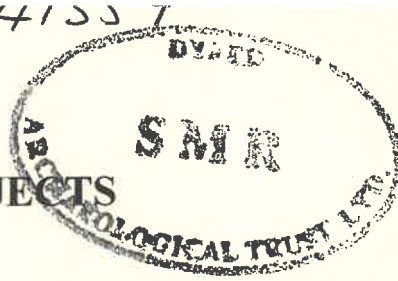


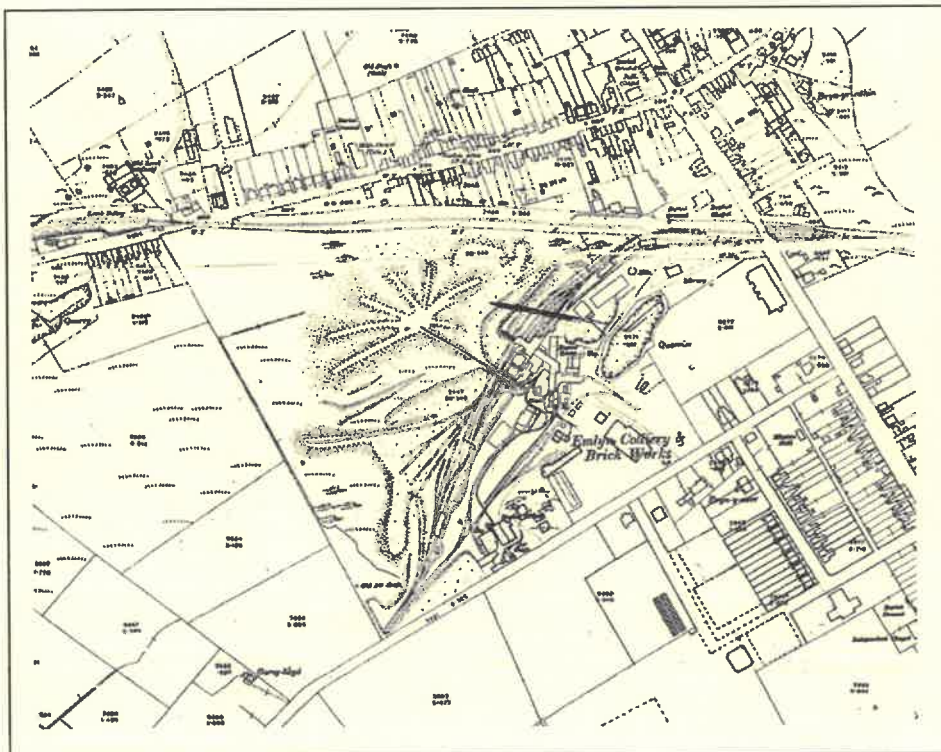
PRN 41359



CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks, Pen-y-groes.

Desk-Top Assessment and Field Survey



CAP Report no: 145

Archaeologol Cambria Archaeology - Heritage Management PRN: 41359

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

**Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks
Pen-y-groes, Carmarthenshire**

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 On June 13th 2000 Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd were commissioned by MACOB Projects Ltd, to undertake an initial archaeological Desk-top Assessment of the former site of Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks (SN 582 134), Pen-y-groes, Carmarthenshire.
- 1.2 A planning proposal (*Planning Application No: E/02150*) had been submitted with regards developing the site into an area of Industrial, commercial and housing areas. The nature of this proposed development will essentially require the complete stabilisation of a large part of the southern area of the site prior to any new construction works which are to cover an area of approx. 100m x 4-500m square. The reasons for this initial need to stabilise the area are primarily so as to remove any of the previously worked coal deposits as well as to reveal any areas that may happen to house previous mining levels.
- 1.3 Following an initial appraisal of the site performed by the Heritage Management Section of Cambria Archaeology it was realised that there was a complete lack of adequate understanding of the surviving industrial archaeology at the site of Emlyn Colliery (PRN: 24080) and Emlyn Brickworks (PRN: 24394). Following this initial appraisal, recommendations were therefore made to the Local Planning Authority, informing them that an archaeological assessment in the form of a desk-top and a field survey, was required of the site. This assessment had to be done to a degree in which not only a better understanding of the surviving historic remains was made available by recording and interpreting the standing structures condition, but also to a level where a better understanding of their significance in relation to the colliery itself was performed, as well as to the town of Pen-y-groes and to the rest of the Carmarthenshire Coal fields. Following this assessment all information would then be made readily available to inform the planning process as to the suitability of the proposed development scheme, and hence enable appropriate mitigation strategies to be developed.
- 1.4 The site which was identified in the 1995 South-East Dyfed Anthracite Coalfields survey, with Cadw commissioning includes the remains of Emlyn Colliery and associated Brickworks. The site includes visible standing brick buildings and other structures and earthworks covering an area of approx. 21 hectares. The mine was established in 1880 and closed in 1939. The Emlyn Brickworks continued however and only last used the brick kiln within the last 5 years.
- 1.5 The surviving remains of the brickworks include a 'Hoffmann' type brick kiln with associated chimney. At the time of writing Cadw had been consulted as to whether the structure is of sufficient significance as to require designation as a listed building or otherwise a scheduled ancient monument.
- 1.6 With regards the Emlyn Colliery, the site still includes the early Pit Head baths, utilised today by a small company known as 'Cutting Bricks'.
- 1.7 As well as the 19th/20th century Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks, the area of the survey may also have the potential for 15th/16th/17th century coal pits. This was duly taken into consideration during the field walking of the area..
- 1.8 In 1989 a film of the former Emlyn Colliery was made by S4C and it was about this time that an extensive amount of documentary archives of the Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks was deposited with the Maritime museum, which was then later moved to

2 Aims & Objectives

- 2.1 The main aim of the archaeological assessment was to identify the location of all surviving structures as well as other historic features within the application area as well as any areas of potential archaeological interest. An assessment of their form, their date, their condition and their significance was made, as well as an assessment of their inter-relationship between each other.
- 2.2 The main objective of this assessment was to establish a better understanding of the historic and archaeological importance of the site. The results were performed to a sufficient standard so as to identify any necessary mitigation measures that may or may not need to be addressed within the framework of legislation, guidance and planning policies, as well as for the specific concerns of The Carmarthenshire County Council for Carmarthenshire's Historic Environment (*Cambria Archaeology – Heritage Management design brief*).
- 2.3 Once the results had been gathered together from the desk-top assessment and the field walking, the information was to be analysed so as to judge the significance of Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks in relation to its social and technological developments which took place throughout its working life.
- 2.4 An assessment of the relevance of the colliery and brickwork's to Pen-y-groes' social and economic history was also a required objective. This included a consideration of the employment numbers, the worker's housing, schools and other community facilities associated either directly or even indirectly with the colliery and brickwork's.
- 2.5 Another objective was an analysis of the processes which took place across the site in terms of coal and brick production as well as their spatial relationships.
- 2.6 To compliment these objectives a concise inventory of the Emlyn Colliery Archive was also gathered as none of the collection had been catalogued.

3 Sources consulted

- 3.1 To maximise the retrieval of information, concerning the potential archaeological sites present in the survey area, the desk-top study included the examination of primary and secondary sources; cartography and aerial photographic archives at the following repositories;
 - 1 The Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks documents collection held at the Carmarthenshire County Archive Office – 73 boxes of documents, including wage slips, invoices, plans and maps etc.
 - 2 Cartographic information held at the Royal Commission, Aberystwyth. This included the 1st and 2nd edition maps and the 1946/47/51/72/79 aerial photographs.
 - 3 Other documents within the National Monuments Record at the RCAHM(W) were also appraised, however the available material was low.
 - 4 Cartographic information held in the Sites and Monuments Records collection in Llandeilo. This included the 1840 Tithe map of the parish of Llandybie, the OS Revised 1915 edition. Viewing of the S4C Film on Emlyn Colliery, a copy of which is held in the SMR Llandeilo.
 - 5 Cartographic and other relevant documentary sources kept in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. This included the Surveyors drawings of 1809-1830, 1840 Tithe map, OS 1921 Provisional edition.
 - 6 Geotechnical Data as supplied by T.Stradling (GMM Ltd). A comprehensive geological study of the area of the former Emlyn Colliery mine workings.
 - 7 A Topographic survey map of the site performed in 1994 and as supplied by Cambria Archaeology – Heritage Management Section.
 - 8 The historian Bill Jones of Cardiff University was supposed to have been consulted as specified in the ACA-HM design brief, as he is supposed to have undertaken research into the history of the site, however unfortunately although contacted he was unavailable due to sickness at the time.

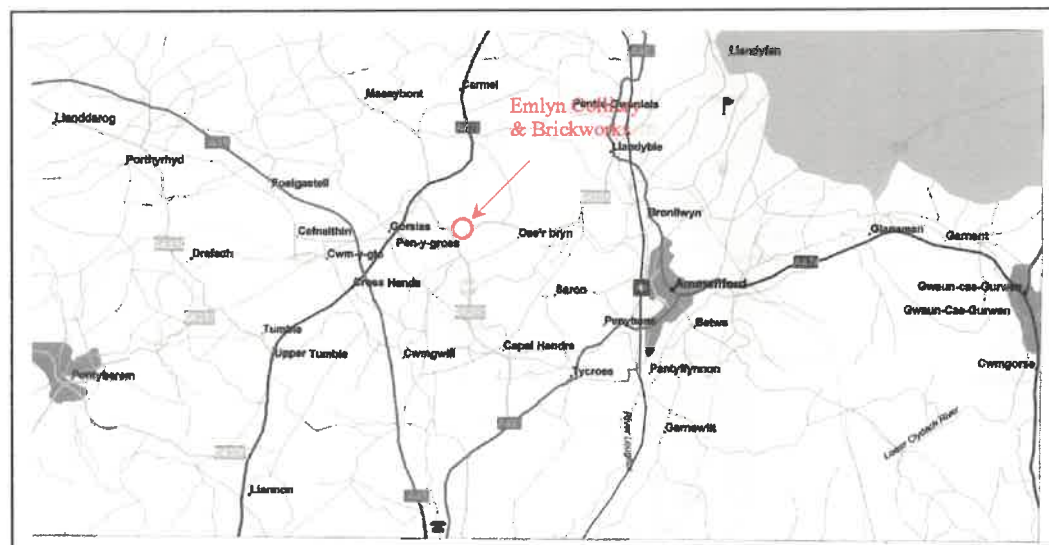


Fig 1. Location of former Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks, Pen-y-groes

4 Methodology

4.1 The archaeological project was essentially divided into three parts. Firstly, a desk-top assessment in which all cartographic sources, which included aerial photographs of the site spanning the years 1946-1979, were assessed and any archaeological and historical features identified within the region of the survey area were then identified, catalogued and their positions recorded and rectified. With this done a chronology of the whole survey site was able to be produced, which gave an insight into the steady growth and development of the colliery and brickwork's in relation to the town of Pen-y-groes. The second task was to research and create a concise inventory of the extensive archive of Emlyn Colliery and Brickwork's held at the Carmarthenshire Archive Service and relate the findings to the first and third part of the project.

4.2 The third part was too systematically field walk the area of the former colliery and brickwork's, within the limits of the permitted survey boundary, so as to try and locate and identify the features form, condition, significance and interrelationship between them, in terms of the processes involved in anhracite and brick production.

4.3 In terms of the field walking assessment the main area of investigation was to the south, south-east and south-west, the area of the proposed development as well as the area that had the majority of the surviving structures. However in view of the rest of the terrain this was methodologically field walked in transects of between 10-15 metres. During the field visit pro-forma site visit forms were created to ensure that all the relevant information was recorded at each site and that recording was standardised throughout the project. A general photographuc record was also appropriated, The results form the basis of the following report and enclosed maps.

4.4 The survey was undertaken in accordance with the submitted design brief (ACA-HM 22-05-2000). The Desk-Top and field survey was undertaken by a small team of archaeologists from Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd.

4.5 *Digital Mapping*

As the area of the survey extended across four 2nd edition 1905/6 maps, it was decided that each had to be scanned and then digitally spliced together. Following this the maps longitude and latitude registration points were marked at four positions surrounding the site (this was considered adequate). Following this the raster images were rectified to the OS National Grid using MapInfo Professional (V5.0) GIS package. During the registration process the longitude and latitude co-ordinates of the registration points were converted into decimal degrees, minutes and seconds (dms) so as to make them compatible with the MapInfo longitude/latitude co-ordinate system.

4.6 Once the 2nd edition 1905/6 map had been rectified as a foundation map, all other cartographic sources were also then rectified using the same registration points. These sources included the OS 1st edition 1876 map, the OS Revised edition 1915 map, the OS Provisional edition 1921, and also the 1972 20 inch aerial photograph. Also rectified, inevitably with some stretching and distortion, were the 1809-1830 Surveyors drawing and the 1840 Tithe map. The main purpose in rectifying both of the latter was so as to establish the exact position of the survey site during these early periods, in relation to later periods and their features. This was particularly useful with regards the Tithe map when identifying the movement of field boundaries.

4.7 In rectifying of all of these cartographic sources and then digitally tracing relevant and significant features off each of them, a chronological development of the survey site was able to be constructed. These could then be viewed as a sequence of layers. This also enabled precise National Grid references of each identified feature. This done the survey area was then field walked.

5 Location, Geology & Topography

5.1 Location (see Fig 1)

The former Emlyn Colliery and Brickwork's (NGR: SN 582134), Pen-y-groes, Carmarthenshire, is situated within the parish of *Llandybie*, the town of whose name is 4 Km away to the north-east. Within the immediate surrounding region are the towns of *Ammanford* (5 km to the east), the town of *Cross Hands* (2 km west), *Ty-croes* (3.5 km south-east), *Carmel* (3 km to the north), and *Tumble* (4 km south-west). The main A48/M4 is only 2km away accessed via Cross Hands roundabout. The nearest railway link is at Ammanford.

5.2 Other smaller towns and villages that punctuate these towns boundaries are *Cefneithin* (2.5 km west), *Gors-las* (1 km west), *Cae'r-bryn* (1.5 km east), *Blaenau*, (2 km east), *Capel Hendre* (2 km south), *Saron* (2 km south-east), and *Cwmgwili*, (2 km south south west).

5.3 Geology

The South Wales coal field extends in the form of an elongated basin from the Pontypool district in the east to St.Bride's Bay in the west. Geologically this basin is dominated by very hard Pennant sandstone deeply cut by river valleys. It is from the bottoms of these valleys that the earliest prospectors dug deep for the extremely rich coal reserves.

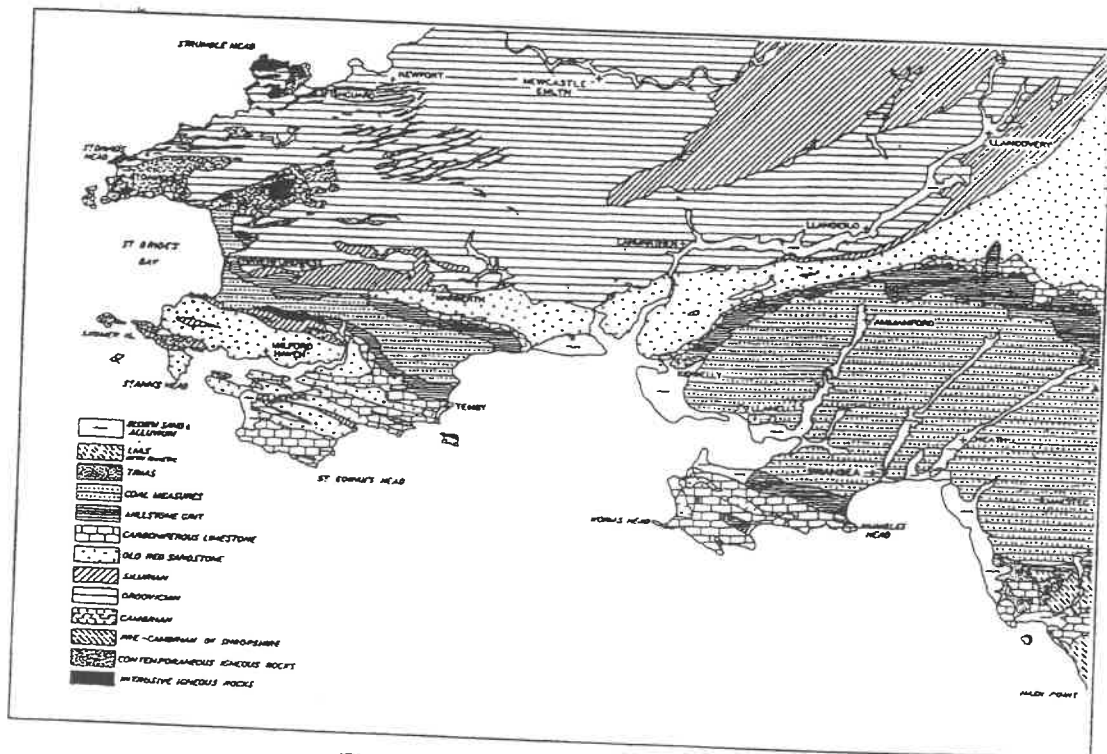


Fig 2 Geology of South West Wales
(Reproduced from British Regional Geology: South Wales, 1970)

5.4 The South Wales coal resource is widely noted for its very high-quality which is sub-divided into three main varieties, bituminous coal, steam coal and anthracite. The bituminous seams are to be found in the south between Swansea and Newport, in Glamorgan east of the river Taf and also in Monmouthshire. Steam coal predominates in the Rhondda and Cynon valleys and culminates in the Aberdare district. The anthracite seams occur in Pembrokeshire and in the north-western district from the river Gwendraeth to the head of the vale of Neath.

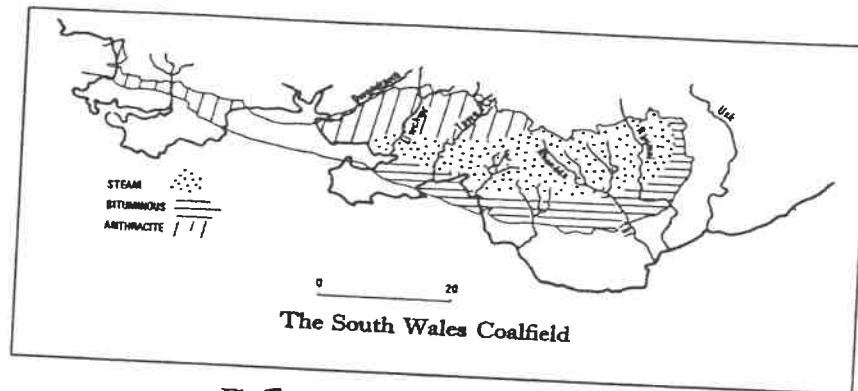


Fig 3 The South Wales Coalfield
(Reproduced from REES 1975)

- 5.5 In terms of carbon properties, bituminous coal is fast burning and becomes soft when heated whilst emitting a strong gas with considerable flame. When heated in the absence of air bituminous coal swells leaving a tar deposit which on cooling sets to a hard coke. On the contrary however, anthracite coal is slow burning with no display of flame nor does it have a tendency toward coking. Because of its high proportion of carbon and low volatile content, anthracite is completely smokeless. It is a hard and compact coal with a shiny black lustre. The relative hardness of anthracite is emphasised in the Welsh word for it, '*glo-carreg*' or stone coal. The properties of steam coal lie somewhere between anthracite and bituminous (REES 1975).

5.6 *The Anthracite Coalfield*

The Welsh Anthracite coalfield extends in a curved band some 10-12 Km wide and 40-45 Km in length, from the vale of Neath in the east to Cydweli in the west. To the north the anthracite outcrops and sweeps through the valleys of Neath, Dulais, Swanses, Amman and Gwendraeth.

- 5.6 The Anthracite deposits that occur in the latter of these two valleys, that is the Amman and the Gwendraeth valleys, are among the highest quality anthracite coals in the U.K and many of the worked seams in these districts are recognised by many as being perhaps among the finest coals in the world.

5.7 *Geotechnical data*

With regard the general geology of the Amman Valley, particularly the region of Mynydd Mawr, or the 'Great Mountain', geological information is essentially founded on the British Geological Survey's 6 inch map sheet SN51 SE. In this area the geological strata comprises the Middle Coal Measures within the Carboniferous System, whose target seam is that of the 'Big Vein'. This seam is overlain with a strong, hard and thick layer of Pennant Sandstone, commonly termed within the Emlyn Colliery documents collection as 'Bastard Sandstone'. Overlying much of this are also shales, clays, silica. As well as fireclays. Only approximately 11 metres below this seam is another seam called the 'Green Vein' only around 1 metre in thickness.

- 5.8 The geological strata are gently folded into a series of upfolds and downfolds, or anticlines and synclines. The axes of these folds are also tilted to around 1 in 6 to the south-west. The 'Big Vein' has a downfold with an upfold on its south side. This seam has a variable thickness of between 2.5 metres and 5 metres. One of the abandonment plans of the colliery points to a stratigraphic section through the Big Vein as follows: - Sandstone roof / Clod 4'0" / Top Coal 4'0" / Middle Coal 6" / Bottom Coal 4'0". Abandonment records indicate that the quality of the seam is an Anthracite Rank 101.

5.9 *Mines and seams (see Figs 4, 5, 6)*

Concerning the mine workings of the seams, all slants have been driven down following the fall of the strata. Emlyn Colliery accessed the Big Vein from four main slants. The first and earliest

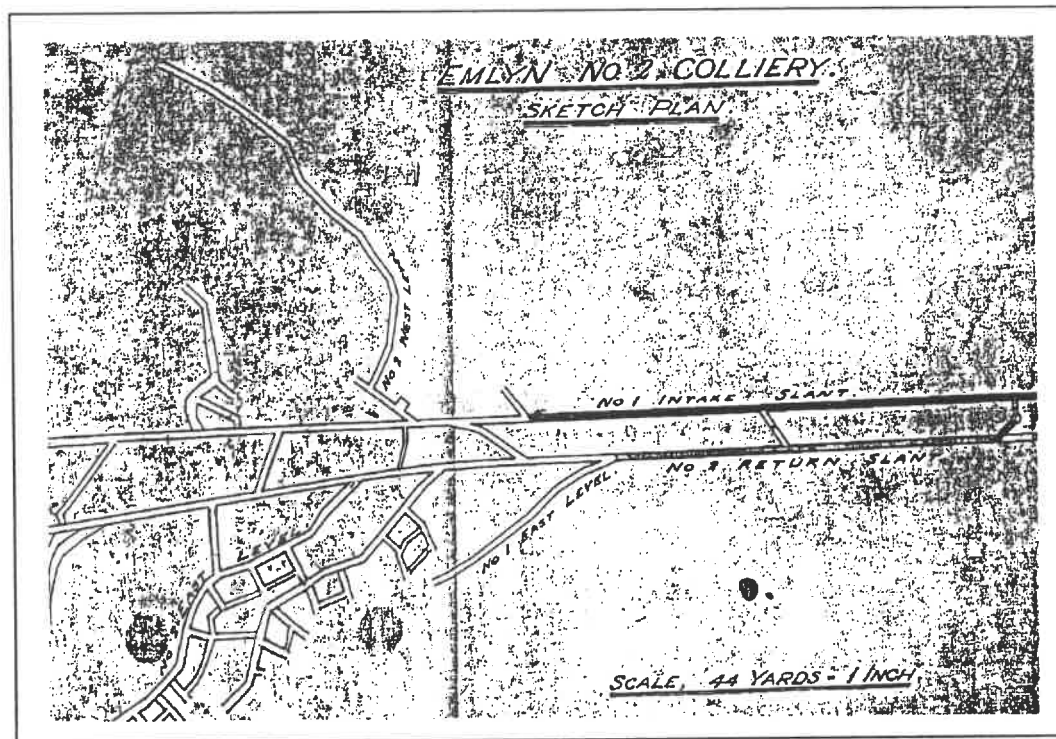


Fig 4 : Ink drawing c.1925 on cotton survey paper showing Emllyn Colliery No:2 parallel slants.

