WELSH MINES PRESERVATION TRUST Yr Ymddiriedolaeth Cadwraeth Mwynfeydd Cymru



NEWSLETTER Number 31 Summer 2011

WELCOME to the Summer 2011 edition of the Trust Newsletter. Due to various pressures on my time it has been a year since the last edition. You will notice that the Newsletter is now produced in a revised format: fellow Director Robert Ireland has offered to assist me with production, and credit must go to him for the new design [experimental and subject to change in future issues — R.I.I.]. Hopefully we can now get back to publishing two editions per year.

Unfortunately I must, as I normally do at this time of year, ask you to pay your subscription of £8 (form attached). We are holding the subscription at £8 as it has been for many years. For those who paid your membership for 2010, thank you for your continued support of the Trust.

2010 was another busy year for the Trust: I attended the Ceredigion Mines Forum in March, during the summer we held several working weekends, in July we held our annual Heritage Weekend, and I gave a report on the Trust's work to the Mining History Conference at Lampeter University in September. *Graham Levins*

DYLIFE

In April, May and again in October we held working weekends at Dylife with Michael Brown. The excavations at the Winding House beside the Martha Wheelpit were continued. Some interesting items were discovered; a plummer block and two drive shafts that for some reason were left behind by the scrapmen and buried under the demolition rubble within the building.



 \vartriangle Work begins on excavating the interior of the Winding House



The material dug out was put to good use; it was used to cover the bottom of the excavations in the wheelpit, covering the remaining infill left in there



⊲ Nigel Chapman and Michael Brown survey the last upstanding portion of wall







⊲ Over the winter Michael Brown rebuilt the western end wall of the wheelpit



 ${\scriptscriptstyle riangle}$ The first discovery, the plummer block

 \triangledown This was followed by the discovery of two drive shafts

 \vartriangle Further metal work was also found \triangledown

 ${\scriptscriptstyle riangle}$ Victorian pipe bowl

 \vartriangle The pipe bowl in close-up

 \vartriangle During the October weekend the fence line on the downhill side of the Winding House received some additional support

△ Work also continued to expose the outer walls

d Michael Brown's revised Dylife book was published in June; it was launched in the Star Inn, Dylife During 2011 work will continue at Dylife: this will include adding a couple of courses of stones to the outer walls to help weather-proof the remains, and clearing rubbish from the balance-bob pit. It is planned to conserve the metal artefacts and lay them out as close as possible to their original location on the floor of the Winding House.

CWMBYR

During 2010 we held two working weekends at Cwmbyr in June, when we began excavation of the dressing area. The preservation of wooden remains at Cwmbyr is very good, considering that they have been exposed to the elements for over 100 years. Our excavations revealed the bottom half of a waterwheel still in the wheelpit. The sites of two buddles were also excavated: in one the wooden framework still remained, the other contained a complete wooden deck. In September we began excavations below the jigger, where a maze of launders were discovered. We will be returning to Cwmbyr again in 2011.

 \triangle View of the dressing floor with the buddle circles being excavated in the centre of the photo; just beyond is the wheelpit that contained the remains of the waterwheel

 $_{\triangle}$ The northern of the two buddles the circular frame for the wooden deck can be seen $_{\nabla}$ The southern buddle showing the deck *in situ*

ightarrow Excavation of the buddle wheelpit

 \triangledown A busy day at Cwmbyr

△ Jenny Gowing hard at work

 \triangle Remains of the wheel still in the pit

 \triangledown Amongst the infill of the wheelpit a Victorian clay pipe bowl was found

 ${\scriptscriptstyle riangle}$ The southern buddle with the wooden deck in situ ${\scriptscriptstyle riangle}$

- △ Drainage outlet of southern buddle
 - \triangledown Remains of the Jigger with the ruin of the Crusher House behind

△ Digging begins

v Drainage launder below jigger

 \vartriangle Young Indigo – an Industrial Archaeologist for the future

ightarrow Launders everywhere ... ightarrow

We will return to Cwmbyr this year to continue the work there: see list of events for dates.

My thanks to the following Trust and Welsh Mines Society members who have assisted with the above projects:-

Michael Brown, Nigel Chapman, Jenny Gowing, Robert Ireland, Barry and Mary Dupree, David James, Emyr Williams, John Hine, Peter White, Copper, Peter and Indigo Swift, Barbara Walker. If I have missed anyone please forgive me.

REPORTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN AT BRONFLOYD MINE BY THE EARLY MINES RESEARCH GROUP (FOR THE WELSH MINES PRESERVATION TRUST)

(1) JULY and OCTOBER 2009

18–19 JULY 2009

A detailed photographic survey was undertaken of all the features to be investigated archaeologically, and potentially to be consolidated as part of this long-term programme of site conservation, or alternatively, those likely to be included within the topographic survey of the site to be undertaken by the Royal Commission (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth later this year or the next.

A simple photogrammetric elevation survey of one face of the upstanding wall within the area of the wheelpit and crusher house was undertaken by Brenda Craddock as a trial to see if 1:20 scale drawings made from this would be sufficient for CADW's purpose as a working record in advance of conservation, or else the advisory visit of an engineer. The drawing of this met with CADW's approval on the occasion of the Inspector's visit in October.

Working week (10–17 October 2009)

It was decided that the initial archaeological investigation here should be looked at as an evaluation of the type(s) of deposit present, the depth of the modern mine archaeology, as well as the degree of truncation and/or redeposition present.

Three 1m² archaeological test-pits were dug around three sites of a depressed foundation walled enclosed area adjacent to what are referred to in M. Palmer's plan of the c.1872

mine layout as '... six Remfrey jigs, one Durie, one Davies jig and a classifier ...'. These were probably housed within the open-fronted stone and wood lean-to sheds shown adjacent to a square walkway in the abandonment photo of the mine. These test-pits showed the presence of brick and stone footings, particularly on the north side, though significantly it also supported the idea that this lower area was compartmentalised (perhaps with wooden partitions) to take what for all intensive purposes appeared to be settling slimes running into this from the jigging floors. The fine sediments encountered within the test pits appeared similar to buddle waste; an enigma given that the buddles on Floor 3 (see Palmer & Neaverson 1989: *Water Power and Plant Layout flow diagram for Bronfloyd*) should have been fed from the jigging halvans separated out by the classifier. The test pits have presented this ambiguity to be sorted out by further excavation over a larger area of this sunken floor, whilst excavations on the foundations of the jigging tables and sheds above this is also planned for next year. The test pits proved useful in assessing the potential ease of digging in this area as well as establishing the depth of the 19th-century archaeological deposits (up to 0.8m in some places).

The second area to be investigated was that on Floor 4 of the dressing floors; the location just north of waterwheel 5, the foundations of the building housing the Dingey Patent Pulveriser. A N–S and E–W T-shaped 1m wide trench was dug across this for the purposes of evaluating what, if anything, remained of the platform for the machine and the working floor beneath and around it. The remains of a series of narrow wooden joists resting upon wooden footplates which formed the perimeter of the building foundations may have supported a wooden floor around the crushing machine. This flooring seems to have been supported on a number of brick plinths, the foundations for the machine itself being physically separated from this — presumably to isolate the floor itself from the vibrations of the machine. The latter appears to have been mounted on top of a central plinth of rubble, though the concrete/brick cap to this may have been either removed or else broken up during the dismantling or scrapping of the Pulverizer. The remains of floor deposits were sampled within the 20–30cm deep evaluation trench(es). Out of this were recovered a number of thin iron wedges, some of which could have been used in the assembly of the machine and the locking of it in position. Also found was a fragment of a cast iron mounting or foot, the latter associated with a mounting nut and bolt. Most likely this was from the machine itself, quite possibly broken off it during scrapping. Today, across the surface of this site for the Pulverizer lies the iron axle of Waterwheel no.5. This had been rolled down from the top of the wheelpit once the drive cog which operated the wire ropeway, the waterwheel spoke hub, and clutch mechanism/cogs for the Pulverizer had been smashed and removed. This axle now lies in an E-W orientation over and above where the foundations for the crushing machine would have sat, thus making full excavation of this site impossible. However, it is intended that upwards of 50% of this area will be excavated next year, hopefully revealing a lot more about the operation of the machine, and possibly its period of use.

