Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone with chert beds.

Workings

The Pilkington and Cathole Vein run eastwards from the River Alyn. The Lords of Mold worked the St Catherine's Mine, which later became known as the Gwernymynydd Mine from 1730s. The mine sett was to the east of the Cathole sett and was first worked in the 19th century by the Gian Alyn Mining Company.

On the eastern extremity of the vein, the workings lie on Gwernymynydd Farm. At SJ22206250 a shaft and horse whim platform, probably No 1 shaft or St.Catherine's whimsey (Williams 1987) lies in the field to the east of the road to Fronissa. At SJ22306255 a filled shaft, the largest of this group is approx 4m dia with no evidence of a whim. At SJ22406255 a filled shaft, approx dia 2.5m and at SJ22456260 a filled shaft and elongated low spoil heap. Ironstone nodules were visible along with brittle dark shales indicating coal geology. At SJ22506260 a filled shaft remains, surrounded by coal geology. At SJ22506255 a filled shaft is surrounded by sandstone blocks and brittle dark shale. At SJ22706260 the mound, appears to be dumping rather than a shaft.

The evidence of coal geology suggests that these features would be trial workings.

The arched stone adit level dating from 1739 lies now immediately below the new By-Pass road, near Bryn Coch Farm at SJ22706262.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The only remaining evidence of power source is the horse whim platform.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Listing may be recommended to protect the whim circle at Gwernymynydd Farm.

References

Burt 1992, 36-7
 Earp 1958, 3-4
 Lewis 1967, 210,212,214-5,225-7
 Smith 1921, 91-2
 OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet X11.11

Photographs

CPAT 217.10-12, Gwernymynydd Farm whim circle
 RCAHM 93/CS/5804-6 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18238 | Pen-y-Garreg Wen (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19706296 | Map 15 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 210 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 18th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Documentary evidence in the form of early leases deposited at CRO, Hawarden and referred to in Williams (1987) affirm the small-scale workings in this area on land owned by the Grosvenors on Mold Mountain.

The Pen-y-Garreg Wen Mine worked the area in the mid-19th century on the western end of the Cathole Vein. The main mine workings were on the east banks of the River Alyn with the main shafts on the top of the limestone cliffs above. Old shafts remain in the woodland of Coed Pwll-y-blawdd which now forms part of Loggerheads Country Park.

The shaft at SJ19706295 appears to have been a whim shaft.

The mine operated in the same area as the later Glanialyn Mine.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The whim shaft remains at SJ19706295.

Williams (1987, 17) documents the waterwheels installed on the River Alyn that powered the pump rods which ran uphill to the Pen-y-Garreg Wen Shaft.

Processing

The dressing floor areas lay along the banks of the River Alyn at SJ19606285.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1992, 31
Williams 1987
Smith 1921, 90

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18239 | Portaway Mine (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ17007620 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 260 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 18th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Portaway Mine worked the area to the western perimeter of the Grange Quarry. A single shaft remains at SJ16907610 alongside the public footpath and several shafts remain to the south of this at SJ16907590 which relate to later 19th century workings.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The site is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 50-53

Photographs

RCAHM 935133/70 AP

RCHAM 935140/43-44 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1417 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1338-9 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18240 | Talargoch, Central Mine Area (Lead/Silver/Zinc/Copper) | | | NGR | SJ05808050 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | | | 40 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 18th century-1905 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture/industrial | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Talargoch Mines worked the Talargoch, Pantons and Coetia Llys Veins, which ran parallel in a north-westerly direction, being intersected in the southern end of the mine by various strings, which can be seen openly cutting the sides of Graig Fawr.

The central area of the mine was where the main surface buildings were sited. The area had been continuously mined from the early 18th century at least and powered by very early fire engines and waterwheels. The 19th century main site was worked by the Talargoch, Smedley's, No.1 and Engine Shaft, which had an 80" engine.

Most of the archaeology was destroyed in the 1960's and only spoil mounds remain on the area cleared of waste at SJ05908057, being the area around the Talargoch shaft. Several former mine related buildings are incorporated into modernised housing.

Transport

Horse drawn iron tram waggons were in operation on a surface railway.

A siding from the Prestatyn-Dyserth Railway (1869) ran to the main mine site.

Power

To the west of the former mine office, being below the mineral railway track, the substantial stone walls possibly of an engine house form part of a private garage. A paved area alongside it is unusually raised, possibly as a platform created to mask another large feature.

Alongside the siding of the mineral railway, at SJ80600597 substantial stonework remains at the corner of a small caravan site. It has been incorporated into the enclosure walls on one side, but is the possible engine house for the Talargoch shaft. It remains alongside an area of wasteground and levelled spoil tips, where there are several scattered large slabs of limestone, some holding metal rods. An 80" pumping engine was in operation fed by six 'egg-end' boilers and a 22" horizontal engine for operating the capstan and winding; all working Engine Shaft on the main site.

In 1874 there were fifteen steam engines at work at Talargoch; being the 100", 80", two 24", three 18", a 36", 12" and five donkey engines. They were fed by nineteen boilers supplied with coal from the 1869 Prestatyn-Dyserth Railway. On the sett the 20ft and 40ft waterwheels were serviced by the 1750s and 1844 leats.

Some evidence of the two leats remain on the Talargoch sett. The leats ran from a sluice on Afon Ffyddion, to the west of Pandy Mill Farm. The best preservation of the 1750s leat remains in the woodland below Graig Bach at SJ06057980, where the stonework walls form a approx 2m wide cut.

Processing

The Talargoch Dressing Floors were at Coetia Llys and Maesyrrwddu.

Other features

The 19th century centre of the mine contained offices, smithy, joiners' and fitters' shops, changing rooms and stabling for horses.

The terrace of Talargoch Cottages, once a row of four miners' dwellings, now remains modernised as two cottages constructed of local limestone at SJ80650586. To the south of them, the former mine office remains as a private dwelling. Many of its original architectural features are lost.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Bayles 1969, 8-14
Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
Burt et al 1992, 17-18,61,105-108
Lewis 1967, 213-4,218-9,221-2 etc
Rhodes 217
Smith 1921, 38-41
Thorburn 1986, 35,36-38,51
UCNW Mostyn 7048, 1799 Map of Talargoch Mines
UCNW Mostyn 7035, Mine Map
CRO D/PW/14, 1884 Sale Catalogue
CRO NT406, Notes from Mining Journals

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/03-05,12-15
RCAHM 93/CS/0924-27 Graig Fawr, Dyserth AP

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 18241 | Minera Mines, Reids/Minera Mines, Royle's Shafts | NGR | SJ26505170 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date 1852-1913 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Pasture |

Geology

Red Vein and Main Vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Royle's Shaft remains as a grassed mound, at SJ26525158 with a horse whim circle, to the west of the mineral railway in an area of grassed-over spoil heaps.

A line of old workings to the south-west of Royle's Shaft mark the line of the White Vein.

Reid's Shaft, sunk to 750ft was the centre of mining operations on the Red Vein at SJ26535168. It was originally pumped by a waterwheel before the Darlington's water pressure engine was installed. The shaft remains capped to the north of the railway track.

To the west of Royle's, a collapsed shaft remains fenced off and full of rubbish.

The day level ran from the River Clywedog at SJ26605180, being to the north of Reid's Shaft.

Transport

The track of the mineral railway runs between the two shafts and is clearly visible as a public footpath.

Power

The stonework remains of Reid's engine house with some mounting bolts in situ remains in undergrowth in an area of considerable mining evidence.

A 14" horizontal winding engine raised ore at both Reid's and Royle's Shafts.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Any disposal of contaminated soil should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of levels.

Reid's Hydraulic Shaft falls within Area 1 of the reclamation scheme for Minera carried out by Wrexham Maelor Borough Council.

References

Burt et al 1992, 140-43
 Davies 1964, 27
 Earp 1958, 60-63
 Smith 1921, 108-110
 Pratt 1962, 28-36
 Pratt 1976, 114-154
 CRO 1865 Brenton Symon's Map

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ2651

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18242 | Bryn-yr-odyn (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19908030 | Map 1 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Llanasa | | | 210 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Destroyed | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

White Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Smith (1921) refers to trials in this area on the western end of the Axton Vein. No archaeological evidence remains to locate the site.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Smith 1921, 45

18243 Whitford (Lead)

NGR

SJ13007880

Map 4

District Delyn**Community** Whitford

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pant-yr-hwch Vein was worked between the Glol Mine (PRN 18079) and the Brindigri Mine (PRN 18011).

The early workings of the Glol Mine were on a sett apparently half a mile to the west of Glol Farm (Smith 1921). Three shafts lie in the woodland running south from The White House at SJ11707850, SJ11707810, SJ11707790. Two shafts can be located on the farmland at SJ12407860 and SJ12707860.

To the east of the Maes Achwyfan cross-roads, shafts remain in the vicinity of Buarth-y-wacco at SJ11307880.

An adit level was driven to the south of Plas-Uchaf towards the Buarth-y-wacco Shaft.

Further south the workings belong to the Garreg Mine (102779).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photograph survey of this mine site is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Smith 1921, 48

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18244 | Cross Leavings/True Blue (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18907300 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 270 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The rich veins in this area of Holywell Common was intensely worked from early 18th century. Smith (19210 records the True Blue Mine and the Cross Leavings Mine working the Garreg-Llwyd Vein in the early 19th century.

The sett remains as overgrown shafts and spoil mounds in very rough pasture, which has at times been used as household dumps.

The larger Prince Patrick North Mine worked the same area which is to the north of the Pentre Halkyn to Babell Road and to the north and east of Pant-y-groes (SJ18507260).

Workings run north towards the bank of limekilns at Waenbrodilas, the west of the Pen-yr-Henblas Quarry.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

References

Smith 1921, 64

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18245 | Pwll-y-Gaseg (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18507250 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Pwll-y-gaseg Mine worked a cross-course to the north of the Nant-y-fuwch Mine and south of the Prince Patrick North sett.

The area of old shafts and mounds remains north of the Pentre Halkyn to Babeli Road and east of Pant-y-groes (SJ18507260).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

References

Smith 1921, 64

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.1

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18246 | Graingers (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19707230 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 260 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Common/rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Evidence of workings remain as grassed-over shafts and spoil heaps near the summit of the Halkyn Mountain to the south of Parry's Mine.

The Billins Mine worked the Pant Vein in the same area and the entire sett was later taken over by the Prince Patrick Mining Company.

The old shafts cover the area immediately to the south of the Pentre Halkyn to Babel Road. The Grainger workings made no returns and were probably small-scale.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Smith 1921, 64

Photographs

RCAHM 935135/69 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1356,1359 AP veins including Billins

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 18247 | Garreg-Boeth (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19006720 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 210 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Workings remain as shafts and mounds to the south of the Hendre Valley and the A541 Road. The largest shafts occur in the Garreg-Boeth Woods and Big Wood at SJ18656760 and continue eastwards to SJ19156755.

The Garreg-Boeth Vein was later developed by the South Halkyn and Rhydymwyn Mining Company when the Halkyn Deep Level Tunnel reached the sett in 1908.

The Tyddyn-y-barud Vein ran east to west to the north-west of Big Wood. Smith (1921) refers to seven shafts along the Tyddyn-y-barud Vein as Robert's, Pritchard's, Eyton's, Williamson's, Marquis, Tyddyn-y-barud and Ddol, being those that can be traced through the woodland.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Smith 1921, 71,77,143-5

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 18248 | Tyddyn-y-Barcud (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18806760 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Cilcain | | | 210 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Workings remain as shafts and mounds in the woodland to the south of the Hendre Valley and the A541 Road.

Large shafts occur in the Garreg-Boeth Woods and Big Wood at SJ18656760 and continue eastwards to SJ19156755 on the Garreg-Boeth vein.

The Tyddyn-y-barcud Vein ran east to west across these setts and the North Hendre Vein cut north to south. Smith (1921) refers to seven shafts along the Tyddyn-y-barcud Vein as Robert's, Pritchard's, Eyton's, Williamson's, Marquis, Tyddyn-y-barcud and Ddol, being those that can be traced through the woodland.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Smith 1921, 77

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 18249 | Garneddwen (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ17707020 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 260 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1890-91 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A single shaft can be located to the east of Rhoff Wood and west of Ffagnallt Farm (SJ18457000) at SJ18187002. No archaeological evidence was visible in the area of Garneddwen-bach at SJ17607020. A disused limekiln remains to the north of Ffagnallt Farm and to the east of the farm a shaft is located at SJ18636990.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 30

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 18250 | Cornell-Llwyd (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ18207450 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Smith (1921) refers to a string off the Caleb-bell cross-course being worked in this area. Two shafts are located to the south-west of the new A55 at SJ18157465 and SJ18207470. further workings may have been lost to the trunk road.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting, thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Smith 1921, 63

18251 Union, Mary Jane Shaft (Lead)**NGR**

SJ19907140

Map 7

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th -19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/common | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Smith (1921) refers to the Mary Jane Shaft working the Union Vein in this area. The site forms part of the intense workings on Halkyn Mountain.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 67

Photographs

RCAHM 935136/42-44,46 AP, Union Vein etc

RCAHM 935135/64-65 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1361 AP, vein and opencut to north of road, Union Mine etc.

RCAHM 93/CS/1363,1352,1357,1398 AP, general overviews of Halkyn mountain veins to north and east of Rhes-y-cae.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18252 | Ysgeirallt (Lead) | | | NGR | SH94307500 | Map 2 |
| District | Colwyn | Community | Abergele | | | 125 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Destroyed | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone and Wenlock Shales.

Workings

Map evidence refers to a level driven in at this site. No evidence remains on the fields of pasture or within the surrounding woodland.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeology no recommendations are made.

References

Foster-Smith 1972, 7

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 18326 | True Blue, River Alyn (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ19306320 | Map 15 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th-19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Documentary evidence in the form of early leases deposited at CRO, Hawarden and referred to in Williams (1987) affirm the small-scale workings in this area on land owned by the Grosvenors on Mold Mountain.

The old True Blue Mine worked the eastern end of the Deborah vein in an area which is now part of the Loggerheads Country Park. The evidence of the old shafts are located in the woodland of Coed Pwll-y-blawd on the east bank of the River Alyn in the area of SJ19456320.

Four capped and fenced-off shafts were located on top of the limestone cliffs; two of which can be attributed to Glanalyn (SJ19706291) and two attributed to True Blue Mine (SJ19756305).

The shafts appear to have been ladder shafts or windlass.

The True Blue Adit was at SJ19306320 to the north of the Glan Alyn Adit (SJ19506290) on the east bank of the River Alyn.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

The dressing floor areas of the Glanalyn Mine lay along the banks of the River Alyn at SJ19606285.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Smith 1921, 89-90

Williams 1987

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 100042 | Minera Mines, Taylor's Shaft (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ27005122 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1852-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Museum | |

Geology

The Main Vein and the Red Vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Taylor's shaft area formed the main centre of mining activity for the Minera Mines from the mid-19th century.

The shaft area lies to the south-western side of the mineral railway track.

Uphill and to the north-west of the Smithy, the Bryn Heulwen Shaft is capped at SJ26835125 with a stone wall surround (PRN 104262).

Transport

The line of the 1850s mineral railway, which served the lead mines is clearly visible and forms a public footpath which links all the main shafts to the smelting area at New Brighton.

Power

The foundations of the Taylor's engine house, boiler house and chimney have been partly excavated by the 1993 programme of the Wrexham Maelor Borough Council Reclamation Scheme on Area 3a.

The ashlar base of the 80" cylinder is visible, being the largest engine on the Minera sett.

The balance-box, the capstan-pit, rope trench and the concrete base of the winding engine have all been revealed.

The 80" pumping engine worked the shaft until it was sold in 1910 to Wheal Rodney in Cornwall. A Cornish 15" cylinder engine was on site also, which continued to work until 1908.

The two reservoirs visible along the roadside up to Esclusham Mountain at SJ26205150 supplied water power for the machinery and served the dressing floors of the Minera Mines. The channels and sluices that conducted the water downhill are visible along the roadside.

A lower reservoir remains as earthworks to the west of the Taylor's Shaft area; its leat is dried up.

Processing

The site of the dressing floor machinery remains on the north-western side of the mineral railway track and includes a battery of ore bins that await excavation and consolidation.

Other features

The Manager's Office, main workshops, saw mill, blacksmith's shop, joiner's shop, fitter's shop and stores were all on the main site.

The smithy area lies to the south of Taylor's Shaft on the road up to Esclusham Mountain. The smithy remains in a poor state of repair at SJ27025116 and was apparently also used as a mortuary. The area is outside the present Reclamation scheme.

The foundations remain at basal level of the cottage and enclosed garden at Pant-y-naf, the house built for the workman who was in charge of the reservoirs.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This entire site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

The Taylor's shaft area is part of Area 3a of the Minera reclamation scheme by Wrexham Maelor Borough Council, for which suitable recommendations have been made.

The Smithy merits re-roofing and restoration.

The ore bins should be excavated, recorded and consolidated.

Further removal of waste in this dressing floor area may reveal features of the crusher house and buddles, which would require similar treatment within the reclamation programme.

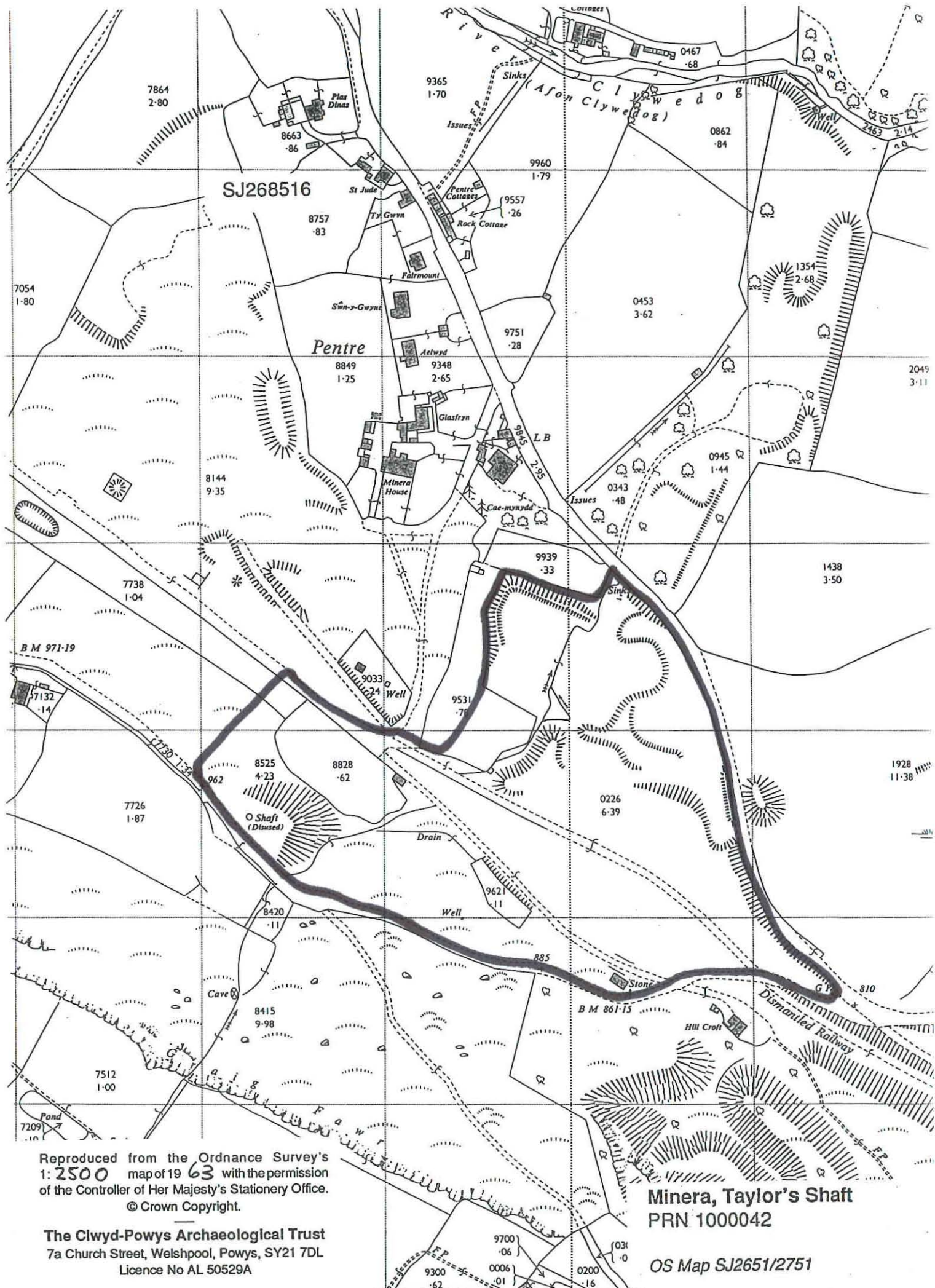
Any disposal of contaminated soil should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

References

Burt et al 1992, 140-143
 Davies 1964, 27
 Earp 1958, 61-62
 Smith 1921, 108-110
 Pratt 1962, 28-36
 Pratt 1976, 114-154
 OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet 2651
 CRO 1865, Brenton Symon's Map of the Mineraled Areas of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

Photographs

CPAT 259.15-19 Excavations at Taylor's shaft
 CPAT CS93/67/06-11,22-24



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Minera, Taylor's Shaft
PRN 1000042

OS Map SJ2651/2751

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 100244 | Coed Du (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19106640 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 18th-1882 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/Quarry | |

Geology

The Coed Du cross-course runs north-south through the Carboniferous Limestone beneath Coed Du Wood.

Workings

The numerous shafts and workings within the area of Coed Du Woods and Cefn Cilcen Mine indicate early mining.

Modern spar workings relating to Cefn Spar Mine remain on the site to the north-west of the woods at SJ18706650 and the area to the south-west of the woods has been intensely quarried.

Smith (1921) refers to the Cefn-Cilcain Vein being entered from an adit from near the River Alyn in 1880 and the sett also worked the north-south Coed Du cross-course vein.

Evidence of 19th century mining remains as shafts spread over a very large area of woodland.

To the north and across the road from Cefn Farm, within an area of rough pasture, there remains; a large shaft and whim circle at SJ19426605 and an Engine Shaft at SJ19426607. The semi-circular wall of an earlier shaft seems to lie to the north of the above shaft.

The workings on this vein to the west have been lost to quarrying.

Further shafts to the south of this area, probably on the same vein can be identified at SJ19356583, SJ18956599 and SJ18856560.

The larger shafts and spoil mounds identified through the woodland cutting north to south are located at SJ18726622, SJ18846640, SJ18646655, SJ18686660, SJ19046664, SJ19066665 and SJ19176675.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A stone-built engine house stands at SJ19426607, with its bob-pit and adjacent boiler house partly intact. Some of the mounting bolts remain in situ and the cylinder base indicates a 36" engine.

The whim circle remains at SJ19426605.

Processing

The site lies uphill from the site of the River Alyn smelt mill.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

A full drawn/measured survey of the sett surrounding the engine house remains, including a full survey of the remaining features of the engine house is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey of this sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

The entire mine site is worthy of protection.

References

Burt et al 1992, 13

Smith 1921, 78

OS 1889 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X111.3

Photographs

CPAT 223.10-22

CPAT CS93/59/10-14

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 102605 | Talargoch, Clive Shaft (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ05628000 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | | | 50 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 18th century-1905 | |
| Threat | None | Status | Scheduled Engine House | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Clive Shaft (SJ05647998) and the Drawing Shaft to the south-west of it occupied the parcel of land mapped as Lletty Mwyn on early maps (Mostyn MSS 1799). The site formed the south-western limit of the mine workings.