(Reproduced from Emllyn Colliery Collection at Carmarthanshire Archive Services).

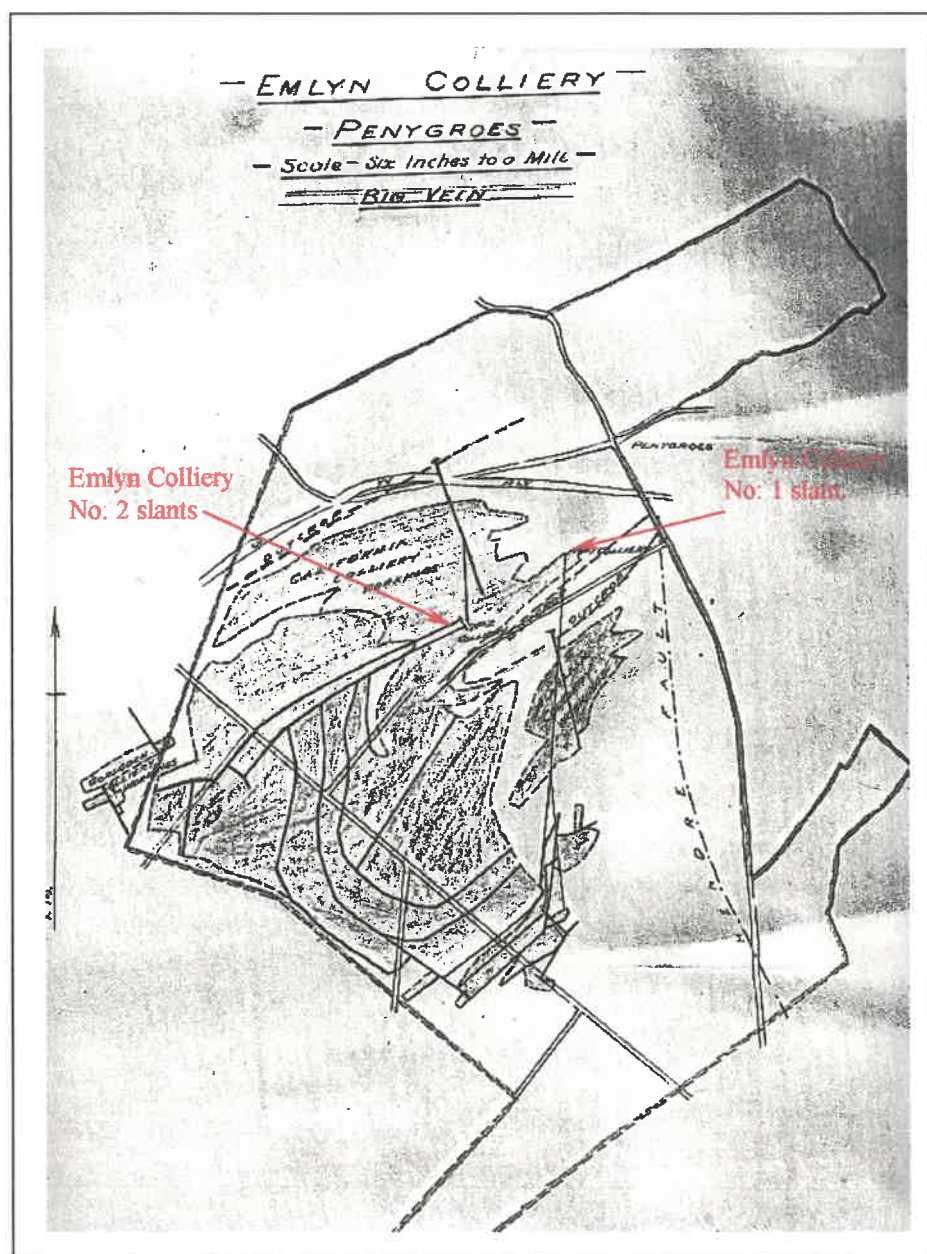


Fig 5 Adapted c. 1920-30 ink drawing on cotton paper of the 'Big Vein' relative to Emlyn Colliery No's: 1 & 2. (Reproduced from the Emlyn Colliery Collection at Carmarthanshire Archive Services)

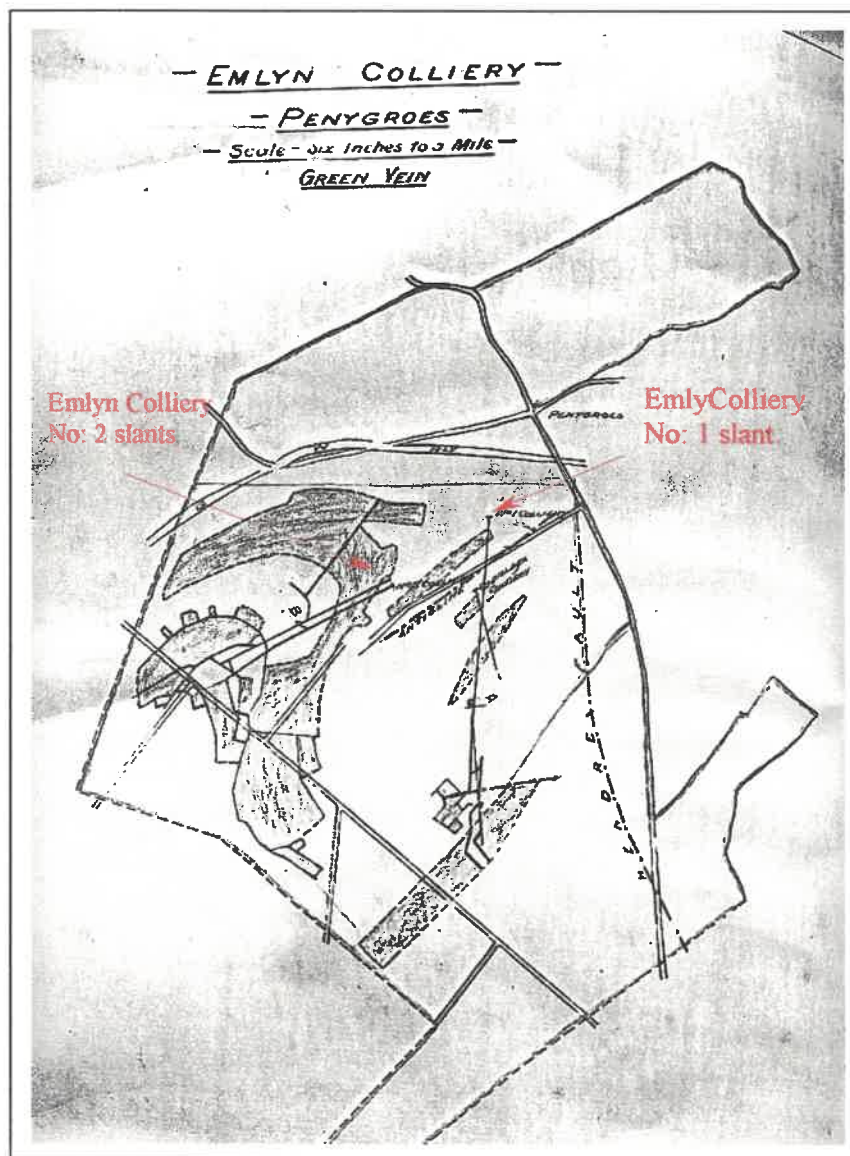
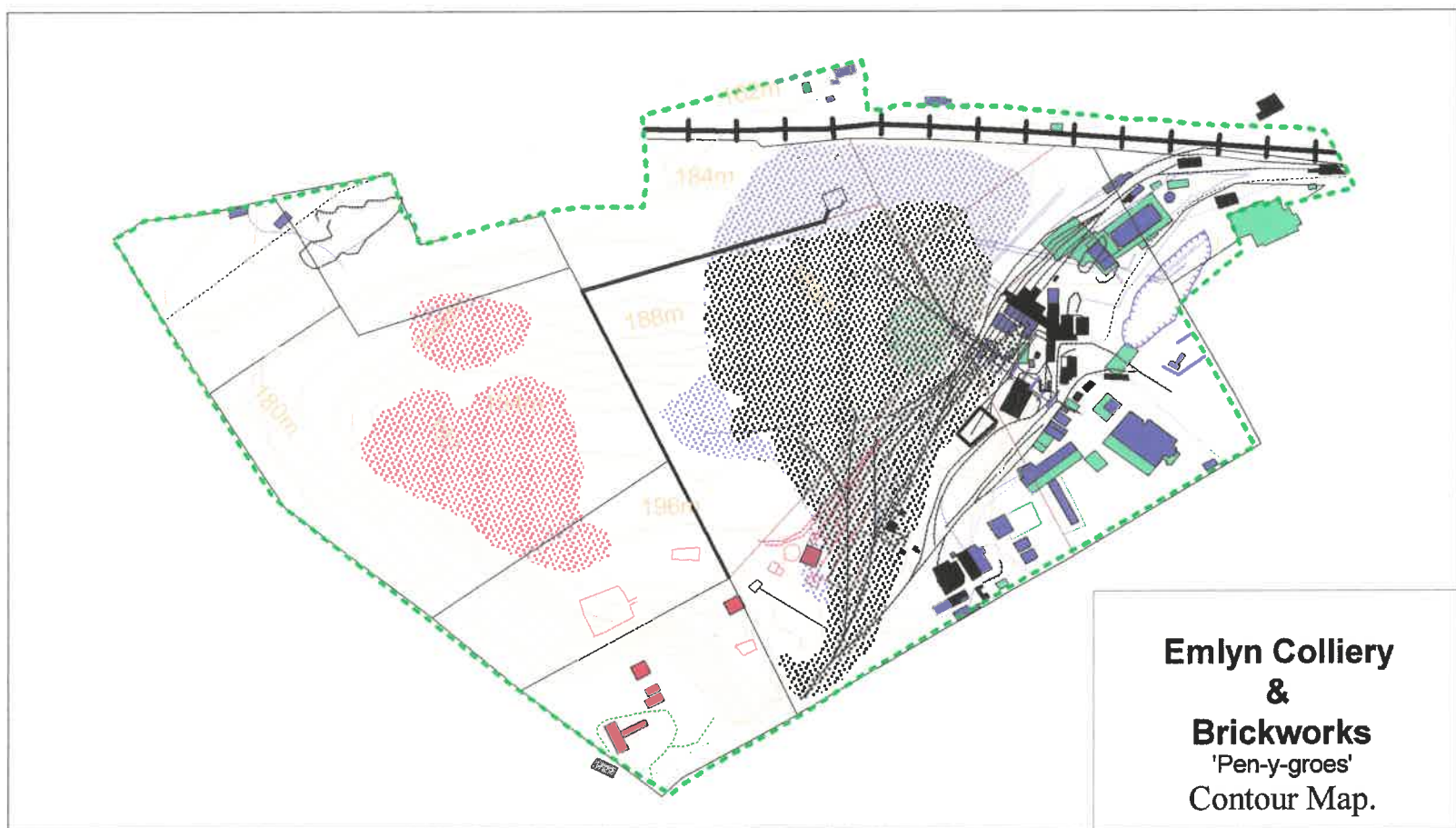
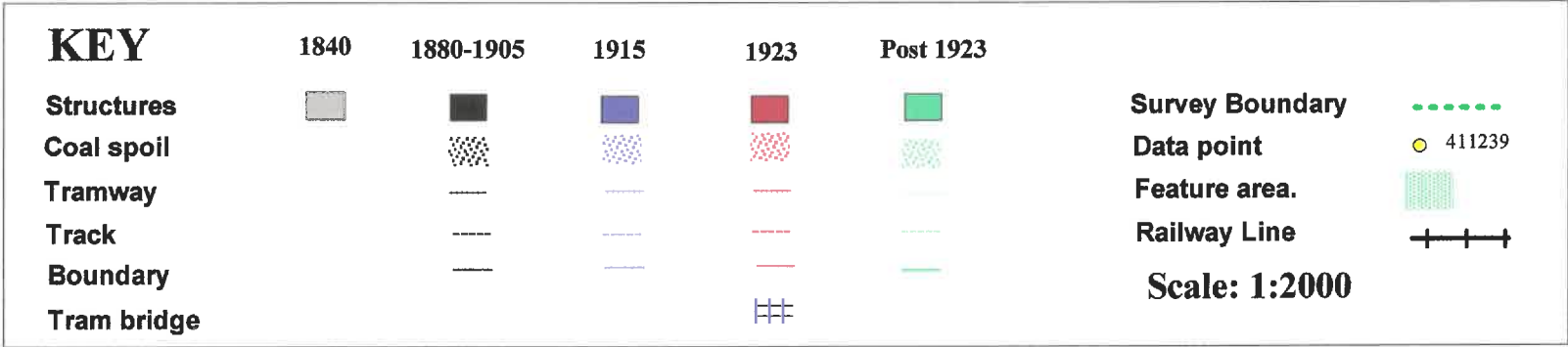


Fig 6 Adapted c. 1920-30 ink drawing on cotton paper of the 'Green Vein' relative to Emlyn Colliery No's: 1 & 2. (Reproduced from Emlyn Colliery Collection at Carmarthanshire Archive Services)



Map supplied by T.Stradling, GMM Ltd.



Cambrian Archaeological projects Ltd..

'Emlyn' slant c. 1880, known as Emlyn Colliery No:1 (*Area - 1*), is near the centre of the survey area, approximately 80 metres west of the Emlyn Brickworks. The direction of the slant was to the south of south west. The second slant was immediately to the south area, called in the literature 'The Top Hole'. The other two slants, were in the Emlyn Colliery No: 2 workings, first sunk in 1924, and were located 300m further west of the tophole, and ran parallel to each other and drove down toward the south-west. These two slants were commonly called the No: 1 Intake slant and the No: 2 Return slant.

5.10 Emlyn Colliery's 2nd workings, the Big Vein, had already been worked fairly extensively on the N.W. side by the earlier 'California Colliery' (PRN: 27742) and also on the S.W. side at Glanlash Colliery. By the time of the mines closure in 1939 the underground complex had extended over an area of approximately 60 hectares.

5.11 At the Emlyn No: 1 Colliery, the earlier of the three slants, the main seams worked were the Stanllyd, the Upper Pumpquart, the Upper Triquart, the Charcoal, the Lower Triquart and the Lower Pumpquart. At the Emlyn Colliery No: 2 the worked seams were the Big Vein and the Green Vein.

5.12 *Topography & Present Land-use. (see Fig 7)*

The wider landscape

In a wider context the area of Pen-y-groes is sited within the landscape of Mynydd Mawr or the 'Great Mountain', at a height of 196 metres. Only 2 km to the north-west is the Llyn Llech Owain country park and reservoir. To the east of here by about 1 km is the modern television transmitter station positioned at around 260 metres. This high ground is covered in disused quarries and cairns. To the south-east, between Saron and Blaenau, are the remains of the fairly extensive modern opencast workings. Fundamental to this landscape was that of coal mining. The landscape that surrounds the survey area is literally covered in old coal shafts, levels and disused collieries. Primarily this is an industrial mining landscape of many periods.

5.11 *Water*

In terms of water, the main water course is that of the Afon Lash, a tributary of the Afon Llŵchwr, which runs through the Ammanford district. The River Lash is located 1.5 km north-east of the area of the former Emlyn Colliery site cutting through a valley floor at a height of approx. 120 metres. Another sub tributary of the Afon Llŵchwr is the small stream called on the modern OS map as 'Nant y Wrach'. This stream branches out to the west toward the survey area, where it appears to terminate. Only two springs are shown on the modern map, as are two wells, all circling the site about 0.5 km distant. Undoubtedly there are other springs and wells in the immediate area, but these are not shown on the modern OS Explorer map.

5.12 *The Town*

Pen-y-groes is now a very quiet town with very little activity other than passing traffic to and from Ammanford, Llandeilo, and the A48/M4 junction near Cross Hands. The name of the town inevitably originates from the town's central cross road. With regards the street plan, Pen-y-groes has two main access roads, the B4556, or 'Norton Street', the B4297, or 'Bridge Street', otherwise known as 'Waterloo road'. It is these roads that create the Pen-y-groes cross road. One other road is that of Gors Ddu, or 'Black Gorse'. This road runs along the southern line of the survey area down toward the small Gors Ddu community, eventually reaching the district of Morfa. All of these roads are between 180 and 188 metres above sea level.

5.13 *-Norton Road-*

Norton Road runs east to west along the northern edge of the survey area following the dismantled railway line (PRN: 41202). Housing lines both sides of the road, more so however

along the northern side. Facilities along North Street include two newsagents, a pub called the 'Norton Arms' and another called the 'Farmers Arms'. Also along this road is the 19th century Calvinist Methodist Chapel called 'Jerusalem'. Another independent chapel and Sunday School is the Independent Chapel located at the north-west corner of the cross road. Further west along Norton Road is the point of the old railway crossing. On the north side of this point are the remains of the old cement works, which occupy the position of the early Pen-y-groes, c. 1870, 'California Colliery'.

5.14 -Bridge Street/Waterloo Road-

This road runs north to south along the edge of the survey area. Reasons for it having two names are because the old 1841 Mountain Branch Railway used to cross the road from the east and west via a bridge. The position of this crossing and Bridge still marks the access entrance to the Emlyn Colliery & Brickwork's on the west side of the road. Although dismantled, the line of the old railway is still marked by one building (PRN: 41137) immediately on the access entrance. This building was likely an old railway signal house. Today the previously stone structure is covered in green painted corrugated tin, from walls to roof, although the stone foundations can still plainly be seen. This building used to be used by the Emlyn Colliery and Brickwork's Brass Band for music practice. Immediately north of this building, on the same side of the road, is the Baptist Chapel and exceptionally well kept cemetery, established at the time of the Emlyn Colliery's initial beginnings in 1880. This building used to occupy the northern siding of the old railway line and is on the approximate edge of the survey area..

5.15 With regards amenities along this road, there are a few shops, a hairdresser's, a chemist, public toilets, and a garage, which is situated on the east side of the road at the point of the old railway crossing, as well as a public toilets facility. All of these amenities are along Bridge Street at the northern end of the road. Further south is the town's football club and the 1970's portacabin Library. The football club is located on the edge of the survey area, in the entrance courtyard of the old colliery and associated brickwork's.

5.16 Waterloo Road has housing only along its eastern side, all the way down to Gors Ddu Road.

5.17 -Gors Ddu Road-

Gors Ddu road marks the southern extent of the survey area. This road essentially gave access to the second slant or drift mine of Emlyn Colliery No: 1 and the Pit Head baths (PRN: 41147). The landscape immediately north of the road by the Pit Head baths entrance way is of spruce woodland. The entrance road to the pit head baths is high lighted by signs for a company called 'Cutting Bricks', a small company still in existence who presently occupy the old pit head bath building. Further west along Gors Ddu road the coal tipping from the colliery is plain to see from the fairly high vegetation covered tipping bank that lines the road on the north side. Continuing along the road eventually leads to the housing estate of Gors Ddu, passing along the way the Scrap Metal Merchants yard, of which marks the western most corner of the survey area. This area marks the position of the Emlyn Colliery's 1924 Drift mine.

6 The Survey area - site of the former *Emlyn Colliery & Brickwork's* (see Fig 8)

6.1 The survey area covers approx. 21 hectares. It is bounded to the north by Norton Road, the east by Bridge Street and Waterloo Road, and the south by Gors Ddu Road. The western survey boundary runs north along the edge of the Scrap Metal merchants yard and then follows the westernmost field boundary with ditch and stream up toward the northern corner of the survey area.

6.2 The whole of the survey area is essentially the position of the late 19th century and early 20th century Emlyn Colliery & associated early 20th century Brickwork's. The Emlyn Colliery started in 1880 and closed in 1939, however the Brickwork's which were first established in 1912,

continued and last fired its kiln only 5 or so years ago under the guise of 'Castle Bricks Company' (CBC)

- 6.3 Because of the heavy industrial activity of both coal and brick production within this small enclosed landscape, the topography is predominantly one of coal tipping and later open casting. Throughout the survey area there is also considerable rubble clearance, especially in the south-west where broken bricks predominate. The height of the present coal tip is approx. 196 metres, from which it slopes down to the western boundary and ditch to a height of 180 metres. To the north the tipping slopes down to a height of 184 metres until it reaches the disused railway embankment. From this bank it drops down a further 4 metres to the disused railway line. At the time of the field visit this area was wild with vegetation. To the south west and east the ground varies between 184 metres, at the base of the old colliery workings and the brickwork's, to 192 metres at the point of the old colliery pit head baths. The land to the north is taken over by scrubland and ponding, and to the north-west by Emlyn Brickwork's brick and mineral stock-piling which covers a fairly substantial area of approx. 200-300 square metres.
- 6.4 At the time of the field visit, there were in total 26 freely visible complete standing structures. This includes structures noted to be on the outer edge of the survey boundary, whose number was 5. This figure does not include visible archaeological remains such as earthworks and shafts etc. For ease of discussion and investigation the 21 structures within the boundary may be classified as ones occupying five main areas of study, with a sixth being the tipping area and other miscellaneous features. These are;

Area 1 – Emlyn Colliery No: 1a
Area 2 – Emlyn Colliery No: 1b
Area 3 – The Pit Head Baths.
Area 4 – Emlyn Brickworks.
Area 5 – Later Drift mine. No: 2
Area 6 – The Spoil Tip & other. misc.

Area 1 – Emlyn Colliery No: 1 (a) . (For further details see Gazetteer and associated map)

- 6.5 This is the site of the early Emlyn Colliery, commonly called in the Emlyn Colliery documents collection, as 'No: 1'. At the time of the field visit, the main colliery core, that is, the area of the main slant or drive was completely encircled to the south and south west by a long ridge, some 8-10 metres above the main colliery floor. Directly to the north and north-west was the remains of the colliery's former spoil tip, now only 4 - 5 metres above the colliery's surface works. This lower terrain was covered extensively in high vegetation, mostly tall grass and nettles. At the centre of this area, whose profile could be described as being basin-like, was a water logged section complete with a dumped red sofa chair. Other dumped material included a burnt out Ford Fiesta and one old rust covered colliery tram trolley.
- 6.6 Archaeological features noted in this area were, to the north, the remains of a concrete bridge support (PRN: 41303). This feature was approx. 4-5 metres in height from the basin floor, and approx. 20-25 metres in length, running east to west. This concrete and stone support would have supported a bridge that traversed the main workings. To the west, up slope towards the railway and brickworks area, was a tall rectangular standing structure, the old Engine House and winding platform (PRN: 41127), some 8 metres in height and approx. 6 metres in width, made, for the most part, of corrugated tin. This structure directly overlooks the main colliery works. Its east facing wall however was of stone, with what appeared to be later brick repair. Directly abutting this structure on its southern side were the foundations of another stone and concrete structure, the remains of the boiler house (PRN: 41171) complete with approx. 2 metre deep pits on its

north and east facing sides. The width of the visible stone and concrete remains were approx. 2-3 metres in width.