An illustration (engraving) of the machine is shown in Bick's Old Metal Mines of Mid-Wales Part 3. The mechanism consisted of a series of horizontally mounted steel rollers which revolved rapidly whilst rotating round (360°) on a circular iron crushing plate, the crushed ore being swept centrifugally through sieve grading grilles fixed around its circumference. Further research on this shows that the machine was approx 2m in diameter, weighed 4.5 tons, and cost £140 in 1881 (North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers Transactions Vol. 30, 1880–81); the mechanism of its operation is also described in some detail. Two other papers also refer to the operation of the Dingey Pulveriser; one in the Transactions of the Society of Engineers for 1874 ('Recent Improvements in Tin Dressing Machinery' by Herbert Cox) and the book The Practice of Ore Dressing in Europe by W.B. Kunhardt (1884). It was claimed that Dingey Pulverizer was an improved type of crushing machine in that it reduced the ore to sand size, yet avoided the problem of crushing it to pulp which sometimes occurred with stamps. It was also noted that the Pulverizer was ideal for crushing tin ores (for which purpose it seems to have been mostly marketed), but also occasionally for lead halvans. However, amongst all of this there is no mention of its use in processing lead-silver ores, for which David Bick refers to its 'ill-fated' operation at Bronfloyd. The amount of quartz associated with sulphides within the waste tips at the mine suggests that this ore may have required a considerable amount of crushing. It could be that potentially silver-rich ores were being put aside for separate treatment here.

Future work

Plans for further work were discussed during a site meeting held in October, and attended by Natalie Moyce (PLWM), Kathryn Roberts (CADW Inspector), and Louise Barker (RCAHMW Survey). In advance of applying for further SMC to carry out consolidation work on the upstanding remains, CADW requested a structural engineer's report on the walls of the 40' wheelpit, crusher house(s) etc. This they agreed to grant aid (possibly up to 75%), the balance of which could be made up from a further grant by PLWM. In advance of this we would complete our elevation drawings of the wall sections, marking on cracks and disintegrating stonework, such that this document could then be annotated by the engineer. The Royal Commission (Louise Barker) kindly offered to assist in the production of a laser EDM survey of these wall elevations in conjunction with Brenda Craddock (EMRG) who would finalise the production of drawings. This work would be undertaken in March/April of 2010 so that drawings would be ready at the suggested time of an engineer's visit which would coincide with our return to work on the archaeology of the site in April/May 2010. For this visit I would need to apply to CADW for a grant on behalf of the WMPT/ EMRG project. In the summer (September 2010) we expect to carry out a further 3 weeks of archaeological digging.

There were also some brief discussions on future work at the site which centered on the involvement of a professional mason to carry out works on all of the key structures (this is already part of the accepted grant bid to PLWM), with some other masonry conservation projects that could be carried out by volunteers such as ourselves (WMPT). This work would have to be agreed in advance with CADW, though the Inspector suggested that clearance and masonry conservation on the mine office might be the sort of project

that WMPT could take on. As part of this work, we could attend a grant-aided lime mortar building course. This is something that PLWM are currently looking into, perhaps a day or week-end course which could be held somewhere in the area (such as at Strata Florida Abbey where CADW masons are already working). Perhaps this is something WMPT should discuss. This could well be open to interested volunteers beyond the Trust (such as WMS members who have attended working week-ends).

The site hut currently houses the EMRG winch, scaffolding, wheelbarrow and a limited selection of tools. It was repaired following a break-in. Though slightly vandalised, nothing had been stolen.

Simon Timberlake, December 2009

 \triangle Figure 1: archaeological test pit through jigging 'slimes' within pit and brick-and-masonry foundations on jigging floor

◄ Figure 2: brick foundation pillar with a slot for wooden joist for Pulveriser house floor

▽ Figure 3: trial trench through floor of building housing Dingey Patent Pulveriser. The wheel axle has been toppled from the wheelpit above. A cog on one end worked the Hodgson's Wire Tramway, one on the other the Pulveriser

(2) SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER 2010 (preliminary report)

A fourth season of work was undertaken at this site over a 20-day period in September /October 2010. This followed initial building survey carried out in July 2009, further building survey and archaeological excavation in October 2009 (which includes Area D, the site of Dingey's Patent Pulveriser: see above, pages 21–2), plus an additional building survey and further archaeological excavation in May 2010. The latter included a condition survey of the principal (and most vulnerable) parts of the upstanding masonry remains undertaken in conjunction with Opus International (Structural Engineers), Cardiff with the assistance of the survey team of the RCAHMW (Aberystwyth). The archaeological work carried out in Autumn 2010 comprised additional excavation, in three areas of the site (Areas A, B and C: see Figure 1).