The Clive Shaft was sunk 1842-45; it remains brick-lined to the north side of the 100" Grade II Listed Cornish Engine House. The shaft ceased operating in 1883.

To the west are the grassed over foundations of the boiler house.

Drawing Shaft remains fenced off among trees. The area generally comprises of grassed over spoil mounds.

Transport

The site was served to the eastern perimeter by the mineral railway.

Power

The Scheduled Engine House is built of dressed limestone. The three-storey house and its very fine architectural features survives on very solid foundations. The internal features include the base of the 100" cylinder and the pit for the plug rods of the engine. The house bears a date stone for 1860. The Clive Shaft was originally worked with a 50" hydraulic engine; due to its inefficiency the 100" steam engine was installed for pumping, built by the Haigh Foundry, Wigan, with a beam weighing 85 tons.

The boiler house that served the engine had seven 'egg-end' boilers.

In 1885, the engine was sold to Westminster colliery, Gwersyllt. A horizontal engine was also used for the capstan.

The new 1844 leat was constructed to serve the hydraulic engine originally installed at Clive Shaft to drain the western end of the mines. An aqueduct of cast iron pipes took the watercourse westwards to the shaft from a small reservoir.

The leat began its course from a sluice on the Afon Ffyddion being to the west of Pandy Mill Farm at SJ07007920, cut under the Dyserth-Trelawnyd Road by a tunnel and continued around the contours of the hill towards Dyserth Castle.

Processing

The dressing floors were to the north of the Clive Shaft area at Maesyrrwddu.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

The Clive Engine House is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (F136) and is thus afforded legal protection. Any proposals would require Scheduled Monument consent. It has been recorded for the National Monuments Record.

Specific attention should be paid to recording the remaining foundations and earthworks on the site by means of a full drawn/measured survey.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 105-108

Smith 1921, 38-41

Thorburn 1986, 35,3851-2,55

UCNW Mostyn 7048, 1799 Map of Talargoch Mines

UCNW Mostyn 7035, Mine Map

CRO D/PW/14, 1884 Sale Catalogue

CRO NT406, Notes from Mining Journal

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/03-05,13-14

102763 Cwm Iron Mine (Iron/Lead)**NGR**

SJ07297771

Map 3**District** Rhuddlan**Community** Cwm

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 19th century-1880**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Substantial earthwork evidence remains to the north and east of Marian-Bach (SJ07207775). A single deep shaft remains at SJ07307773, with smaller shafts running south-eastwards from it, amid a large area of grassed-over spoil mounds. The higher workings occur as small shafts and opencuts on the southern flanks of Marian-ffrith.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The farm buildings at Marian-Bach and the small cottages in the hamlet appear contemporary with the mining.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 19

Smith 1921, 36

Thorburn 1986, 63

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/0903-4,0908 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 102766 | Pennant (Lead/Silver/Barytes) | | | NGR | SJ08607540 | Map 3 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | St.Asaph | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structures | Condition | Nr.Intact | Date | Early 18th century-1920 | |
| Threat | Change of use | Status | Scheduled Engine House | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Silurian Rocks and Wenlock shales.

Workings

Documentary evidence refer to workings from at least the early 18th century. Returns from the 19th century suggest that the mine was highly productive in lead, silver and barytes, employing a considerable workforce (Burt et al 1992).

The workings follow an east to west running vein.

The deep open square stone-lined engine shaft lies to the south of the engine house at SJ08777534.

Two shafts lie to the west of the Engine Shaft, across the lane at SJ08817534 and SJ08837533.

A collapsed shaft appears as a circular depression at SJ08677537.

The New Engine Shaft at SJ08627540 is unfenced and appearing from amid rubble is an iron A-frame, which would have been part of the pumping mechanism.

A collapsed shaft lies at SJ08587537 and other smaller shafts or trials located on the site at SJ08547536, SJ08537536, SJ08507537, SJ08457541, SJ08457537.

The mine closed in 1891 and was re-opened in 1913 for barium minerals, but was abandoned in 1920.

Transport

The substantial earthwork remains of an incline, used to transport ore to the dressing floors in the 19th century is better defined on the OS 1963 edition map at SJ08677533-SJ08427544, than it is actually visible on the ground, being now obscured by vegetation.

Power

The plan of the north boundary of the mine (D/GR/1824) shows the engine house that stands at SJ08777535.

The Cornish Engine House stands to its full height with apex, built of dressed stone presumably to house the 30" pumping engine (Mining Journal 14/1/1871). The three-storeyed house has all its features in a fairly good state of preservation, together with its cylinder base visible in the bottom chamber, which presumably housed the 30" cylinder. The housing for the accompanying 30ft x 6ft. boiler referred to in the Mining Journal has been demolished.

The lower courses of a square chimney at SJ08777537 survive to approx 1m with a base approx 2-3m square, amidst much rubble.

The 1871 Mining Journal refers to the 30" pumping engine working on site and the fact that the old Whim Shaft had been deepened to become the main Engine Shaft.

Immediately to the west of the shaft and A-frame at SJ08627540, concrete platforms cover an area of some 60 sq metres (SJ08627540) and would have been the foundations of the engine house and pumping apparatus.

Processing

The dressing floor areas appear to lie to the south-west of a house called Pennant View, at the end of the incline and the old adit level at SJ08457544. To

the west of this and across the old A55, the site of the crusher house, with its millstone-type crushing wheel remains intact.

The ore bins and picking floors have been lost under the old lane.

The concrete platforms at SJ08607540 are the bases of the barytes mill and jigs, with visible machinery and mounting bolts.

At the north-eastern corner, a raised rectangular platform supports three circular concrete features approx 1.25m diameter and banded by iron hoops. These are the platforms for air receivers.

To the front of the circular features is a cast iron air receiver still in situ.

A rectangular concrete cistern at SJ08577537 approx 5 x 4m and 1.65m deep was associated with the 20th century barytes plant.

The mill was used to separate barytes from zinc ore by roasting.

Other features

The stone built cottage at SJ08827537 was the mine office.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This entire site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

The winding engine house and chimney form a Scheduled Ancient Monument (De137). Any proposals would require Scheduled Monument consent.

Scheduling of the site should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

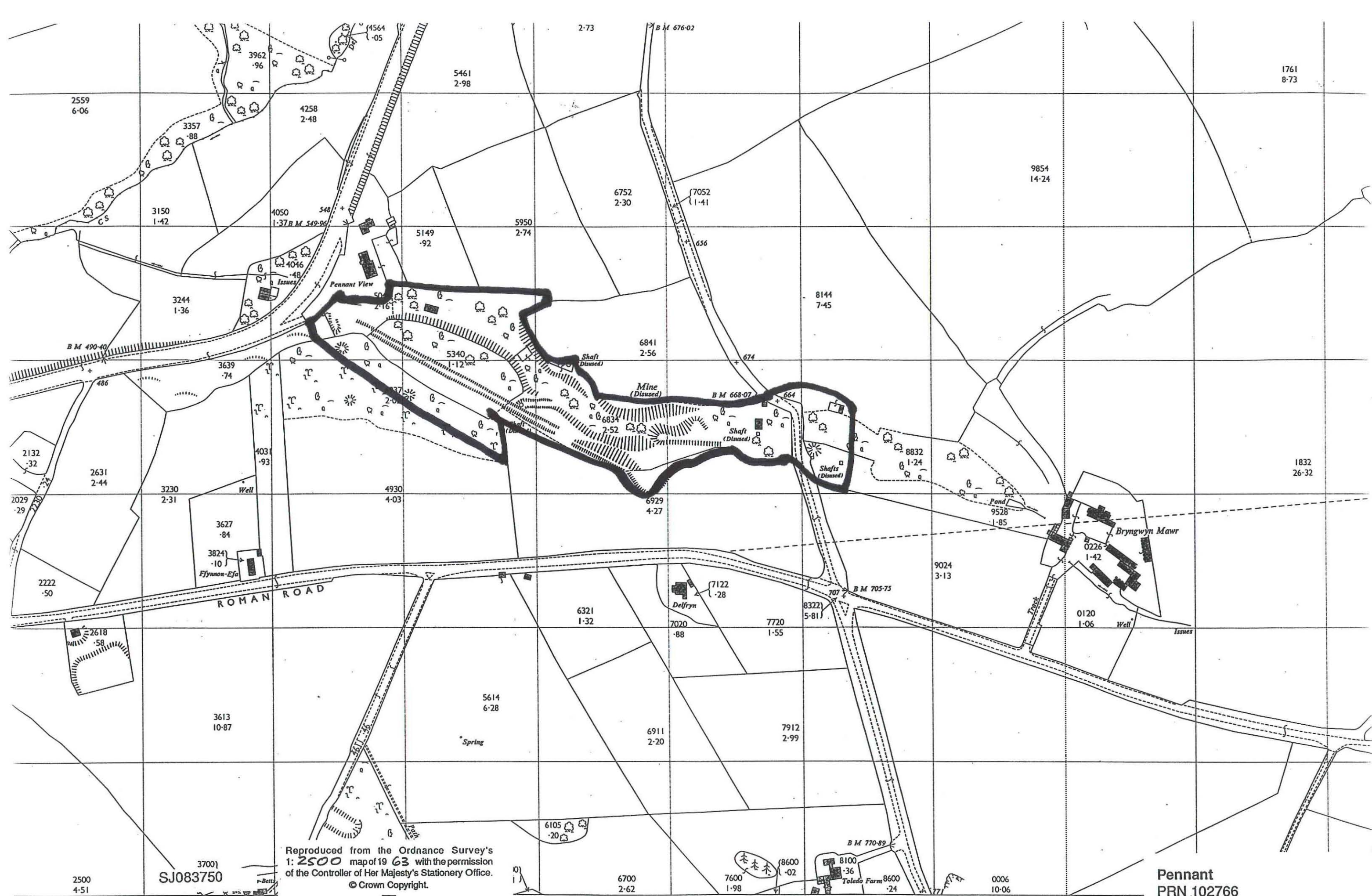
Special attention should be paid to recording of various surviving structures on site, including the engine platforms associated with the New Engine Shaft, the A-frame, the barytes mill, crusher house and the incline.

References

Archer 1959, 262
 Bayles 1968, 6
 Burt et al 1992, 82-4
 CRO 1738 Mine Plan 1738, revised 1876 D/GR/1824
 OS 1963 edition 1:25000 Denbighshire Sheet SJ0875/0975
 Mining Journal 22/5/1841
 Mining Journal 14/1/1871

Photographs

CPAT 259.11-14
 CPAT CS93/68/36-37
 RCAHM 935138/53 AP
 RCAHM 93/CS/1398 AP



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|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 102769 | Bodfari/Coed Llan (Iron) | | | NGR | SJ09307040 | Map 6 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Bodfari/Coed Llan | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1877-1909 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Housing/wasteground | |

Geology

Fissures occurring in the Vale of Clwyd fault between Silurian Rocks and Carboniferous limestone.

Workings

The disused mine survives as two buildings with all working evidence lost in the dense undergrowth and woodland surrounding them. The shaft now lost in undergrowth at SJ09117048 appeared to have been a horse whim shaft. Open workings and other earthworks has been cleared in the vicinity of the two surviving buildings. There may be other remaining structures and earthwork evidence lost in dense undergrowth to the north-east of the surviving buildings.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Possible whim circle at SJ09117048

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The former agent's house remains much modernised at SJ71067044, now called Minehead. The workshop/smithy/storage building to the north-west of it at SJ71067044 has been altered but still retains its architectural features. An outside staircase runs up to the first floor, and double doors front the smithy area.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 4

102779 Garreg (Lead)**NGR**

SJ13407860

Map 4**District** Delyn**Community** Whitford

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 18th century-1864, 1901-1902**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland/pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous limestone

Workings

In the 1720s, the Quaker Company was raising ore from the Garreg site using a whimsey. Although good ore was being raised, it was only workable in the summermonths due to flooding.

Shafts lie to the north and south of the road from the Maes Achwyfan Crossroads to Whitford.

The Garreg Vein was worked in the woodland of Coed y Garreg and on the farmlands to the east of this.

Two shafts are located in the woodland to the south of the road at SJ13407870, SJ13357863; and to the north of the roads in the woods at SJ13387875. North of Garreg Farm, a further two shafts are located at SJ13707820 and SJ14007780.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The Quaker Company referred to Garreg as 'Windmillfield', which suggests that possibly a windmill was being used to try to overcome the problems of flooding in the mine.

A whimsey was in use to raise the ore and the Newcomen Engine shaft of the 1730s period was reportedly still flooded out in winter (Bevan-Evans).

There is no remaining evidence of these features.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1992, 30

Lewis 1967, 130

Smith 1921, 48

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62

Photographs

RCAHM 935139/63 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1407 AP

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| 102786 | Trelogan (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | NGR | SJ12608080 | Map 1 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Llanasa | 115 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structures | Condition | Nr.intact in parts. | Date Early 18th century-1911 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Industrial Wasteground/Rough Pasture |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The Governor and Company for Smelting down Lead with Sea Coal was granted a Royal Charter and began the very early exploitations in Flintshire about 1700. Known as the Quaker Company or later The London Lead Company, the mines at Trelogan were worked along with their Smelt Mill at Gadlys prosperously from 1694.

In the 19th century, the Trelogan Mining Company appear to have worked the Afongoch Vein (Smith 1921) which cut east to west north of the road passing the Afongoch Inn. At this point, several shafts are identifiable in the fields at SJ1538028, SJ11578031, SJ11758030, and SJ11918033.

The vein was one of several strings of veins that ran westwards from the main shafts.

The main workings were on the Trelogan and the Pen-y-ffrith Veins. Smith (1921) names the main shafts as West Whimsey, Roft and Hannah Shafts. West Whimsey lies on an area of wasteground to the north of White Horse Farm at SJ12138042, but the whim has been destroyed.

Shafts ran north-westwards from Trelogan Hall to the main mine site. A further shaft at SJ12068046 is located to the north-west of West Whimsey. To the north-east of White Horse Farm, an overgrown shaft mound remains fenced off in the field at SJ12258042.

To the west of White Horse Farm a large shaft lies immediately to the south of the road at SJ12058035. Uphill and to the south of the road, a whim circle has been cut by the track leading up a house. Its shaft is to the immediate north at SJ12068030.

To the south of the quarry area a single shaft is located at SJ11888015.

Roft Shaft is overgrown and practically undetected at SJ12388067 in an area of wasteland and spoil to the west of Trelogan Farm. There is no evidence of the windmill, which stood in the vicinity.

The most northerly shaft, Hannah Shaft is at SJ12808105. To the north-west of this a level ran out in the Afon-y-Garth Valley.

A large shaft substantially capped with concrete at SJ12558074.

The mine was re-opened in 1897 by Brunner Mond and worked until 1911.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

In the 1730s, a windmill was in use as a water pump at Trelogan; and in 1732, the first Newcomen Engine in Flintshire was at work at the mine, the first of many, which although costly, paid for themselves, due to the excellent returns of the mine.

A sale notice for 1847, lists 30" and 40" pumping engines, a five sail windmill which drove a crusher that had 25" and 16" rollers. In 1865, an 80" pumping engine, made by Bracewell and Griffiths of Burnley, was at work.

A sale catalogue of 1911 (CRO (D/DM/186/81)) list an 80" Cornish Beam Condensing and Pumping Engine, a complete modern dressing plant with winding, milling, and other engines, a Hirnant air compressor, rock drilling plant and 6 Lancashire boilers.

The boiler house on Crescent Shaft is mentioned with a Lancashire boiler 24ft.x 7ft and a vertical Cornish pump 16"x16"x24" on Evans Shaft and other portable machinery too numerous to list.

Two 80" pumping engines were sold to Tregutha Downs, Cornwall immediately prior to World War 1 (CRO NT 1078), one probably being an 80" winding engine, 4 boilers and a capstan, built by Bracewell and Griffiths or Burnley Ironworks as it was known.

Processing

In the early 18th century, the Quakers sold their lead to local smelteries, but also sent it to northern smelters, even as far as Newcastle-upon Tyne.

Daniel Peck, the Mostyn Land agent operated a smelt mill at Llanerch-y-Mor, near Mostyn Hall.

A complete modern dressing plant with winding, milling and other engines was offered for sale in 1911 (CRO D/DM/186/81).

The area to the north-west of Perth-y-maen (SJ12488073), which incorporates the Air Shaft at SJ12738096, was the main processing site. The site remains as a vast area of waste. There is no remaining evidence of the processing plant with three circular buddles shown on the OS 2nd edition.

Large concrete bases to the north-west of the spoil infer re-working of the waste.

Other features

The entrance to the site passes the old mine offices at SJ12628080, whose characteristic have little changed despite the fact that they have been converted to two semi-detached single storey dwellings, approx 10m x 5m.

The opposing buildings are partially improved, but in use still as workshops (SJ12658083). The original architectural features remain unaltered in part from the 19th century.

To the north of the mine buildings at the main site entrance a large circular concrete platform remains with underlying brick protruding from beneath the waste at SJ12638085.

Stone revetment walls form part of the terraced gardens of the improved dwellings at the mine entrance and must be mine related structures. The 1964 OS 2500 map Flintshire sheet SJ1079/1179 shows a rectangular building standing on this site (SJ12618079), approx 5m x 2.5m. The mine entrance appears to have been between this building and the converted dwellings.

A very solid stone foundation of a mine building stand at SJ12558072, appearing as a solid stone base within an outer wall approx 8m x 6m overall, although lost in undergrowth.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

This should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for the restoration of the surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

References

Bevan-Evans, 1960/61/62
Bayles 1967, 6
Burt et al 1992, 108
Lewis 1967, 130-2,137,214,219-221
Smith 1921, 46
Rhodes 1968, 218
OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.15
OS 1898 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.15
OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1079/1179
CRO D/DM/186/81, 1911 Sale Catalogue of Machinery
CRO NTD 1078
CRO AB 139, Abandoned Mine Plan
CRO AB 133, Abandoned Mine Plan

Photographs

CPAT 238.1-12
CPAT CS93/60/6-13
RCAHM 935104/55 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/0946-48 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 102802 | Fronissa (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ22206240 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 190 mOD |
| Form | Structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1858-1861 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

The Fron Issa Vein runs off the Cathole Vein in an area of Cefn-y-fedw sandstone.

Workings

Remaining evidence of shaft workings consist of at least one very large shaft at SJ22206235, lying in the woodland across the road from the structures. Three shafts shown on the 1st edition OS map for Fronissa were apparently blasted out when the road was made.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Coal ash slag in the vicinity of the chimney corroborates the evidence of the engine. The substantial stonework remains adjoining the chimney are supported by buttresses.

The stonework chimney remains to full height, with two opposed flues.

An 1861 Mining Journal lists a 56" pumping engine working on site with two 30ft x 6ft boilers together with two horse whims.

Processing

A set of three ore bins lie to the south of the engine house, they remain fairly intact; one with its portal remaining. A washing/picking platform lies to the north of the bins.

Other features

A revetment wall runs below the roadway enclosing the site. A short inclined trackway leads to the engine/dressing floor area.

A derelict house at SJ22046230 could be a possible mine office, being on the edge of the sett.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The chimney and ore bins are recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument followed by an appropriate management scheme should be drawn up to allow for consolidation of the structure and subsequent regular maintenance.

The ore bins should be consolidated and cleared of vegetation which is eroding the structural fabric.

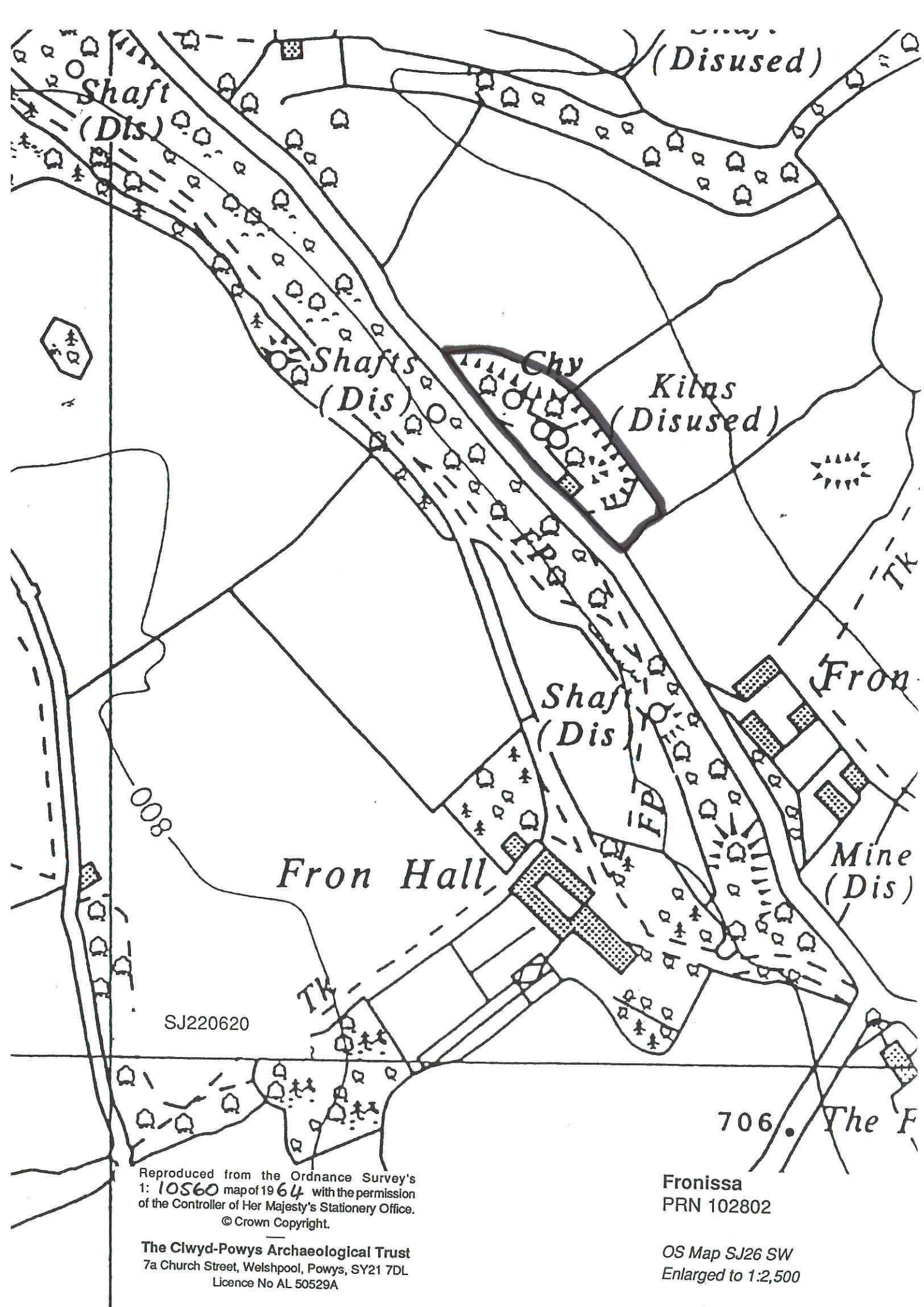
Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1992, 30
 Lewis 1967, 214,21
 Smith 1921, 91-93
 OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet X11.11

Photographs

CPAT 217.13-19
 CPAT 218.0-12
 CPAT CS93/58/07-14
 CPAT CS93/66/01-02



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Fronissa
PRN 102802

OS Map SJ26 SW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|--|
| 102803 | Maeshafn, Grosvenor Shaft (Lead/Zinc) | NGR | SJ20406110 | Map 16 |
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanferres | 320 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Intact in part | Date Early 18th century-1903 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Wasteground/woodland/pasture |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The rich Maeshafn Vein traversed the limestone outcrop and ran eastwards into the Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone, where it was worked by the Lisburn Mine (SJ20956060) and Cefn-hir (SJ21206190). Between 1853 and 1872, the mine was worked by Messrs John Taylor and Sons.