6.7 Directly to the south east of these remains is the position of the colliery's first drive or slant (PRN: 41198). The entrance to the slant was filled over some decades ago, however it was exposed accidentally only a few years ago whilst washing of the site was in progress by the brickworks. As a result one man died from exposure to firedamp or methane gas (*pers comm*). Since that time the area around the old workings have been bulldozed extensively and made reasonably safe. In consequence nearly all of the colliery remains have been cleared away and used to fill possible hazards. This said however, in the position of the old slant a portion of brick walling can still be seen protruding from the rubble towards the top of the southern ridge, about 6 –7 metres up.

6.8 Immediately north of the central sector is a wide channel filled with water and reeds (PRN : 41190), indicating an area of clays. This water course cuts through the area of the former spoil tip and feeds the pond at the far north-west of the survey area. It is uncertain whether this channel is an old level or a fairly recent drainage ditch. The 1905 map does show a tram line in this position.

6.9 The only other still standing building closely related to the earlier Emlyn Colliery of 1880-1905 and not in Area 1, is the old Emlyn Colliery Band hut (PRN: 41137). Buildings that have since been demolished or removed and identified through the course of the archaeological assessment number 17 in total (*See spot data map,*) Other features related to this first period include features such as sluice channels, tramways, air shafts and water holding tanks

6.11 Tramways

As a consequence of Area 1 having had a great deal of earth moving activity over the decades, no tram lines were visible in this area. Ridges that are present are likely modern lorry and dozer tracks.

6.12 The tramway circuit at Emlyn Colliery during the early 20th century appears to have been fairly extensive and inovatingly complex. This is evident not only from the 1905 map but also from later photographs of 1933 discovered in the Emlyn Colliery documents (see **Figs: 9, 10, 11**). The 1905 map shows a seven lane tramway at the core of the works, with various other lines branching out toward the spoil heap and up 'Rubbish lane'. Others are shown running toward Emlyn No: 1 (b) and other shafts. To the west the tramlines returned from the Emlyn No: 2, after passing through the washery and screening houses. All of these eventually ran to and from the railway to the east, passing the brickwork's along the way. One interesting feature of the circuit was the use of bridging to speed up production. In this manner the colliery took full advantage of the topography of the site, utilising gravity for perpetual motion on certain anticlines.

6.13 Area 2 – Emlyn Colliery No: 1 (b) . (*For further details see Gazetteer and associated map*)

At the time of field visit this area had only two surviving structures still standing, neither being of 1880-1905 date. However a large complex of buildings had only recently been demolished here, parts of which had housed the remains of the old Engine House and winding header frame.. This area marks the position of an early shaft with a fan house, an air shaft, a tall chimney stack and a cooling tower (PRN: 41272) with associated reservoir. None of these structures are present today. With regards the shaft this was still visible however but the area was heavily covered with debris and dense vegetation. The line of the old tramway that accessed the shaft may also still be seen, however no tram rails remain.. In the photo of 1933 (**Fig 8**) there is what appears to be an area of lumber. This area of platforming also seems to have served as the run for an east to west running tram causeway. The two structures that do stand here are the sub power station building (prn: 41151) and the 1915-1920 electric power house (PRN: 41150).

6.14 *Area 3 - Pit Head Baths. (For further details see Gazetteer and associated map)*

This area is marked by the Pit Head Baths building and a series of other brick buildings to the north west. All of these buildings are c. 1905-1915. To the west there used to be a long building, the old Wagon repair shop run by 'Unifloc'. This building has only recently been demolished (*Pers comm*). Immediately in front of the Pit Head Baths building there used to be a stable building. This also was demolished only recently. The only other buildings are those that overlook the old lower workings. These buildings include the old oil store, the smithy's and the saw mill. All of these structures are c.1905/6-1915. The Baths building itself is falling into a state of decay even though it is still in use by a firm called 'Cutting Bricks'. Toward the back of the building the area is covered in woodland.

6.15 *Area 4 - The Brickworks. (For further details see Gazetteer and associated map)*

Since the initial birth of Emlyn Bricks company Ltd in 1912, over 88 years ago, the brickworks had acted as a major source for local employment. Up to the date of closure the works had heavily relied on the locally available raw materials so as to run the large brick kiln. In the late 1980's it was realised that this means of fuel was becoming exhausted, and the remainder becoming contaminated with other mineral debris, particularly limestone, and other waste materials not suited to brick-making. As a solution to this problem the EBCL was given permission by Dyfed County Council to develop a different source of fuel, Liquid Petroleum gas. At the same time an investigation was undertaken in 1988 to determine the potential of further clay reserves on the site. The results of this survey estimated a clay reserve of approx. 120,000 tonnes, an amount estimated to have kept the brickworks running for the next 10 years. This done however there was still the problem of extracting other materials needed from the old colliery spoil tip, materials that were not contaminated. As a result of this a borehole evaluation project was performed. (*Welsh Agency Report*). It would seem however that these results were not favourable as the kiln was last fired over 5 years ago.

6.16 As a works complex, the brickworks, during its foundation years consisted of only six closely related buildings, as shown on the OS revised 1915 edition map. These were the Pressing room (PRN: 41196), the kiln (PRN: 41131), the chimney (PRN: 41282), the locomotive house (PRN: 41134), the weigh-bridge house (PRN: 41287), the offices (PRN: 41252). Other related and significant features shown on 1915 map are the parallel back and return tram lines or conveyor (PRN: 41222) which fetched the coal shale from the tip. From here it would have then been crushed and then powdered in the processing and pressing house.

6.17 It would seem from the 1915 map that the majority of the Brickwork's clay was won from the quarry (PRN: 41201) immediately south-east of the brickworks. Two tram lines are shown running in and out of the quarry. Once the clay had been dug manually, using a narrow bladed spade, called a *Graft*, the tram tubs would have been pushed by hand back along the tramway to the foot of the incline. From here it would have been hauled up to the works on an endless chain, thus returning an empty tub at the same time. Each tub would have held approx. 2 tons of clay.

6.18 This said however, on close inspection of the 1915 map the two quarry tram lines appear to travel beneath the top Brickwork's track, as if there were a tunnel of some kind. During the field visit of the brickworks it was noted that in the north facing lower wall of the kiln enclosure, the wall running along side the present chimney, there are areas of blocking-in in the area of where the 1915 tram lines would have run. By keeping the tramlines low in relation to the quarry clay levels, by having a tunnel and bridge, there would have been the advantage of needing less haulage power.

6.19 Other than the Emlyn kiln and chimney, at the time of the field visit, the only other structures still present at the site, in relation to the 1915 map, were the unloading house (PRN: 41253), pressing house (PRN: 41254), the locomotive house (PRN: 41134), the offices and toilets (PRN: 41286), a wagon ramp (PRN: 41279), a curing and storing shed (PRN: 41263), and an extensive storing and tipping area to the north.

- 6.20 With regard the unloading and pressing houses, entry to the buildings was impossible for they were both securely locked. It was possible however to see through the window of the pressing house. This building appeared to be clear of any tools and machinery. What could be seen however was the floor of the unloading house above, which appears to have partly collapsed. The floor appears to be constructed of large wooden tram sleepers, each approx. 20cm in width. *(For details of other features see Gazetteer)*
- 6.21 Other than these still surviving 1912/15 structures, the only other still standing Emlyn Brickwork central complex structures are; the small brick building with tiled roof and chimney situated at the entrance to the site works with the Emlyn Brickworks sign on its front (PRN: 41138); the modern 'Castle Brick company' 1980's building and wall enclosure (PRN's: 41133); the post 1946 building (PRN:41125) and the c. 1930's/40's crushing machine (PRN: 41135).
- 6.22 The post 1946 structure was still filled with fairly modern electrical brick processing machinery . The walls and roof of this building are all corrugated asbestos with RSJ supports. Access was not possible. Outside of the building was a 5-6 metre high water tank on brick supports. The north facing front of the building also had a loading hoist and loft at its east end.
- 6.23 The crushing machine with conveyor is located on the west side of the modern plant, and may be approached from the top of the slope. The top of the crusher is sheltered by a tin roofed lean to structure. which is founded on the top track slope. Raw materials were tipped into the crusher's bucket at this point *(for further details see Gazetteer)*. Related to this crushing area is the storing and curing shed directly opposite (PRN : 41263). This is a tall approx. 12 metre high tin roofed structure open on the north side. The floor of this building is covered in collection tips, including clay, shale, lime etc. The far east wall of this structure is made of stone with brick repair and is part of the earlier Emlyn Colliery complex, the only significant visible fragment of the early 19th century colliery workings still surviving. This building used to house and anchor the main slant winding engine and head frame .
- 6.24 One last structure in the area of the Brickworks main complex that was shared by both the colliery and the brickworks, is that of the old Library building (PRN: 41204). This building first appears on the 1915 edition map, and was located between the two main colliery access roads/tracks, in an 'island' of land. Today the space that the Library occupied is planted with fairly mature fir trees, and there were no surface foundation remains for this building visible.
- 6.25 To the south east of the Brickwork's main kiln is the early Brickworks clay quarry (PRN: 41208). This quarry is now fenced off by thick coiled mining winding cable and is a very deep pond area with its banks covered in dense vegetation. The rest of the Brickworks complex is littered with fairly modern plant and machinery. Further to the east is the entrance to the old works. This area is marked especially by a small brick building (PRN: 41138) with a sign on its front saying 'Emlyn Brickworks'. The other structures evident are the still used Football Club building (PRN: 41136) , the old weigh-bridge (PRN: 41280 and the former Emlyn Band hut (PRN: 41137).
- 6.25 *Area 5 –Later Drift Mine No: 2 . (For further details see Gazetteer and associated map)*
- Today this area is marked essentially by the now existing Scrap Metal Merchants. Four still standing structures are found in this area. This area is the position of the 1924 drift mine. Two slants were in this position . Now covered over.
- 6.26 *Area 6 –Spoil tip and other misc. (For further details see Gazetteer and associated map)*
- This category includes all of the other features in the wider landscape of the survey area. Most of this area is covered extensively in coal tipping, however toward the boundaries there are a few features that warrant attention. Toward the far west boundary is the

remains of a c. 1920/30 magazine hut (PRN: 41281) , interpreted as such because of a drawing of the same hut in one of the archive boxes in the Emlyn Archive collection. Further north is the old quarry , likely associated with the early California Colliery.

7 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 7.1 As the principal objective of this report is an assessment of an anthracite colliery, there is not really the need to discuss the prehistoric landscape of the Gwendraeth Fawr valleys. It would bare no significant relevance to the study. In fact the Gwendraeth Fawr is very sparse of any prehistory, in stark contrast to the more northern valleys of the limestone ridges. This is hardly surprising when taking into account the heavy clay subsoils that cover the coal measures beneath, a far from favourable environment for early agriculture farming practices . Inevitably the area does have its prehistory, as do most landscapes, but there is nothing that concerns this work.

7.2 *Medieval Period*

In the early medieval period the anthracite belt of Carmarthanshire , although not recognised as such at this time, lay between the medieval commotes of Carnwyllion and Iscennen. The earliest manor recorded in the area can be traced back to the 9th century through a line of multiple estates. This manor was called 'Meddynfych' . Once the Normans descended onto the Welsh landscape the area came into the hands of the Duchy of Lancaster.. During the pursuing decades Norman culture did little to change this landscape, as most of their attentions were aimed toward the coastal lowlands. A much later document of the 14th century, an account of the Duchy of Lancaster, records that the maenor at Llanedi had 80 tenants who held 685 acres of land between them by Welsh land tenure (DAT Report 1995).

- 7.3 The continuing history of the area is one similar to any welsh landscape a this time, population crisis, famine, disease and then Black Death. From the 15th century, just after Owain Glyndwr's Rebellion a local active peasant community with land now held in tenure slowly evolved into a landed gentry. Many of these had manorial roots. This early gentry were to later become the Landed and Landscape Parked Gentry of the 16th - 18th centuries. Among the most influential of these in the 18th Century were the Vaughan's of Golden Grove, Llandeilo, and the Williams of Edwinsford, Llansawel., both of whom had a wealth of mineral rights available to them in the Carmarthanshire area.

7.4 *Carmarthanshire Coalfields*

As already mentioned ,the coal fields of Carmarthanshire are divided into two forms of coal extraction. In the southern Llanelli region bituminous and steam coal was the main export, as well as for local needs. To the north were the valleys of Amman and Gwendraeth , which held the anthracite. Although coal was of a far higher quality than steam coal, the anthracite valleys didn't really see any extensive industrial development until at least the 1830's. This is accepting the fact that anthracite was more than likely mined here for centuries before by locals for local needs. Others, such as blacksmiths and limeburners would also have utilised the anthracite fuel, as far back as the 13-14th century at least. These early mine workings would have involved the digging of shallow drifts or the sinking of bell-pits. It wasn't until the 17th century that coal began to be used as a fuel in the iron-making industry other than the traditional use of timber.

- 7.5 With the development of the blast furnace in the 1840's and the laying down of the Llanelli railway in 1840 anthracite soon began to rise in popularity. The railway brought with it opportunity. Wealthy industrialists, some local some not immediately started purchasing land and setting up their small collieries. With the collieries naturally came employment opportunities. Small hamlets began to grow up all over the anthracite valleys of the Gwendraeth and Amman rivers. Moorlands and mountains, that had before been empty and barren were now opened up for development.
- 7.6 Although the Llanelli coal field was heavily reliant on the Copper Works Company, an industry that was in decline, it had still been flourishing during the anthracite coalfields initial years.

However between the years 1840-1860 steam coal was beginning to become less in demand. In 1864 the peak output reached was 500,000 tons from the Llanelli works, approx. 7% of south Wales's total production (SYMONDS 1984, in *DAT Report 95*). From 1870-1880 an economic depression hit the southern coal fields. By 1880 only 200,000 tons of coal had been extracted, a reduction due to the decline in Copper Works smelting and trade being lost to other south Wales ports.

- 7.7 In the 1830's, the years prior to the Llanelli and Mountain branch railways, a great many Gwendraeth collieries had taken full advantage of the anthracite seams. To name but a few, they included, 'Ty'nywern', 'Ty'nywaun', 'Old Pentre Mawr', 'Old Caerpontbren' and 'Cross Hands'. These were among the largest in the area. Other much smaller collieries were pits such as, 'Gilfach', 'Gorslas', 'Miller', 'George' and 'Pwyllylledrim'. few (*For more collieries see fig 12 ?*).
- 7.8 In 1840/1 the railway finally arrived giving new opportunities for young up and coming collieries to better establish themselves. Three such collieries were Gors Goch, Cae'r Bryn and California Colliery at Pen-y-groes. The first colliery in the Ammanford district to develop new technological improvements was Edward Cleeves of Cross Hands Colliery Company. Cleeves was later to be known as 'the father of the anthracite industry'. His first development was at Gwaun-cae-Gorwen Colliery, at the Glamorgan end of the Amman valley. Here Cleeves introduced a machine to break, size and wash the coal, thereby allowing him to produce 10 different grades of anthracite. Inevitably this gave access to a wide international market. Cleeves sold his anthracite world wide. These new markets meant that the periods from 1887-1902 had a rise of over 300% increase in output of South Wales anthracite production. Most of this was for export.
- 7.9 For an understanding of the sheer extent that anthracite mining had on the landscape of the Gwendraeth valley, the OS 1st edition map gives a good insight. The ordnance survey recorded hundreds upon hundreds of coal pits, shafts, old shafts, slants and collieries. Naturally the favoured position for most of them was at the sides of the railway line, thereby integrating their tramlines with the railway, as at the California Colliery, Pen-y-groes.
- 7.10 California Colliery was it would seem owned by a Dr. Norton (TREHEARNE 1993), who positioned the works immediately at the edge of the railway line. Over the few years of this colliery's production, a small village community began to grow around the head of the cross roads,
- 7.11 The bulk of these early colliery's were quickly assembled in a manner that they could also be quickly dismantled. Being as such these collieries were able to move to other sites if seams were unsuccessful or became exhausted.
- 7.12 In 1880 California Colliery was replaced by the Emlyn Colliery, named after the Lord Emlyn of Cawdor and owned by Aeron-Thomas. Within a few years other smaller collieries began to become more developed, as at Gors Goch, which opened in 1882, Cae Mawr (Closed 1884), Castell y Garreg, opened 1884, closed 1889. None of the collieries however were any match for the much larger Cross Hands and Emlyn Works. Emlyn had positioned itself in conjunction with the geology and topography, slightly south of the north main road, thereby south of the geological throw, that is between the smaller pits that had first mined the Cefn Eithin area (TREHEARNE 1993).
- 7.13 So from 1880-1920 the anthracite collieries of the Gwendraeth colliery region battled for supremacy in an industrial world that was progressing fast, especially in terms of technological developments. Mass production was now at the forefront of the anthracite industry. The day of the smaller independent collieries were numbered. The first World War inevitably caused a collapse in European markets, but other international markets were soon to take their place. By 1914 many forms of machinery had been introduced into the mines to cater for the mass demands. Machines such as coal cutters, haulage winders, ventilation pipes and drainage pumps.

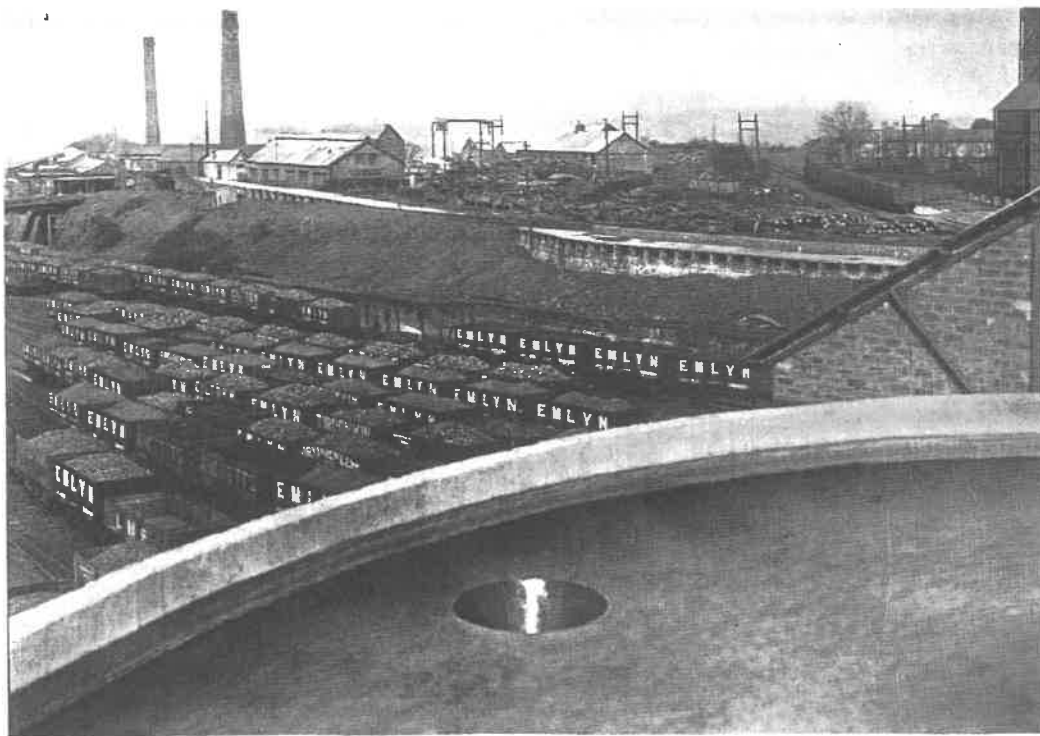


Fig 9 Emlyn Colliery c.1933. Photo taken from washing tower looking toward Pit Head Baths area.. From 'Industrial World' Magazine, Emlyn Colliery Archive 9CCRO)

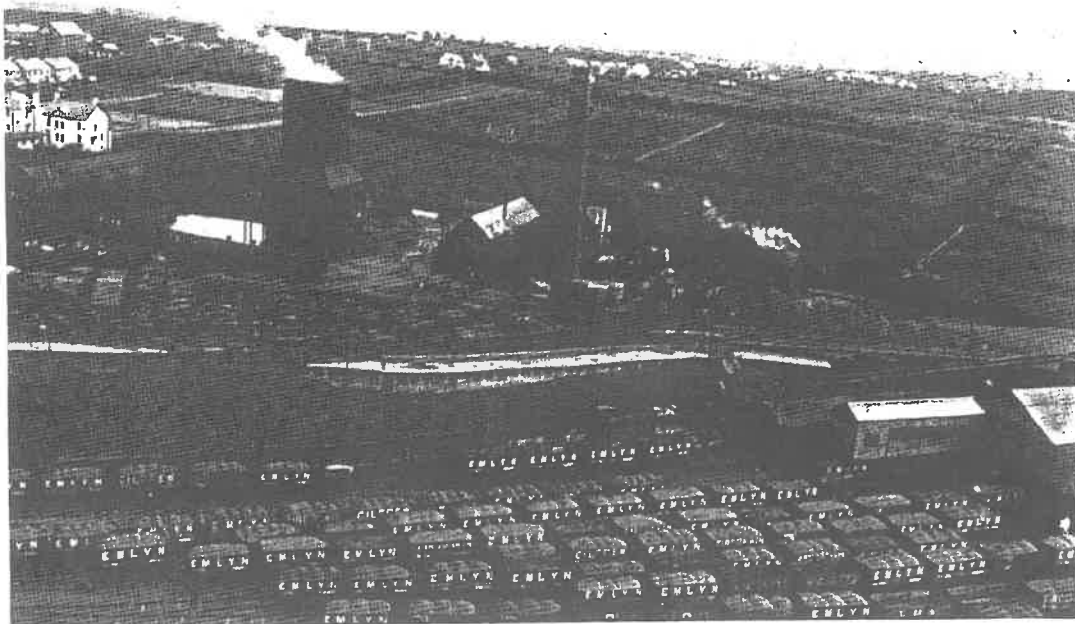


Fig 10 Emlyn Colliery c.1933. Photo looking toward Top Hole, showing cooling tower, chimney and Engine House. From 'Industrial World' Magazine, Emlyn Colliery Archive (CCRO)

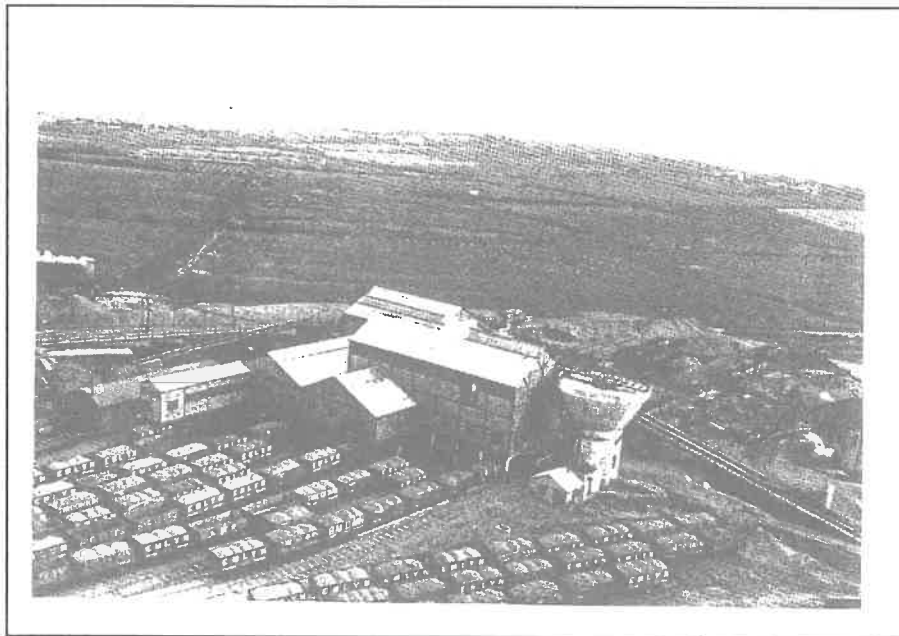


Fig 11 Photo showing c.1933 new washing and screening House, in 'Industrial World' magazine (CCRO)

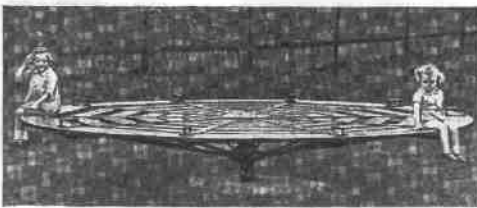
SPORTS AND CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

Sport and recreation play such an important part in the lives of both children and adults in these days that the manufacture of sports and playground equipment has now assumed large proportions. In this connection, excellent work has been accomplished by the well-known firm of B. Hirst & Sons Limited, of the Britannia Works, Halifax, who have been established since 1846. Their long-continued specialisation in this sphere has given them exceptional experience, and their products have gained a world-wide reputation for their high quality.