Area A

In Spring 2010 a 7m x 1m evaluation trench was excavated across the site of a building thought to have contained several of the jigging frames, referred to in Marilyn Palmer's plan of the *c*. 1872 mine layout as '... six Remfrey jigs, one Durie, one Davies jig and a classifier ...'. These were probably housed in two adjacent stone, brick and timber buildings shown on photographs taken in the 1930s of the abandoned dressing floors. These buildings lay on the east and north sides of a lower, rectangular area, investigated in 2009, which comprised a series of brick and stone lined pits that contained what appeared to be settling slimes from the jigging floors. The trench excavated in Spring 2010 across the eastern building revealed the stone, brick and timber footings of the east and west walls of this building (but no surviving floor surfaces), and part of a rectangular brick foundation for what may have been the base of one of the jigs. Overlying this was a complex of well-preserved timber 'box' drains which appear to represent a later phase of use, though also probably associated with the jigging frames and feeding into the slimes pits to the west.

In Autumn 2010 the western part of the earlier evaluation trench (nearest to the slimes pits) was extended to the south to uncover an additional 4.5m by 2.5m area. Excavation of this area confirmed that there had been at least two phases of use within the building, the earlier phase comprising the rectangular brick foundation – probably for a jig – recorded previously and a further, small brick foundation to the south. Documentary evidence records that the (earlier, c. 1872) jigs were mechanically driven from the adjacent 40' waterwheel which also supplied power to the two crusher houses either side of the wheel pit.

The second phase of use was represented by a complex of 'box' drains overlying the rectangular brick foundation (Figures 5 & 6). The layout of these was clarified, and the timber drains shown to be generally well preserved, though they lay at shallow depth almost immediately below the existing turf. These drains are thought to have been associated with one or more later, possibly manually operated jigs, perhaps set up during the final phase of the mine's operation at the end of the 19th century. The excavation exposed what appears to have been the entire layout of drains associated with one of these later jigs, with part of another, matching group lying immediately to the south. The complete plan comprised an approximately rectangular arrangement of 'box' drains of various sizes, apparently constructed on a prepared surface with crushed material then used as make-up to bring the top of the drains flush with the surrounding working surface. There is evidence for modification to the original system, with an additional drain on the west side neatly jointed into the existing system. Associated with the largest drain (which had a removable cover) was a rectangular, timber-lined tank measuring 0.8m by 0.55m by 0.25m deep (see Figure 6). Within the fill of this tank, comprising very finely crushed rock, were fragments of an iron sieve. An identical arrangement of large drain and tank, the latter containing the remains of more than one sieve (one mesh, the other perforated), was partly exposed immediately to the south, presumably the location of a second jig along the west side of the building. Both of these larger drains fed into a salt-glaze pipe (largely removed) which emptied into the slimes pits to the west

A 1m x 1m evaluation trench was excavated towards the northern end of the building, thought to be the location of a miners' dry on the basis of a chimney stack visible at this end in the photographs. Considerable brick rubble, roof slate and some floor tile was present but no *in-situ* floor, and it appears that this area has been comprehensively robbed and demolished.

Area B

The three buddles in this area, lying in a north–south line and clearly visible as circular depressions, were all subject to varying levels of investigation. The remains of these buddles are shown on photographs of the site taken in the 1930s, and it appears from these that they were fed with material from the jigs via a large hopper mounted on a track above them, with the paddles driven by means of a small waterwheel which lay to the south. Some elements, such as machinery, may have been removed immediately prior to or following abandonment of the site at the end of the 19th century, but most probably went during WW II when the site seems to have been extensively stripped for materials such as iron and timber.

The northern buddle appeared, prior to investigation, to have been subject to earlier excavation, and this was subsequently demonstrated to be the case. A 1m x 1m evaluation trench on the north-west side revealed a sheet of black plastic immediately below the turf, covering the outer ring of timbers which had supported the floor of the buddle. Only one timber (a large, well-preserved plank) belonging to the floor was exposed in the evaluation trench, and this was not *in situ*. The edge of the buddle was formed of four courses of bricks. Limited investigation on the opposite, south-east side of the buddle also revealed black plastic, here overlying well-preserved, *in-situ*, radially-arranged planks forming the floor of the buddle, each plank nailed to the underlying ring(s) of timbers. It appears,

therefore, that the entire buddle has been previously excavated and then covered over, though when and by whom is uncertain.

The central, smaller buddle (estimated diameter 4m) was subject to 25% excavation, with the south-west quadrant being investigated (Figure 3). This exposed part of the outer ring of timbers which supported the floor of the buddle, though all of the floor timbers had been removed within the excavated quadrant, along with the inner ring and radial support timbers, the impressions of which did, however, survive. At the centre of the buddle was a square, mortar base on top of which was the broken and dislodged parts of a large slate slab which would have supported the central spindle of the rotating paddles. The outer edge of the buddle was formed of four courses of bricks with a drain incorporating a saltglaze drainpipe on the west side. Overlying this drain were the remnants of a timberplanked walkway around the buddle, immediately below the existing turf.