There appears to be at least four main areas of workings allocated to Maeshafn Mine.

The area of waste heaps alongside the East and West banks of the River Alun at SJ19306140, being the site of the two wheel pits (PRN 102915) that powered the flat rods, the dressing floors and the leat that emerges from a culvert in the field slightly to the south-west.

The area referred to on the plan deposited in CRO Hawarden (D/GR/1775) being the main mine site, where No 5 and No 6 shaft would have operated at SJ19806110.

The Grosvenor Shaft area remains at SJ20406105. where large stone structures are near destroyed.

Earp (1958, 55) refers to the vein being worked from five main shafts, but the 1879 plan includes 9 shafts for Maeshafn. No 4 was Pen-y-graig, driven to 320 yds, being 5.50ft diameter, No 7 and 8 were sited to the south of the main mine site; No 7 was a detached shaft being used as a draw-well and No 8 is referred to as Bryn Sirion. No 9 shaft, referred to as East Maesysafn on the plan was to the east of the Grosvenor shaft and below Moel Findeg; this appears as a mound at SJ20786095 and was already filled in by 1897.

Workings in this eastern area lie to the south of America Farm and to the north of the road from Maesysafn, running south-east. A shaft lying in the field to the east of the Youth Hostel at SJ20956055 could be the horse pulley shaft.

It is difficult to differentiate between the sites of the whim shafts and the workings that would have related to the old Jamaica Mine that ceased production in 1856.

Later workings between 1896 and 1903 were carried out by Messrs. Brunner Mond and Co less successfully. Their explorations drove eastwards beneath Moel Findeg, to include Cefn-hir, Lisburn, America, Jamaica and East Maeshafn setts.

In April-May 1978, a shaft capping programme was carried out by NKC Partnership, the photographs included in the report deposited at Hawarden CRO (NT 658) show the Cornish Engine House, with its dressed stone archway at SJ20386106, the Grosvenor shaft and the shaft at SJ20366098.

Transport

The 1871 Sale Catalogue mentions the use of and lists various horses and carts.

Power

The Cornish Engine House, presumably Grosvenor Shaft, is illustrated with its winding wheel and chimney. A 85" cornish pumping engine was erected on this site in 1865, the standing remains of which only disappeared in the seventies. These stone structures are all that remains of engine houses assigned to No 1 Shaft and No 2 Shaft.

No 1 or the Bull Engine Shaft was 7 ft diameter and driven to the 350 yd level. According to the report for the Halkyn Castle Estate Office, produced in September 1897 that accompanies the aforementioned plan; the Bull Shaft had ceased working in 1871, and was to be fenced off with a stone wall.

The No 2 or Grosvenor Shaft linked with the Bull Shaft being directly north of it, being 8 ft in diameter and driven to the 350 yd level, this too had ceased working in 1871 and was well fenced off with a stone wall. A horizontal pumping and winding engine with a frame and separate boiler house and chimney is illustrated on the same area, probably Bull Shaft.

The Bull pumping engine was a variation on the Cornish Engine with an inverted cylinder, dispensing with the beam, devised by Bull, an engineer employed by Boulton and Watt. This 60" x 8 ft engine was made by the Rhydymwyn foundry (1871 Sale Catalogue).

The easternmost shaft, East Maeshafn, is depicted with a whim, an Engine house, A-frame, boiler house and chimney. A letter from Richard James at East Maeshafn, dated 3.8.1887, deposited at CRO Hawarden, states the proposed new workings at East Maeshafn being 300 yds south of Jamaica Mine; two shafts were sunk, one being a whim shaft and the other a horse and pulley shaft, on the side of the mountain and 160 yds north of the whim shaft. A proposal of another shaft 120-130 yds to the east of the horse pulley shaft was also mentioned.

A plan and section drawing deposited at Hawarden CRO (D/GR/1789) shows the horse pulley shaft, three whims and an incline. The shafts lie to the west of the pool (SJ20456055).

The horse pulley shaft is possibly the mound lying to the east of the Youth Hostel, along the Maesysafn to Eryrys roadside at SJ20956055; the horse whims lies to the north of this road and below Moel Findeg, overlying the old Jamaica workings.

Barrack housing appears to be adjacent to a whim shaft downhill from the area of Grosvenor shaft.

A 36" Cornish Engine was sold in 1872 and in 1871 a 60" and 65" sold.

A 64" x 8 ft pumping engine was made for the site by Fairbairn of Manchester and in 1838 a 36" engine had been purchased from Harvey's of Hayle. This appears for sale in the catalogue of 1871 along with its 35 ft x 6 ft Cornish boiler.

The earthworks remain of two large reservoirs, which descend to the Grosvenor and Bull Shaft area at SJ20406110. There appear in fact to have been a system of at least five pools. When the Brunner Mond Company stopped working the mines in 1906, Ruthin County Council decided to utilise the water in the mines to supply the hamlet of Maesysafn.

Processing

The large dressing floor areas lie on the east and west banks of the River Alun at SJ19306140.

Other features

Bryn Hyfryd house (SJ197566105) was apparently the mine office, with a smithy and stables nearby.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

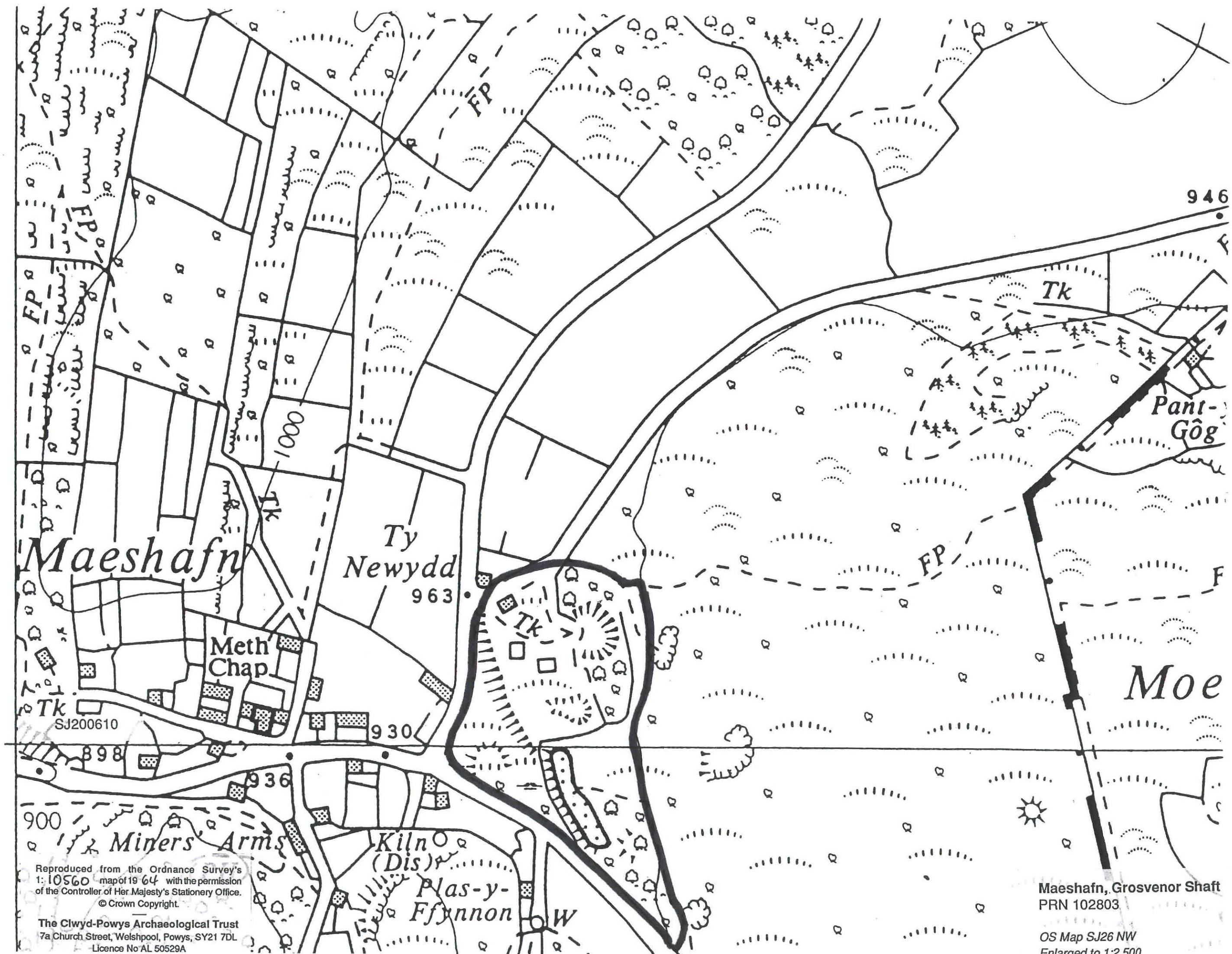
Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Bayles 1969, 8-141
Burt et al 1992, 61
Earp 1958, 55
Lewis 1967, 62,215,219,223,305
Smith 1921, 94-96
CRO 1897 D/GR/1775 Report including plan,for the Halkyn Castle Estate office re. Maesysafn Mines
CRO D/GR/1750 Section Drawing
CRO 1887 D/GR/1769 Plan and Section
CRO 1871 D/GR/401 Sale Catalogue

Photographs

CPAT 217.7-9, Grosvenor shaft area
CPAT CS93/64/21, River Alyn area



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Maeshafn, Grosvenor Shaft
PRN 102803

OS Map SJ26 NW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 102898 | Cefn Spar Mine (Spar) | | | NGR | SJ18706650 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 230 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 20th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A line of at least five small shafts run in a north-east to south-west direction through the woods. A deep stone-lined shaft is fenced off at SJ18786656.

Older workings for lead followed an east to west vein westwards from Coed-du Hall.

Evidence remains of the modern spar mining in the form of a gated incline adit level; the track beds of the incline are still in situ and run uphill to a platform area and a corrugated workman's hut. The ruins of the stone-built loading hopper remain and its crude corrugated ore chute, which descends westwards via a revetment wall. The concrete base adjacent to the hut presumably housed the winding gear.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping and blocking of levels.

References

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet X111.3

Photographs

CPAT 223.6-9

CPAT CS93/59/15-16

102915 Maeshafn, River Alun (Lead/Zinc)**NGR**

SJ19306130

Map 15

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|
| District | Glyndwr | Community | Llanferres | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/riverbank | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The dressing floor area processed the ores from the Maeshafn workings.

Transport

No evidence of anything other than horse carriage. A fine stone-built bridge connects the east and west banks of the River Alun at the dressing floor area, SJ19306135. The public footpath runs along the west bank of the River, providing the most likely access track for workers to the site from Pont-y-mwynwr.

Power

Two adjoining large wheelpits (SJ19316137) remain on the East bank of the River Alun, divided by a common wall approx 3m wide. The pits are approx 15 metres x 3m wide.

The water was supplied by a leat which emerges from a culvert to the south-east of the wheelpits. The path of the leat runs alongside the River Alun for two miles and its substantial construction is visible as it approaches the pits.

The flat rod system from the south wheel extended uphill eastwards apparently through a stone revetment to the shaft at SJ19756125, and continued to the second shaft at SJ19806110.

A waterwheel of 52ft diameter was working at Maeshafn in 1869, and may have been installed as early as 1823, when a new company drove new levels at the mine.

An east to west section drawing deposited CRO (D/GR/1750) shows 4 shafts running downhill to the large waterwheel and launder at the river Alun.

Processing

Extensive waste heaps from ore-dressing remain on the east and west banks of the River Alun. The area has been cleared of all structures other than the wheelpits, but further evidence may remain in the dense undergrowth along the riverbank.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The wheelpits and leat are recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt et al 1992, 61
 Earp 1958, 55
 Smith 1921, 94-96
 Lewis 1967, 62,215,219,223,305
 CRO 1897 D/GR/1775
 CRO D/GR/1750

CRO 1887 D/GR/1769
CRO 1871 D/GR/401
OS 1961 edition 1:10560 SJ16 SE

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 102917 | Holway Consols/Holway, United/Great Holway etc. (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ17907640 | Map 4 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 100 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Early 18th century-1906 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/housing | |

Geology

The Holway mines worked the northernmost veins of the Carboniferous Limestone Rocks of the Halkyn Mountain.

Workings

The early 18th century workings along the large vein that crossed the Holway Road and the strings that ran off it were opened up by the Quaker Company.

In the 19th century, the Holway United Mines, which incorporated Holway Consols and Great Holway worked in the vicinity of Holway, to the east of the old A55 or Holway Road in the wasteground that runs downhill from the Fire Station to the dressing floor area in the valley lying south-west of Springhill Farm (SJ18207650).

The Holway Rake and the Holywell Level, working from 1845-72 are referenced for the area surrounding Holway Cottage Farm (SJ17407650), the site of the old whimsey shaft. A single shaft and mound is identifiable in this area in a field behind The Hetlands at SJ17457644. Eyton's Shaft at SJ17427684 (PRN 103435) lies to the north of St Bueno's Church. The shafts that lie behind the housing to the south-west of the Holway in this area are associated with other mines.

Several large shafts run downhill eastwards, sloping away from the Holway Road. A shaft at SJ17867634 is immediately alongside the Holway Road. The shaft appearing as an overgrown grass mound at SJ17947630 is probably Garden Shaft and the former site of a 20" pumping and winding engine. A shaft remains as an overgrown grass mound at SJ17927640, probably Brammocks. A very substantially capped shaft at SJ17807646, lies behind the new housing directly under electricity pylons.

Roskells' Shaft was sunk by the Great Holway Mining Company in 1877 (Roskell being one of the mine agents) and, in 1919 pumps were installed to raise water to supply the town of Holywell. It is probably the main shaft in the valley being substantially capped with a 3m square concrete slab at SJ18027644.

A second shaft remaining visible at SJ18157637 has been used as a household dump.

Holway East and Freehold also formed part of the late 19th century sett.

Transport

A mineral tramway ran east to west along the valley floor connecting the workings around Eyton's Shaft with the dressing floor areas and continuing westwards down the Greenfields Valley. The present public footpaths appears to follow the line of the tramway which crosses the road east of St Winefred's Well.

Power

Documentary evidence (Bayles 1969) refers to pumping engines in operation on the sett in 1877 as a 20" rotary pumping and winding engine on the eastern shaft, purchased in the 1860s from Spearne Moor Mine in Cornwall.

On Partridge Shaft a 10" horizontal pumping and winding engine; a 16" winding and crushing engine, which produced 200 tons of ore a day and a 65" 8 x 8ft pumping engine with 18" square main rods working New Engine Shaft with two 18" bucket lifts.

The 80" (12x10ft) with 22" pumps and 4 boilers was purchased from the New Pembroke Mine in Cornwall for £1,200 in 1877. This seems to have been

erected on Roskells' Shaft in 1878.

The shaft at SJ1802744 has stonework protruding from it with two small metal plates and bolts on its northern side. On its southern side, the stonework remains of a possible winding wheelpit and the foundation walls of a possible engine house. The feature is cut by a well-used public footpath, which it probably underlies. Eight mounting bolts protrude from the stonework varying in height from inches to a metre, indicating machinery probably associated with winding. The stonework is barely visible, but a boiler house foundation could lie to the east of it.

A little water remains in the pools alongside the public footpaths to the north-west of the engine house site, which would have served the dressing floors.

The mines were drained by the Holway 'boat level' which was begun in 1774. The level provided the main access to the mines for the workmen and was also used formerly as a canal for conveying ore out by barge. Late 18th century accounts (Pennant) refer to the level being used as a tourist attraction, with picnics being laid out in caverns. By 1830, the boats had been replaced by a tramway. The portal for the 'boat level' stands at SJ18427637 fronting the lane that runs up from the old cotton mill and St Winefred's Well. An iron gate blocks the entrance, one metre wide and set in a dressed stone archway. Stone steps descend to the level through an arched brick tunnel, which runs on to the natural rock roof.

The level was superseded in 1897 by the Milw Sea-level tunnel or the Holywell-Halkyn Drainage Scheme as it is known. The Holywell-Halkyn Mining and Drainage Company was formed in 1896 to unwater lodes in the Holywell District. The mines in this area at the end of the 19th century were still having difficulty coping with the problems of flooding, despite the installation of expensive pumping-plant and machinery.

Roskell's Shaft was used from 1917 to raise water to supply the town of Holywell.

Processing

Considerable dressing floor waste lies in the vicinity of the stream and the pool which still holds water at SJ18257605.

A sunken area to the east of the shaft and household dump (SJ18157637) is the likely site of the buddles, further buddles and dressing floors lay to the west but the area is overgrown with dense vegetation.

Other features

Old stone walls survive to 2m in part alongside the track at SJ18417637. Generally lost in undergrowth and patched up with brick, they seem to form a two-roomed rectangular building, with each room approx 2 x 4m. The walls are substantial, approx 2ft wide. The building lies slightly to the west of the Boat Level portal.

At SJ18437637, three brick-built reservoirs lie alongside the track to the east of the portal. Sluices connect the three. The two west tanks are approx 6 x 8m with parapet walls approx 18" wide and the easternmost reservoir approx 30m x 10m, with two sluice gates towards its eastern end. All three must relate to the mills in the Greenfield Valley and to date (June 1993) are full of slime and rubbish, although water is still running.

The valley area along the public appears to have been used until recently as a household dump, which has now been cleared of debris.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This 'Boat Level Portal' is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Any disposal of contaminated soil should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

References

Burt et al 1992, 49
Smith 1921, 49
Bayles 1969, 8-14
Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
Lewis 1967, 13,207
OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1774/1874
CRO D/DM/244/799, 1884 Sale Catalogue

Photographs

CPAT 238.25-35
CPAT CS93/65/10-13
RCAHM 93/CS/1420 AP

102918 Grange/Speedwell (Lead)

NGR

SJ17507610

Map 4

District Delyn**Community** Holywell

230 mOD

Form Earthworks/structure**Condition** Nr.intact**Date** Early 19th century-1891**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland/rough pasture/quarry**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The area worked from the mid-19th century to 1891 by the Speedwell and Grange Mining Companies remains to the south of the Holway Road in the vicinity of Grange Farm.

Returns were registered for Grange Farm in 1879 only and the NGR given as SJ173763.

The sett worked a cross-course of the Holloway Vein. The Grange Farm Buildings formed the centre of the sett at SJ17307635. A line of shafts can be traced to the east of the farm running in a north to south direction. The most easterly of these relate to the Pantynef Vein.

Larger shafts remain at SJ17367620, SJ17367616, SJ17407618, SJ17407613, SJ17437617, SJ17447614, and SJ17427608, all to the east of the woodland area.

Shafts to the east of the farm remain at SJ17247630 and SJ17277624.

The area in general has later been the site of quarrying.

Transport

The earthwork remains of the quarry incline that connected the Grange and Coetia Butler Quarries with the sett can be seen to run slightly south-westwards from the farm area.

Power

The earthworks remains of a reservoir can be identified at SJ17157634.

Processing

The processing areas surrounded the farm buildings.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

References

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
Burt et al 1992, 34,100-101
Smith 1921, 55

Photographs

RCAHM 935134-47 AP
RCAHM 935140/46-47 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1418 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 103055 | Rhosesmor/Halkyn District Mines (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ21306830 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 230 mOD |
| Form | Documentary | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1858-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Industrial | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Little remains of the former large-scale operations by the Rhosesmor Mine Company and the later East Halkyn and Halkyn United Companies.

The setts worked several lodes and the larger late 19th century shafts are recorded as Batter's shaft at SJ21306830, Powell's Lode Shaft at SJ21506860 and an inclined shaft at SJ21306930. Much of the area has been cleared for modern industry.

Mining evidence in the area survives as earthworks remains at SJ21406820, being an area of grassed-over spoil mounds and shallow workings adjoining the wasteground to the north of the Red Lion Public House.

Powell's Lode Shaft survives to the north of this area, east of Rhosesmor Post Office.

The sett was operated at Batter's Shaft, on the Wetsminster Vein, by the Halkyn East Co from 1891-1910 and was drained by the Deep Level Tunnel.

A single shaft remains to the south of the village on the perimeter of the Sand and Gravel Quarry at SJ21406730, which may be part of the Hendre sett.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

1867 Rhosesmor Mine purchased an 80" pumping engine from Cornwall to work Batter's Shaft. Other engines on the sett in 1870 were recorded as a 45" pumping engine steamed by two boilers, put to work in 1860; an 80" and a 70" pumping engine each steamed by three boilers.

Processing

A modern dressing plant has been sited at Batter's Shaft (Smith 1921, 138)

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeology, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 95-96
 Bayles 1969, 8-14
 Lewis 1967, 221-2,225-6
 Smith 1921, 72-3,134-8

Photographs

RCAHM 935141/60,63 AP
 CPAT CS93/64/19-20, limekilns

103080 Halkyn, Hall (Lead/Silver)

NGR

SJ20907050

Map 8

District Delyn**Community** Halkyn

250 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 18th century-1889**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The sett worked strings of the Old Rake from an earlier date to the returns evidence (Burt 1992).

Much of the workings, apart from shaft and spoil mounds, has been lost in the Derelict Land Reclamation Scheme proposed in the 1970s by Clwyd County Council in conjunction with Wimpey Asphalt Quarries.

A capped shaft at SJ20837053 appears to have been the Engine Shaft.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A chimney base remains on the roadside and the likely stone engine house walls area converted for a garage alongside in close proximity to the shaft at SJ20837053.

The sett was drained by the sea-level tunnel in the 20th century.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 39

Smith 1921, 64

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 103158 | Llynypandy/Rhydalyn (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19606570 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Rhydymwyn | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 18th century-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland/pasture/caravan park | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Very early workings in the Llynypandy area date from the 1720s, the period of the Quaker company.

The Llynypandy Vein ran eastwards from the River Alun. Smith (1921) illustrates the shafts along the vein as Mountain, South Shaft, Perrin's, Watkin's, Andrew's, Hodson's, Conqueror of Wales and an adit level on the River Alun. The mine was worked intensively from early nineteenth century and the rich seams made it feasible to construct in 1820, the costly Leete system that ran along the Alyn Valley.

The mine remains lie on the East side of the Alyn Gorge in areas mainly of dense woodland and pasture. Shafts along the vein can be identified at SJ19486564, possibly Mountain Shaft; a shaft substantially capped at SJ19616568, possibly South Shaft; Perrin's Shaft at SJ19706570 and a shaft at SJ19996570, possibly Hodson's. Other shafts and mounds identified in the area are at SJ19436541, SJ19786589, SJ19816571, SJ20406595 and SJ20356610. At SJ20106580 and SJ20206575, two shafts lie in overgrown woodland on land attributed to HHM & T Co Ltd Concrete Structures. Other shafts now lie on the site occupied by the Caravan Park, which would have related to Llynypandy South and the older Rhydalyn Mine, can be identified at SJ19746536, SJ19816537, SJ19826535, SJ19716523 and SJ19436541.

The mines in later years were unwatered by the Halkyn Tunnel, which reached the sett by 1901.