This firm has always aimed at the production of sound equipment of the best design. Durable, easily manipulated, safe, and foolproof, their specialities are now in general use in schools, parks, recreation grounds and sports fields in all parts of the world, completely satisfactory being the verdict passed upon them by all their users. All the materials used in their manufacture are British-made.

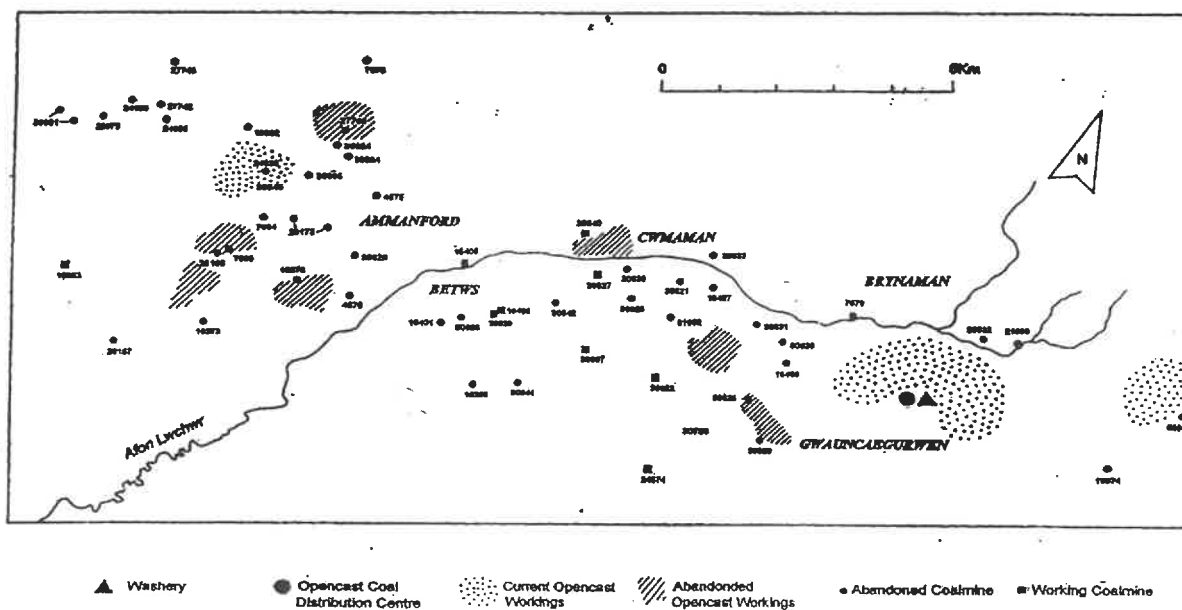
The firm have their own foundries, both for grey iron and non-ferrous metals, while their works are fully equipped with the very latest machinery and plant for their purpose. Every product, indeed, is the outcome of up-to-date engineering practice. Of the highest possible quality, their specialities are priced accordingly, but all users admit that they are most economical, by virtue of the trouble-free and lasting service they render.

For many years this firm has made a special feature of tennis court equipment under the trade names of "Ne Plus Ultra" and "Multum in Parvo." This equipment includes all-steel rustless tennis posts, tennis nets, net adjusters, steel cable ends for net cords, portable boundary fencing, wood tennis posts, boundary fixtures, marking pins, galvanised wire-woven fencing, lead marking tapes and garden rollers. Their playground equipment is also sold under the trade name of "Ne Plus Ultra," and includes swings of various types; see-saws of all kinds; slides, joy-wheels; see-saw and horizontal ladders; the "ocean wave," and scats. Their very latest production in this line includes a new patent "Ne Plus Ultra" rocking horse, which is constructed with self-aligning ball bearings, is dust-proof, and requires no oiling for several years.



A Joy Wheel for Kiddies.

Fig 22 Article from 'Industrial World' magazine 1933 Miner's Welfare (CCRO).



1.1 Coalmines in Carmarthen District*

| PRN | NAME | NGR | PRN | NAME | NGR |
|-------|---------------------|----------|-------|------------------------|----------|
| 16291 | Carway | SN461069 | 27742 | California Colliery | SN580137 |
| 16807 | Clos-yr-yn Colliery | SN535131 | 27743 | Cwm-y-nant Colliery | SN579144 |
| 22073 | Gorsgoch Colliery | SN572132 | 27783 | Pontlash Colliery | SN610141 |
| 23973 | Penllain | SN467091 | 28166 | Hendre Colliery | SN600114 |
| 24181 | New Cwmawr Colliery | SN526125 | 28173 | Park & Blaina Colliery | SN613124 |
| 27726 | Clos-uchaf Colliery | SN521126 | 30620 | ?Brynglas Colliery | SN697109 |
| 30602 | Cwmawr Colliery | SN541134 | 30621 | Brynllai Colliery | SN674132 |
| | | | 30622 | Cawdor No.1 Colliery; | |
| | | | | Blaengrenig Mine | SN675114 |

1.2 Coalmines in Dinefwr District*

| PRN | NAME | NGR | PRN | NAME | NGR |
|-------|------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 4875 | Tirydail Colliery | SN620132 | 30623 | Cawdor No.2 Colliery; | |
| 5504 | Houllys Vale Colliery | SN762137 | | ?Brynglas Colliery | SN692116 |
| 7676 | Llandybïe Colliery | SN609153 | 30624 | Cilwern Colliery | SN610138 |
| 7679 | Ynys Amman Colliery; | | 30625 | Duffryn Amman Colliery | SN667127 |
| | Ynys Dawela Mine | SN703137 | 30626 | Dynevor & Macequarry | |
| 7680 | Rhos Colliery | SN600114 | | Colliery | SN640115 |
| 7484 | Nantycl Colliery | SN604121 | 30627 | Glynmoch Colliery; | |
| 16862 | Cae'rbyn Colliery | SN594137 | | Ystrad Mine | SN660130 |
| 17316 | Banc y Bryn | SN6811 | 30628 | Gors-y-garnant Colliery | SN693129 |
| 18398 | * | SN646103 | 30629 | Park Colliery | SN620121 |
| 18401 | * | SN637114 | 30631 | Raven Colliery | SN688131 |
| 18405 | Ammanford Colliery; | | 30632 | Tir-hen Colliery | SN725140 |
| | Betws Mine | SN6411 | 30633 | Ty-llwyd Colliery | SN677139 |
| 18497 | Gelliceldrim Colliery; | | 30634 | Ty-uchaf Colliery | SN613138 |
| | Middle Amman Colliery | SN6713;6813 | 30635 | Ysgubor Fawr Colliery | SN608132 |
| 18499 | Garnant Colliery | SN6912;6913 | 30636 | * | SN663106 |
| 19974 | Ystradowen Colliery | SN753122 | 30637 | Waunhir Mine | SN633106 |
| 21969 | Rhos Amman Colliery | SN731140 | 30639 | Glyncowarch Mine | SN647117 |
| 24080 | Emlyn Colliery | SN582133 | 30640 | Glynmeirch Mine | SN655136 |
| 24100 | Gilfach Colliery | SN575136 | 30642 | Bodyst Uchaf Mine | SN655122 |
| 24374 | Henrhyd | SN680098 | 30644 | Fullmoon | SN653107 |
| 4629 | Baenar Saron Colliery | SN600129 | 30646 | Pwll-y-lord; | |
| | | | | Pwll-y-balance | SN5911;6011 |
| | | | 30730 | Pantyreithin Slant | SN692108 |

Fig 12 Anthracite Coalfields of the Amman and Gwendraeth Valleys

(Reproduced from DAT Report 1993)

- 7.14 By 1923 most of the smaller independents had disappeared, leaving only the large scale producers to develop the Welsh coal industry. Cleeves and his Cross Hands Colliery Company had already set a standard of quality to be reflected by all other collieries. The 1920's mark the amalgamation years of colliery production. At first the Cross Hands Colliery mergers with smaller collieries, such as Blaina Colliery were taking place. In the Amman valley the district of the Cleeves Western Valleys Collieries Company was accompanied by Gelliceidrim Collieries Ltd, as was Gurnos Anthracite Collieries, and Cawdor, and Cwn Gorse Collieries. All of these finally were to form the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries 1923 (A.A.C). To the west of the valleys, the Great Mountain collieries, the Ammanford Anthracite Collieries, Pontyberem collieries companies were all to go into partnership to form the United Anthracite Collieries Ltd in 1924. The A.A.C and the U.A.C made up however only 2 of 6 larger united companies who controlled the rest of the anthracite in south Wales. In 1928 all of the merged under the name A.A.C, who now controlled over 80% of south Wales anthracite.
- 7.15 With the great amalgamation came the literal uniting of subterranean networks. Below ground many formerly independent pits were connected by underground road networks. In the Gwendraeth valley for instance Glynabon, Maesmawr and Coalbrook were all joined. Although all of these technological and management developments were in full swing by the 1920, this period also marks a great deal of social and political industrial unrest. Strikes happened all over the country, including a serious strike in 1925, which eventually led to the closure of The Ammanford Colliery No: 1. Despite these closures however the rest of the anthracite collieries continued to develop.
- 7.16 The 1930's were to see a decline in the anthracite industry. Although the larger industries continued to produce a quality anthracite, many were beginning to feel a depression. As the second World War approached, overseas markets began to sever links, and collieries such as Llandybie, Pantyffynnon, Wernos and some of the other more substantial collieries in the Ammanford district, including Emlyn Colliery were forced to close. After the war and the Nationalization of the Coal Industry in 1947, a small number of Ammanford collieries had been attempting to continue production, however many of these soon became exhausted. By 1956 many had closed, such as at Blaenau-Saron Colliery, which up to the date of its closure had been almost completely unmechanical when compared to the anthracite giants and their improved technology. By this time the Gwendraeth-Amman anthracite district had been producing 25% of the whole of production in Welsh anthracite, however few collieries remained and those that did turned to opencasting.
- 7.17 *Bricks and Brickmaking in Carmarthanshire coal fields.*
- 7.18 Bricks and the process of making them played a fundamentally important role in the life of a colliery. Essentially it was a complimentary by-product industry of the colliery. Not only did the process of brickmaking use coal as the *fuel* for its kilns, but used much of the raw material also supplied by the mine. In this sense it used the coal tip or the rubbish, the shale, to produce another highly profitable product. The relationship between the colliery and the brickworks was one of a co-operative, both being almost completely interdependent on the other.
- 7.19 Within the Carmarthanshire county coalfields alone there was a high concentration of brickworks, particularly in the Llanelli area. Examples of interdependent combined collieries & brickworks within close proximity to the Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks, were Ammanford colliery, Cross Hands Colliery, New Cross Hands Colliery, and Trimsaran Colliery. Prior to the establishment of the Emlyn Colliery in 1880, the Gors-Göch colliery, only 1 km away to the west, had already been producing bricks also. This is evident from the OS 1st edition 1876 map. (*see Cartographic Sources section*).
- 7.20 Not only were the brickworks there to meet the demands of the colliery itself, which were continually developing and repairing their own buildings and structures, but also they were fundamental to the colliery's economy. At the height of the Industrial Revolution bricks were constantly in demand from coal, iron & steel works. This time is also marked by that of invention

and innovation. To keep up with the increasing demands, better, faster and more productive plant & machinery had to be developed.

- 7.21 As well as just these factors it must be mentioned that brickmaking was also a local industry developed to meet local needs as well as regional and national ones. Also, as the size of colliery was increasing inevitably so was the workforce, bricks were in need for workers housing. This is self evident in terms of the town of Pen-y-groes. Most of the housing along Gors-Ddu Road and much of Waterloo street is of Emlyn brick.
- 7.22 Although the area immediately around the Hoffmann kiln was the core of the Brickworks it must be realised that the employees were also employees of the colliery, and as such were treated as such. In this manner all the workers shared the same social, recreational and bathing facilities.
- 7.23 The essential ingredient for a decent brick or tile recipe was that of fireclay which was to be found in several of the coal seams in the Lower and Pennant Coal Measures. Other raw materials used in brick production in south-east Dyfed were Carboniferous marine shales, quartzite sandstone, Boulder Clay and silica stone. With regard the latter, silica, this mineral was vital in the production of firebricks as it could cope with extreme temperatures, and hence was used extensively by the glass, steel and copper industries. Supposedly silica was used by the Emlyn Brickworks to manufacture tiles (SAMBROOK 1995).
- 7.24 *Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks Documents Collection*
- Within the Emlyn Colliery Collection there was nothing discovered with regards the early 1912/1915 workings of the Brickworks, there were no ground and architect plans, invoices, engine drawings etc. before 1920. This is not saying however that there isn't *anything* in the Collection before this date. The collection is, as already mentioned, far too extensive to research comprehensively for this project alone.
- 7.25 The earliest mention of the Brickworks discovered were in a *Memorandum and Articles of Association* booklet dated 1920 (ECC Box no: 34); a Brickwork's profit and loss ledger dated 1925. The profit for that year had been £112, 270; a letter dated 1927 from Lloyd & Pratt solicitors discussing the price of Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks shares, which were £3-00 and £6-00 respectively (ECC Box no: 5).
- 7.26 With regard machinery at the Brickworks in 1936, a breakdown list for insurance purposes was found (ECC Box no: 68) This list mentions a Fawcett Brick press, a Bradley & Craven brick machine, a moulding table, a Tegson vibrating machine, a Norberg vibrating machine, and an Ashworth motorwagon weighbridge (20' x 8').
- 7.27 *The Kiln* (see Fig 13)
- The Emlyn Brick Kiln (PRN: 41131) is a 16 chambered 'Hoffmann' transverse-arch kiln with an approx. 25 metre chimney stack to the front. The kiln's length is approx. 40 metres by 15 metres in width, with a height to its crown of approx. 6 metres. The kiln has been built on a platformed base in an area of what may be earlier quarrying activity or earlier coal prospecting. The main platform on the north side is about 1.5 metres above the loading areas ground surface. In this manner bricks could be loaded onto the colliery's tubs and transported quickly to and from the weigh-bridge and railway. The tram tubs also brought with them slack coal for fuelling the kiln. None of these tram lines are present today.
- 7.28 The 'Hoffmann' kiln was one of the best surviving and continuous firing brick kilns in Britain It was designed by one Friedrich Hoffmann in 1856 who patented it in 1858. The first kilns were circular in plan with an annular gallery in which the bricks to be fired were set within twelve or more chambers. Each of these chambers had a wicket and a branch flue with accompanying damper, which led to a main flue and chimney. The paper dampers eventually stuck to the

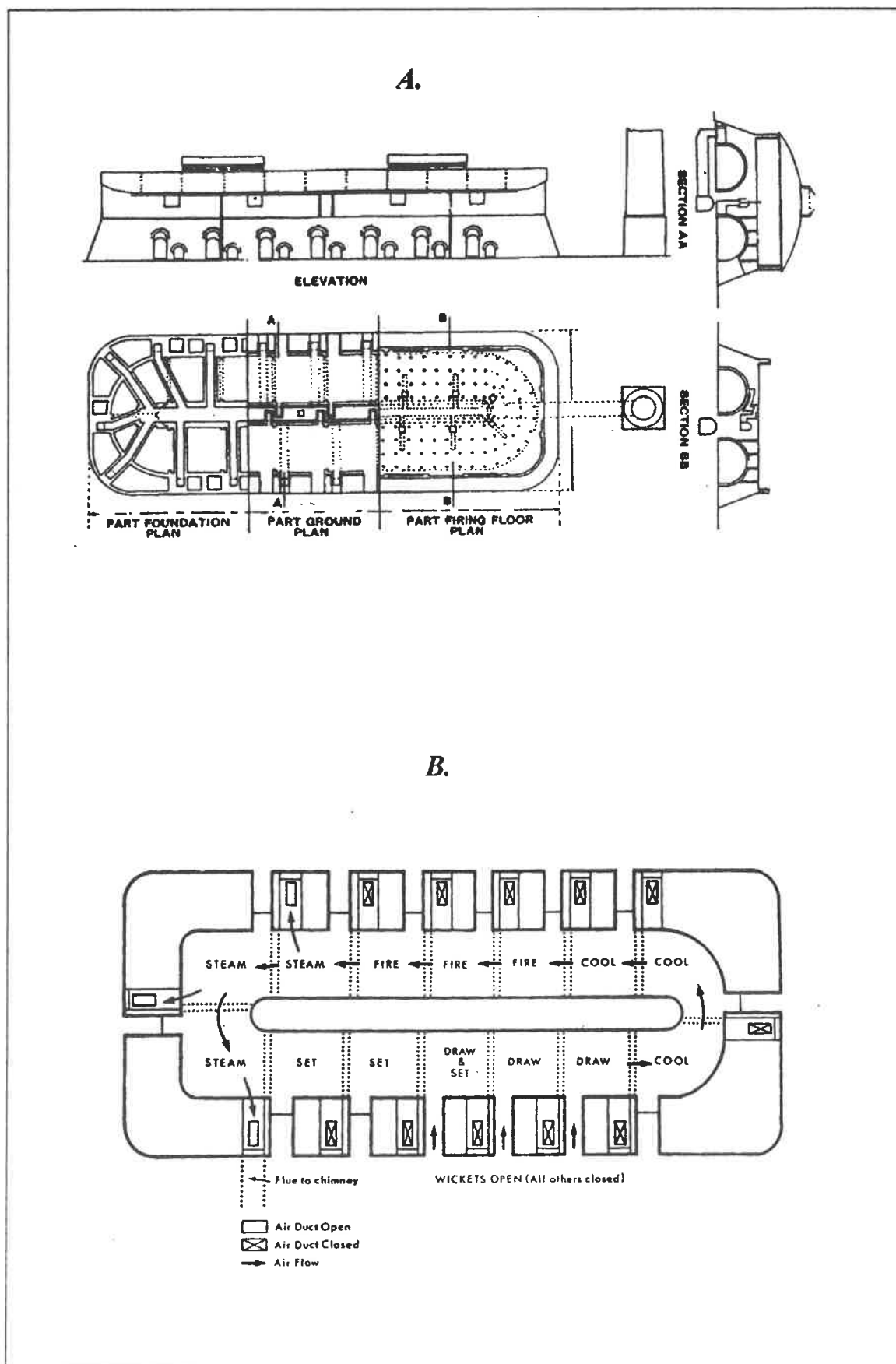


Fig 13 The 'Hoffman' brick kiln. *A)* Elevation and cross sectional ground plan of typical 16 chamber 'Hoffman' kiln, 1890-1960 (HAMMOND 1981) (note chimney stack to the side). *B)* Ground plan of 14 chamber Hoffman kiln showing firing process and air flow, c. 1894 at Forder's Brickwork's, Westonig, England (note chimney stack at front) (RCAHME - COX 1979).

stacked bricks and maintained an airtight bulkhead between all of the chambers, that is until the hot gases burnt them away (HAMMOND 1981; COSSON 1993).

- 7.29 Each chamber is set, then burnt, then cooled and then emptied in sequence. The excess remaining heat after the firing was used to preheat the new freshly moulded, pressed and set bricks prior to firing. The kiln was originally fuelled using slack coal, which was fed in through feed-holes in the roof of the chamber from the top. Once fired and burning, the heat filled the spaces between the bricks. The firing zone was advanced around the kiln by opening the flue damper ahead in the next chamber.
- 7.30 In 1870 Hoffman designed a rectangular or oblong brick kiln, which worked in much the same way as the circular kiln, but didn't have the tendency to discolour the bricks from fire gases. The 1870 rectangular kiln introduced hot-air flues that carried clean air direct from the cooling chambers, thereby bypassing the firing zone (HAMMOND 1981; COX 1979).
- 7.31 The first British 'Hoffmann' styled kiln was ordered by one John Craven in 1862 for his Roundwood brickwork's, sited between Dewsbury and Wakefield. The British patentee was one Humphrey Chamberlain. From 1890 onwards, as a consequence of the increasing demand for bricks, the Hoffmann kiln's capacity was increased by the invention of the Hoffmann transverse-arch kiln, which was particularly suited to works intending to regularly produce large numbers of bricks (HAMMOND 1981). This transverse-arch kiln could have arches of any length, but were typically of 16 chambers, 7 on either side and one at each end, as at the Emlyn Brickworks.
- 7.32 The only other Hoffmann kiln in Wales, currently known to survive, is that at the Horeb brickworks, or the Eclipse Brickworks (SN 50100529), near Llanelli, built in 1907. This brick kiln is scheduled as an ancient monument (Cm 281 (CAM)).
- 7.33 The present state of the Hoffmann kiln at the Emlyn Brickworks is essentially one of recent abandonment. Bricks are scattered all around the kiln in a 'down tools' fashion. Stacks of fired and unfired bricks still fill the kilns gallery in all of its northern chambers. A few unfired bricks are still settled on the conveyor system that surrounds the kiln at head height. The southern chambers are all empty of bricks up to chamber or bay 15. None of the stacked bricks in the kiln have 'EMLYN' stamped into them. They are all blank, other than around bay 15, where newly fired bricks are stamped with 'LONDON'.
- 7.34 The kiln, of brick construction, has 7 bays on both sides and one bay at each end. Each bay is consecutively numbered from 1-16 in a clockwise fashion, starting from the north-west end. Each has an arch, approx. 1 metre in width and 2 metres in height, with an accompanying flue hole at knee height. Many of these flues are still filled with ash. A further four flue-holes are situated at each chamfered corner of the kiln. The end walls are both gently sloped back, as are both the corners of the long side walls. However along the central main lengths, the north and south sides, the kiln walls appear to have been repaired quite extensively at one time, as their elevations are level and not sloped. Also, the architecture of the central arches and their flue-holes is different from those at the corners. Each of these has a string course of yellow bricks as well as a rimmed lip creating the arch. These earlier arches are at bays 1, 7, 9, 15, & 16, and all suggest the original earlier kiln. Invoice and correspondence documents dated 1938, within the ECC, tell of a 38 feet and 2 foot 8 inch repair done on the crown of the arch of the kiln, as well as the renewal of some of the fire-holes (EEC Box no: 68). This document would seem to explain this repair work along the north and south walls.
- 7.35 An interesting feature however, is at bay 9 where the flue-hole corner appears to curve inwards suggesting that the kiln may have had a later extension added. If this were indeed the case then the original Hoffmann Emlyn kiln may have only had 14 bays. Within the walls of the north west bay arches a few of the bricks have their makers name showing, 'E.J & J PEARSON'.
- 7.36 On the 1915 OS map the Emlyn kiln is shown with a round structure immediately to the east (PRN: 41275). The words 'kiln' are printed next to this feature rather than near the rectangular

Hoffmann kiln. If this round feature were indeed a kiln then was it for bricks or lime? As no chimney stack nor the abbreviated words 'chy' appear in the place of the present standing chimney stack, then it could be assumed that this round feature is in fact the position of the earlier stack. As a suggestion this may have been removed later for a kiln extension. Its removal would also have freed access to and from the site as well as allowing easier flow of movement to the railway line.