The southern buddle, like the northern one, appeared on the surface to have been previously excavated, but this proved not to be the case. However, the ends of several timbers exposed beyond the eastern edge, which probably formed part of a walkway or platform adjacent to the buddle, had been wrapped in black plastic. Two 1m x 1m evaluation trenches on the north-west and south-east sides of the buddle revealed the outer edge, formed of bricks, and the substantial *in situ* timbers forming the floor. The timbers in the south-east trench survived in particularly good condition, despite lying at shallow depth and with tree roots immediately above them.

Area C

The two buddles in this area lay either side of the slimes pits (investigated in Spring 2010) towards the north-west corner of the site, and are shown on Marilyn Palmer's plan of the *c*. 1872 mine layout (the eastern buddle and part of the adjacent slimes pits also appear on photographs of the site in the 1930s). These buddles and slimes pits were perhaps used for the separate treatment of potentially silver-rich ores which had been crushed by the Dingey Patent Pulveriser which was located within a building a short distance to the north-east.

The larger buddle (estimated diameter 6m), to the east of the slimes pits, was clearly visible as a circular depression prior to excavation, and the south-east quadrant was subsequently uncovered (Figure 4). This showed that parts of the timber floor and brick lining around the edge had been removed, but that substantial parts remained and were generally well-preserved. The carpentry involved in the construction of this buddle was of a particularly high quality. There were four rings of timbers laid to support the base, of which the missing parts of these and the associated radial support timbers survived as shallow impressions in the underlying thin deposit of clayey silt. At the centre was a complex of timbers which would have supported the weight of the central spindle and paddles. The floor of this buddle was made of narrower, thinner radial planks than seen in the other buddles, and possibly using pine rather than oak as appears to be the case elsewhere. As in the other examples, each plank was fastened to the underlying rings of supporting timbers by nails.

The location of the smaller buddle, to the east of the slimes pits, had been almost totally obscured by vegetation and mine spoil. However, a 2m x 1m evaluation trench exposed part of the eastern edge, with a brick lining (partly robbed), and the timber floor, constructed of narrow, thin planks similar to those in the buddle to the east, but surviving in rather poorer condition.

Current status of site and on-going conservation work

Following excavation, all of the trenches have been covered with perforated black plastic (Geotex), backfilled and the turf re-instated. Meanwhile, a full LIDAR topographic survey of the site and buildings is currently being undertaken by the RCAHMW survey team in Aberystwyth (Louise Barker), and this is expected to have been completed in 2011.

Following a site meeting in October 2010 between members of the EMRG / WMPT excavation team (ST), CADW, PLWM, Opus International (consultant engineers) and Capps and Capps Ltd. (the specialist building contractor), it was agreed that consolidation work on walls forming parts of the 40' wheel pit and the associated crusher houses would be undertaken between November 2010 and January 2011. Much of this has now been completed, though the severe weather conditions in mid-Wales from the end of November onwards led to this being curtailed, the completion of works now being re-scheduled for early 2011.

Further archaeological excavation on-site has been provisionally scheduled for May 2011:

Within the north-south building that contained the jigs, it is proposed to further examine a small area $(2m \times 1m)$ of the timber 'box' drains and brick foundation on the west side (partially exposed in Spring 2010) to determine their extent and function as well as clarify their phase(s).

It is also proposed to remove collapsed rubble from within the smaller (western) of the two crusher houses to expose the floor level and any surviving fixtures and fittings associated with the 25" crusher. This crusher house also contains several iron spokes and other parts from the 40' waterwheel, presumably discarded there when the wheel was dismantled in WW II.