Transport

Carts and horses took the ore to Wilkinson's smelt mills in the 18th century (Williams 1987).

Power

In 1743, the Coalbrookdale Company supplied an engine to Benjamin Perrin to work the Llynypandy mine, probably the Newcomen Engine that worked Perrin's Shaft at SJ19706570.

Between 1825 and 1830, a 44ft waterwheel with 8ft breast worked a pump at Mountain Shaft and a similar wheel pumped Perrin's Shaft; this wheel would have been on the leat below, pumping Perrin's by means of flat rods.

In 1827, a water pressure engine was working Andrew's Shaft.

By 1827-28, an 80" engine was working the Conqueror of Wales Shaft; this was later removed to Cathole and Minera.

A series of water courses supplied water to the mines, dating from the John Taylor period. The leat leaves the River Alun at Loggerheads at SJ19686282 and runs up to Penyfron Mine at SJ19866623. Waste water from the dressing floors could power the waterwheels in the valley below them.

Processing

In 1789 John Wilkinson built a lead smelt at Brymbo to deal with the lead from his Llynypandy mines, which was later sent to Deeside.

Other features

The converted dwelling, Bryn Gwyn at SJ19736566 was the original mine agent's house at the entrance to the Llynypandy mine, built in 1856.

The house, Eureka at SJ19826535, was the mine office for the Llynypandy South mine.

The converted house at SJ19706565 was an 18th century Llynypandy Pumping Engine House of the John Wilkinson period.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 57,58,96,97

Rhodes, 223

Lewis 1967, 138-40,209-10,225,228,232

Smith 1921, 81-84

Williams 1987

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X111.2

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 103159 Pen-y-Fron/Bryncelyn/Bryncelyn, West (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | | NGR | SJ19806620 | Map 12 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Rhydymwyn | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Damaged | Date | 1798-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture/forestry | |

Geology

The Bryncelyn Lode runs easterly from the river at Nant Alyn to Rhydymwyn Foundry through a belt of Carboniferous Limestone and Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone. The eastern end of the vein runs through alluvial gravel and shale: it is the only record of ore being gained in significant quantity from Lower Coal Measures (Smith 1921).

Workings

Evidence of the mine workings, dressing floors and leats fall in a south-westerly direction from the crest of the limestone ridge, near the small ruined house at SJ19986632, in a south-westerly direction to the River Alyn.

Smith (1921, 80) illustrates a cross-section of the Bryncelyn Lode, running east to west across the limestone hill, naming the shafts as follows, East Iron, Brick or West Iron, Bryn's, Whim shaft, Wheel Shaft, Rundee, Davey's, Dyer's, Taylor's, Bryncelyn, Old Engine Shaft and Waterwheel Shaft.

Within the field of rough pasture to the west of the old ruined house (SJ19986632) are the remains of a shaft filled with rubble at SJ19926631, having the suggestion of a platform alongside it. The shaft and suggestion of engine platform and chimney base remain with clinker evidence at SJ19926630 and is probably Bryncelyn Shaft.

A circular stone-lined shaft fenced off at SJ19826631 has a platform area to the north of it, possibly a whim site. Two shafts in woodland at SJ19846630 and SJ19816626 lie just to the north of the large dressing floor area.

An adit level, with the shaft entrance collapsed above it remains at SJ19776626.

The waterwheel pit site remains at SJ19756625.

The twentieth century workings, lie in the limestone woodland of Coed Bryncelyn, above the Alyn valley and the woods are littered with small mounds and depressions.

The West Iron Shaft, on the eastern end of the vein appears to lie in dense woodland at SJ20856650, on the site owned by the Brunner Mond Co in 1900-1902. Spoil mounds lie in an area of woodland and wasteground at SJ20356640, now a dump for modern building materials, possibly the site of Davey's and Dyer's Shafts. A single shaft and mound lies in a field of pasture at SJ20156640, possibly Taylor's and two adjacent shafts lie in an area of woodland at SJ20256635; all worked on the eastern side of the ridge.

The mine was drained by a level driven in from the River Alyn and much later by the Halkyn Drainage Level.

Transport

Trackways run downhill traversing the sides of the steep limestone gorge linking the smelt mill and the valley bottom with the upper workings.

Power

Documentary evidence (Williams 1987) lists a 60in Newcomen Engine already in operation at Old Engine Shaft in 1798, working one 16in and two 14in pumps and three waterwheels.

The years 1824-1845 saw the amalgamation of most of the mines of Mold Mountain, under the auspices of mining engineer John Taylor. The Mold Mines invested large sums of money on engines, pumping equipment and the lavish construction of leetes to service the mines during this period. John Taylor's records list the following pumps for Pen-y-Fron 1825-30, a 66in engine with 22in pumps on Old Engine Shaft, a 64in engine with 18in pumps on Bryncelyn Shaft, a 63in engine, erected in 1827 on Taylor's Shaft.

A 44ft waterwheel with a 7ft breast, worked 18in pumps at Waterwheel Shaft and 18in.pumps possibly worked by the waterwheel at at Nell's Shaft.

At Rhydymwyn, the east end of the Pen-y-fron mine, a 46in engine, which also worked a whim shaft by rods across the River Alyn was in use at Brick/West Iron Shaft and a 44ft waterwheel with 8ft breast worked Wheel Shaft.

Fieldwork revealed the extent of work that was involved in constructing the leat system. The leat were partly quarried out and partly walled. Well preserved sections remain and appear to have been approx 2 m wide and 1.5 m deep. The leat appears to have fed the dressing floor at Pen-y-fron/Bryncelyn (SJ1985066230) and the waste water from this ran downhill to drive Waterwheel Shaft.

Processing

The large three limestone walls that retain the levels of the descending dressing floor area near Pen-y-Fron cottage remain in a very good state of preservation at SJ1985066230. It is difficult to define any areas within the floors due to the dense undergrowth. There are no traces of washing waste.

Downhill to the south another set of walls form a similar revetment.

The Penyfron Smelt was built in the valley by John Ingleby, who owned the mine in 1786. The smelting houses, powered by two waterwheels, were alongside the River Alyn upstream from the now Nant Alyn Mill (SJ19706607). The mill was powered by a waterwheel and rolled the lead into sheets.

Evidence of lead dressing and the earthbanks of a reservoir remain at SJ19876639.

Other features

A possible mine office remains at SJ19956630. It appears to be a single room construction with a fireplace to the north-east and although the stone wall remain fairly complete, the roof has gone.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The dressing floor areas on this site are recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

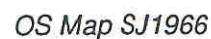
Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allow for restoration of the surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

- Burt et al 1992, 5-6
 Lewis 1967, 139-40.209,264
 Smith 1921, 79-82
 Williams 1987
 OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X11.2



103180 Fron Hall United (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ22406210

Map 16**District** Delyn **Community** Gwernymynydd

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Damaged**Date** 1863-1897**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland

Geology

The mine is situated on a vein 200 yds. south of, but parallel to the Fron Issa Vein, within the Cefn y fedw Sandstone.

Workings

Large spoil heaps and one very large shaft lie to the west of the road from Gwernymynydd in an area of overgrown woodland.

Building ruins lie alongside the road at SJ22306215 to the east of an area of collapse, which may have been a level.

Little evidence can be seen of the large scale workings in the late 19th century by the Fron Hall Mining Company.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

There is no evidence of power sources, although documentary sources mention an engine shaft and a whim shaft (Smith 1921).

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt 1992, 29

Smith 1921, 92

103186 Jamaica (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ21606080

Map 16**District** Delyn**Community** Maeshafn

320 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 19th century-1857**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

The area of Jamaica Mine lies on the flat measures of Cefn-y-Fedw Sandstone. The flat outcrops near America Farm (SJ21306085), but no limestone appears.

Workings

The sett worked the top flats of Cefn-y-fedw sandstone in which no vein was discovered. The ore outcropped near America Farm and was also worked through inclines.

A run of at least twelve substantial shafts, open workings and spoil heaps extend across the area of the mine from SJ21806100 westwards towards the Maeshafn Mine (SJ20406105).

The Jamaica workings were cut by the Maeshafn Vein.

Transport

A substantial metalled trackway traverses the mine area from America Farm at SJ21306085, passing through large limestone gateposts, probably 18th century, and appears to be the main route for transportation of ore. It runs eastwards towards the road at SJ21906100 and at this point could have continued across to the Smelter site at East Maeshafn.

Power

A large rectangular pond remains at SJ21756090.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The modern housing conversions at SJ21456090 could have originally been a miners' terrace.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 54

Earp 1958, 55

Smith 1921, 94

Photographs

RCAHM 935142/49-50 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1450-1 AP

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 103187 Cat Hole (Lead/Zinc) | | | | NGR | SJ20606270 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1826-1904 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Woodland | |

Geology

The Cathole Vein runs eastwards from the River Alyn through Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Documentary evidence in the form of early leases deposited at CRO, Hawarden and referred to in Williams (1987) affirm the small-scale workings in this area on land owned by the Grosvenors on Mold Mountain.

The Cathole Vein runs eastwards from the River Alyn following the same line as the Loggerheads to Mold Road, which it crosses at Parc Arthur Farm, where it was worked very near the surface.

Large-scale mining began on the Pilkington's and Cathole Veins c1820, by the Cathole and Gwernymynydd Mines. John Taylor & Co operated Cathole (1825-45) very successfully.

The Glan Alun adit, cut by John Taylor & Co runs from the River Alyn to Francis Engine Shaft, sunk to a depth of 145ft which now remains overgrown and filled in at SJ20726279.

Taylor's Flat Rod Shaft is overgrown and filled in at SJ20936274. Both these shafts lie to the west of the Cathole-Gwernaffield Road. This area worked the Pilkington's Vein, which runs north through the woods towards the River Alyn. The Old Whim Shaft is overgrown at SJ20326291. An open rake runs north to south to the north-west of this area.

The Old Engine Shaft, near Cefn Mawr Hall is located at SJ20456305.

The main site of Cathole and the later Mold Mines lies in an area of woodland to the east of the Cadole to Gwernaffield Road at SJ20806280, being the site of the Cathole Engine Shaft. Taylor's Shaft lay almost on the road junction at SJ20606270.

The Sea Level Tunnel driven by the Halkyn District United Mines Ltd reached the area in 1958 to drain the mines; prior to this the sett was drained by the adit which emerges to the east of Gwernymynydd Farm at SJ22706262.

Transport

The old mine track of Cathole West runs north off the main Mold-Loggerheads Road and leads to an area of workings on the Pilkington vein (18033). The area is much used by the public as it adjoins Loggerheads Country Park.

Power

A map from 1750s deposited CRO, Hawarden shows horse whims already at work in the area.

In 1869 The Perran Foundry in Cornwall built an 80" engine for Cathole (Barton 1965).

Processing

Ore was recorded as being taken to Pantybuarth (103203) for dressing.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine sett.

References

Barton 1989, 159
Burt et al 1992, 13

Earp 1958, 53

Lewis 1967, 222,226

Smith 1921, 89-96

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet X111.10

OS 1913 6" Flintshire Sheet X111 N.W

CRO D/KK/311 1750s Map

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|---------------|
| 103203 Pantybuarth (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | | NGR | SJ20046410 | Map 16 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 220 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.destroyed. | Date | Early 18th century-1912 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Golf Course/industry/housing/Quarrying | |

Geology

The Pantybuarth Vein ran parallel to but south of the Bwlchyddaufryn Vein in Carboniferous Limestone, running eastwards out to beds of the Cefn-y-Fedw Sandstone. The vein is crossed by several north and south faults.

Workings

Documentary evidence suggests very early workings on the Pantybuarth Vein, certainly the Lords of Mold had taken out leases on the mines of Mold Mountain from 1718. In 1738 a drainage level for the vein was opened up beside the River Alun at SJ18906430 (Williams, 1987), being to the south-west of Pen-y-sarn.

Only shaft and spoil mound evidence remain of this large mine, and the dressing and processing plant. Possibly the easternmost shaft of the Pantybuarth Mine remains just to the north-east of Pant-glas wood at SJ20996410. A Shaft and spoil mound remain at SJ208062415. A possible horse whim is located at SJ20486407 with adjacent shaft, alongside the original mine buildings. The site of Engine Shaft and Goodwins Shaft are on the area now occupied by industrial buildings at SJ20406405.

The NGR for the mine itself in Burt et al (1992) is now an area partly taken over by the Golf Club, part housing and some industrial units. To the south, the land is owned by Cefn Mawr Quarry.

A single shaft and mound remain at SJ20406390 and the shaft and mound on golf course at SJ20016409 is possibly Mosley Shaft. Trevethen Shaft is located 100yds west of Park Farm at SJ20006405, in dense undergrowth. A shaft mound can be located on the golf course at SJ19896435 and two capped shafts remain at SJ19836420 and SJ19746420. Three shafts run parallel to the road at SJ19606402, SJ19706401 and SJ19806505.

The area alongside the road, south of the golf course and Park Farm at SJ19806390 belongs to Cefn Mawr Quarry. The earthwork remains may relate to quarrying.

Shafts documented along the lode are Cefn-Bychan to the extreme west, Trevethen, Flat Rod Shaft, Derby and Rowlands as early twentieth century shafts, cutting into old workings, Goodwin's, Moseley's, Engine Shaft and Ellis's.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Early reference to sources of power for the mine, record a Newcomen engine working on the site in 1750. The engine is illustrated on a section of the mine on a map deposited in Hawarden County Record Office (D/KK/307).

The later shafts, Derby and Rowland would presumably be engine shafts, but no archaeological evidence remains.

In 1827, a 36in. pumping engine was in use at Engine Shaft (Williams 1987).

The OS 1912 edition 1:2500 map shows an engine house and adjoining chimney at Engine Shaft. A horse whim was in use at Mosley's Shaft.

Two reservoirs served the dressing floor area.

Processing

The Zinc ore raised from 1897-1906 was dressed by Brunner Monds at a plant situated near the Engine Shaft. The process of dressing was the same as that employed by the Mount Halkyn mine, where the ore was similar. The ore was carried by tractor to Mold and Bagillt and sold direct to smelters (Smith 1921). Literary evidence also suggests that the processing plant at Pantybuarth was also used by other mines in the area.

Industrial buildings at SJ20406450 occupy the former dressing floor area. The OS 1912 edition 1:2500 map shows the Brunner Monds on this site.

Other features

A 19th century wall revetment runs along the roadside forming a boundary for the land owned by Cefn Mawr Quarry. At approx 5m long it runs east-west

uphill and remains from 3-4m height. It forms a platform about 10m long with returning walls lost in the thickets it borders. The visible roadside wall of good local stone contains two archways, now blocked up with stone.

To the east of this higher platformed area, a low wall about 1m high continues, a much later edition. To the west a rougher stonework addition continues uphill. A series of five wooden lintels, which do not appear to do any purpose, appear in this section approx 1m. long and 4in deep.

An stone cottage at SJ20486407 was the site of the mine office.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

An area of 54.7 ha encompassing the Golf Course (Ref DE16) was designated an area to be protected from development by Delyn Borough Council in May 1990 by the Local Landscaped Areas Policy N3.42.

References

Burt et al 1992, 71-3
Lewis 1967, 128,214,221,225
Smith 1921, 85-89
Williams 1987

103216 Gwernymynydd (Lead/Silver/Zinc)**NGR**

SJ21306240

Map 16

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|------------|
| District | Delyn | Community | Mold | | | 170 | mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early 18th century-1906 | | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | | |

Geology

Coal Measures and Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone with chert beds.

Workings

The Pilkington and Cathole Vein run eastwards from the River Alyn. The Lords of Mold worked the St Catherine's Mine, which later became known as the Gwernymynydd Mine from 1730s. The mine sett was to the east of the Cathole sett and was first worked in the 19th century by the Glan Alyn Mining Company.

The line of workings can be traced running eastwards from the old Cathole sett at SJ20606270 running slightly parallel to and to the north of the main Mold road through Gwernymynydd village. The vein crossed the road and continued to the southern side of it.

On the eastern extremity of the vein, the workings lie on Gwernymynydd Farm. At SJ22206250 a shaft and horse whim platform, probably No 1 shaft or St.Catherine's whimsey (Williams 1987) lies in the field to the east of the road to Fronissa. At SJ22306255 a filled shaft, the largest of this group is approx 4m dia with no evidence of a whim. At SJ22406255 a filled shaft, approx dia 2.5m and at SJ22456260 a filled shaft and elongated low spoil heap. Ironstone nodules were visible along with brittle dark shales indicating coal geology. At SJ22506260 a filled shaft remains, surrounded by coal geology. At SJ22506255 a filled shaft is surrounded by sandstone blocks and brittle dark shale. At SJ22706260 the mound, appears to be dumping rather than a shaft.

The evidence of coal geology suggests that these features would be trial workings.

The arched stone adit level dating from 1739 lies now immediately below the new By-Pass road, near Bryn Coch Farm at SJ22706262.

Documentary evidence lists the following shafts as belonging to Gwernymynydd Mine;

No 1 Engine Shaft, No 2 Shaft or Treasury, Tom and Jerry Shaft, being 140yds deep, Shaft Las, Rainbow Engine Shaft, Edwards Shaft, Williams Shaft and Boundary Shaft.

The sett was worked by the Brunner Mond Company from 1896-1903.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The only remaining evidence of power source is the horse whim platform.

Documentary evidence states that 'a powerful Cornish engine' was working on No 2 Treasury Shaft, when it was deepened to the 200yd level, between 1896 and 1903 (Smith 1921 p82). No.1 Engine Shaft is also documented and a reference to a small engine at Tom and Jerry Shaft.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Listing may be recommended to protect the whim circle at Gwernymynydd Farm.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt 1992, 36-7

Earp 1958, 3-4

Lewis 1967, 210,212,214-5,225-7

Smith 1921, 91-2

OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet X11.11

Photographs

CPAT 217.10-12, Gwernymynydd Farm whim circle

RCAHM 93/CS/5804-6

103219 Fronfawnog (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ21556385

Map 16**District** Delyn**Community** Mold

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 19th century-1880**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

The Fronfawnog Mine was worked in the lower of two limestone flats, in which two main runs of ore ran east to west partly in the calcareous sandstone and partly in the underlying limestone. Unaccompanied by a vein, they were supposedly choked up water channels (Smith 1921).

Workings

An area of at least five recognisable old shafts and associated spoil, one a possible horse whim at SJ21396379, are located in the area of Fron-hyfyrd Farm. There is certain real evidence of the engine shaft which apparently worked the mine at SJ21506380.

A second area of five large shafts and associated mounds are located at SJ21006370 to the east of Downhill Quarry and south of Pant-glas. Shafts remain at SJ20906390, SJ21056375 (possibly Taylor's Shaft), SJ21056365, SJ21256360 and SJ21306370.

An incline shaft ran from SJ20806375.

Transport

Documentary evidence suggests that an inclined plane, 300 yds south of the road at Pant-glas afforded means of access from the two areas of workings.

Power

Barton (1989) and Bayles (1969) record an 85" engine being ordered in November 1870 for the Great Fron Fawnog Mine from the Perran Foundry.

A 60" engine was built for the site by Hawarden foundry together with a 14" twin cylinder winder and capstan, and an 18" example.

A possible horse whim circle is visible at SJ21396379.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The farmhouse at SJ21386374 is the possible mine office.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of this mine site is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Barton 1989, 159
 Bayles 1969, 8-14
 Burt et al 1992, 28
 Lewis 1967, 214-5, 225
 Smith 1921, 89

Photographs

RCAHM 935141/66-67 AP

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 103276 Trelogan, West (Lead/Silver) | | | | NGR | SJ11108030 | Map 1 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Llanasa | | | 150 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Damaged | Date | 1883-1913, Afongoch 1846/7 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The West Trelogan Mining Company worked two shafts on the west side of this road. The ruinous Engine House and Engine Shaft remain at SJ11088031 in an area that has been recently bulldozed clear of household waste and any other related buildings.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The engine house (SJ11088031) survives constructed of local stone and patched up with brickwork, approx 4m x 3m it is generally covered in ivy and overshadowed by trees. It survives to a height of approx 3.5m on three sides and 2.5m on its bob wall. The doorways and machinery openings appear to have been originally of dressed stone, but are now patched up with brick. mounting blocks and fixing bolts for the pumpwork run out to the south-east of the house to the open shaft at SJ11098030.

Two wooden beams remain in situ with revetment cuts, approx 4m x 8" wide x 1ft deep.

The mine appears on the OS 2nd edition for 1899.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The engine house is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

This should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for the restoration of the surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 1,110

Smith 1921, 46

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.14

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1079/1179

Photographs

CPAT 237.31-32

CPAT CS93/60/01-5

A

Shaft
(Dis)

Arossa

Four Cross

Trelogan, West
PRN 103276

SJ110800

OS Map SJ18 SW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

103302 Golden Grove (Lead)**NGR**

SJ08808130

Map 1**District** Rhuddlan**Community** Gwaenysgor

150 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 18th century-1879**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The workings ran in the valley to the south of the house called Golden Grove (Smith 1921).

Any remaining evidence appears to be lost in the woodland of Pant-y-coed.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Burt et al 1992, 32

Smith 1921, 41

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 103308 | Axton (Lead) | | | NGR | SJ10508040 | Map 1 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Llanasa | | | 222 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 19th century-1872 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

White Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Axton Vein runs east to west about half a mile south of Llanasa. The old shafts on the western end of the vein lay to the south-west of Tyddyn-uchaf (SJ10058040). The mine was abandoned by 1866 and appears as an Inactive Lead Works on the 1st edition OS Flintshire Sheet 11.14.

The site of the mine lies through old limestone gateposts that lead of the road from Llanasa to Four Crosses, opposite a house re-named Meadowcroft. It remains as an area of grassed over mounds. One very large circular shaft, roughly fenced off and approx 3m diameter, with dressed stone lining remains at SJ10968054.

An earthwork bank runs east to west at SJ10938053, probably the site of an earlier rectangular building. A further shaft mound lies to the west of this at SJ10968057.

The OS map of 1899 shows this site as a single shaft, with no related buildings.

Towards the west, beyond Meadowcroft, old shafts run on a line with areas of old quarrying. Noticeable shaft mounds can be located in the fields at SJ10938049, SJ10768048, SJ10608041 and SJ10508040. Further shaft mounds lie in the vicinity of Ash Cottage (SJ10438042).

Transport

The earthwork remains of an incline could relate to the quarrying rather than the lead mining activities in the area. It appears to run in a west to east direction downhill from the quarries and shafts around Cartref Mellus (SJ10758037). It is shown on the OS Sheet SJ1079 1964 edition.

Power

Details from an 1867 Mining Journal for an auction in that year, list a 60" x 9ft pumping engine with 30ft beam and 17" diameter pumps; a 20" horizontal engine for winding with flat hemp rope and two Cornish boilers, each 30ft x 7ft. The 1st edition OS Flintshire Sheet 11.14 shows the location of the housing for the above engine at SJ10868054.

Stonework protrudes to the north-east of the shaft at SJ10968054 to connect with the site of the engine house. A large rectangular depression in the ground to the north-east of the shaft, suggests the site of the engine house. Other stonework remains are grassed over around the shaft area, which would be associated with the pumping or winding mechanism.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

A terrace of three stone cottages that front the road at SJ10788066 were probably workers' housing, and Meadowcroft, once named Penllan Cottage, may have been the mine office.