- 7.37 Along the north wall, bays 1-7, are a series of eight 5 metre high rendered buttresses, sequentially placed between the bays. In the *ECC*, invoices and correspondences show that these buttresses were apparently erected for the support of the kiln's north wall in 1941 (*ECC* Box no: 64) which obviously had begun to bulge in places.
- 7.38 Within the interior of the kiln, in the south gallery, the ceiling is in need of repair as many of the bricks are beginning to loosen in places and cause significant bulging. The walls are still in a good surviving state and have two bricked up flue-holes.
- 7.39 The roof or the crown of the kiln may be accessed from two directions, from the south, across a gangway by the chimney or via a small wooden staircase at the north-west end. At the time of the field visit the gangway did not look safe, so access was gained from the other side. The roof of the kiln appears to have been stripped of insulation material and several modern gas jet regulators were still in place, having replaced the earlier method of coal stoking. The earlier stoke-holes have been bricked up.
- 7.40 Covering the whole of the kiln site is a shelter of corrugated tin and asbestos roofing that links and shelters all of the Brickworks main core, the kiln and the processing and pressing rooms. In the *ECC* documents, invoices of 1939 mention the purchase of £46 – 8/ .7d worth of Everite Bigsix asbestos sheets for roof (*ECC* Box no: 68).

7.41 *The Chimney*

The Emlyn Brick company chimney (PRN: 41282) is a free standing structure some 25 metres or so in height. It is supported on all corners by an iron framework with iron collars wrapped around its stack. This framework climbs the whole of the chimneys height. Toward the base of the east facing side is a blocked in arch, presumably a flue hole. The base of the chimney is at the same level as the ground surface of the kiln, enclosed only by a low enclosure wall whose fabric is mainly of brick and in certain places, of stone.

- 7.41 This enclosure wall is cut in three places for the positions of three flights of steps, two on the east side of the chimney, which both climb up to the track and unloading house above. The steps closer to the chimney appear to be older in date than the other flight of steps, perhaps the early 1912 access. At the time of the field visit these steps were vegetation covered. The other steps of brick construction are located on the west side of the chimney and descend down from the track, along a small platform stage and then continue down to the kiln. These steps would appear to have been the regularly used modern access.
- 7.42 As previously noted, the present standing chimney may well have not been the first original chimney for the Emlyn 'Hoffmann' kiln. The earlier stack may have been 20 metres or so to the east. This is not definite however.

8 **The Cartographic Sources –The Maps.**

- 8.1 The cartographic information, inclusive of aerial photographs (AP), available for this site and its landscape was used to its fullest extent. In the main the information available on all of the maps and AP's assessed, which spanned the periods from 1830-1979, formed the greatest source from which to gain the best insight into the location, date and inter-relationship of all archaeological features discovered on both a local and regional scale. Added to this, the cartographic study allowed a good

understanding of the sites chronological development through the passing of these periods, which greatly aided interpretation of the site as a whole as well as each individual feature.

8.2 This map study also gave an insight into the growth and development of the town of Pen-y-Groes itself in relation to that of the colliery and the brickworks, and as such allowed *an* understanding of the areas social and economic development, which in turn could be put into the wider context of a further understanding into the early Carmarthenshire coal fields and to the rest of Wales.

8.3 The maps and aerial photographs assessed were the surveyors drawing of 1809-36; Tithe map of 1840; OS 1st edition of 1876-1887; OS 2nd edition 1905/6; Revised OS 2nd edition of 1915; OS Provisional edition of 1921; RAF aerial photos of 1946/47/51; 20 inch aerial photos of 1972; Aerial photo of 1979; OS modern 25 inch edition; Topographic survey map of 1994. (For fuller details see appendices)

8.4 Each of these cartographic sources will be described and assessed in chronological order in the following section.

8.5 *Surveyors Drawing 1809-36*

The surveyors drawing of 1809-36 only revealed that the area concerned in the study used to occupy the eastern side of the hill known as 'Mynydd Mawr' or 'Great Mountain'. Accordingly there was no Pen-y-Groes, only mountain pasture and nothing more. The nearest village or habitation was the place known as 'Cwmmwyn', or 'Mine Valley' (the word 'mwyn' can be translated in two ways, as either 'Mineral', or 'Wealth') later known as 'Gors-las', 1.5km to the west from the survey area. This area too at this time is shown to be merely pasture land. To the east the nearest house was that of 'Cottage Hall', again some 1.5km from the area concerned.

8.6 The main objective of the surveyors drawings of 1809 and later was to record substantial topographic features, habitation and transport routes and nothing more. However with a place name as blatant as that of 'Cwmmwyn', this landscape was obviously one of great social and economic value, at least by the 18th century. And as such it would seem fairly safe to suggest that the 'Great Mountain' had been exploited for coal as early as even the 16th century if not earlier.



Fig 14 Portion of Surveyors drawing 1809-36

8.7 *Tithe Map of 1840 (see Fig 15)*

The Tithe map concerned shows that our area was within the parish of Llandybie. The rent roll denotes that the land, that was later to become Emlyn Colliery, was part of the landlord'ship of the Earl of Cawdor, who owned almost 1800 acres within the said parish. The Earl of Cawdor rented this land to one David Rees, who it would seem lived in a house called Gareg-Llwyd PRN: 41299), as it is called on later edition maps and shown at the south western edge of the survey area. Houses named within the rent roll which are at the edges of the survey area are Banc-twlwgwili (No:617) at the north west corner and Ty-newydd (No:615) also to the north-west.

8.7 The landscape at this time shows a completely different picture from that of the surveyors drawing of 1809-36. By 1840 at least most of the area once called 'Mynydd Mawr' had come under pressure from Enclosure Acts. The area that concerns us here had by this time been divided

into 10 parcels of land or fields, all of them rough pasture , except for two arable fields at the south east end (No's: 667 & 669).

- 8.8 Of most significance, the tithe map shows the Mountain Branch Railway line in position. This route is shown cutting through the site from the east and heading north west. Although not marked as such this route must be the early railway line, however the Llanelli Railway wasn't constructed until 1840-1 and didn't extend westwards through Ammanford towards the head of the valley of the Gwendraeth Fawr, until at least 1841-2 thus allowing direct access to the Carmarthen Bay ports (REES 1975; *DAT Report* 1995). This being the case then it must be assumed that either construction was in progress or the tithe maps forward thinking.
- 8.9 Also shown is the old Station House by the railway siding, the later Public House. The presence of this building may suggest that the early 'California Colliery', owned by a Dr. Norton (TREHEARNE 1993) may already have been established. Sadly the photostats of the Llandybie Tithe map in both the National Library of Wales and in the SMR are not good. The area on the photostats where 'California Colliery' is supposedly positioned is damaged making assessment impossible.
- 8.10 Also worth noting is the appearance of a series of houses with allotments at the north east end of the survey area. These houses are positioned near the crossroads, lining the road and appear to be facing the railway. The sudden appearance of these houses, after the barrenness of the surveyors drawing, would suggest from just the map alone that coal had already been playing a highly important economic role in this valley giving rise to the growth of a village community.
- 8.11 Also of importance to note is the road layout at this time which almost completely reflects the layout of the present street plan. Norton road is in place, as is Bridge Street and Gors Ddu . The growth and development of Pen-y-Groes it would seem is now well under way.

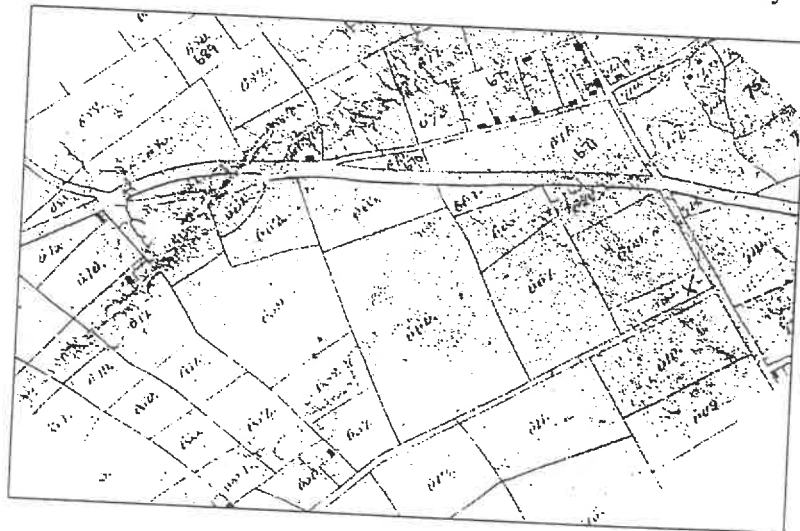


Fig 15 Portion of the Tithe map of 1840

8.12 OS 1st edition 1876 & 1886

The OS 1st edition maps of the area, surveyed in the years 1876 & 1886, show a recorded landscape covered extensively in old and new coal pits, shafts and levels, indicative of earlier anthracite cuttings. Pen-y-Groes or 'Pen-y-gores' as a now named village, is a well established community, complete with three pubs and an Independent chapel. Socially and economically, 'Pen-y-Groes' was heavily dependant on its small colliery known as 'California Colliery' (PRN: 27742) positioned at the north of the crossing junction between the road and the railway line (NGR: SN580137).

- 8.12 The new anthracite colliery is depicted with a water tank suggesting a steam powered drive wheel and a series of four short tramways leading toward the railway line. The drift or slant for this colliery must have been fairly extensive as an air shaft is positioned approx. 300 metres to the east in the back garden of the Public House known as the Norton Arms. Another air shaft is positioned about 300 metres to the south within the survey area (PRN: 41264) at the edge of the field boundary (PRN:41206), and yet another is positioned approx. 500m to the west. Immediately north of the colliery is marked the position of an old coal level.
- 8.13 Other than the above mentioned air shaft there are only two other features worthy of mention within the survey area.
- 8.14 Again at the north-west, immediately south of the new California colliery and on the southern side of the railway line, quarrying activity is evident (PRN: 41165) and a small track (PRN:41166) leading to and from the house 'Ty-newydd'. Also, the area now occupied by the later Emlyn Colliery was known at this time as 'Bryn-y-cwer'.
- 8.15 Eventhough the Emlyn Colliery started in 1880, there is no colliery in this position on the 1st edition map, which would suggest that the area under investigation had been surveyed in 1876 and not in 1886.
- 8.16 In a wider landscape context the 1st edition map shows a Carmarthenshire landscape literally punctuated by coal extraction activity. To the west Ammanford colliery (PRN: 30635) is well established, as is Cross Hands Colliery (PRN: 30601), as is Gors-Goch Colliery (PRN: 27783) complete also with brickworks. To the east Cae'r-bryn (PRN:30631) was also becoming well established.

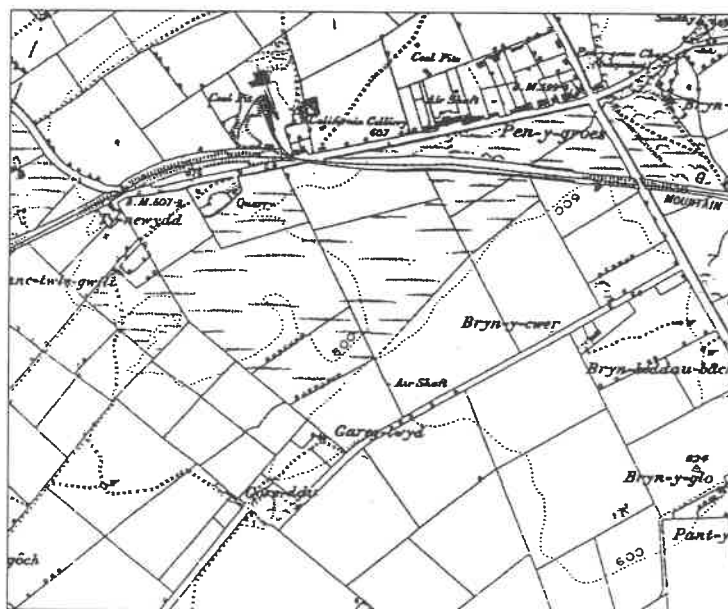


Fig 16 Portion of OS 1st edition 1876 map

8.17 OS 2nd Edition 1905/6

By the time of the publication of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey of 1905/6, Emlyn Colliery had already been up and running for 25 years, having it would seem replaced the now abandoned 'California Colliery'. The work force in 1905 for the colliery would have been around 450 men..

- 8.18 The 1905/6 edition map shows Emlyn Colliery well into production at this time with a fairly large town community to match. In the 25-30 years since the 1st edition map, the 2nd edition shows a town having now doubled in size. Along Norton Road houses now line both sides of the

road, filling the land immediately north of the railway line. At the north-west corner of the survey area, immediately east of the earlier quarry (PRN: 41165) two other houses complete with gardens have also been developed. The east side of Bridge Street is also becoming well developed. The town is now complete with a Calvinist Methodist chapel, a Baptist Chapel with burial ground, the old Pen-y-Groes Independent Chapel with cemetery, a large school to the south and another Sunday School on the north-east corner of Pen-y-Groes crossroad.

- 8.19 With regard the colliery itself it is depicted with at least 5 working levels, complete with an extensive tramway complex with at least seven processing lines running toward its screening and washing plant. As with most anthracite collieries the Emlyn Colliery has a slant driven from the northern outcrop. The spoil heap at this time is already fairly large. An interesting feature shown is a sluice channel running north-west from the point of the old air shaft (PRN:41162) This sluice is shown eventually diverting east at a right angle into a holding tank (PRN: 41169) at the base of the collieries conical tip. The main entrance and the main tramway line in and out of the colliery works at this time was from the east, along Bridge Street, at the point of the railway crossing and the bridge, thus allowing the employment of a fundamentally reliant productive inter-relationship between the colliery and the railway.
- 8.20 It is worth noting the position of the early level to the south (PRN: 41193). No buildings are shown in this area at this time, however field walking did reveal a stone lined pit (PRN: 41129), a possible slurry pit, in this area, which may mean that the feature would be post 1905/6.
- 8.21 Of significance in terms of the Emlyn Collieries earliest workings it is worth noting that the 1905/6 map does depict two earthworks (PRN: 41130) of some form or other immediately north of the colliery's central core. Both of these earthworks are elongated and oval in form, suggestive of earlier prospecting.. It is hard to interpret from the map alone whether these earthworks are negative or positive in form, but nevertheless they both seem to have no active function with the working colliery at this time. This being the case earlier coal prospecting would seem a good possibility . With regard the northernmost of these two earthworks the later Emlyn Brickworks main kilns building (PRN: 41131) appear to have been constructed over it.

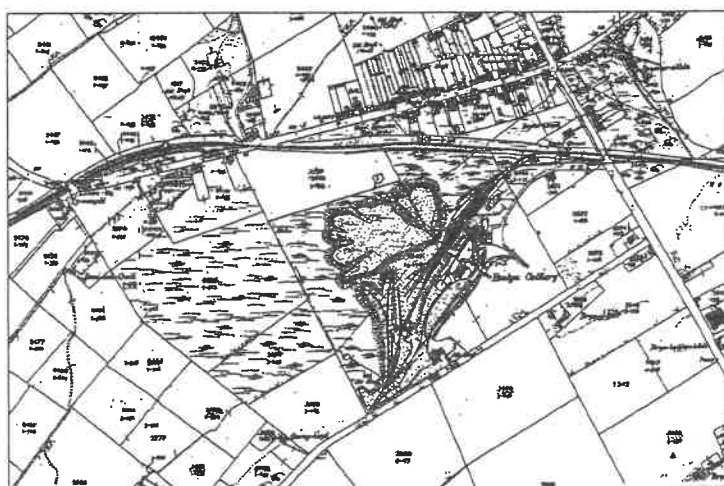


Fig 17 Portion of OS 2nd edition 1905/6 map

- 8.22 The far west end of the survey area at this time still appears to have resisted any mining activity, remaining an area of rough pasture. To the south west however the colliery has by this time begun to develop a second working slant. These workings are accompanied by a small colliery building complex (PRN: 41291/41177/ 41178,/41179) complete with air shaft (PRN:41292) to the east of these working levels.

8.23 *OS Revised 1915 edition*

- 8.23 This period, only 10 years having passed, marks a time of substantial growth and development in terms of coal production at the Emlyn Colliery. This huge increase in production is reflected increasingly by the growth of the town of Pen-y-Groes itself as well as the increased swell of the collieries spoil heap, which by now has covered the northern line of the earlier sluice or leat and tank. Although the 1914-18 war had caused a severance from most continental markets, Welsh anthracite by now had begun production with a new and extensive Canadian market (DAVIES 1993; WILLIAMS 1985; *DAT Report* 1995).
- 8.24 The town and community has almost trebled in size since 1905. To compensate for this increased demand for Welsh Anthracite, the Emlyn Colliery increased its workforce and as a result more housing had to be developed. This development of a satellite community is plain to see toward the south. The material for most of this housing came from the newly established Emlyn Brickworks, established in 1912. A main reason for the positioning of the new housing to the south was the increased anthracite production from the southernmost workings of the Green Vein.
- 8.25 The developed southern workings are shown on the 1915 edition map with engine House (PRN: 41291/41177/ 41178,/41179, a chimney and an air shaft. Within these core works six new buildings have by now been constructed . To the east of these alterations and toward the earlier main colliery core a further five ancillary buildings have been constructed. These include office buildings, canteen and changing/wash rooms. The others appear to be much smaller ancillary buildings .
- 8.26 With regards the newly established Emlyn Brick Works of 1912, the 1915 map shows a complex with either an earlier kiln or an earlier chimney . It is uncertain from the maps alone (PRN:41275) Directly opposite the main brick works is an area of quarrying marked on present maps as a pond (PRN: 41132). Also of interest is the presence of a colliery or town Library that seems to have occupied an earlier colliery building.(PRN: 41204).

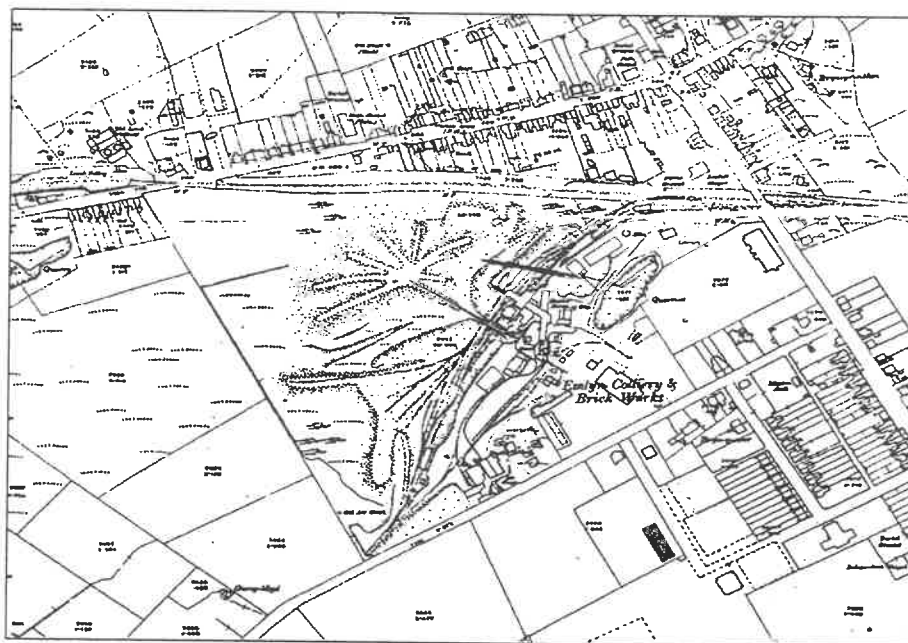


Fig 18 Portion of OS Provisional edition of 1915

8.27 *OS Provisional edition of 1921*

What immediately needs mention about the provisional map of 1921 is the fact that as well as the new structures to the east of the southernmost workings being completely absent, these workings themselves are far less developed than they were on the 1915 edition. Reasons for this anomaly

are cartographic. The 1921 provisional edition was revised in 1913 with parliamentary boundaries revised in 1918,. Other than this peculiarity however the brickworks, quarry and Library are marked in their correct temporal positions. Because of this date lap over the 1921 edition is in fact a year or two earlier than the 1915 edition, and as such gives a fairly secure date of 1914 for the previously marked buildings.

- 8.27 8 Other than these changes the 1921 provisional edition shows very little change from the 1915 map other than the appearance of two new small structures (PRN's: 41238/41236) near the north-west quarry (PRN :41165).
- 8.28 *RAF Aerial Photos of 1946/47/51*
- 8.29 Between the years 1915-1939, the year of the collieries closure, the available Ordnance Survey cartographic source is non-existent. However what is available are the 1946/47/51 RAF aerial photos of the area. These photos, complimented with ethnographic studies and the rich documentary source kept in the Carmarthenshire County Records, do however fill the gaps and offer a great insight into these booming as well as highly troublesome years in terms of social, political and economic issues on a National, regional and local scale.
- 8.30 What is initially observed with regards the 1940's AP's is the dramatic size and height of the conical spoil heap still with its tip. Most of the main late 19th and early 20th century buildings have already succumbed to collapse and ruin.
- 8.31 At the time of the General Strike in 1924 Emlyn Colliery had been removing over 1000 tonnes of anthracite a day (*DAT Report 1995*; JONES 1984), an amount reached due in the main to the opening of the new drift mine to the south-west of the earlier workings (PRN's: 41234/41295), as well as further technological improvements, such as its own self-generated electricity. By at least 1930 the colliery had in its employment over 900 men. The 1940's AP's show the pit-head baths opened in 1933 (PRN: 41147) and the remains of the 1924 drift mine complex (PRN's: 41154/41276/41155/41156/41157/41231/41229/41260/41232/41230) These structures include the remains of 1924 round washing tower and the screening house, along with tramline markings. These PRN's also include the No:2 colliery stables, lamp house and other smaller ancillary .
- 8.32 To the north of the 1924 drift workings the 1940's AP's show a substantial spoil heap (PRN: 41256). On the subsequent 1970's AP's this tip has been cleared. The new workings in the south-west appear to have been fairly extensive, far more extensive than the remaining buildings still showing by the 1970's. From the 1940's AP's tram lines and their buckets can quite clearly be seen.
- 8.33 Toward the early quarry (PRN: 41165) in the north-west of the survey area the 1946 AP's show a series of small structures. As a suggestion these may be mining tubs or small rail wagons, in total there appear to be about 20 or so.. These features are not shown on the 1970's AP's, and no surface remains were seen during field-walking. Also in this area are the two small quarry buildings (PRN 41238/41236) present on the 1915 map along the side of the road. These small structures are no longer visible , neither are the tram lines. This said however the vegetation in this area was very over-grown with vegetation, making field surveying nigh on impossible.
- 8.34 The Brick works at this time were still producing bricks, supplying essentially for a local and regional market other than at a national scale.
- 8.35 *20 inch Aerial Photo of 1972*
- 8.36 The 20 inch aerial photos within the RCAHWMW were an invaluable source of information concerning the area under survey. What first strikes the eye is the removal of the early colliery's conical tip of its spoil heap. This has by this time almost completely disappeared, a large amount having been used by the Emlyn Brickworks.