Simon Timberlake (WMPT) and Phil Andrews (EMRG), January 2011

△ Figure 1: Plan of Bronfloyd Mine 19th-century dressing floors (after Palmer & Neaverson 1989, *Industrial Archaeology Review* vol. XII no.1, 20–39), showing areas of current excavation (A–D)

 \triangle Figure 2: Wide-angle view of upstanding remains of dressing floors with WMPT / EMRG site hut / shed in distance, plus areas of backfilled excavation trenches, May 2010. 40' wheelpit in centre. (Photo by permission of RCAHMW, Aberystwyth)

△ Figure 3: Excavated SW quadrant of the central round buddle (Area B) showing concentric beam ring support for previously removed sloping wood plank base

▽ Figure 4: Larger (6m diameter) round buddle east of slime pits (Area C) showing joinery of pine plank base and axial wooden structure to support spindle and feed

 \triangle Figure 5: Wooden box drain system beneath Phase 2 jig – possibly a later (post-1880s?) hand-operated jig machine (Area A)

 \forall Figure 6: Beneath the floor and immediately to the east of the large lidded box drain lies the 0.8m x 0.55m timber-lined tank in which lies the remains of the sieve plates

STEVE OLIVER

1963 - 2010

The Welsh mining history world has lost one of its loyal friends, Steve Oliver. On 22 November 2010 Steve passed away following his long brave fight against cancer. Steve was well known and admired in the mining history and preservation world. His positive attitude and enthusiasm was appreciated by all who knew him. Despite the handicap of losing one of his legs, in an earlier battle with cancer, he was more active and agile than most people with two legs. On many expeditions into the hills with him I had to ask him to slow down, so those with two legs could keep up! To watch him cross a mountain stream was a sight to behold. He would place his crutches in the middle and hop across keeping his foot dry. Going underground

was no problem to him as he had heavy duty crutches made because his standard ones could not stand the punishment he gave them.

Steve and Christine were very active in mine preservation, joining the Welsh Mines Preservation Trust. His dedication was soon recognised and he was elected a director. Christine and he volunteered to manage the project to restore the Engine House at Pen Y Clun, obtaining a 100% grant from CADW to pay for the restoration. Steve was also a meticulous researcher, spending many days visiting museums and record offices piecing together the history of Pen Y Clun. This resulted in the article by Steve and Christine published in the proceedings of the first Welsh Mines Society 'Bickfest' Conference in 2007 (*The Lode of History*). Over the conference

weekend they led a well-attended field trip to Pen Y Clun, where attendees were able to share Steve's enthusiasm and affection for the mine and the area. The day ended with a presentation of an engraved tankard to Steve in recognition of his efforts at Pen Y Clun.

Another project Steve was deeply involved in was the clean-up project at Pont Ceunant Generating Station, Frongoch, for which he was instrumental in gaining funding from Ceredigion County Council's 'Spirit of the Miners' Project and from the Environment Agency. Together with Clive Davies, the blacksmith from Abermagwr (who also, sadly, died from cancer in 2010), Steve designed the decorative grille that adorns the

front of the building. The grille is a fitting memorial to both.

Sadly, in early 2007, the cancer returned. One of the first things he did was to undertake a Sky Dive that raised over £1,000 for Cancer Charities. Steve began his long battle, enduring courses of chemotherapy and the effects of the disease. He fought it with determination and a positive attitude which I am sure must be an example to us all. His friends and family gathered at the Crematorium in Clarach on 30 November 2010 to say farewell to a brave man.

Rest in peace, Steve.

Graham Levins, Secretary, WMPT

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP – JENNY GOWING

At the Trust AGM in November it was decided that we would reward Jenny Gowing, one of our most loyal supporters with Honorary Life Membership of the Trust. Jenny travels all the way from South London to attend our working weekends; she has not missed one weekend in the last seven years, and it was felt that this should be recognised. Well done, Jenny, and thank you.

2011 DATES

Due to unforeseen circumstances I have reluctantly decided to cancel this year's Heritage Weekend over the August Bank Holiday period. Instead, we will be holding a working weekend at Cwmbyr.

Trust events for the rest of 2011:

SATURDAY 27 – SUNDAY 28 – MONDAY 29 AUGUST (BANK HOLIDAY) WORKING WEEKEND AT CWMBYR

Meet at 10.30 a.m. each day. If you require directions please contact me.

SATURDAY 1 – SUNDAY 2 OCTOBER WORKING WEEKEND AT DYLIFE With Michael Brown. Meet at 10.30 a.m. each day.

Further information on events from me at

01293-510567 07880-817370 wmptsecretary@welshmines.org www.welshmines.org/wmpt/

I hope that you have enjoyed this revamped newsletter, If any one wishes to send me items for the next edition I will be more than pleased to receive them (less for me to write!). I hope to see some of you at Trust events later this year.

Best Wishes

or see

Graham

WELSH MINES PRESERVATION TRUST Yr Ymddiriedolaeth Cadwraeth Mwynfeydd Cymru

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