Recommendations

This mine site is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

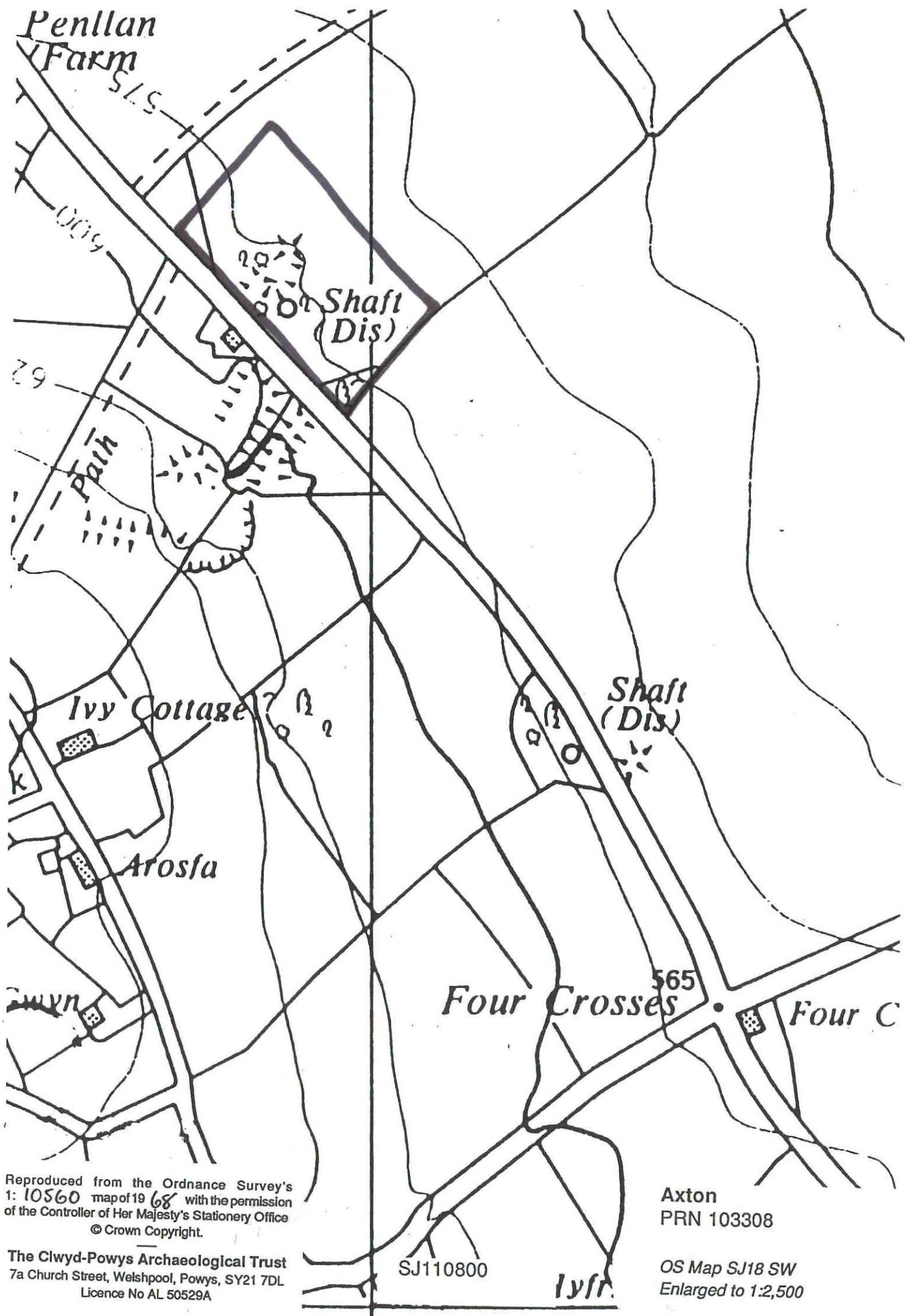
As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals regarding shaft capping.

References

Bevan-Evans, 1960/61/62
Bayles 1967, 5
Burt et al 1992, 1
Smith 1921, 45
OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.14
OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.14
OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1079/1197.

Photographs

CPAT 237.33-36
RCAHM 935139/59-60 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1403-4 AP



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OS Map SJ18 SW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

103343 Talacre/Gronant (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ09808290

Map 1**District** Delyn**Community** Llanasa**60 mOD****Form** Earthworks/structure**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 18th century-1907**Threat** Change of use**Status** None**Land use** Industry/housing**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The Talacre Vein and the Joint-y-clawdd Vein run east to west through Gronant, with smaller string running off from the main veins. The Talacre Mine Company and the Gronant Lead Mining Company, working the same areas and amalgamated in 1881.

The older and shallower workings on the vein were to the north-west of Kelston Farm (SJ10408250), where lead was gained from several shafts and opencuts. Deeper workings in this area were later conducted by the Talacre Mining and Drainage Company (1892-1910).

A single shaft is visible in a field south of Kelston Farm at SJ10308220 and several shafts to the north-west of the Farm at SJ10308275, SJ10208265, SJ10108255 and SJ10108265. Shafts are made safe and appear as grassed over mounds on fields of pasture.

A single shaft at the southern extremity appears at SJ10258220.

Old shafts were worked in the early 19th century within the vicinity of Pentre Farm (SJ09548286). A single shaft is visible at SJ09508289 and the area to the south of the Farm has been the subject of later quarrying.

A single shaft remains to the east of the school at SJ09638298. To the east of this, the 1960s bungalows of Marian Close have been built on what was an area of considerable waste.

The shafts ran eastwards across Home Farm.

In 1892, The Talacre District Mining and Drainage Company took over and worked the mines until 1907.

The mines were sold as part of the Talacre Estate in 1920 and some quarrying for gravel and spar continued.

Transport

A mineral railway ran from the dressing floor areas west of Engine Shaft, crossing the Llanasa Road and continuing northwards to the smithy and shaft at SJ10008310.

Power

The Cornish Engine House is due for demolition. It stands on a contractor's yard at SJ09808290 (May 1993). The stonework, although rendered in part, remains good, but the interior was adapted for workshop use and the roof corrugated sometime in the 1950s. The house stands to three storey's high and is surrounded by the demolition of other mine buildings.

The Engine Shaft was near the mine smithy at the end of the mineral railway.

The contemporary Mining Journal of 1868 lists a 60" pumping engine with two boilers for sale and in an 1886 edition an 18" winding and air compressor engine (Bayles 1967).

Processing

The processing area appears to have been lost to the housing on Marian Close.

Other features

Sale particulars for James Kyrke's estate and mining interests for 1849, deposited in the CRO include his shares in Talacre Lead mine and mines in the Parish of Llanasa, listing rails, whimseys, waggons and various other mining implements.

The row of cottages on Llanasa Road at SJ09608310 belonged to the mine. Woodland and King's Cottage were workers' cottages and Cartref Tegfan was the Manager's house.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Bayles 1967, 6
Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
Burt et al 1992, 35,103-5
Lewis 1967, 215,227
Smith 1921, 42-45
CRO D/GR/353, 1849 Sale Particulars
OS 1899 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.10
OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 11.10

Photographs

CPAT 226.20-30
CPAT CS/60/17 Miners' Housing
CPAT CS/60/18-20 Engine House
RCAHM 93/CS/1400-2 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/0944-5 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/0932 Coed Bell Mining and Barrow AP
RCAHM 935103/50-51 AP

103375 Bryngwilog/Nanttygo (Lead/Silver/Zinc)**NGR**

SJ19206910

Map 12

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 255 | mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early 19th century-1907 | | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/pasture | | |

Geology

The mine lies on the east-west Bryngwilog Vein, which lies to the west of the Nant Figallt Fault in an area where Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone and Lower Coal Measures meet with the Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Evidence of workings survive in the form of one large shaft (SJ19196915), serving as a rubbish dump, in an area of mine waste and household rubbish. A second shaft lies to the west of this at SJ18926925. These could be the two engine shafts (Smith 1921), although there is no structural evidence.

The 20th century Bryngwilog Mines Company sett covered 265 acres to the south of Moel-y-crio, incorporating much of the Plas Winter sett, the Bryngwilog Vein and the Bryngoch, Wern, Fron and Panttygo lodes.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A reference from an 1870 Mining Journal mentions a 30" pumping engine.

Processing

1870 Mining Journal lists a 24" crushing and winding engine.

Other features

A modernised stone cottage, Bella-vista (SJ19166915) lies between the two shafts, retained by a substantial stone wall and could be mine related.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Bayles 1967, 5
 Burt et al 1992, 8,69
 Lewis 1967, 129,219,221-2,228
 Smith 1921, 73
 CRO D/DM/865/10 1906 Mine Sett Plan

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1430 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 103386 | Westminster, New/Long Rake East (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ19307080 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 240 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1868-1893 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The New Westminster Company invested heavily on land not previously mined attracted by the very rich ores being gained from adjoining setts.

The area was cut by Eyton Lode, Pantygwanod, Wagstaff, Waen and New Lodes.

The main mine area, dressing floors and other related buildings has been cleared at SJ19307080, only earthwork mounds remain with bulldozed spoil.

An area of shafts and mounds spreads eastwards across the mountain towards Halkyn. The area is cut to the south by the quarry. Many of the shafts are substantially capped with concrete beehives.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A Mining Journal of 1887 lists a 30" pumping engine for sale at the Grosvenor Mine.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

Two disused limekilns at SJ19657093.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Bayles 1967, 6

Burt et al 1992, 119

Photographs

RCAHM 935136/51 AP

RCAHM 935135/66 AP

RCAHM 935140/50 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1353-4,1360,1365-6,1375,1426 AP

103388 Halkyn, Central/Halkyn, New North (Lead)**NGR**

SJ20307070

Map 8**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

240 mOD

Form Earthworks/Documentary**Condition** Intact**Date** 18th century-1913**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Quarry/rough pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The area was intensely mined from the 18th century and formed the site of large-scale operations in the 20th century by several companies. The Central Halkyn Mining Co (1901-1910) and the New North Halkyn Companies entered returns for the sett (Burt et al 1992).

Little evidence of workings remain in an area designated as a Welsh Development Agency Landscape Wales Project in conjunction with Delyn Borough Council.

Shaft mounds and spoil heaps remain surrounding the Pant Quarry area.

The Engine House of the New North Halkyn Shaft or Pen-y-bryn Shaft stood at SJ20307070 with the shaft to the west of it. This area now lies within the quarry. The shaft was the central area of the Halkyn District United Mines in the 20th century and became the main shaft on the Deep-Level Tunnel.

Transport

The underground diesel railway of the Halkyn District United Mines served the sett (Richardson 1936).

Power

The 20th century workings were powered by electricity.

The sett was drained by the Deep-Level Tunnel.

Processing

Smith (1921) records the ores being dealt with at a concentration-plant near Lewis Shaft. The details refer to the early 20th century procedure:

'Ore is crushed with manganese steel jaws to fragments 8mm or less, this being the size of the largest jig-mesh. It is then sorted by trommels and water classifiers and passed into jigs. Elevator buckets used for re-crushing are also of manganese steel. At the new building the grades obtained from the jigs are mixed and recrushed, put through rollers and again through trommels and water classifiers....further separation of slimes is effected by round buddles.....'.

The sieved galena from the Pantygof vein, which contained no fluorspar was sent to the Potteries for glazing. The mixed grades were sent to Purex Ltd, of Greenford, Middlesex for smelting. Galena was sent to Parker & Co. of Bagillt and to Messrs Quirk, Barton and Burns of St Helens.

The buildings on this site were demolished in 1972.

A new mill was built around the Pen-y-bryn Shaft in 1932 (Richardson 1936) and these buildings were demolished in the 1960s. A large processing mill was erected the Pen-y-bryn Shaft in 1932 (Richardson 1936).

Other features

The main workshops surrounded the Pen-y-bryn Shaft.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 40,42,43

Smith 1921, 128-134

Richardson 1936

OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ2070

CRO D/DM/219/80 Penybryn Shaft

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1374,1376-1379 AP

103390 Parry's Mine (Lead/Silver/Zinc)**NGR**

SJ19507230

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn**240 mOD****Form** Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 19th century-1892**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture/housing**Geology**

Carboniferous limestone

Workings

A small area of shafts and spoil mounds remain grassed-over to the north of the Pentre Halkyn to Babeli Road at SJ19557230. The workings appear to have run north to south, being visible as a line of old shafts.

Any workings to the south of the road have been lost to the Pantypwll Quarry.

Grainger's Vein according to Smith (1921, 64) was worked in the same area.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

The dressing floor areas appear to have been to the south-west of the buildings around SJ19507240.

Other features

The cottages at SJ19507240 were probably the Mine Office or manager's house.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 80

Smith 1921, 64

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

Photographs

RCAHM 935135/70 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 103407 | Maenbras Mine/Prince Patrick West (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ18707220 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Halkyn | | | 250 mOD |
| Form | Documentary/earthworks | Condition | Intact in part | Date | 19th century | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Quarry/rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Maenbras Mine and later the Prince Patrick West worked the area to the west of Prince Patrick Mine on the site of the now Pant-y-pwll Quarry. The workings are lost to quarrying, but an area of grassed-over mounds remain to the west of the quarry to the south of Pant-y-groes (SJ18407265) and south of the Pentre Halkyn to Babel Road.

The largest shafts are visible in a long line running from north to south, from the road, following the public footpath towards Pwll-melyn.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 90

Smith 1921, 66

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 103419 | Halkyn, Mount/Halkyn, West (Lead/Silver) | NGR | SJ20106980 | Map 13 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | 250 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date 1887-1913 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Pasture |

Geology

The Mount Halkyn and West Halkyn Mines worked the eastern end of the California Vein, which cut east to west across the Carboniferous Limestone of the Halkyn mountain.

Workings

The workings appear to run eastwards towards the wireless station from a reservoir (SJ20406955) near Pant-y-ffrith, which is surrounded by shafts and spoil. The earthworks cover a very large area, but the main area of working seems to surround a large shaft capped with concrete, which has a stone wall revetment to the south side of it, being a likely building structure (SJ20356995).

The sett was worked from 1928 by the Halkyn District United Mines.

Transport

The underground diesel railway of the 1928 company served the sett.

Power

A reservoir, which contains water (SJ20406955) forms the top level of a series of watercourses that run down to the main mine area.

The sett was drained by the Deep Level Tunnel.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Listing may be considered to protect the engine house.

A watching brief requirement should be the minimum response to future development proposals on this site. A pre-planning evaluation/assessment may be recommended depending on the size and nature of the development proposal.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Halkyn Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 42,44
Smith 1921, 69

Photographs

RCAHM 935137/42-44 AP
RCAHM 93/CS/1368-9 AP

103424 Pen Bronwiski (Lead)**NGR**

SJ18856885

Map 12**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn240 **mOD****Form** Earthwork/structure**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A large shaft at SJ18936899 is connected to a stone-built structure, having two large wheelpits and a platform area.

The shaft and associated structures form an isolated area of working. The workings lay on the Fron Vein and shafts along the same vein to the west of the main area may be hidden in the woodland at SJ18706885.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

There is no evidence to suggest the source of power for the wheelpit structure.

Processing

The stonework remains of two ore bins can be traced alongside the large shaft. Any evidence of a dressing floor has been heavily trampled on by cattle and only waste remains.

Other features

The stonework walls of a possible mine office or dwelling stand to the west of the shaft. A small stone built rectangular building has been adapted for cattle shelter.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Photographs

CPAT 222.24-36

CPAT CS93/59/17-21

103425 Plas Winter/Plasresgob (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ19956915

Map 12**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

260 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1897-1913**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

No returns were made for the Plasresgob Company operating 1897-97 on the same sett as the Plas Winter Mining Company. The Mine began operations in an attempt to locate the Bryngwiog Vein to the east of the Nant-figallt fault.

At the NGR for Plas Winter given in Burt et al (1992) only earthworks remain in the area to the south-east of Moel-y-crio, which continues on an easterly vein towards Moel-y-gaer Hillfort (SJ20106910).

This very large later mining company made considerable returns for lead and silver and employed a large workforce from 1888-1913. From 1906, it operated as part of the Bryngwiog Mine, which covered some 265 acres of mineral rites to the south of Moel-y-crio.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

The pools that still hold water to the west of Moel-y-gaer may have served the dressing floors. An area of waste lies along the public footpaths to the north of Llety'r'Eos (SJ19906885).

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 88-89

Smith 1921, 20,68,73,127-8

CRO 1906 D/DM/865/10 Plan of Bryngwiog sett

Photographs

RCAHM 935141/58-59 AP

103442 Coed-y-fron (Lead)

NGR

SJ18507540

Map 4

District Delyn**Community** Holywell

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Woodland/rough pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett worked the northern end of the Caleb Bell Cross-course to the south-west of the woodland of Coed-y-fron.

There is little evidence of workings in the woodland; a line of shafts can be traced southwards from SJ18307555, SJ18307550, SJ18317548, SJ18307545, SJ18307540, SJ18287538 following a north-south vein. They may be later workings than Coed-y-fron on the same sett.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

An aerial photographic survey of the mine sett is recommended for enhancement of the surface detail.

An area of 6.8 ha at Holywell (SJ185754) was designated an area to be protected from development (Ref.DE13) by Delyn Borough Council in May 1990 by the Local Landscaped Areas Policy N3.42.

References

Smith 1921, 59

OS 1963 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1874

103462 Pen-y-Bryn/Vron (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ18507510

Map 4**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

220 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 18th century-1911**Threat** None**Status** LLA**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Early 18th century mining was operated by the Quaker Company in the area.

The Vron Mining Company appear to have operated in conjunction with the Pen-y-bryn sett, entering returns from 1871-1886.

The larger Pen-y-bryn Mine operating in the 19th century and making returns at the same NGR in Burt et al (1992) was later worked by the New North Halkyn Mining Company (PRN 103388). The Pen-y-bryn Shaft of this company, however and of the later Halkyn District United Mines Company is the site now within the Wimpey Quarry at SJ20307070.

The Holywell Pen-y-bryn Mine worked the Caleb Bell cross-course of the Milwr Vein as it ran across the limestone hill of Pen-y-Bryn.

The Vron Mining Company probably working the area of Coed-y-fron Woods.

The late 19th century workings have obliterated the earlier evidence.

The area remains to the south of Pen-y-bryn Top.

The sett was drained by the Deep Level Tunnel.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

An area of 6.8 ha at Holywell (SJ185754) were designated an area to be protected from development (Ref DE13) by Delyn Borough Council in May 1990 as part of the Local Landscapes Areas Policy N3 42.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

References

Burt et al 1992, 84

Smith 1921, 25,58,68

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.13

Photographs

RCAHM 935134-46 AP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 103463 | Milwr (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ19307450 | Map 7 |
| District | Delyn | Community | Holywell | | | 170 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 18th century-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Industrial buildings/housing | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds and Lower Coal Measures.

Workings

The Milwr Mine worked the eastern end of the Milwr Vein and its several strings from early 18th century. The Milwr Company worked the richest part of the vein as it ran eastwards from Brynford Hall to cut the Holywell-Halkyn Road.

The main 19th century mine site at Milwr Farm remains as wasteground amid 20th century industrial buildings. The larger shafts on this site were worked to the south-west of the Halkyn-Holywell Road to the north of the farm buildings. The well established housing development of Pistyll has masked much of the mining evidence.

A drainage level on the vein still issues water at SJ19237470. The mine ceased operations several times due to drainage problems. The Sea Level tunnel reached the sett in 1904 operated by the Holywell and Halkyn Mining and Tunnel Company and later by the Halkyn District United Mines.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

In 1888, when the Milwr Mining Company was formed, the prospectus detailed the following machinery; a compound horizontal pumping engine with a 302 high pressure engine and a 56" low pressure engine.

In 1893 this was offered for sale along with an 18" and a 14" winding engine, and a twin 12" cylinder capstan engine.

In 1833, a 63" pumping engine was reputedly at work on the sett.

The 1st edition OS map shows reservoirs to the east of a house called The Cottage. Only slight rectangular earthwork evidence remains at SJ19417458 of the reservoirs which would have served the dressing floors.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 64-65

Smith 1921, 58-61

Lewis 1967, 213-5, 218, 221, 223

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.14

CRO D/DM/670/5

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 103489 | Moel Hiraddug (Nickel/Cobalt) | | | NGR | SJ06307870 | Map 3 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Dyserth | | | 265 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | Early mining-1891 | |
| Threat | None | Status | Scheduled Hillfort | Land use | Pasture/quarry | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A single shaft appears to the north of Foel Farm on the OS 2nd edition map, being the shaft now evident at SJ06547807.

Much of the northern area of the Hillfort has been destroyed by quarrying.

Large open cuts and levels appear to run in from the uppermost southern slopes of Y Foel, where several intersections of veins were worked for haematite, nickel, cobalt and pyrites.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The Hillfort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (F12). Any development within the hillfort would require Scheduled Monument Consent.

References

Brassil & Guilbert, 1981-82 13-88

Burt et al 1992, 26-27

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1V.8

Photographs

CPAT 254.24

RCAHM 935102/69-70 AP

RCAHM 935103/41-43 AP

103627 Bryncloddiau (Lead)**NGR**

SJ15357380

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Ysceifiog

210 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1810**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The public footpath leading up from the Old Post Office is the entrance track to the mine. Evidence remains as a small area of overgrown workings, consisting of three recognisable shafts and areas of overgrown spoil heaps.

The ore was raised from a small depth in 1810 with no vein found (Smith 1921).

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 61

OS 1872 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V.16

103629 Groesffordd/Plasau Mine (Lead)**NGR**

SJ16157126

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Ysceifiog

180 mOD

Form Earthworks/structures**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Workings in the vicinity of Groesffordd Farm could relate to the Plasau mine (Smith 1921) which was one mile east of Ysceifiog and operating in the 1840s.

A single shaft lies in the field to the west of the farm at SJ161571340. Two shafts lie in overgrown woodland at SJ16137121 and SJ16157126 to the south of the road that passes the farm.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The stone cattle shed adjacent to shaft SJ16157126 could have been adapted from the surviving walls of a mine related structure.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 62

OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1671

103630 Gelli, Fowler (Lead)

NGR

SJ17637343

Map 7

District Delyn**Community** Ysceifiog

220 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous limestone.

Workings

The remains of 19th century workings remain as shaft mounds in the fields surrounding Gelli Fowler Farm. An east-west vein appears to cross a north-south , which continues on to Llwn-y-cosyn.

The main shaft mounds are at SJ17537345, SJ17637343, SJ17687342, and SJ17527329.

Shafts continue south at SJ17527329, SJ17557313, and SJ17527304.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A pond at SJ17647340 possibly dates from the mine period.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of this sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 61

OS 1965 edition Flintshire Sheet SJ1673/1773

OS 1899 2nd edition Flintshire Sheet 1X.1

103649 Gors (Lead)**NGR**

SJ15857320

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Ysceiflog

170 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture/woodland

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Early 19th century trials on the Pantypedw Vein were in the vicinity of Gors Farm and Prysau Woods. Disused shaft mounds remain in the fields to the east of the farm at SJ16107280, and in the woods to the east of the road at SJ16177310, SJ16187310, SJ16197311, SJ16347300 and SJ16437300.

Trials were made in the area of Waen Isaf, SJ15207320, but no certain evidence remains.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V111.5

OS 1965 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1673

103651 Thorntree (Lead)**NGR**

SJ18207280

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

240 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** Early 18th century-1868**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett was worked from the early 18th century by the Quaker Company on an east to west vein that runs to the south of the Llwyn-y-cosyn Vein.