- 8.37 The area of the Emlyn Colliery No: 1, the 'Top Hole', toward the south of the survey area shows the early 1905/6-1915 wagon works building (PRN: 41241) demolished only recently, the other brick Power House (PRN: 41273), also now demolished. Also in this area is another roofed structure (PRN: 41128). This also has been demolished only recently. Further toward the pit head baths can still be seen the early 1905/6-1915 smithy buildings (PRN: 41145/41174/41289). Another structure still remaining is that of the old oil store (PRN: 41288). Directly in front of the pit head baths building is another post 1905/6 roofed structure (PRN: 41262). This was apparently the stable house (*pers comm* E. Morgan)
- 8.38 With regard the 1924 drift mine, the main buildings are still present, although the screening huts (PRN: 41232/41230) have now lost their roofs. The wash tower (PRN: 41231) still appears to be fairly tall even though it was apparently partly demolished in 1946/7. (*pers comm* E. Morgan), unless recent tipping clearance has covered up most of its remains. The other square wash house (PRN: 41229) still appears to have a roof. The tipping for this drift mine has in the 1972 AP been completely removed, replaced instead with an area of flat land.
- 8.39 Other features worthy of note, visible in the 1972 AP's are PRN: 41258/41259/41235. All of these features appear as square or rectangular features, one of them (PRN: 41235) is fairly large, some 20 metres square. It would seem likely that these are areas of clearance, perhaps used also as small reservoirs. None of these features are visible with certainty at ground level today. Also worthy of mention are a series of circular features immediately north-west of the early mine workings (PRN: 41277). These appear in the area where the main early colliery tip has partly been removed. Although there is the possibility that these are early 18th/early 19th bell-pits, it is possible that they may denote motorcycle ringing. Nevertheless they were not visible during field walking.

9 ***Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks***

- 9.1 In the Emlyn Colliery collection a price list found gave the dates of prices for all 5 seams that had been sunk from the years 1879 – 1915. So it would seem that Emlyn Colliery was first established in 1879, and not as other texts would have it in 1880. Some writers even seem to prefer 1890. By 1879 the town of Pen-y-groes had already been laid out as a result of the former California Colliery and the arrival of the railway network. California Colliery had it would seem been fairly extensive, as is evident on the OS 1st edition map. By the time of the California's closure the landscape to the south, the position of the Emlyn Colliery, had likely already been prospected for anthracite, as had much of the northern landscape. This isn't saying however that there aren't any early bell-pits in the area. If there were, then they are either covered over by spoil or else they have been mined out. Prospecting at the Emlyn site probably began in the 1860's/70's. Emlyn's first shaft or slant was sunk in it would seem sunk in 1879 and from it five seams were developed.
- 9.2 The works had a tram circuit that ran to the north-east at the crossroad of the railway and Waterloo Road/Bridge Street junction, where loading and unloading was under taken as well as weighing procedures on the weigh-bridge (PRN: 41280).
- 9.3 Between the years 1879-1900 a second slant was sunk to the south. This slant inevitably created further employment opportunities and as a result greatly increased the size of the town to the south and to the east. With regards the development of the colliery, this other slant brought with it a more complex tram circuit, with more works buildings. Because of the relentless progress of Science in the Industrial world, particularly in terms of technology, coal could be extracted much faster and more efficiently with far greater profit margins. Employment figures during these years was approx. 400 men.
- 9.4 By 1905 the 2nd slant of the No: 1 colliery had become a well developed works. Emlyn had by this time followed in suit with Cross Hands, and begun to grade, size and class their anthracite. As a consequence of this Quality requirement new washeries and screening houses were created.

With regards the plant and machinery in the Emlyn Works at this time, an Inventory of 1905 found in the Carmarthanshire County Records Archive, lists equipment worth in excess of £8203-17/-. The engines at the main slant were a pair of direct acting horizontal hauling engines with 26 inch cylinders with a four foot stroke and piston valves that ran crank discs carrying a drum over 6 foot in diameter. Another horizontal engine was kept at the main slant as a back-up. At the Top Hole, the 2nd slant, were a pair of 12 inch and 10 inch horizontal hauling engines, with 18 foot and 2 foot strokes. Both of these were geared by a 3 foot and a five foot drum. Other listed equipment are various other engines in the workshops, sawmills, screening plant (built by Sheppard and Son, Bridgend), electric pumping plant, which managed to create 550 volts of electricity, electric lighting plant, boilers, pipes, pumps, smiths, rails, instock, pitwood, offices, bath room, weigh-bridge office. Underground in 1905 Emlyn employed 15 pit ponies and had one carriage house (Box: 28 CAS).

- 9.5 By the 1920's Emlyn Colliery and the town of Pen-y-groes had expanded greatly in size in just over 10-15 years. The Colliery had by now already opened its brick works company, 1912, thereby expanded and developed its works, which again forced new housing to be created.. In 1924 Emlyn Colliery, which by now had become part of the United Anthracite Collieries Ltd, began the sinking for a 2nd colliery, a third slant (see Fig 4, 5, 6) into the Big and Green Vein. This vein had already been worked extensively on the N.W side by Glan Lash Colliery and the earlier California Colliery. The first 'sod' was cut in March 1924 and was located at the far west of the survey site by the now scrap metal merchants. This new mine appears to have caused controversy however amongst many of the workers, which led eventually to a strike. The workers from the new drift mine were mostly from Doncaster and so were alien to the local town and its local workforce. The Doncaster District were also being paid a higher wage than those at No: 1 colliery. These initial upsets however eventually subsided and in the first years of cutting for No: 2, an amount in excess of 1000 tonnes of anthracite a day were being pulled out from the new drift.
- 9.6 The archive of Emlyn Colliery has extensive documents that relate to the 1920's/30's mining period. Included in this archive are invoices, wage slips, receipts, subsidence claims, accident reports, bank statements etc. As well as this exhaustive supply there are also well over 340 blue prints of plant & machinery that span the years from 1923-40. As a result of the new drift in 1924, new housing was established at Gors-Ddu, workers housing. The archive has many subsidence claims for this area in relation to the sinking of the new drift.
- 9.7 For the periods 1920-1939 the Emlyn Colliery Archives Collection is probably one of the fullest surviving of any anthracite Colliery in the Carmarthanshire district. Because of the sheer size of the archive, it is nigh on impossible to begin to even know where to start breaching the information.
- 9.8 In general however it has been observed that Emlyn Colliery appears to have been a pioneering Colliery in Wales in the 1930's, in terms of technological and social welfare development. In the 1930's as coal production was becoming more competitive and quality was a high priority on the list of commercial necessity, Emlyn colliery began to adopt more scientific methods in their production methods. Emlyn it would seem was always quick to respond to new tendencies and applied the newest and improved methods into the production of their coal. They installed modern screening, washing, sizing and treatment plants at the mine in the 1920-30's. Emlyn were one of the first collieries to sell their product under a guarantee of quality, purity and ash content. They were also one of the first plants to establish a research department and all of the main coal processing was under clear control and inspection by a team of chemists.
- 9.9 An annual employment figure of the 1923 Emlyn Colliery details that 709 men were employed. In total 600 of these were underground. Males between the ages 14-14 were 23 in number. Females were none. Above ground were 109 men.
- 9.10 The management and engineers at Emlyn also appear to have been innovative . They are known to have perfected a method of preparing and drying 'washed duff', and also tackled the problem

of the reduction of breakage in the blasting of coal below ground. Also they had solved the problem of slurry on site, and had established a means to recycle washing effluent by fitting purifying filters. Once recycled the effluent was recycled into a smokeless briquette, however within the Emlyn archive, a patent letter of 1935 states that this process was not a success.

- 9.11 The principal classes of coal marketed by the colliery between the years 1933-39 were 'Cobbles', French Nuts, Kooksjoie, nuts, stone nuts, special nuts, beans, peas, grains and duffs.
- 9.12 In terms of social welfare and employment issues, the Emlyn were apparently proud of the fact that during the years of the Great Depression, they were able to offer all of their 900 workers employment. Cleanliness and scientific methods appear to have been of prime concern at the Emlyn site. In this manner Emlyn Colliery set up the 'Pit Head Baths' committee in 1932, the minutes of their meetings being in the Emlyn Archive. The baths were opened in 1933 with a ceremony celebrating the event. These pit head baths were among the finest in the anthracite region, a great need so as to keep up with developments occurring elsewhere overseas.

10 Welfare at the Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks

- 10.1 *Pit Head Baths* (see Figs 19, 20, 21)
The pit head baths were set up by the Miners Welfare Fund in pursuance of the Mining Industry Act of 1926. They were opened on 25th February 1933. In total the baths had 4 trustees who had been appointed by the owners of the colliery, Aeron-Thomas and the workmen. These trustees were G.E.Aeron-Thomas, John Evans, J.D. Morgan and Daniel Roderick.
- 10.2 With the opening of the baths each employee was given a 'Bathers Handbook', in which was written all of the rules and regulations that had to be strictly obeyed by all that used the baths. According to the Pit Head Baths committee meeting notes, the baths cost £14,153 to construct, and the accompanying canteen cost £678. Each man had to pay 6/- per week for use of the baths. All bath attendants had to be over 45 years of age. The towels bought were blue and salmon in colour, 50 in total. The lockers, numbering 800 clean lockers and 800 pit head lockers were colour coded in blue, red, yellow, green and brown. Also there were a further 120 cubicles. The two entrances to the baths were located on the north facing side and the east facing side. Those coming from the pit were only allowed to enter via the 'Pit Head entrance', the northern entrance. Once cleaned and washed, or just coming to work, the miners had to use the 'Clean Clothes Entrance'. A sign for each of these was placed above the doors.
- 10.3 It is worth mentioning that even though the Pit Head Baths were not opened until 1933, there does appear to be a building of similar style and proportion in the same place on the OS 1915 edition map. This would suggest that there may have already been a wash and shower building but it was in need of improvement, especially in terms of technology and Welfare issues.
- 10.4 The Miners Welfare fund was also responsible for the establishment of a recreational project near Bryn-y-cwr, immediately south of the Pit Head Baths. This recreational area included a bowling green, a tennis court, gardens, staff houses, rugby and cricket pitches and a band stand. A complete architects drawing of this proposed recreation area is to be found in Box No: 66 of the Emlyn Archive collection.
- 10.5 The 1930's were a period of great improvements and welfare schemes within the industrial world. Workers had to be kept happy if the smooth running of the works was to be maintained. As a result of this many industries in Britain began producing recreational equipment. One such company was Hirst & Sons of the Britannia Works, Halifax. To sell their product they used images of children playing on their equipment that included slides and roundabouts. In the 1934 magazine, 'Industrial World', in the Emlyn archive, an article appears on the enterprising pioneers of Emlyn Colliery. Below this is another article discussing the wares of the Hirst & Sons recreational equipment (Box no: 18 CAS).

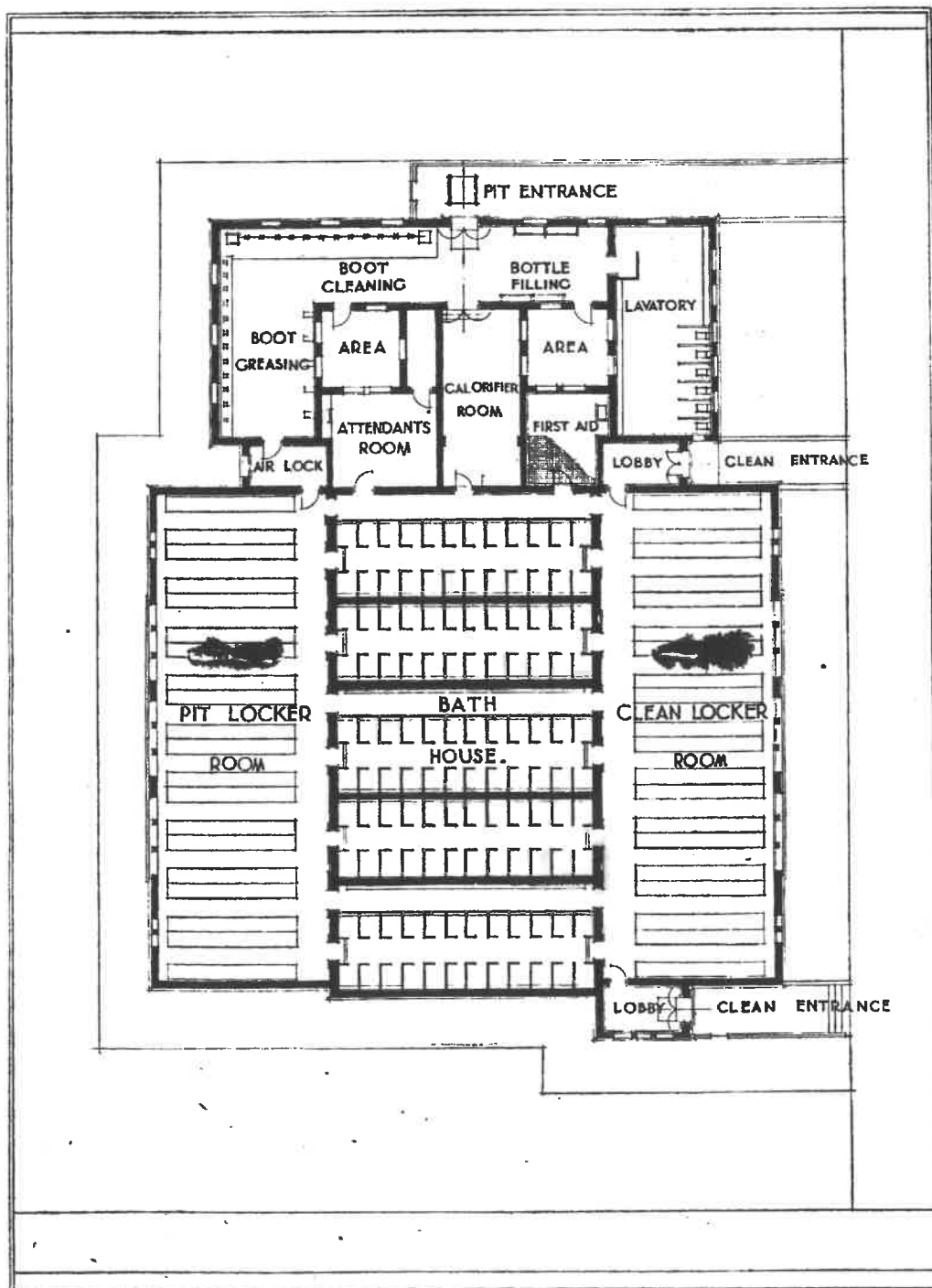


Fig 19 Ground Plan of the Pit Head Baths, from 'The Bather's Handbook', 1933 (CCRO)

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

FROM BATHERS AT OTHER INSTALLATIONS.

- (1) Get your "butty" to wash your back. Then you do his. The most up-to-date installation has not yet discovered any better method of "back-washing."
- (2) If the water is too hot turn the tap handle to your left. The more you turn it to the left the colder it will become. Allow a little time though for the mixing of hot and cold to take place. Turn the tap to the right to get it hotter.
- (3) Finish off your bath with cold water. You will not "catch a cold" outside if you do that.
- (4) Don't forget the boot-brushes on your way in from work. Use them for the sake of your boots as well as the cleanliness of the baths.
- (5) Don't throw paper, old boots, or litter about. Please help to lessen work by using the wire baskets provided.
- (6) Don't use glass water bottles for drinking water. We cannot risk bathers having their feet cut on bits of broken bottle. Glass bottles cannot therefore be allowed in the baths building.
- (7) Don't complain that your clothes are not dried properly if you throw them carelessly into your locker and choke up the base of that locker through which the heat rises. Hang up your clothes in such a way that the rising heat can get into them. (See page 5).
- (8) "Go steady" with the boot greasing. Grease them before going down the pit and not when coming back (when they will probably be wet and greasing will be useless).
- (9) Keep the soles of your feet clean by making yourself a pair of sandals (see page 8).

Fig 20 A few suggestions from the Pit Head 'Bather's Handbook'.

- 10.6 Only a year or two after the new welfare scheme was put into play, on the 25th March 1939 the Emlyn Colliery shut down. There seems to be a great deal of controversy as to why this sudden closure occurred. Many theories abound as to why this was the case. Some say that the mine had exhausted its anthracite supply, that the geology had not been what it had expected to be. Other theories talk of a family feud, others still that it was as a result of the II World War.

11 Summary of results and effectiveness of Survey

- 11.1 The desktop assessment and field survey recorded a total of 183 features. Out of this number only 26 features are still standing buildings.
- 11.2 Only one of these buildings dates back to the 1880-1905/6 Emlyn Colliery, the old Band Hut (PRN: 41137), found at the old railway cross road at the entrance to the site. Of the other 25, 5 are Emlyn Colliery No: 2 related, that is post 1924 structures. A further 10 of these buildings are 1905-1939 in date. All the other structure still standing are either modern, or else they are post 1930's structures related to the top-hole mine, such as the Smithy and saw mill complex and the pit head baths complex.
- 11.3 All the other features that make up the total number of results include features noted on maps, such as the 1905/6 mine workings and related structures. The survey also recorded features such as old field boundaries, quarries, tracks, tramlines, spoil tips, earthworks and 1915 structures, most now destroyed, that is accepting that the Pit Head Baths may have earlier origins. The survey also recorded buildings on the outside edges of the survey boundary, such as the football club, the Baptist chapel and Garreg Llwyd to the south west. Reasons for plotting these was essentially to bring attention to their existence in case of mitigation strategies with regard the proposed development of the area. What boosted the numbers up however was the recording of the tram lines. The purpose of recording these was so as to build up a chronological picture of the site, so as to assess its growth and development. This study has proven to be fairly successful. The sites growth is plain to see moving to the west and to the east in context with the Emlyn Brickworks Company.
- 11.4 The desktop assessment was especially rewarding in terms of employment figures from 1905-1939, as well as giving an insight into the Colliery's production quotas. All of these figures were essentially drawn from the Emlyn Colliery Archive Collection held at the Carmarthanshire Archives Service, which served as an invaluable source from which to gain further insights into the collieries history, including that of the miners themselves. The uncatalogued Collection is so extensive that any subject needing to be breached with regards the Colliery's history is readily accessible. One can only hope that the concise Inventory toward the back of this work may aid any future research, as it would seem unlikely that these records, because of their sheer size, will not be catalogued for some time. Perhaps the greatest information available are the 340 blue print maps and plans, die lines and trace drawings of the subterranean networks of the Emlyn Colliery. The blue prints of plant and machinery are especially of value to future generations..

12 Conclusions

The Survey of the Emlyn Colliery and associated Brickworks assessed the archaeological significance of the remains of the former works and attempted to relate these remains with the rest of the surviving remains across the whole of the Carmarthanshire anthracite coalfields. However as already mentioned the available archive material is so vast that most of the material in the collection has information with regards other collieries in Carmarthanshire, especially in the area of the Gwendraeth and Amman valleys. These documents need too be assessed more closely.

- 12.1 The survey also assessed the historical significance of the Emlyn Colliery in terms of social and technological developments over the periods of its working life, however again the Archive collection is so vast and literally bursting with technological details of the plant and machinery

that only a concise summary was able to be produced. It would seem however that the Emlyn Colliery was a highly enterprising colliery which pioneered many technological advances in the sizing, screening and washing of coal in terms of the rest of the Anthracite region. The only other colliery to do this on this scale was New Cross Hands.

- 12.2 Other pioneering work was the patent of various other production related designs, such as the production of smokeless briquettes using recycling methods. This however would seem to have not been a good success as documents in the Emlyn archive profess. The documents list many examples of patented designs for various plant and machinery. The Emlyn was also among the first anthracite collieries in the region to offer a quality guarantee. This they did by employing a team of chemists who kept a vigilant eye on the coals processing so as to assure a quality product, quality and scientific methods having become a buzz word in the 1930's, in the wake of an increasing competitive market.
- 12.3 In terms of social developments the Emlyn Colliery is best characterised by its Welfare schemes that included the construction of the finest Pit head baths in the region and the construction of a recreational area . This welfare scheme was primarily as a result of the Miners Act of 1926.
- 12.4 With regard the town of Pen-y-groes its whole lay out was essentially as a result of the Anthracite industry. The first housing as may be seen from the early maps sprang up along the north end of the site, in the region of the early California Colliery. As Emlyn Colliery became firmly established further housing developed along the east side, along Bridge Street and Waterloo road. This housing was essentially in response to the sinking of the 2nd No:1 slant and the later Brickworks in 1912, which greatly increased the employment figures at Pen-y-groes, and hence enlarged the town. The sinking of the 3rd slant at the New Drift mine, No: 2 Emlyn Colliery resulted in further workers housing to be erected along Gors Ddu road. This development eventually brought with it more communal facilities such as further schools and the establishment of the Pit Head Baths and the recreational facilities.
- 12.5 Perhaps of most significance, the survey, in response to the field assessment and the desk based assessment of the maps and the Emlyn Archive, was able to produce a fairly detailed map of the collieries buildings and their functions. As a result of this a greater understanding was made available with regards the processes that took place on the site, in terms of their spatial relationships and chronological developments. *For further details of these processes see the included gazetteer of sites and accompanying maps.*
- 12.6 With regards early workings of the survey area, workings that predate the Emlyn Colliery, the only features recorded were a series of small earthworks, now beneath the Brickworks. These may be areas of early prospecting or else they are areas of early quarrying activity. Other than these features, no bell pits or early shafts were noted on the site except for an early air shaft (PRN: 41264) related to California Colliery c. 1868-1880. This said however there was one area, as noted on the 1972 aerial photograph, that gave the impression of early bell pitting, however these features, which appear as a series of ringing may well be modern creations in the form of vehicle markings (PRN: 41277). However this is uncertain, and as a result further investigation is needed on these features. No surface trace was found of these features during the field walking exercise, although this does not mean that they are not present as they may have been covered over later by spoil clearance projects. No bell pits are recorded on the 1st edition map of 1876 in this area.
- 12.7 The area of the old colliery, Emlyn Colliery No: 1, has few surviving structures, except for the remains of the main Engine House back wall (PRN : 41127) and associated foundations for the accompanying boiler houses (PRN: 41170/41171) and winding frame. This area is now partly covered over by rubble from land clearance performed by the Emlyn Brickworks and others for reasons of safety. The only other significant structure related to the lower mine is the remains of the concrete bridge support (PRN: 41303).

- 12.8 Apart from the Pit Head Baths building and other associated smithy buildings (PRN: 41143/41174/41289) most of which are still occupied, the only other feature in this area worthy of note was the discovery of a stone lined circular pit. It may be a slurry pit (*pers comm T.Stradling*) (PRN: 41129), its function is uncertain, however it may be related to the pit head baths 'recycling' practice for smokeless briquettes. Presently this is used as an area of tipping and situated in the woods to the east of the pit head baths.
- 12.9 Other features that are recommended for further evaluation and further more detailed survey are; the buildings in the area of the now scrap metal merchants or the old 1924 drift mine; the pit head baths; the old band hut (PRN: 41137) and the Brickworks Hoffmann kiln. Although the brick kiln has been repaired quite substantially over the years it still retains its early architecture. With regards the brickworks chimney this would appear to be a later edition to the kiln, an earlier chimney likely having been to the east. There are no surface remains however of this first chimney. At the brickworks many of the buildings, particularly the old pressing and unloading houses were locked at the time of the field visit. Both of these buildings, particularly the modern building, c. 1950/60 are still housing their brick making machinery. The interior of these buildings are in need of further evaluation. The Hoffmann kiln is one of only two known to still be standing in a surviving state in Wales, the only other being at the Eclipse Brickworks in Horeb. The Horeb kiln has since been listed as a scheduled site by Cadw.
- 12.10 The Historical and archaeological potential of the site of the former Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks is very high, especially with regards the archive collection kept in the Carmarthanshire Archive Records Service. From these documents alone an almost complete history from 1905-1939 could be written about the colliery and the village of Pen-y-groes. This history would include comprehensive details with regards the colliery's political stance, its economy, its social and technological developments, as well as the architectural designs of plant and engineers drawings of all the machinery used within the plant. To compliment just this the archive holds all of the employment records of its workers, including all of those living in and around Pen-y-groes itself. As a wider history, relative to other collieries in the region, the archive also holds extensive plans of other collieries workings.
- 12.11 In view of the proposed development work on the site, the levelling of the area may well uncover previous mine workings, including possible building remnants. As well this clearance also has the potential to reveal earlier evidence of coal extraction on the site. If this were indeed the case then further evaluation of the site would be recommended.
- 12.12 Pen-y-groes today is a very quiet town with no real significant activity occurring. All that there is is the town itself, which has now become a redundant remnant of the former Emlyn colliery and Brickworks that stands abandoned and in ruin.

13 Acknowledgements

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- ii) 1946 aerial photo; Frames no: 4212/3210/3211 – 10G/UK/1400,*
- iii) 1951 aerial photos; Frames no: 4137, sheet no: 153; Sortie no: 540/545*
- iv) 1972 aerial photos; 20inch, Held in the Royal Commission, Aberystwyth.*
- v) 1978 aerial photos; South West west, no's: 12/13*
- vi) 1979 aerial photo; No: 150.*

Appendices: *See Concise inventory of Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks*

Concise Inventory of the 'Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks' Archive.

- Held at the Carmarthenshire Archive Service (CAS) -

As none of the Emlyn Colliery archive has been catalogued as yet, temporary numbers have been assigned to each box. Inevitably these numbers could alter at any time.

Box 1: Blue prints and plans of plant and machinery; Cotton paper plans of coal seams and slants; Plan of detonator store-room; Geological drawings; Surveyors drawing of fatal accident involving one Rees Morgan, overman at the Doncaster district; Plan of seat trolley; Plan of Cwm Mawr Colliery; Ventilation proposals for new slants; Plan proposal for new lamphouse; Plans showing schemes for connecting Doncaster cross measure to No: 2 colliery; Blue prints for new Jigger conveyor engine, 1915; Drawing of Llwyn-yr-Haf Colliery, Ammanford, c.1920; Blue print for scraper conveyor, 1889.

Box 2: Pencil drawings of seat trolley, 1927; Ink drawing of Rhos Colliery; Plan of Ammanford area showing positions of lower pumpquart vein below Llandybie Colliery and Pont Lash Colliery, no date; Drawing showing Drefach Colliery, no date.

Box 3: 1940's subsidence claims.

Box 4: Invoices from 1939-1942

Box 5: Invoices for 1944; Railway wagon quota, 248 wagons; shares prices of Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks;

Box 6: Compensation letters mainly about one T. Francis Jones, suffering from 'SILICOSIS' (1937 totally disabled from miners 'NYSTAAGMUS' – compensation 37/- pw.

Box 7: Civil defence booklet 1939; Electricity invoices; Blueprint for Ropeway roller 1929; Accident claims forms.

Box 8: Liquidation receipts; Invoices for repairs done on Norton Arms public house; Subsidence claims for houses in Gors Ddu district, 1940

Box 9: Map showing proposed stocking ground at colliery; Personal correspondence; Smokeless briquette patent 1934; Briquettes not a success, 1935; Letter written by G.E Aeron-Thomas with information regards coal quotas. 3400 tonnes per week, 1937.

Box 10: GWR invoices and Ingram invoices.

Box 11: Company agreement letters; Life insurance policies.

Box 12: Compensation claims; Blue prints for screening and washing plant. 1923; Blueprint for 'RHEOLAVEUR' coal washery, 1924; Blue print of creepers and tippler, c. 1924'

Box 13: Contract books of employees; Articles of Association Memorandum, 1904.

Box 14: Ledger book of liability; Brickworks profit and loss ledger 1925; Book of register of managers and directors at Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks, 1917; Accounts journal 1938-45; Cash book 1942; Ingram purchase journal, 1942.

Box 15: Emlyn Brickworks company insurance details. Lists buildings under management by Brickworks, including No: 2 lamproom, Unifloc wagon shop and Pit Head baths. Other buildings mentioned. Total insurance was £10,775.

Box 16: Accounts ledger 1931-35.

Box 17: Main blue-prints box; Arrangement of one 'Bagshawe standard belt conveyor, 1933; Maclane caging pit; switchboard layout for generator house; Slurry recovery unit; Dust removal plant; Catalogue on coal dressing, 1931; Breaker plant, 1936; cycle shed plan; Braking gear

Box 18: Magazines, 'Industrial World', 1934 and 1933; blue print of alternative screening plant; Spec for proposed new coal washery, 1923.

Box 19: Accounts of one Miss Lena Aeron Thomas 1920; Accounts of Aeron-Thomas 1940's.

Box 20: Ingram Accounts 1943-44; GWR invoices.

Box 21: 8 copies of M and C Machine mining, 1923-25; Catalogue of Butterley pit tubs and rail wagons.

Box 22: Ingram ledger and invoices, 1944.

Box 23: Ledger (Inland revenue and employers liability; Accounts book 1938/40/46; Cash book.

Box 24: Receipts; Llangadoch estate lease, 1810, 1818 tenancy agreement, conveyance, 1819 release and settlement; 1820-1935 Tenancy agreement.

Box 25: Estate allowances/ invoices 1938-39; Estate accounts 1946-48.

Box 26: List of mining prices at Emlyn, Llandybie and Garn Goch Collieries, 1909, 1934, 1900

Box 27: Title deeds for area around Llangeelach; Tracings of plans; Raillength prices; costs ledger, 1904-1925; Receipt for inspection.

Box 28: Inventory of plant and machinery and material at Emlyn Colliery, 1905. A complete list of details regards all engines and boilers at the colliery in 1905; Book of The Coal Mines Act 19

Box 29: Details about South Wales Angus site with anthracite plan.

Box 30: 1945 press cuttings; Incident books

Box 31: Annual Returns; Details of lighting, horses and electrical appliances, post 1920-35; Employment figures for 1923 (709 men. Total underground – 600. Total above ground – 109. Males aged 14-16 – 23. Men above 16 years of age – 86. Females – None.)

Box 32: Sales letter of Johnstons building, Cardiff.

Box 33: Dispatch letters for 1940 and 1939; Blue-prints for cycle shed and conveyor.

Box 34-42: Financial ledgers.

Box 43-51: Wages and employment slips

Box 52: 13 three and a quarter inch square glass lantern slides of Emlyn Colliery, c. 1905; Pamphlet for miners; Bather's Handbook 1933, for Pit Head baths; Pit Head baths rule book; Approx. 20 5" x 4" negatives; Plans of Ammanford Colliery.

Box 53: 1940's correspondences.

Box 54: Machine and tool catalogues.

Box 55: General catalogues of tools and machinery; Accident prevention booklet; Lamps and telephone catalogues

Box 56: Files and correspondence's, 1930's; Accident reports, 1944.

Box 57: Correspondences 1933/34-39 and 43.

Box 58: Catalogues of machinery and tools, 1930's

Box 59: 1930's catalogues; Maker parts and blue-prints

Box 60: Various makers leaflets, catalogues and correspondences; Die-lines; Emlyn Brickworks brick press.

Box 61: Correspondences, 1920's/30's/40's

Box 62: Makers pamphlets/leaflets; Invoices; Blue-prints and tracings of seams.

Box 63: Various correspondences; Blue-prints and architects plans of machinery and washing and screening plant, 1924; Brickworks, 1960's

Box 64: Emlyn Brick works invoices including mention of support buttresses for kiln; Photos of machinery.

Box 65: Letter of 1890 to Victoria Petroleum Company; Income tax forms, 1910.

Box 66: Plan of Welfare scheme showing playground, bowling green, tennis courts, gardens, rugby and cricket pitches, 1937/39.

Box 67: Correspondences regards politics on site, 1937/38/39.

Box 68: Emlyn Brick works letters, with inventory of plant and machinery in 1938.

Box 69: Safety booklets

Box 70: Compensation forms; Fire and explosion reports, 1930's.

Box 71: Health insurance certificates, 1930's.

Box 72: Pit Head baths open day pamphlets, regulations, minutes of meetings and

expenditures; War pamphlets and letters 1940-46; Home Guard.

Box 73: Unifloc reagents Ltd correspondences, 1940-41; Survey folder with pamphlets advertising survey paper.

Rolled and loose items: Over 340 blue-prints of plant and machinery dated 1927-38; subterranean plans; Architects drawing of Pit Head Baths; Tracings of seams; tracings of levels across colliery one and two; Photos of crane.; Large cotton paper ink drawings of ventilation system of Pumpquart seam and others across whole of Pen-y-groes system.

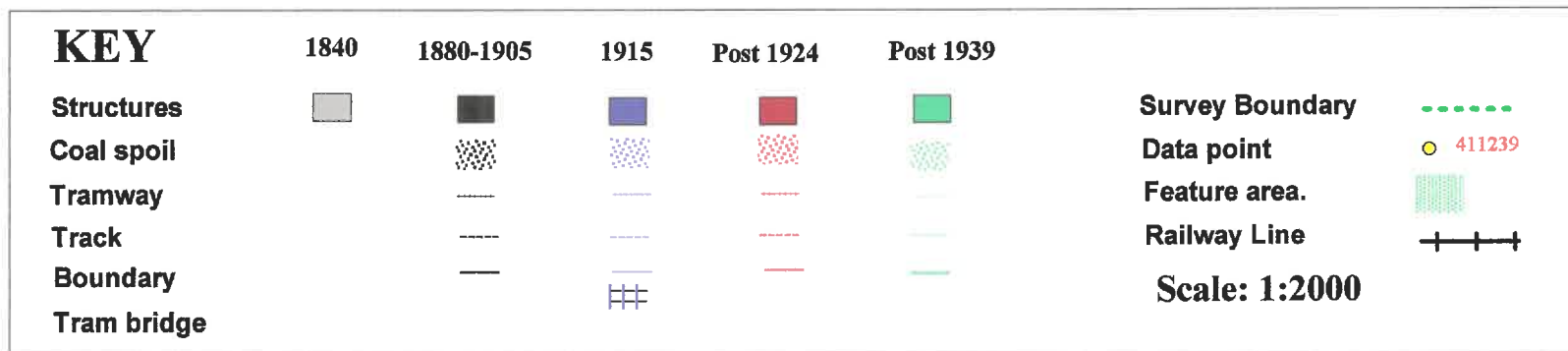
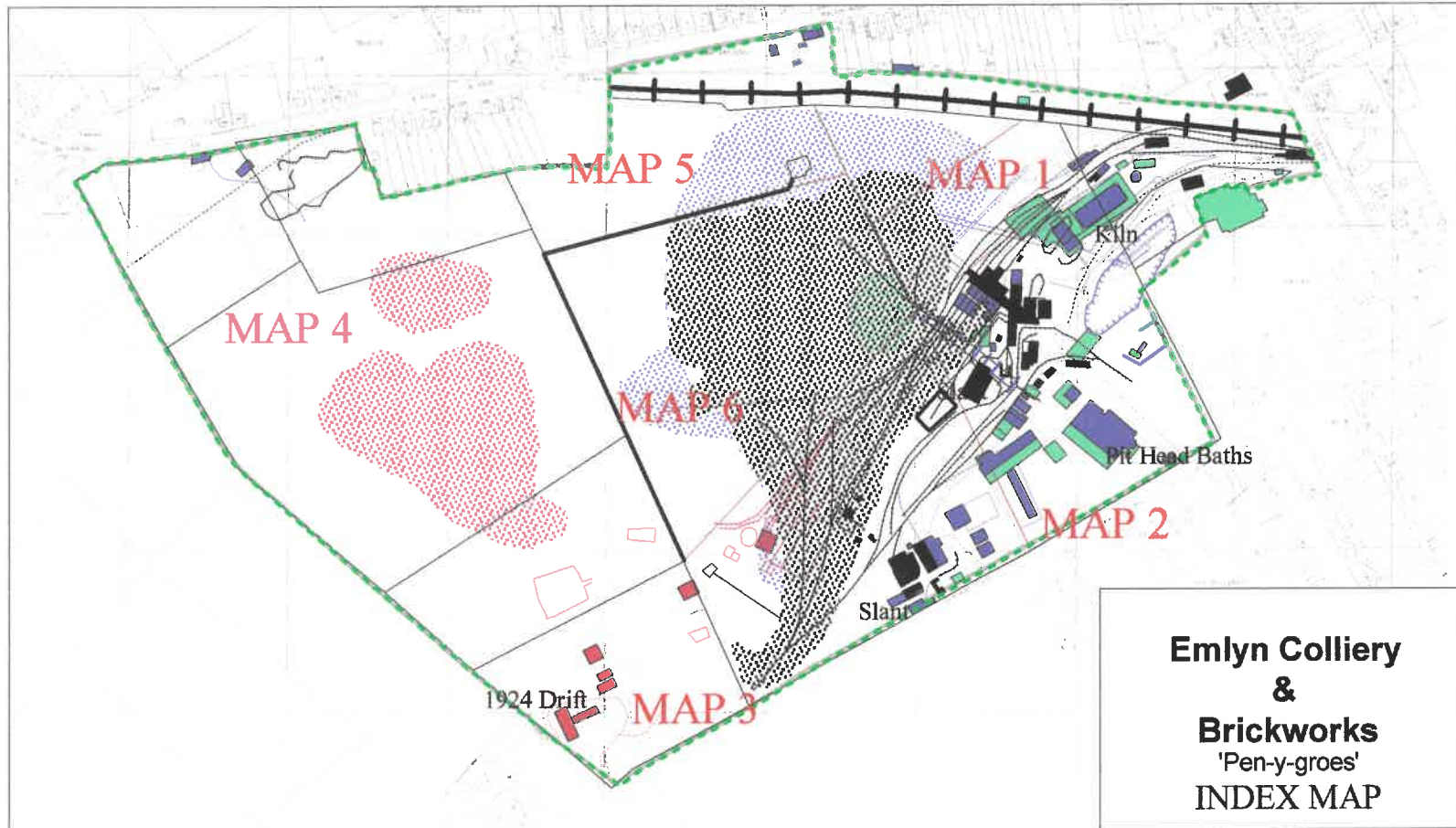
Gazetteer of Features recorded during

Emlyn Colliery

&

Brickworks

Survey assessment

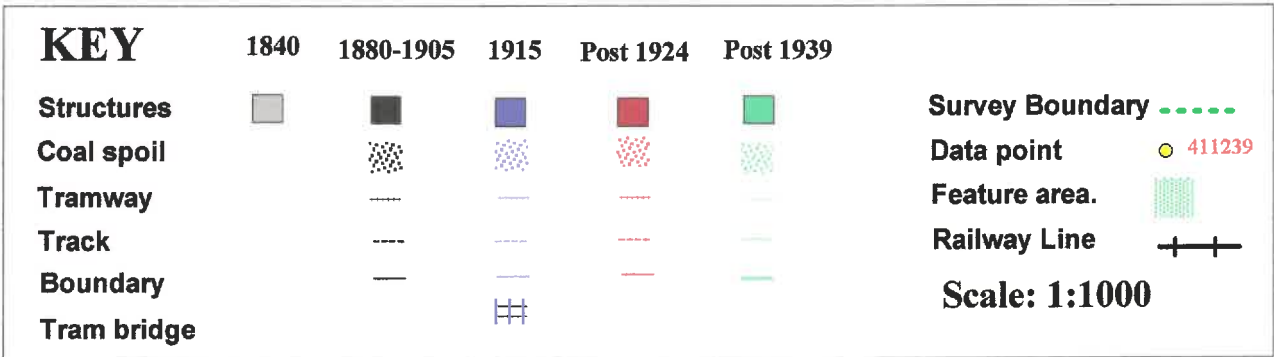


Map showing Desk and Field survey results with primary record numbers.

MAP 2



Modern 1:2500 base map supplied by T.Stradling. GMM Ltd.

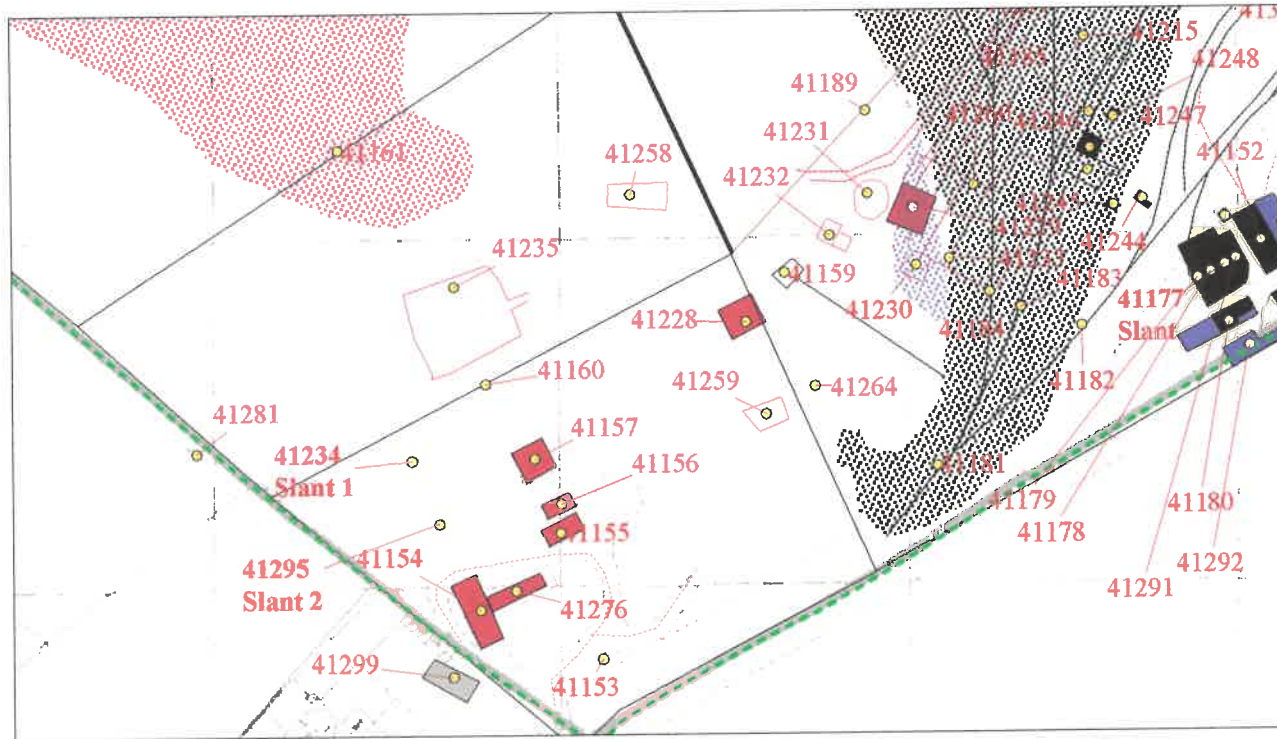


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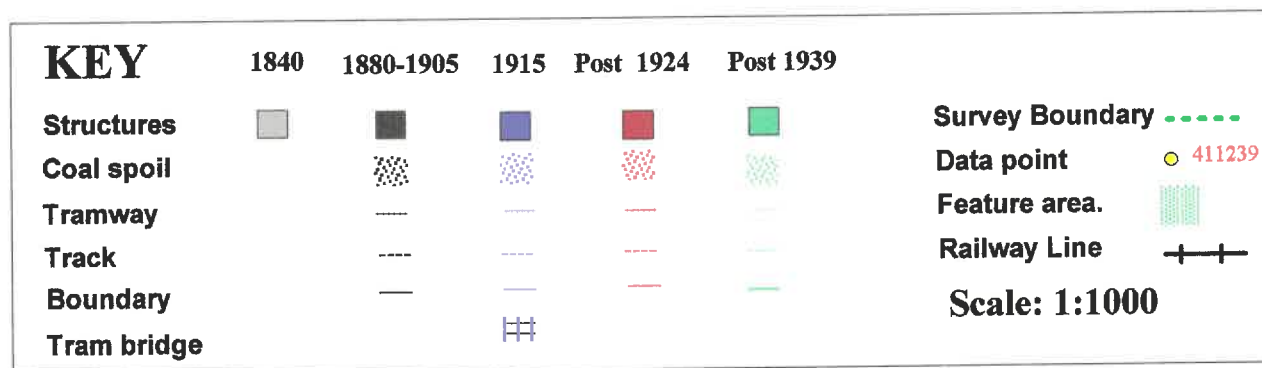
Map showing Desk and Field survey results with primary record numbers.

Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks, Pen-y-groes

MAP 3



Modern 1:2500 base map supplied by T.Stradling. GMM Ltd.