An area of grassed over shafts and mounds remain in the vicinity of Beyn-y-Grug.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 108

Smith 1921, 62-3

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

103652 Llwyn-y-Cosyn (Lead)**NGR**

SJ17907290

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Halkyn

200 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1875-1881**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A small mining venture in the 1870s was operating in the vicinity of LLwyn-y-cosyn Farm.

The only remaining evidence are shaft mounds in the fields to the north-west of the farm. The shafts follow an east to west vein crossing to the north of the farmhouse.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological remains, no recommendations are made.

References

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62

Burt et al 1992, 57

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.1

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 103968 | Gwaenysgor (Lead/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ07308130 | Map 1 |
| District | Rhuddlan | Community | Gwaenysgor | | | 170 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1876-1885 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Two shafts are located in fields to the west of Gwaenysgor village at SJ07038120 and SJ07098123.

Although the London Lead Company worked the area in the 18th century, the evidence seems to be late 19th only. No evidence remains of the shaft within the village at SJ07708120 that appears on the OS 1st edition map.

The Mine workings appear to be related to the levels driven into the hillside below from Coed yr Escob Woods.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Bevan-Evans 1960/61/62
 Burt et al 1992, 36
 Smith 1921, 42
 Thorburn 1986, 62

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/0390 AP
 RCAHM 935104/41 AP

104128 Caeau/Rhydfudr/Llongle/New Caeau (Lead)**NGR**

SJ197607290

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

230 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1834-1848, New Caeau 1910-1912**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone with chert beds.

Workings

The old Caeau, Rhydfudr and Llongle Mines worked the Pantypedw Vein from 1834-1848, but were abandoned due to water and poor ventilation. Between 1910 and 1912, The Holywell-Halkyn Mining and Tunnel Company worked the New Caeau Mine underneath the old workings, some 230yds east of Caeau Farm. The Caeau Engine Shaft was deepened from 124yds to 141yds through chert beds.

Evidence remains around Caeau Farm as grassed over shafts and mounds, which run in a north-west to south-east direction in two lines on either side of the farm itself. The largest shafts are at SJ19607295 and SJ19707295.

The Caeau Mine was unwatered by an incline rise to the Milwr Tunnel (Smith 1921).

Two shafts remain to the north-east of Dafarn-Dywl at SJ19507275.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Smith (1921) refers to the Caeau Engine shaft, and a whimsey at a separate drawing shaft.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Smith 1921, 63,64,120.126

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet 1X.2

104134 Wallside (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ17307550

Map 4**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

250 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 1893-1913**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett appears to have worked the area around the Coetia-Butler Quarry. Workings run northwards from the quarry towards the Grange in an area that has been continuously mined since the 18th century.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Pen-y-ball Top.

References

Burt et al 1992, 118

Photographs

RCAHM 935133/70 AP

104137 Henblas, North (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ19507380

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

230 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 1862-1887**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture/housing/A55**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Little evidence remains of the large-scale 19th century workings by the North Henblas Mining Company. Surface archaeology may have been lost in the construction of the new A55 trunk road.

The Dolphin workings remain to the east of a small settlement of small stone cottages at SJ19607360.

A single shaft remains at SJ19257368, near Laburnam Cottage, being to the north of Penyrhwylfa.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt et al 1992, 44-5

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.

OS 1973 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871/1971

104129 Herward United (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ19657415

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

180 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** Early 19th century-1912**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Wasteground**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone, Holywell shales and chert.

Workings

The Herward Vein ran east to west to the south of Pen-y-pylle Common and is cut to the south-west by the A55. Only vague earthworks mark the line of shafts. The main mine workings and likely processing area lay to the immediate west of the Holywell-Halkyn Road at the junction of a lane which runs up to Dolphin. The area has been cleared, but was probably the site of the Herward Engine Shaft. Herward United made returns for 1855-1865 and the mine later became part of the Milwr Group.

The Sea-Level tunnel reached Herward by 1904 and the sett was worked until 1912.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Details deposited at CRO Hawarden refer to a 70" pumping engine in operation on the Herward shaft in 1833 (D/DM/670/13).

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 49

Smith 1921, 58

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet V1.14

104142 Pantypydew (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ18107350

Map 7**District** Delyn**Community** Holywell

245 mOD

Form Earthworks**Condition** Nr.intact**Date** 1863-1899**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Pasture**Geology**

The Pantypydew Vein runs east-west through Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The course of the vein is marked by an area of many shafts and spoil mounds now grassed-over on the north western edge of the Pantypydew Limestone outcrop.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Smith (1921) refers to Engine Shaft and Pulley Shaft on this vein.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Holywell Common.

References

Burt et al 1992, 79

Smith 1921, 62

CRO 1901 D/DM/244/71, Sale Catalogue

OS 1973 edition 1:2500 Flintshire Sheet SJ1871

Photographs

RCAHM 935135/58-62 AP

RCAHM 935134/52-56 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1340-1342,1345 AP

104224 Cwm Mawr/Gomerian Level shafts (Lead)**NGR**

SJ26005900

Map 21**District** Wrexham Maelor**Community** Esclusham Above**385 mOD****Form** Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Moorland**Geology**

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Gomerian Level unwatered the Pool Park and South Minera Mines. It was driven from west of Cae-Ilwyd reservoir (SJ27004780) possibly from the shaft mound at SJ26504780 and continued in a north-westerly direction almost following the line of South Minera Vein.

Adit shafts along the vein are at SJ26304835, SJ26254850, SJ26154865, SJ26104880 and SJ25005900.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The shaft at SJ25005900 had a small shelter and stores on site.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving blocking of levels.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Earp 1958, 68

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV111.1

Photographs

RCAHM 93/CS/1558 AP

RCAHM 935145/42-43 AP

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 104261 | Minera Mines, Lloyds/Minera Mines, Andrews/Minera Mines, | NGR | SJ26825138 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Intact in part | Date 1852-1913 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Pasture |

Geology

The Main Vein and the Red vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The area lies within 3A of the Minera Reclamation Scheme, being to the north of the Mineral Railway track.

Lloyd's Shaft has been made safe at SJ26825138 in an area that has been cleared of all mining waste. Andrews Shaft remains capped with a low stone wall at SJ26755143. Ellertons Shaft lay to the north-west of Andrews.

A shaft is located to the south-west of Tan-y-Graig Issa, capped at SJ26595146 and a further mound to the forefront of the house being immediately alongside the mineral railway, could be a second shaft filled in and possibly Ellertons (PRN 104260).

The area was the site of intense mining activity in the late 19th century.

Transport

The 1850s mineral railway connects all the main sites. The locomotive engine shed foundations remain near to Andrew's Shaft.

Power

The substantial stonework remains of the 1860s Engine House at Lloyds Shaft survives to approx 5m high at SJ26805138. It has been consolidated as part of the Reclamation Programme. The house retains its fine architectural features of arched doorway and windows. The foundations of the boiler house and the base of the masonry engine remain under the earthworks.

Lloyd's Engine House with its 14" horizontal engine powered a cage for winding the men.

Andrew's Engine House foundations and chimney base may remain under the earthworks at basal level in the wooded area along the railway track at SJ26705146.

Andrews and Ellertons worked in close proximity and one 14" horizontal engine raised ore from both shafts. The same engine worked the crusher for the dressing floors.

To the south-west of Andrews, on the other side of the railway track, the reservoirs and feeder leats that supplied the site remain at SJ26725141.

Processing

The dressing floors that lay to the north-east of Lloyd's Shaft have been cleared of waste and debris as part of the land reclamation scheme being carried out by Wrexham Maelor Borough Council.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This entire site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Listing may be considered to protect the engine house at Lloyd's Shaft.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Any disposal of contaminated waste should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

References

Burt et al 1992, 140-143

Davies 1964, 27

Earp 1958, 61-2

Smith 1921, 108-110

Pratt 1962, 28-36

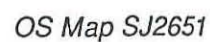
Pratt 1976, 114-154

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ2651

Photographs

CPAT CS93/66/03-06



| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 104265 | Minera, Union (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ25305250 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Intact in part | Date | Early 19th century-1888 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The sett probably encompassed some of the earlier workings of Eisteddfod Mountain. The large company made considerable returns for the late 19th century. The NGR given in Burt et al (1992) is in close proximity to Eisteddfod Mine and Twelve Apostles sett.

A large shaft and horse whim circle remains at SJ25295253 and a second large shaft at SJ25395250. Other workings in the area are older and shallower.

The company worked the Boundary sett from 1880 also.

Minera Consols operating from 1872-1882 in the same area appear to have encompassed the workings of Twelve Apostles, and West Minera (1881-2) at SJ25405250.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

Whim circle at SJ25295253.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The remains of stonework cottages were probably mine related. They stand derelict at SJ25355255.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

References

Burt et al 1992, 146-7

Smith 1921, 108-110

CRO 1865 Brenton Symon's Map

104267 Minera, Ragman (Lead/Silver)**NGR**

SJ25505220

Map 20**District** Wrexham Maelor**Community** Minera

350 mOD

Form Earthworks/structure**Condition** Nr.intact, in part**Date** 1865-1870**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture**Geology**

The Ragman Vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Ragman sett worked the area that now forms the boundary of the Limestone Quarry. The north-eastern boundary of the quarry is a series of open workings following the limestone outcrops.

The narrow walls remain in trees of a likely cottage or mine related building at SJ25555225, and a large shaft lies to the south of it at SJ25545224.

The present road to the quarry may cut through the Ragman Mine sett. The Minera Quarry sett worked the Ragman Vein in this area also. The large shaft immediately to the west of the quarry road at SJ25375230, has a large platform area adjacent to it inferring use of an engine.

Transport

The mineral railway ran to the quarry area.

Power

No evidence other than the platform area at SJ25375230.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

Any disposal of contaminated soil should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving remains of the mine.

References

Burt 1992, 146

Earp 1958, 63

Smith 1921, 108-110

CRO 1865 Brunton Symon's Map of the Mineraled District of Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 104270 | Eisteddfod/Steddfod/Lower Eisteddfod (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ25305260 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 360 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | Early mining-1861 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Rough pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Eisteddfod sett worked the area to the north of the disused Eisteddfod Farm (SJ25445246) on the Red Vein. The returns detail Eisteddfod to 1861, with a Wm Harris as agent 1863-65; Wm. Harris was also the chief agent for Lower Eisteddfod 1863-65 (no NGR given but likely to be Caepant (104271) sett), and for Minera Union 1862-64, a sett worked in close proximity at SJ253525.

The Steddfod Company were working in the same area to 1861 according to the returns (Burt 1993).

Engine Shaft is located at SJ25385261 along with the stonework remains of its engine house. To the west of the engine house one shaft is evident at SJ25335261 and a shaft fenced off with a possible whim at SJ25285264 (possibly Eddys shaft).

A shaft mound at SJ25245274 (possibly Weston shaft) lies on the northern side of the leat.

The highest part of the Eisteddfod workings seem to be a series of shaft mounds in the vicinity of the remains of a rectangular building at SJ25225264. A large shaft remains to the north of the buildings at SJ25125268. This building and the surrounding workings may be part of the Twelve Apostles Mine Sett (18210).

The workings of possibly Lower Eisteddfod or Caepant are represented by the shaft mounds that remain to the south of Ty Newydd at SJ25505242 and SJ25495245.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The stonework remains of the mid-19th century engine house stand at SJ25385261. It survives to approx 3m in the section relating to machinery mounting; the likely two walls to support the flywheel being intact. The north-eastern wall of the wheelpit has been used in full for the cattle shed conversion. The dressed stone has been re-used along with rough stone patching for the remaining two walls. The whole shed has a galvanised roof. The remaining stonework lies under an earth bank.

Horse whims are evident on the sett.

A watercourse runs the perimeters of several named setts. It can be traced coming in to the mining area from south of Bryn Eithin (SJ24605250), continuing in a north-westerly direction, it enters Steddfod Pool (SJ24905265); it leaves by a brick sluice at SJ24945265, curves to the north to pass Twelve Apostles sett at SJ25105250, Minera Union at SJ25305250 and Eisteddfod at SJ25305260. It continues south towards the Limestone Quarry. The leat, stone-lined in parts, probably fed the dressing floor areas at Eisteddfod, which remain as earthworks in the vicinity of the shaft at SJ254225250.

Processing

The dressing floor area appears to be at SJ25405250. The stonework remains of a building associated with the dressing floor remains set in earth banks at SJ25435251.

Other features

Weston Shaft appears to have had an adjacent building and a track leading to it from the Ruthin Road.

The rectangular building at SJ25225264 appears to be divided into four rooms and may relate to the Twelve Apostles sett.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full drawn/measured survey of the whole sett is recommended paying particular attention to recording the surviving features of the engine house (SJ25385261), the dressing floor area (SJ25405250) and the stonework foundations at SJ25325263 and SJ25225264.

Any disposal of contaminated soil should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended to enhance the surface detail.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling as an ancient monument.

The whole area of Eisteddfod Mountain is worthy of protection as an Historic Mining Landscape.

References

Burt 1992, 132

Smith 1921, 107

Earp 1958, 61-2

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.4

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.4

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled District of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

Photographs

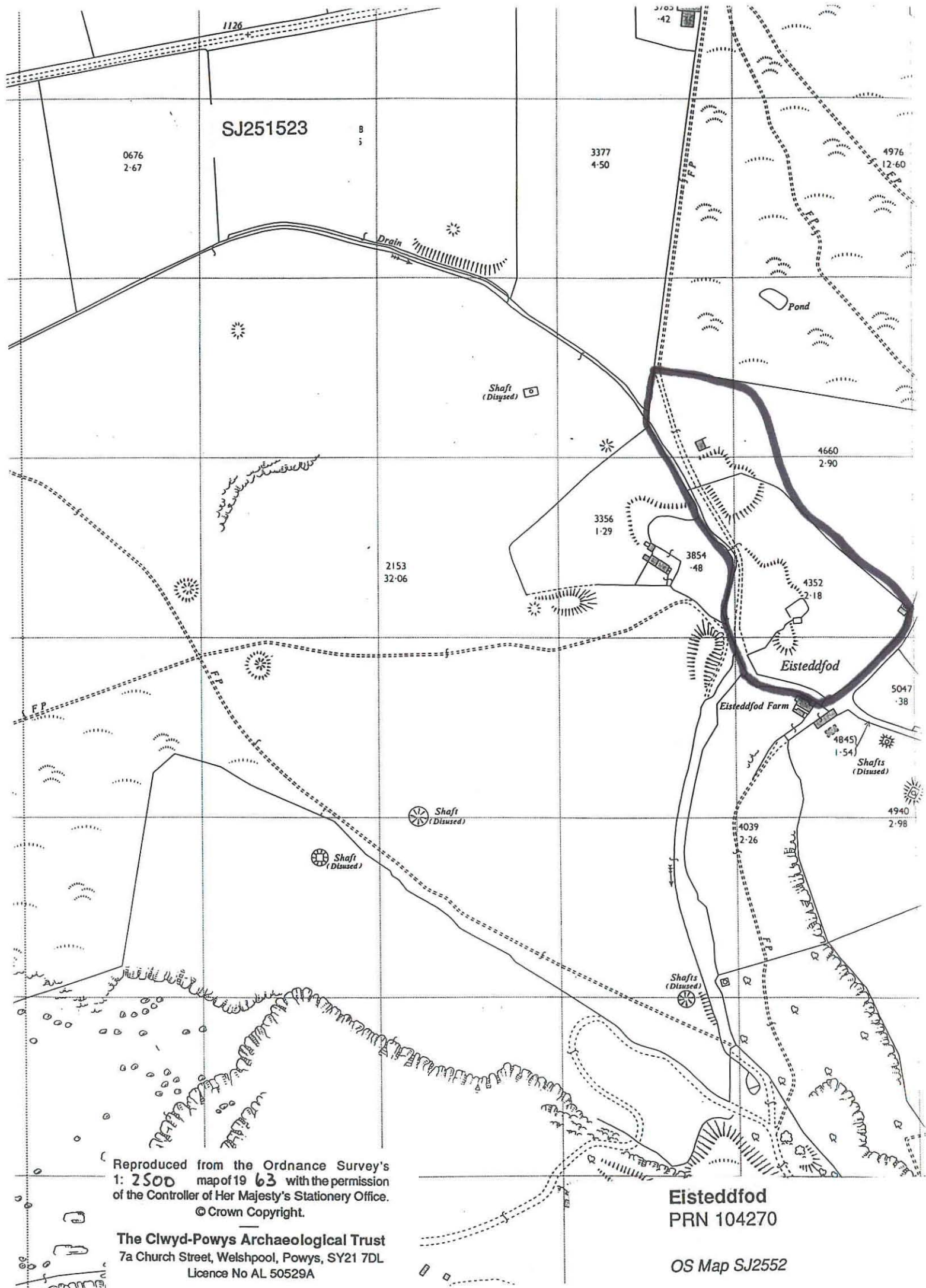
CPAT 237.1-9, Eisteddfod EH

CPAT 226.31-33, Eisteddfod EH

CPAT CS93/67/05,12-14

CPAT CS93/63/01-15

RCAHM 93/CS/0718 Eisteddfod Engine House and Twelve Apostles sett



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Eisteddfod
PRN 104270

OS Map SJ2552

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 104271 | Caepant/Lower Eisteddfod (Lead/Silver) | | | NGR | SJ25495245 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 350 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1867-1871 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Pasture | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Brunton Symons' Map of 1865 depicts the Caepant Sett as covering the two shafts that are visible at SJ25495245 and SJ25505242, to the south of Ty Newydd. The sett was worked between the Main Vein and Red Vein.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

References

Burt 1992, 128

Earp 1958, 61-63

Lewis 1967, 225

Smith 1921, 107

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons' Map of the Minaralel District of the Brynbo and Ruabon Coalfield

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ2552

104274 Top Eisteddfod (Lead)**NGR**

SJ24705250

Map 20**District** Wrexham Maelor**Community** Minera380 **mOD****Form** Earthworks**Condition** Intact**Date** 18th-19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture**Geology**

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Top Eisteddfod area covers the area to the east of Bryn Eithin (SJ24655255) and to the north of the Quarry. The early mining landscape reveals shallow workings where the limestone outcrops.

The sett appears to have worked the Hush Vein in a line of shafts that continue northwards from the large open-cut workings of the Hush Vein, which runs north from the Ragman sett at the entrance road to the Quarry.

The 2nd edition 1:2500 for 1899 shows an old shaft at SJ24705265, but no evidence remains in this field. A single shaft can be located to the north of the road at SJ24645271, but no other workings are evident in this northern part of Eisteddfod Mountain.

The line of shafts and spoil heaps run north-east to south-west and are accompanied by a leat which has now become the public footpath.

The large open-cut workings surround SJ24745245 and an adit level was located at SJ24825252.

The earthworks of a small reservoir, with sluices visible for the passage of the leat was located at SJ24925250.

The Quarry Buffer Zone has been extended and further workings may have been destroyed.

Any workings on the Rock Vein or the Craig-Boeth Vein have been lost to quarrying.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A leat system runs through this sett and also circumvents Eisteddfod Mountain via Steddfof Pool at SJ24925265, running through Twelve Apostles and Eisteddfod setts.

Processing

To the south-east of the earthwork reservoir at SJ24965248, are the remains of a stonework ore bin with its adjacent shaft.

Other features

The ruins of a possible shelter or stores, now roof-less remain at SJ25805270.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

An aerial photographic survey is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

The area is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Landscape of Eisteddfod Mountain.

References

Earp 1858, 63

Davies 1964, 9-35

Smith 1921, 107

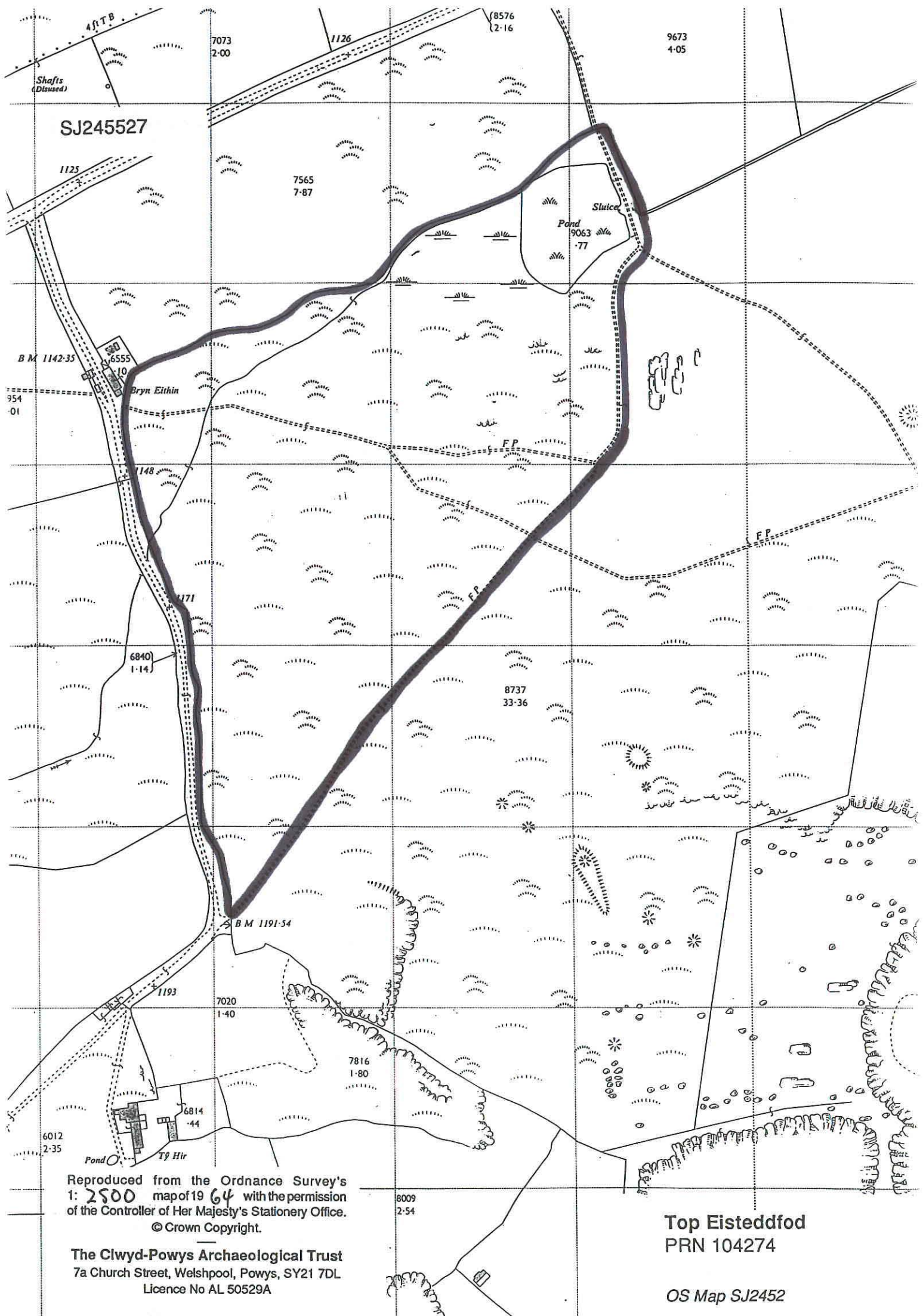
OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.4

Photographs

CPAT 237.25-27

RCAHM 93/CS/1460 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/0717 AP
RCAHM 935143/66 AP



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Top Eisteddfod
PRN 104274

OS Map SJ2452

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 104275 | Minera Mines, Meadows Shaft (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ27505090 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact | Date | 1847-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | Listed Grade II | Land use | Museum | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The site worked the Main Vein and Red Vein to the south-eastern extremity of the Minera Mines sett until 1909. The shaft was used for pumping and raising ore.

The site forms Area 3 of the Land Reclamation Scheme for Minera and after several years of waste clearance, excavation and consolidation it has now been opened as an open-air museum.

Transport

The mineral railway ran from 1851 linking Meadows Shaft and the New Brighton processing areas with all the main shafts. The private railway was GWR gauge, ensuring that coal, timber etc could be brought into the area directly by interchanging engines only. The line is clearly visible and forms a public footpath.

Tramways moved materials about on the site itself.

Power

Meadows Shaft, or City Shaft as it is known at 1220ft is the deepest shaft in Clwyd. Its 44" Cornish Engine House stands to full height, together with its chimney and the foundations of the boiler house, which contained two Cornish boilers 7ft x 30ft long. The stonework survives that housed the balance box, which counterbalanced the weight of the pump rods.

The new 44" pumping engine at Meadows Shaft was installed in 1847, when new company was formed.

A compressor engine at Meadows Shaft piped compressed air to all the main shafts, forcing foul air up from the workings. It also served the compressed air tools and the pneumatic rock drill invented by G F Wynne, the mine manager.

In 1858, a 20" steam engine with horizontal cylinder was installed to power the rope winder and rock crusher. The housing for this and its boiler house stand alongside the crusher house to the north-east of the Meadows Engine House.

Processing

In 1888, the Minera Lead Mining Co built their own lead processing plant at New Brighton, previously the lead was being shipped to smelt works at Swansea. The smelt orks only operated for about three years; too much lead was lost in the waste and its recovery proved uneconomical.

The later smelting works on the New Brighton site were an improvement on the old methods.

Men worked undercover attending washing tables, which processed slimes.

Dressing machinery foundations remain on Area 3b of the reclamation programme, but the smelter chimney base may be outside the area.

To the front of the Meadows Shaft, the line of a tramway can be seen that carried the ore to the fine pair of semi-circular ore bins with their picking grates in situ. An inclined tramway carried the ore to the crusher house.

To the front of the open-air museum on its north-eastern perimeter, a fine example of a circular buddle has been excavated and consolidated.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate

archaeological response.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for the restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

The Minera Reclamation Scheme has made provision for recording the surviving structures on the site, together with a programme of consolidation and maintenance. It is recommended that this scheme continues to do so.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

The Meadows Engine House is afforded some protection as a Grade II Listed building (Cadw ref no 4/4).

References

Burt et al 1992, 108-110
 Earp 1958, 61-2
 Davies 1964, 27
 Lewis 1967
 Smith 1921, 108
 Pratt 1962, 28-36
 Pratt 1976, 114-154
 CRO 1865 Brenton Symon's Map

Photographs

CPAT 241.0-10
 CPAT CS93/68/04-09
 CPAT CS93/63/16-24

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 104276 | Minera Mines, Roy's Shaft (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ27225105 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | | 225 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | 1852-1913 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground | |

Geology

The Main Vein and Red Vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

Roy's Shaft is located alongside the mineral railway to the north-west of Meadows. The shaft and the sandstone foundations of the winding Engine House are within Area 3b of the Minera Reclamation Scheme conducted by Wrexham Maelor Borough Council, being between the mineral railway line and beneath the road to New Brighton. The shaft is capped and has a surrounding square stone wall. The area remains amid spoil and dense vegetation.

Other named shafts in the area are Owen Jones, Brick and Oldfields.

Transport

The 1850s mineral railway serviced the site.

Power

A 16" horizontal cylinder winding engine also pumped and powered the crusher for the dressing floors.

Processing

The dressing floors were on site and a new Smelt Works was built at New Brighton by the New Minera Lead Mining Company in 1888.

Other features

An old magazine is supposedly located in the woodland in the vicinity of SJ27005110.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The area lies within 3b of the Minera Land Reclamation Scheme by Wrexham Maelor Borough Council.

An aerial photographic survey of the sett is recommended for the enhancement of surface detail.

Any disposal of contaminated should soil should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

References

Burt et al 1992, 140-143
 Earp 1958, 62
 Davies 1964, 26
 Pratt 1962, 28-36
 Pratt 1976, 114-154
 Smith 1921, 108-110
 CRO 1865 Brenton Symon's Map

Photographs

CPAT CS93/67/21

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 104352 | Pool Park (Lead/Silver/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ24905060 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Esclusham Above | | | 380 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact in part | Date | 1860-1881 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland | |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone outcrops cutting into Cefn-y-Fedw Sandstone.

Workings

The Pool Park Vein and the South Minera Vein intercept below the most westerly workings and processing areas of the Park setts.

The Schedule of buildings for Minera Mountain Sett, from an inventory of 1899, lists an engine house, cabin, washing shed and smithy for Pool Park.

A large shaft and whim circle remain at SJ24955007, having a small hut or coe to the west of the whim.

A water filled hollow at SJ25005008 could be the main shaft; the building foundations to the north-west of it being an engine house.

Numerous smaller shafts are on the sett.

Boundary Shaft lies to the south-east of the main site at SJ25155005. A large area of waste surrounds the large shaft and the stone foundations of an ore bin underlie the turf; the ore bin drops to the raised track to connect these workings with the main site.

A track connects Boundary with an old shaft at SJ25255045, which is capped with concrete. Stone foundations of a small rectangular building lie under turf mounds to the east of the shaft.

The Mary Ann Shaft or Kyrke's Shaft is to the east of this old shaft at SJ25405040. It remains as a very deep shaft with whim circle with the stone surround of the pivot in situ.

The adit level for the mine, known as the Gomerian Level was driven from a point near Cae Llwyd Reservoir (SJ27004780).

Transport

A raised tramway connects the main shaft and dressing area with the road up from Minera, past Park Farm. A tramway also runs out to a second shaft at SJ25055006 and continues to Boundary shaft at SJ25155050.

Power

A very substantial leat system appears as an earthen bank running around the perimeter of the sett above the Aber Sychnant Valley. An immense amount of water was necessary for the washing and separation of lead. The Minera Mines in the valley were also fed by the large leats that ran off the Esclusham Mountain.

The 1899 inventory lists two engines at work for Pool Park

Processing

The dressing floor areas lie to the west of the main whim shaft (SJ24955007).

The large area of jigger waste indicates the dressing floor areas above Aber Sychnant.

Other features

A square two roomed structure, poorly made of dry-stoned walls, probably providing shelter or storage remains alongside a shaft at SJ24805080.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This entire site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

The site is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 154

Smith 1921, 113

CRO 1865, Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled District of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.S.E.

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.1 (Gomerian Level shafts)

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.12

Photographs

CPAT CS93/68/02

CPAT CS93/68/03, Mary Ann shaft

CPAT CS93/68/02

RCAHM 93/CS/1470 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1463-4, 1465, 1467-69 AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1550-2 AP

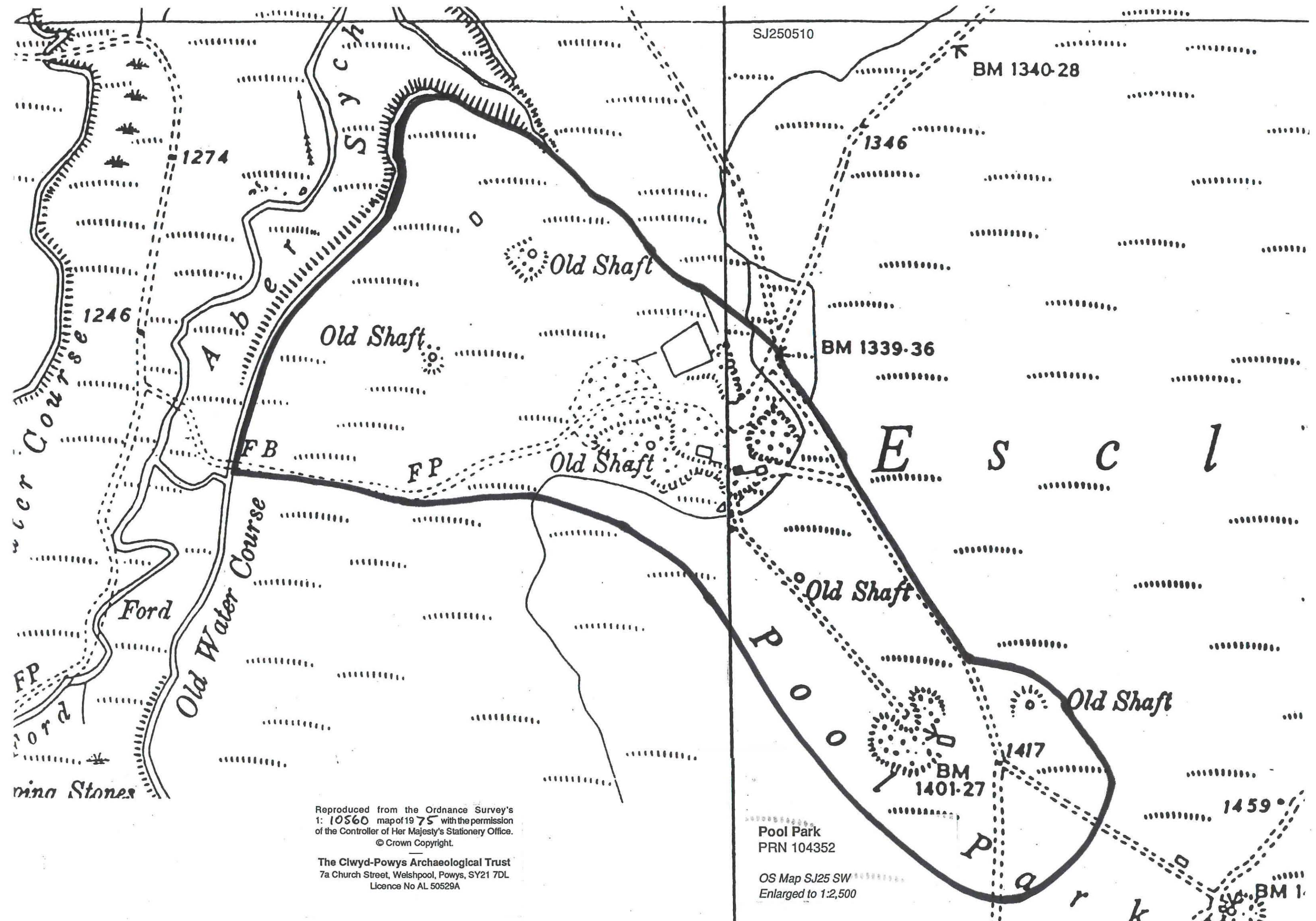
RCAHM 93/CS/1542 AP, Esclusham Mt. leat system

RCAHM 93/CS/1549 AP, Boundary shaft

RCAHM 935144/45-48 AP

RCAHM 935150/52 AP

RCAHM 935151/56-59 AP



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Pool Park
PRN 104352

OS Map SJ25 SW
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 104355 | Park Mine, New Shaft (Lead/Zinc) | NGR | SJ26105085 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | 430 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.destroyed in part. | Date Early 19th century-1890 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Rough pasture/moorland |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

New Shaft was sunk in 1865 to 225yd level on the eastern end of the Park Vein. The Park mines worked until the 1890s.

The wide Engine Shaft is substantially capped at SJ26135084.

The mines were drained by an extension of the Minera Upper Day Level from Speedwells Shaft (PRN 18121), being some 700ft below New Shaft.

Transport

A substantial track runs uphill from Hill Shaft (PRN 18161) for a quarter of a mile before reaching the entrance to New Shaft. The substantial trackway suggests the use of horse and carts for transporting ore.

Power

The remains of the housing for a horizontal winding engine stand at SJ26102585, with some of the engine mountings and wheelpit bolts still in situ. The boiler house foundations appear to be adjoined to it on its southern side.

The remains of a second engine house related to processing stand to the south-east of the shaft at SJ26165830. This must postdate the shaft, as it does not show on the plan of the three Park Shafts c1867 deposited in CRO, Hawarden (D/GR/1767).

The CRO plan D/GR/434 has the engine house in an enclosure to the east of the shaft.

Two engines were recorded on the site in 1899.

The pond illustrated on the early maps at SJ26015086 running northwards still holds water and a further pool of water lies to the north of the entrance track at SJ20505089.

Processing

The processing area to the west of New Shaft at SJ26155083 remains as a large areas of jigger tailings beyond the shaft on the south-eastern perimeters of the sett. The area is surrounded by large spoil mounds to the north and west.

The engine house could have housed a crusher.

The reservoir/pool at SJ26065081 would provide water for the washing and separating of ore.

The enclosure illustrated on the plan D/GR/434 could be a line of ore bins, which can be identified to the west of the shaft.

Other features

The schedule of buildings on the mine sett in 1899 lists two engine houses, winding and a compressor, a cabin, smithy and shed; all being in good order.

The basal stone foundations of a building at SJ26085830 could be a store or a smithy.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for the restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

Any disposal of contaminated waste should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

References

Burt 1992, 151-2

Smith 1921, 112

Earp 1958, 65

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons' Map of the Mineraled District of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

CRO D/GR/1767, Map of Park Mine c.1867

CRO D/GR/437, Map of Park Mine c.1927

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ2650

Photographs

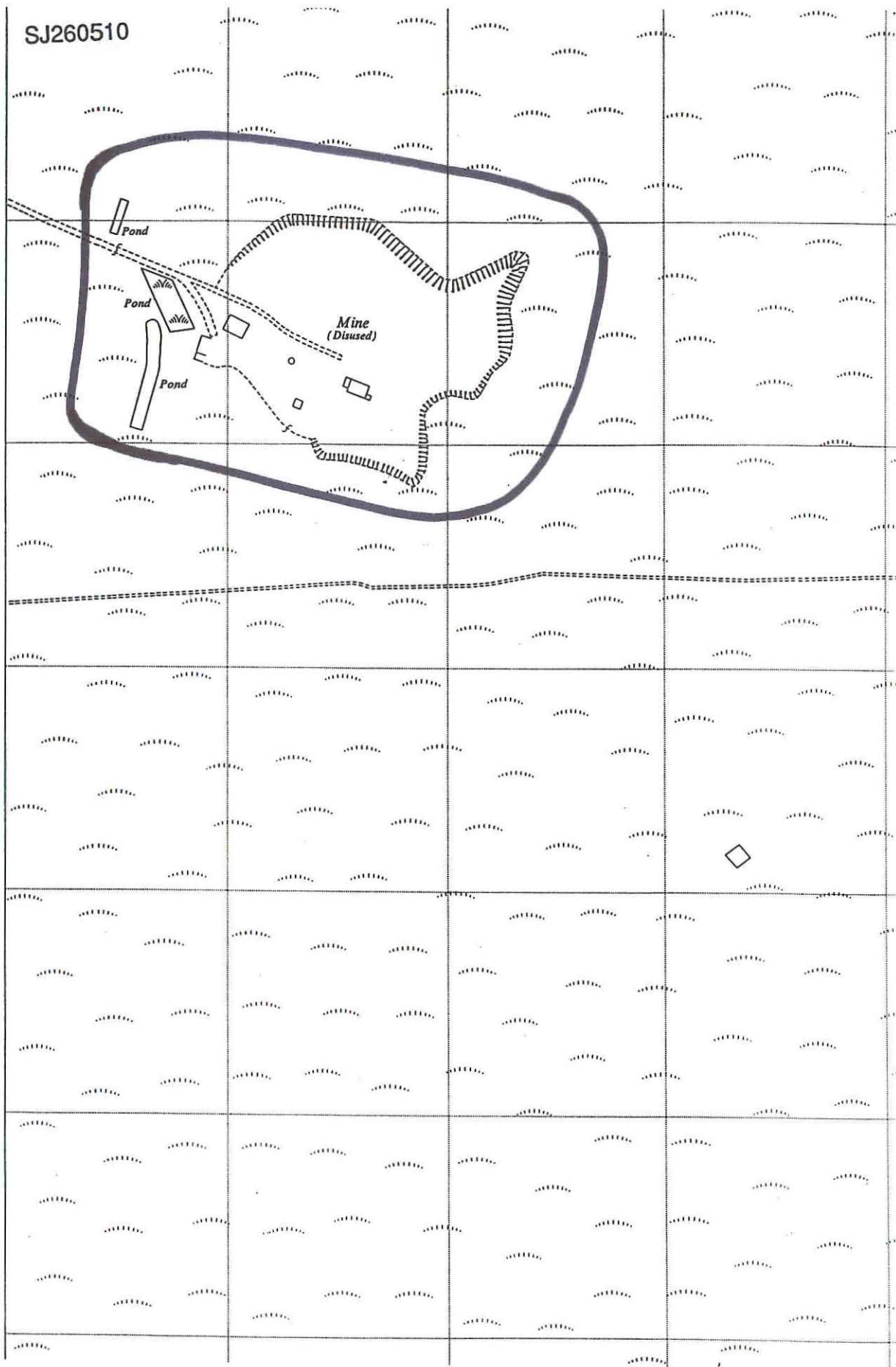
CPAT CS93/65/01-04

CPAT CS93/65/05-08 Park Mine general

RCAHM 935143/68-69 AP

RCAHM 935150/43-44 AP

SJ260510



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Park Mine, New Shaft
PRN 104355

OS Map SJ2651

104365 South Minera, Dixon's Shaft (Lead)**NGR**

SJ25654960

Map 21

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | | 430 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date | Late 19th century-1913 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Moorland |

Geology

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

A track leads uphill from Walkers' Shaft to Dixon's, entering the sett via two ponds and a long gulley.

Documentary evidence records an Engine house, built by the Wrexham Water Company, a cabin and stables as being on the sett in 1899.

A very large shaft at SJ25654960 has the remains of a balance pit for an "A" frame. An area of spoil remains to the east of the shaft.

The mine was partly drained by the Gomerian Level, which followed the South Minera Vein as far as Dixon's Shaft. Adit shafts along the Level can be located at SJ25005900, SJ26104880, SJ26154865, SJ26254850, and SJ26304835.

The Minera Mountain Company (1877-1913) incorporated the workings of South Minera and Park.

Transport

A substantial trackway connects Dixons to Walkers shaft. The reference to stables infers transport by horse and cart.

Power

Between the shaft at SJ25654960 and the ruined engine house to the north of it are the remains of a pit with two mounting bolts. Mounting bolts remain in the stonework of the engine house, suggesting a horizontal engine, and boiler house foundations to the west of it. A decorative "Arch" feature appears to underlie the engine base at its northern end.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The foundations of a two-roomed building remain to the east of the shaft and a possible mine office or store remains at basal layers further to the east, on the edge of the sett.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

This entire site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for the restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Any disposal of contaminated waste should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992

Smith 1921, 113

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons' Map of the Mineralized Districts of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

OS 1914 edition 6" Denbighshire Sheet XXV11.S.E.

Photographs

CPAT CS93/65/15-17,20,23

CPAT CS93/64/12
RCAHM 93/CS/1462,1465 AP

SJ254500

1495

BM 1447.66 ↙

Old Shaft

Mine
(Disused)

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South Minera, Dixon's
PRN 104365

OS Map SJ24 NE
Enlarged to 1:2,500

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 104367 | Minera Mines, Boundary Shaft (Lead/Silver) | NGR | SJ26125182 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham Maelor | Community | Minera | 340 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date 1864-1919 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Woodland |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The area contains evidence of early mining and quarrying on the wooded slopes Esclusham Mountain.

Boundary shaft is located at SJ26125182 with its horse whim circle in an area of woodland much disturbed by mining, on the south side of the disused Mineral Railway.

The area bears the scars of earlier mining, visible as shallow workings, now covered in dense vegetation.

The 19th century shafts in the area can be identified as the Cornish Shaft at SJ20205180, immediately alongside a siding on the mineral railway, being fenced off and having caving access, the Busy Bee at SJ26165176 and the adjacent Royle's, and Grand Turk at SJ26305170, where a chimney base and stonework remains of the winding engine house are hidden in the undergrowth.

Until 1849, when a day-level was driven through from the Minera Mines to the south-east, Boundary and other shafts in its vicinity worked separately. They later became incorporated into the workings of Minera Union (1858-88) and the United Minera Mines (1852-1913). Boundary marked the north-western extremity of the Minera Mines workings on the Main Vein and Red Vein.

In 1919, the shaft was re-opened and worked the North Vein until 1933, using a whim for winding. Ladders were used for man access.

Transport

The line of the 1850s mineral railway, which served the lead mines remains as a public footpath linking the main shaft areas from Meadowshaft and the Smelt Works at New Brighton to the Limestone quarries. Some of the sleepers still remain in situ.

The private railway ran on GWR guage, ensuring interchanges of engines to facilitate the bringing in of coal, timber etc.

Little evidence remains of the tramways that serviced the individual sites.

Power

Two reservoirs remain visible at SJ26205150 on the road up to Esclusham Mountain. The channels that carried the water downhill to work the machinery and serve the processing areas are visible along the roadside.

Processing

The Minera Lead Mining Company built their own smelt works at New Brighton, SJ27605050. A later plant was constructed at New Minera (Burton's Shaft site. PRN 18185).

Other features

The woodland slopes above Boundary Shaft conceal the old limestone quarries that serviced the battery of three kilns, known as the Atcherley Kilns (SJ26005017). They were built by 1840 and evidence remains of the incline that brought the lime to the mineral siding below.

The larger battery of Hoffman Kilns are in the quarry to the north-west at SJ25605020.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended, including the Atcherley Limekilns.

This entire site is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

Scheduling should be backed up by an appropriate management scheme which allows for restoration of surviving structures and subsequent regular maintenance.

Listing may be considered to protect the whim circle at Boundary Shaft and the Atcherley Limekilns.

As there is insufficient information regarding the underground preservation and characteristics of the mine workings, it is recommended that a detailed sub-surface survey should be carried out prior to a decision on planning proposals involving shaft capping.

Any disposal of contaminated soil should be carried out with the minimum of disturbance to archaeological features.

It is recommended that the sleepers of the mineral railway should be left in situ.

The site is part of Area 1 of the Minera Land Reclamation Scheme.

The Caving Clubs have requested that their access be maintained to the shafts in this area.

Any future forestry planting/thinning and felling proposals should avoid disturbance to the surviving structures on the sett.

References

Burt et al 1992, 143

Earp 1958, 61

Davies 1964, 27

Pratt 1962, 28-36

Pratt 1976, 114-154

Smith 1921, 108

OS 1964 edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet SJ2651

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled Areas of the Brymbo and Ruabon coalfield

SJ260520

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Minera, Boundary Shaft
PRN 18144

OS Map SJ2651/2751

OS Map SJ2651/2751

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 104372 | Park Farm/Lower Park (Lead/Zinc) | | | NGR | SJ25155138 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham | Community | Minera | | | 400 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/structures | Condition | Nr.intact, in part | Date | 1803-late 19th century | |
| Threat | Quarrying | Status | None | Land use | Wasteground/rough pasture | |

Geology

The Park Vein runs south-easterly from the limestone quarry area through the limestone outcrops and continues for over a mile across Esclusham Mountain.

Workings

The Lower Park Mine worked the high moorland area that is now occupied by the disused Park Farm. Reference is made to a Robert Morgan of Minera Hall sinking a shaft at Park Mine in 1803 and Lower Park Shaft being sunk in 1821 (Davies 1964) on the land then belonging to the Duke of Westminster.

The earliest workings on the Park Sett were in the vicinity of Park Farm (SJ24955151). Several shafts have been sunk in the area to a shallow depth and were apparently worked out by 1863 (Earp 1958).

A ladder shaft and other shafts remain to the south of the track at SJ25205128.

To the north of the track, a large shaft at SJ25205135, approx 10m diameter has a whim with stone wall enclosure that has partly collapsed into the shaft.

A linear stone bank has a parallel recessed wall forming a possible coe at SJ25225138, to the north of the whim shaft.

To the west of the mine office a large shaft at SJ25135137 has a whim circle approx 7.5m diameter.

A line of seven shafts run westwards from the farm track towards the western boundary wall.

The third from the west has a stone wall surrounding the top of it and a possible whim platform (SJ25045137). The fourth from the west (SJ24965136) has a circular wall around the top. The stone-lined shaft has a square coe on the east side.

Further shafts and spoil mounds lie to the south of the above run, in the vicinity of the pond at SJ24945127.

Immediately across the boundary, to the west of the farm wall, there are two shaft mounds at SJ24895137.

A linear north-south natural limestone outcrop traverses this western field; it includes trial shafts. The shallow shafts on this part of the site may be some of the earliest workings.

A run of shallow shafts and open workings aligned east-west, crosses the field immediately to the west of the farmhouse itself.

Further shafts lie in the field to the north-east of the farmhouse, running aligned north-east to south-west.

Two shafts are immediately behind the farm buildings at SJ25005153.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

The leat for the Minera Mines encircles the Farm sett to the south-west, crossing the entrance track to the mine.

A sunken rectangular stone-lined pond feature (SJ25105138), approx 5 x 3x 1m deep lies to the north-west of the mine office and whim shaft at SJ25205135.

Several whim shafts are identifiable on the ground and from aerial photographic evidence.

A large pond remains at SJ24945127.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

The former mine office (SJ25155138), as marked on Brunton Symons Map of 1865, which has the appearance of a derelict cottage, with re-used dressed stone lintels; the stone is similar to that which could have been used on an engine house.

The former mine office or agent's house and garden, as it is described in the 1899 schedule of buildings for the sett, is enclosed by a low stone wall.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

In view of the recent CPAT archaeological assessment relating to the proposed Minera Quarry extension, a more detailed ground survey of the surface mine features is necessary along with specific excavation of the more important identified features.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historical Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 153
 Smith 1921, 112
 Davies 1964
 Earp 1958, 65
 Lewis 1967, 219,229
 CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled District of Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield
 OS 1870 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet XXV111.13

Photographs

CPAT 240.2-12
 CPAT CS93/65/01-8
 CPAT CS93/62/01-11
 RCAHM 93/CS/1542 AP Esclusham Mountaint leat system
 RCAHM 93/CS/1539-40 AP Park Farm and Western Shaft
 RCAHM 935143/67 AP, Western and Hill Shaft
 RCAHM 935150/45-49, Park Farm and Esclusham Leats
 CUCAP BS/K/042

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 104373 | Park Mine, Western Shaft (Lead/Zinc) | NGR | SJ25405130 | Map 20 |
| District | Wrexham | Community | Minera | 375 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks/Structure | Condition | Nr.destroyed | Date Early 19th century-1890 |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use Wasteground |

Geology

Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The Western shaft of Park Mine stands to the west of the road up to Esclusham Mountain from Minera. All the mine buildings are destroyed and difficult to interpret.

Western Shaft, sunk prior to 1850 and worked up to the late 19th century, is substantially capped at SJ25405140, with the remains of its engine house adjacent.

The entire site is in a very poor state of preservation.

Several smaller shafts surround the main shaft.

The Park Mines were drained by an extension of the Minera Upper Day Level from Speedwells Shaft (PRN 18121).

The Minera Mountain Company (1877-1913) incorporated the later workings of South Minera and Park.

Transport

An incline connected Hill Shaft with the dressing floors at Western Shaft.

Power

Although basal engine mountings remain in situ at SJ25405140, the features of the engine house are almost wholly destroyed.

The sett is cut by the Gwyter Siani Leat, which runs downhill from the moorland above Wynnstay sett, contouring the hillsides of Esclusham Mountain to the Minera Mines in the valley.

Processing

An extensive area of spoil heaps and dressing floor waste lie alongside modern building waste.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The sett is worthy of protection as part of the Historic Mining Landscape of Esclusham Mountain.

References

Burt et al 1992, 151

Smith 1921, 112

Earp 1958

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map of the Mineraled District and of the Brymbo and Ruabon Coalfield

CRO D/GR/1767 Park Farm Map

Photographs

CPAT CS93/65/01-08 Park Mine general

RCAHM 93/CS/1460-1 Western and Hill shafts AP

RCAHM 93/CS/1540-1 AP Park farm and Western shaft

RCAHM 93/CS/1542 AP Esclusham MT. leat system

RCAHM 93/CS/0721 AP Western shaft

RCAHM 935150/45-46 AP

104438 Coed Mawr/Nant-y-Ffrith (Lead)**NGR**

SJ26505480

Map 20**District** Wrexham Maelor**Community** Bwchgwyn**300 mOD****Form** Earthworks**Condition** Nr.destroyed**Date** 19th century**Threat** None**Status** None**Land use** Rough pasture**Geology**

Cefn-y-fedw Sandstone overlying Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The 1st edition OS map of 1871 shows four shafts to the south-east of the county boundary and west of Waen Farm (SJ26905390). The 2nd edition map shows old levels on the slopes of the Nant-y-ffrith Woods to the north-east of Gorse (SJ26405370), which appears to be the centre of the mining activity.

To the north of the road from Bwchgwyn to Glascoed old workings may have been lost in the area now quarried out.

To the south of this road shaft mounds can be located in the fields to the west of Waen Farm and to the east and south of Gorse.

The veins are marked on the Brenton Symons Map of 1865, but little evidence remains.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

No evidence.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

An archaeological watching brief should be an expected minimum response to permitted future development proposals on this site.

An aerial photographic survey of this mine site is recommended for enhancement of the surface detail.

References

Smith 1921, 115

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X1X.1

OS 1871 1st edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X1X.1

CRO 1865 Brenton Symons Map

182232 Rhydalyn/Llynypandy, South (Lead)

NGR

SJ19706530

Map 12

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| District | Delyn | Community | Rhydymwyn | | | 200 mOD |
| Form | Earthworks | Condition | Intact | Date | 1876-1884 | |
| Threat | None | Status | None | Land use | Caravan Park | |

Geology

The east to west Llynypandy Vein in Carboniferous Limestone.

Workings

The earlier Rhydalyn sett was later encompassed by the workings of the larger Llynypandy Mines and became known as South Llynypandy.

The shafts remain on a site now occupied by a static Caravan Park and can be identified on the Park and in the woodland of Coed Mawr at SJ19746536, SJ19816537, SJ19826535, SJ19716523 and SJ19436541.

The mines were later drained by the Halkyn Tunnel, which reached the sett by 1901.

Transport

No evidence.

Power

A series of leats constructed in the John Taylor period in the early 19th century supplied water to the mines. The leat system leaves the River Alyn at SJ19686282 and runs through the Llynypandy sett to the Pen-y-fron sett (PRN 103159) at SJ19866623.

Processing

No evidence.

Other features

No evidence.

Recommendations

This mining landscape is of national importance and should be protected from adverse development by the refusal of planning permission if necessary.

Where development is permitted pre-planning archaeological evaluation may be necessary, depending on its size and nature, to frame an appropriate archaeological response.

A full measured/drawn survey of the surviving structures and earthworks of the sett is recommended.

The leat system is recommended for legislative protection by scheduling it as an Ancient Monument.

References

Burt et al 1992, 57,58,96,97

Rhodes 1968, 223

Lewis 1967, 138-140,209-210,225,228,232

Smith 1921, 81-84

Williams 1987

OS 1899 2nd edition 1:2500 Denbighshire Sheet X111.2

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF MINE NAMES

Site names, including variations, and the record numbers in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, as they appear in the accompanying Gazetteer.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Aberduna | 18000 | Chwarel Wen | 18042 |
| Alltgyrbyd | 18001 | Cilcen Hall | 18043 |
| American | 18045 | Clwt Militia | 18045 |
| Ashtong | 18002 | Coed Celyn | 18046 |
| Axton | 103308 | Coed Du | 100244 |
| Bagillt, Drainage Tunnels | 18003 | Coed Llan | 102769 |
| Bedol Aur | 18004 | Coed Mawr | 104438 |
| Belgrave | 18005 | Coed Ysgeirallt | 18047 |
| Berthen Farm | 18006 | Coed yr Esgob | 18048 |
| Billins | 18007 | Coed-y-fedw | 18050 |
| Black Mountain | 18137 | Coed-y-fron | 103442 |
| Blaen-y-Nant | 18008 | Coetia Ball | 18051 |
| Bodelwyddan | 18009 | Coetia Butler | 18052 |
| Bodfari | 102769 | Coetia Mawr | 18053 |
| Bodidris | 18010 | Coetia'r Ysgall | 18054 |
| Brindigrif | 18011 | Collossus | 18153 |
| Bron Eyarth | 18012 | Cornell-Llwyd | 18250 |
| Bron Eyarth, Coed Marchon | 18013 | Creigiau Eglwyseg | 18055 |
| Bron-Heulog | 18014 | Creigiog | 18056 |
| Bryn-Nantllech | 18016 | Cross Leavings | 18244 |
| Bryn-y-Gaseg | 18220 | Cwm Iron Mine | 102763 |
| Bryn-yr-Odyn | 18242 | Cwm Mawr | 104224 |
| Bryn-yr-Orsedd | 18017 | Deborah | 18057 |
| Brynalyn | 18018 | Dee | 18082 |
| Bryncelyn | 103159 | Denbigh, West | 18058 |
| Bryncelyn, West | 103159 | Dingle | 18059 |
| Bryncloddiau | 103627 | Dog Pit | 18060 |
| Bryncoch | 18019 | Dolphin | 18061 |
| Brynford | 18021 | Dyffryn Aled | 18062 |
| Brynford Hall | 18020 | Dyserth | 18063 |
| Bryngwiog | 103375 | Dyserth Castle | 18064 |
| Bryngwyn | 18022 | Eglwyseg Extension | 18065 |
| Brynhafryd | 18023 | Eglwyseg, World's End | 18066 |
| Brynparade | 18153 | Eisteddfod | 104270 |
| Brynsion | 18024 | Eisteddfod Hush | 18067 |
| Brynyffynon | 18025 | Erwfein | 18068 |
| Brynyfryd | 18026 | Fagnallt | 18135 |
| Brynyrhenblas | 18027 | Ffordd-las Bach | 18069 |
| Butlersfield | 18052 | Ffos-y-Bleiddiaid | 18070 |
| Bwlchgwyn | 18028 | Fish Mine | 18048 |
| Bwlchyddaufryn | 18029 | Frame Mine | 18198 |
| Cae Tan-y-Craig | 18030 | Fron | 18071 |
| Caeau | 104128 | Fron Hall United | 103180 |
| Caepant | 104271 | Fron Ucha | 18072 |
| Cambrian | 18031 | Fronfawnog | 103219 |
| Castell | 18032 | Fronissa | 102802 |
| Cat Hole | 103187 | Garneddwen | 18249 |
| Cat Hole, West | 18033 | Garreg | 102779 |
| Cefn | 18178 | Garreg-Boeth | 18247 |
| Cefn Cilcen | 18231 | Garth, Cilcain | 18074 |
| Cefn Mawr | 18057 | Gelli, Fowler | 103630 |
| Cefn Mawr, Rhydymwyn | 18034 | Gelli, Loveday | 18075 |
| Cefn Spar Mine | 102898 | Gilfach | 18076 |
| Cefn-y-Gist | 18035 | Gladstone | 18077 |
| Cefn-y-Groes-Fawr | 18036 | Glanalyn | 18078 |
| Cefn-yr-Ogof | 18037 | GloI | 18079 |
| Cefn-yr-Ogof, Gwyrch Castle | 18038 | Glyndwr | 18080 |
| Celyn Bog | 18082 | Golch Hill | 18103 |
| Cheney Rake | 18039 | Golden Grove | 103302 |
| Chirk Castle | 18040 | Gomerian Level shafts | 104224 |
| Chwarel Las | 18041 | Gop Hill | 18081 |

| | | | |
|--|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Gors | 103649 | Lord Hill | 18114 |
| Gorsedd | 18082 | Lord Hill | 18151 |
| Graianrhyd | 18083 | Lower Eisteddfod | 104271 |
| Graig Fawr | 18084 | Lower Eisteddfod | 104270 |
| Graingers | 18246 | Lower Park | 104372 |
| Grange | 102918 | Maenbras Mine | 103407 |
| Great Calcot | 18085 | Maes Maelor | 18115 |
| Great Holway etc. | 102917 | Maes-y-Pwll | 18116 |
| Great New Westminster | 18018 | Maeshafn, East | 18080 |
| Groesffordd | 103629 | Maeshafn, Grosvenor Shaft | 102803 |
| Gronant | 103343 | Maeshafn, Main Site | 18049 |
| Grosvenor | 18086 | Maeshafn, Moel Findeg | 18173 |
| Gwaenysgor | 103968 | Maeshafn, River Alyn | 102915 |
| Gwaynynog | 18058 | Maeslygan | 18117 |
| Gwenymynydd | 103216 | Marian Ffrith | 18118 |
| Gwernymynydd Farm | 18237 | Marian Mawr | 18119 |
| Gwter Siani | 18139 | Merllyn | 18120 |
| Gwter-Siani | 18087 | Merllyn, West | 18112 |
| Gyrn | 18088 | Milwr | 103463 |
| Hafod | 18133 | Minera Mines, Andrews | 104261 |
| Hafod, Gwernaffield | 18089 | Minera Mines, Boundary Shaft | 104367 |
| Hafod-y-Gog | 18090 | Minera Mines, Ellerton's Shafts | 104261 |
| Halkyn | 18091 | Minera Mines, Lloyds | 104261 |
| Halkyn District Mines | 103055 | Minera Mines, Meadows Shaft | 104275 |
| Halkyn District United Mines | 18015 | Minera Mines, Reids | 18241 |
| Halkyn, Central | 103388 | Minera Mines, Roy's Shaft | 104276 |
| Halkyn, Deep Level | 18092 | Minera Mines, Royle's Shafts | 18241 |
| Halkyn, East | 18093 | Minera Mines, Speedwells Shaft | 18121 |
| Halkyn, Hall | 103080 | Minera Mines, Taylor's Shaft | 100042 |
| Halkyn, Mount | 103419 | Minera, Burton's Shaft | 18145 |
| Halkyn, New North | 103388 | Minera, Central | 18122 |
| Halkyn, Pantyffrith | 18092 | Minera, Halvans Plant | 18123 |
| Halkyn, Pantygo | 18092 | Minera, Nant | 18124 |
| Halkyn, Rhydymwyn | 18094 | Minera, New | 18145 |
| Halkyn, South | 18094 | Minera, Quarry | 18125 |
| Halkyn, West | 103419 | Minera, Ragman | 104267 |
| Hazel Grove | 18095 | Minera, Union | 104265 |
| Henblas, North | 104137 | Moel Arthur | 18126 |
| Hendre | 18096 | Moel Dwyll | 18127 |
| Hendre Ddu | 18097 | Moel Hiraddug | 103489 |
| Hendre Figallt | 18098 | Moel Unben | 18128 |
| Hendre, North | 18099 | Moel-y-Crio | 18130 |
| Hendre, South and West | 18100 | Moel-y-Gaer | 18129 |
| Henfryn Hall | 18101 | Mold Mines | 18019 |
| Hersedd | 18102 | Mold Mines, Cadole | 18131 |
| Herward United | 104129 | Mold Mines, Pantymwyn New shaft | 18132 |
| Holway Consols | 102917 | Mostyn | 18133 |
| Holway District | 18103 | Mount Pleasant | 18134 |
| Holway Rake | 18104 | Mwynbwl | 18135 |
| Holway, United | 102917 | Mynydd Bodran | 18136 |
| Holway, West | 18103 | Mynydd Du | 18137 |
| Holywell Level, Great Holway Mining Co | 18104 | Nant Uchaf | 18138 |
| Hope Mountain | 18105 | Nant-y-Cwm Mawr | 18139 |
| Hopewell | 18106 | Nant-y-Ffrith | 104438 |
| Hopewell | 18151 | Nant-y-Fuwch | 18140 |
| Jamaica | 103186 | Nant-y-Plwm | 18141 |
| Kinmel Manor | 18107 | Nantfigallt | 18224 |
| Kyrke's shaft | 18179 | Nanttygo | 103375 |
| Lixwm | 18108 | Nantymwyn | 18142 |
| Llanarmon | 18109 | Nantypetre | 18143 |
| Llanfair | 18111 | New Caeau | 104128 |
| Llangynhafal | 18143 | Old Rake | 18146 |
| Lloc | 18112 | Pant | 18147 |
| Llingle | 104128 | Pant Du | 18148 |
| Llwyn-y-Cosyn | 103652 | Pant Du, East | 18149 |
| Llynypandy | 103158 | Pant Idda | 18150 |
| Llynypandy, South | 182232 | Pant-y-Gwlanod | 18154 |
| Long Rake | 18113 | Pantasaph | 18151 |
| Long Rake East | 103386 | Pantybuarth | 103203 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Pantyyfrith | 18152 | Rhydymwyn, Cefn Mawr | 18195 |
| Pantygo | 18073 | Rock | 18159 |
| Pantygo North | 18153 | Rowley's Rake | 18157 |
| Pantygo West | 18153 | Saithaelwyd | 18196 |
| Pantymwyn East 1 | 8019 | Silver Rake | 18197 |
| Pantymwyn West | 18234 | Sinclair | 18082 |
| Pantyne, New | 18155 | Sir Edward | 18198 |
| Pantyne, North | 18156 | Sir George's Field | 18233 |
| Pantyne, South | 18156 | South Minera, Dixon's Shaft | 104365 |
| Pantypwllldwr | 18157 | South Minera, Walker's Shaft | 18199 |
| Pantypydew | 104142 | Speedwell | 102918 |
| Pantyrhes | 18158 | St Catherine's Mine | 18237 |
| Pantywacco | 18159 | St David's | 18151 |
| Parc | 18160 | St Winefred | 18051 |
| Park Farm | 104372 | Steddfof | 104270 |
| Park Mine, Hill Shaft | 18161 | Talacre | 103343 |
| Park Mine, New Shaft | 104355 | Talacre, Kelston Farm | 18200 |
| Park Mine, Western Shaft | 104373 | Talargoch, Central Mine Area | 18240 |
| Parry's Mine | 103390 | Talargoch, Clive Shaft | 102605 |
| Pen Bronwiski | 103424 | Talargoch, Coetia Llys | 18201 |
| Pen-Llwyn | 18162 | Talargoch, Maesyrewddu | 18202 |
| Pen-y-Bryn | 103462 | Talargoch, Walker's Shaft | 18203 |
| Pen-y-Fron | 103159 | Tan-y-Foel | 18204 |
| Pen-y-Garreg Wen | 18238 | Tan-y-Graig | 18205 |
| Pen-y-Mynydd | 18163 | Terfyn Hall | 18219 |
| Pen-y-Pylle | 18164 | Thorntree | 103651 |
| Pen-yr-Henblas | 18165 | Tir-y-Coed | 18209 |
| Pen-yr-Hwylfa | 18167 | Top Eisteddfod | 104274 |
| Pen-yr-Orsedd | 18166 | Tre-lan, Cilcain | 18206 |
| Pengwern | 18168 | Trellynia | 18207 |
| Penmachno | 18169 | Trelogan | 102786 |
| Pennant | 102766 | Trelogan, Afongoch | 18235 |
| Pentre Du | 18170 | Trelogan, West | 103276 |
| Pentre Halkyn | 18171 | True Blue | 18208 |
| Penygelli | 18172 | True Blue | 18244 |
| Picton | 18174 | True Blue, River Alyn | 18326 |
| Pilkington's | 18033 | Truro | 18209 |
| Pistyll | 18175 | Twelve Apostles | 18210 |
| Plantation | 18176 | Ty Newydd | 18211 |
| Plas Captain | 18177 | Ty'n-y-Celyn | 18212 |
| Plas Newydd | 18178 | Tyddyn Morgan | 18213 |
| Plas Winter | 103425 | Tyddyn Shepherd | 18232 |
| Plasau Mine | 103629 | Tyddyn-y-Barcud | 18248 |
| Plasresgob | 103425 | Tymaen | 18214 |
| Pool Park | 104352 | Tyn-y-Caeau | 18215 |
| Pool Park, Boundary Shaft | 18144 | Tyn-y-Ddol | 18216 |
| Pool Park, Mary Ann | 18179 | Tyntwll | 18217 |
| Priddbwl | 18180 | Union | 18218 |
| Prince Patrick | 18182 | Union, Mary Jane Shaft | 18251 |
| Prince Patrick West | 103407 | Valentine | 18021 |
| Prince Patrick, North | 18183 | Volcnant | 18219 |
| Prince Patrick, South | 18184 | Vron | 103462 |
| Prysau | 18185 | Wacco | 18220 |
| Pwll-y-Gaseg | 18245 | Waen | 18221 |
| Pwllclai | 18186 | Waenlas | 18222 |
| Pwllgwenllan | 18187 | Wagstaff | 18223 |
| Pwllhelyg | 18018 | Wallside | 104134 |
| Pwllmelyn | 18188 | Wern-y-Gaer | 18224 |
| Pwllwheal | 18189 | Westminster, Bog | 18225 |
| Queen of the Mountain | 18190 | Westminster, Bog East | 18226 |
| Rhewl | 18191 | Westminster, Bog Mary Ann shaft | 18227 |
| Rhosddigre | 18192 | Westminster, Castell Engine Shaft | 18228 |
| Rhosesmor | 103055 | Westminster, Nant | 18229 |
| Rhyd-yr-Eirin | 18193 | Westminster, New | 103386 |
| Rhydalyn | 182232 | Whitford | 18243 |
| Rhydalyn | 103158 | Wynnstay | 18230 |
| Rhydfudr | 104128 | Ysgeirallt | 18252 |
| Rhydwen | 18194 | | |

APPENDIX 2 UNLOCATED SITES

The following sites are recorded as having made Returns in the 19th century (Burt 1993) but remain unlocated, and are not included in the Gazetteer. Recorded site name and the record numbers in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Abbot Fawr, Mostyn | 18260 |
| Beuno Consols | 18261 |
| Bryn Deryn | 18284 |
| Brynmain | 18262 |
| Cilcen Mountain | 18263 |
| Coetia Bryn | 18264 |
| Comebine | 18265 |
| Cornwallis, West | 18285 |
| Dafern Dywyll | 18266 |
| Deans | 18267 |
| Dreamland | 18268 |
| Ebury | 18269 |
| Flintshire Great Consols | 18261 |
| Gordon | 18270 |
| Graig Poeth | 18286 |
| Hopeful | 18271 |
| Kilmorie | 18272 |
| Lady Constance | 18273 |
| Laurel | 18274 |
| Lisbon | 18274 |
| Llewellyn | 18275 |
| Michell | 18276 |
| Nant | 18277 |
| Penbedw Hall | 18278 |
| Penfforddbedw | 18287 |
| Portaway Mine | 18239 |
| Silver Lead Mine | 18279 |
| Summer Hill | 18280 |
| Topyrhes | 18281 |
| Victor | 18282 |
| Wynn | 18283 |