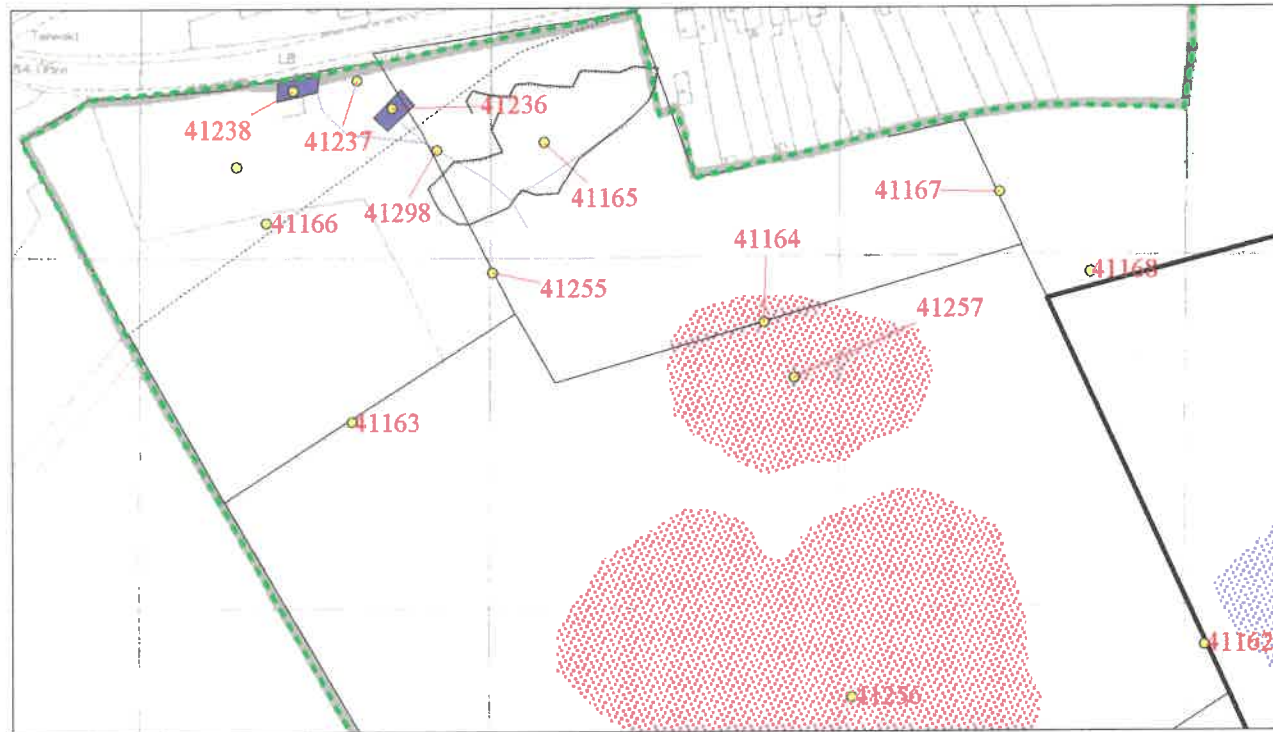


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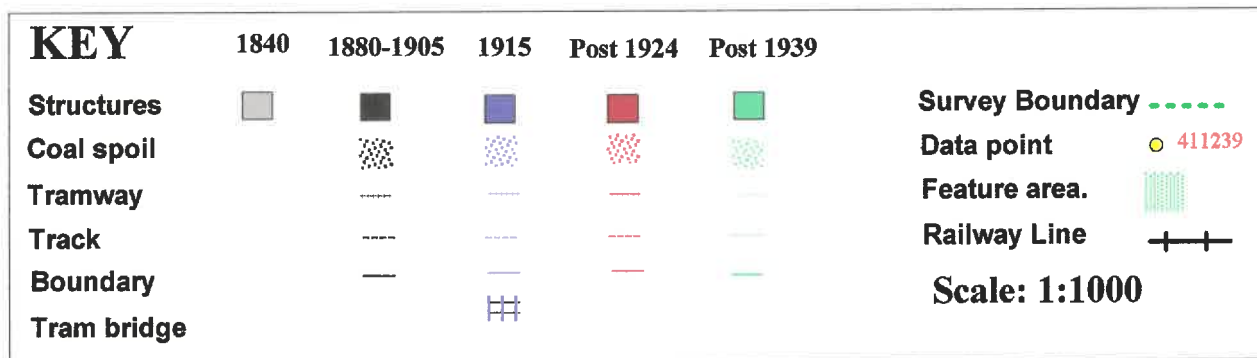
Map showing Desk and Field survey results with primary record numbers.

Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks, Pen-y-groes

MAP 4



Modern 1:2500 base map supplied by T. Stradling, GMM Ltd.

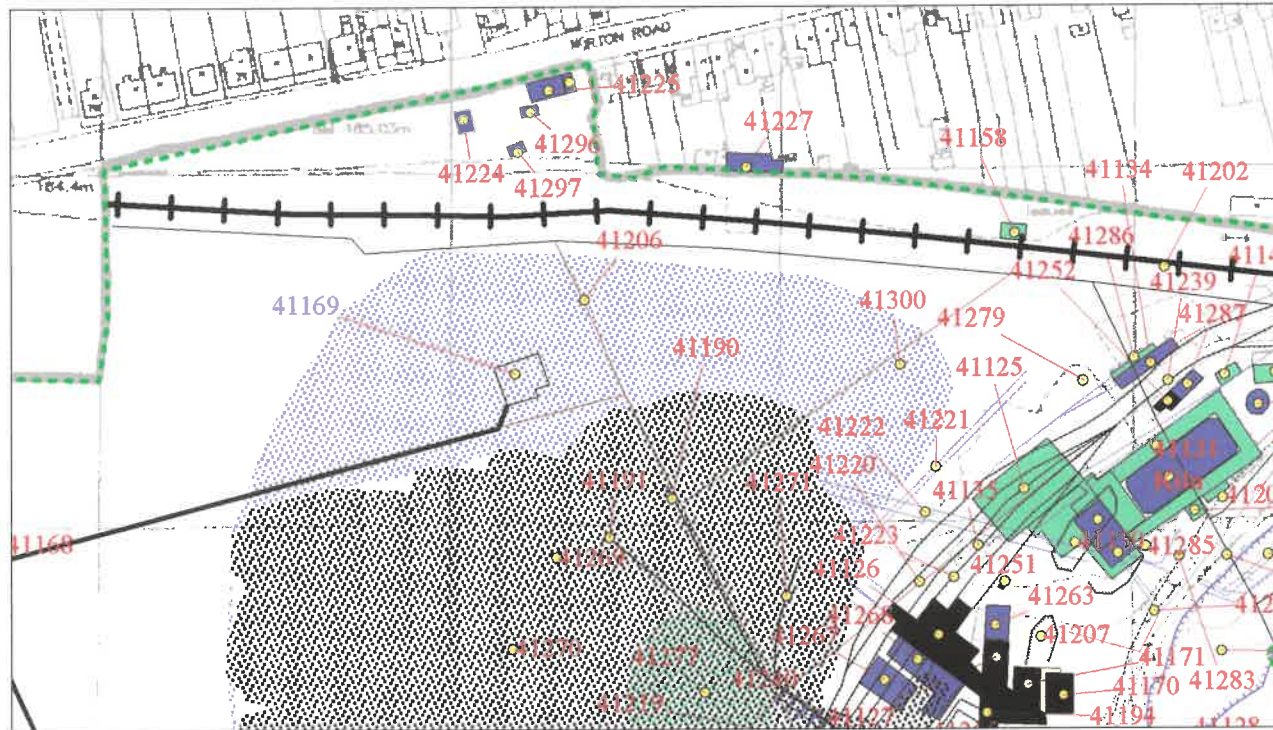


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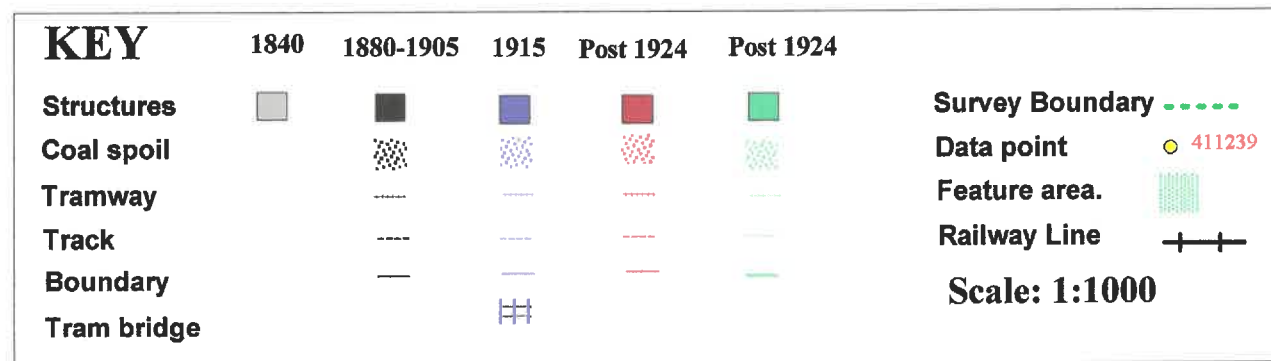
Map showing Desk and Field survey results with primary record numbers.

Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks, Pen-y-groes

MAP 5



Modern 1:2500 base map supplied by T.Stradling, GMM Ltd.

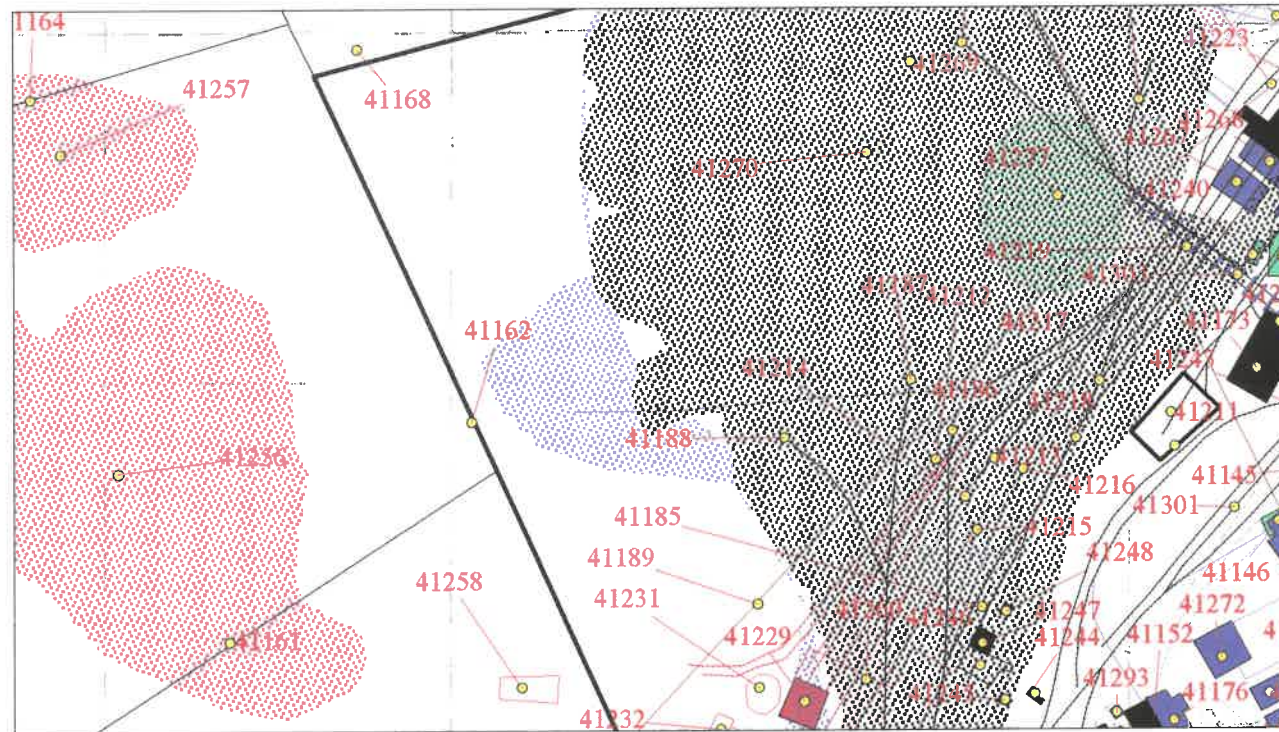


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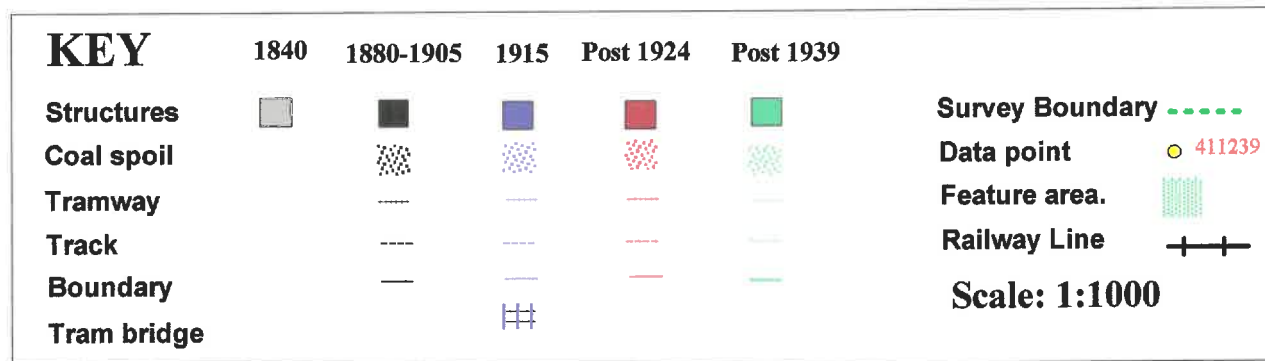
Map showing Desk and Field survey results with primary record numbers.

Emlyn Colliery & Brickworks, Pen-y-groes

MAP 6



Modern 1:2500 base map supplied by T.Stradling, GMM Ltd.



Cambrian Archaeological projects Ltd.

Map showing Desk and Field survey results with primary record numbers.

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features.

PRN: 41125 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Brick Processing house. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tall structure some 15 metres high. Constructed from RSJ's and corrugated asbestos sheeting. Modern electrical plant & machinery still inside. Outside is a water tank. Conveyor leads to crusher (PRN: 41135)

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Machinery still in building. Padlocked from outside.

Relationship : Modern Emlyn Brickworks

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41126 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Screening plant and washery **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Large roofed structure as shown on 1905/6 map. Likely position of early washery and screening houses. May have also housed the plants general offices.

Source : OS 6inch 2nd edition 1905.6 map; Emlyn Colliery documents collection; Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : No visible surface remains.

Relationship : No: 1 colliery. Main screening and washery.

Recommendation : None.

PRN: 41127 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Engine and Haulage House. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of early colliery Engine and Haulage House. Haulage for main No: 1 slant (PRN:41198). Had one pair of horizontal hauling engines, 26" cylinders/4 foot stroke/piston valves/crank discs, 6' x 3' 9") and another horizontal engine as back up.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : North wall still survives (1.5m thick x 5m wide x 5m high), made of stone with later brick repair.

Relationship : Related to Haulage frame and header winde, (PRN: 41194) and boiler House (PRN: 41170/41171)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41128 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Fairly large roofed structure as shown on Modern OS map. Building demolished prior to field visit. Tramline shown passing through building to shaft PRN: 41193.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Only large concrete base/floor still visible. Surrounded by rubble remains.

Relationship : Possibly related to shaft PRN: 41193

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41129 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Slurry pit **Period :** Post medieval

Description: 1915 map shows two small rectangular structures here. Field walking however revealed the remains of a circular stone lined pit (8m diameter). Stone lined central hub also (6m diameter). In channel cast iron inlet pipe intact . Poss slurry pit.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Stone lining moss covered. Central hub still present, as is cast iron inlet pipe on west side toward shaft (PRN: 41193). Vegetation covered in woodland. Present use as rubbish tip.

Relationship : Possibly related to pit head baths building (PRN: 41147)

Recommendation : Further evaluation and survey.

PRN: 41130 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Earthwork **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Earthwork, oval in form related to earthwork to south(PRN: 41207). Possible pre 1880 prospecting pits or quarry area for early kiln? Bricks positioned over earthwork.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Brickwors positioned over earthwork.

Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks Company Ltd.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41131 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Kiln **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Brick kiln designed by Frederich Hoffmann in 1856, patented 1858. Emlyn 'Hoffmann' Kiln is a 16 chambered transverse kiln with accompanying chimney stack (PRN: 44282) Approx 40m x 15m. Earlier chimney possible on north east side.

Source : OS 1915 edition map, Modern OS map; Field walking.

Condition : Abandoned. Fired and unfired bricks still in kiln. Has had much repair work over the years particularly along the north facing wall which has a series of 8 buttresses.

Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks Company Ltd.

Recommendation : Further evaluation with scheduling possibility.

PRN: 41132 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramway **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramlines as shown on OS 1915/21 edition maps. Tramlines enter early quarry for collection of clay which was then hauled up to brickworks possibly through a tunnel underneath the track (PRN: 41283)..

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Quarry now a deep pond.

Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks (PRN: 41131); Clay quarry(PRN: 41208); Clay pit(PRN: 41184); Tramway (PRN: 41132)

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41133 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Modern c 1970/80 brick building with galvanised steel shutters. Outside are brick samples.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Still standing with galvanised steel shutters securing contents.

Relationship : Modern Emlyn Brickworks Ltd (Castle Bricks.)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41134 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Locomotive shed **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Locomotive shed. Part of Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks. Transverse arched brick building with lean to for offices and toilets at NW end (PRN: 41286). Has six 1.5 metre square windows all on S side. Door on S side. Used to have wide entrance both sides. E

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Abandoned. Windows smashed. Interior empty except for insubstantial debris and shale piling at west end.

Relationship : Used to be shared locomotive building , later used just by brickworks as offices and workshops.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41135 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Machinery **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Emlyn Brickworks crushing and conveyor machine. Approx. 10 metres in height and 6 metres wide. Stands on concrete legs with RSJ. Bucket is 5m x 3m. Engineering by Thomas Fawcett, Leeds, c 1930.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Still in use up to 5 years ago.

Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks Ltd

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41136 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Football club building **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure. Used as football club.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Still present

Relationship : Occupies the area of early colliery buildings.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PRN: 41137 | NGR : SN582134 | Form : Band Hut | Period : Post medieval |
| Description: Brick and stone building (approx. 8m X 4m) as shown on all OS 1889/1905/6/21 and modern edition OS maps. Found at edge of old railway line by Bridge Street and Waterloo Road. Possibly early railway origin, c 1840. | | | |
| Source : All OS series edition maps; All AP"s; Field walking. | | | |
| Condition : Stone and brick structure covered with corrugated tin painted green. Still in use by local brass band (pers comm.) | | | |
| Relationship : Early Emlyn colliery, possibly California colliery and early Pen-y-groes related. | | | |
| Recommendation : Evaluate | | | |
| PRN: 41138 | NGR : SN582134 | Form : Roofed structure | Period : Post medieval |
| Description: Small brick building at entrance to colliery and brickworks. Sign on front, c.1920/30 has 'Emlyn Brickworks' written on it. Structure is approx. 2.5m wide x 4m length x 4m high. Blocked in window at north face. Small brick chimney stack. | | | |
| Source : Aerial photo 1972; Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking. | | | |
| Condition : Still present | | | |
| Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks. | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |
| PRN: 41139 | NGR : SN582134 | Form : Loading platform | Period : Post medieval |
| Description: Concrete and stone loading and working platform for brick kiln at Emlyn Brickworks. Bricks would have been removed from kiln once baked and he cooled, then loaded onto tram line for railway or other vehicle. | | | |
| Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking. | | | |
| Condition : Still surviving with brick kiln. | | | |
| Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |
| PRN: 41140 | NGR : SN582134 | Form : Roofed structure | Period : Post medieval |
| Description: Roofed structure as marked on OS modern edtion map. Function unknown. Not present at time of field visit. | | | |
| Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking. | | | |
| Condition : No surviving structure. | | | |
| Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41141 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Enclosure wall **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Wall of brick construction with rounded NE end. Modern.

Source: Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition: Still present

Relationship: Emlyn Brickworks access track.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41142 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Saw mill **Period:** Modern

Description: Saw mill building still standing. Brick construction with tiled roof. approx. 6m x 5m and 4m high, as noted on aerial photos of 1946 and through field walking.

Source: Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition: Used as storage shed.

Relationship: Related to lumber yard.

Recommendation: Further evaluation.

PRN: 41143 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Smithy's shop **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Brick structure with tin roof still standing and used as means of storage. Door at north side, padlocked shut.

Source: Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition: Still in use for storage.

Relationship: Part of smiths complex (PRN: 41174/ 41141/41145)

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41144 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Smithy Shop III **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Brick building stillstanding. Part of smithy complex. A series of other brick buildings (PRN: 41143/41144/41145/41289)

Source: OS 1915 edition map; Modern map and Field walking.

Condition: Still standing and used for storage.

Relationship: Smithy complex

Recommendation: None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41145 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Smithy's **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Brick building still standing. Part of smithy complex. One of a series of other brick buildings (PRN: 41143/41144/41145/41289). Presently used as a car workshop and storage.

Source : Modern OS map and Field walking.

Condition : Still standing and used for storage.

Relationship : Smithy complex

Recommendation : Evaluate

PRN: 41146 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Offices **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure as shown on OS map of 1915. Connected to Unifloc wagon shop (PRN: 41241). Possibly offices with toilets.

Source : OS 1915 edition map; Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Demolished in 2000. No surface trace remains except rubble.

Relationship : Unifloc Wagon shop.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41147 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Pit Head Baths **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Large building appearing on 1915 map. Housed Emlyn Colliery 'Pit Head baths', which didn't open until 1933, however structure appears on 1915 map. Building used to have baths and cubicles. Now partly used by small company known as 'Cutting Bricks'.

Source : OS Revised 1915 edition map; Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking. Emlyn Colliery collection.

Condition : In state of disrepair, especially west end. Back of baths is within small woodland area. Parts of building graffiti covered. Damage also to N facing wall at roof line.

Relationship : Pit Head baths related to new entrance/exit track and Miners Welfare Acts of 1926..

Recommendation : More detailed survey and evaluation needed.

PRN: 41148 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Track **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Track as shown on 1915 map. Laid down as a result of increased workforce, new worker's housing in Gors-Ddu road and 'Pit Head baths' (PRN: 41147). Track still used by company known as 'Cutting Bricks'

Source : OS 6 inch 1915 revised edition map; Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Still in use.

Relationship : Related to Pit head baths and new 1913-15 workers

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41149 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boundary & bank **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Bank is approx. 1m high by 1m wide, and is likely modern clearance, however the boundary immediately east is a remnant of an old field boundary as marked on the tithe map of 1840. Boundary is characterised by a line of Oak trees.

Source : Tithe map of 1840; All OS map editions & Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : At edge of small woods and still functioning as boundary.

Relationship : Boundary did extend across whole of site northward

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41150 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Track **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Track as marked on 1915 edition map. Area now a wide and open courtyard.

Source : OS 1915 edition map; Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Now a courtyard area.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 1

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41151 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Sub power station **Period :** Modern

Description: Small roofed brick building approx. 7m X 4m. Walls covered in grey render. Building still used as sub power station by electricity board. Apart from the power house opposite no other structure in immediate area.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Still in use as power station.

Relationship : Likely related to later 1930's mining.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41152 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Engine House **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of Engine House as shown on OS 2nd edition 1905/6 map and later OS maps. Had chimney on western corner.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1915 map; Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Demolished in 2000.

Relationship : Related to Emlyn Colliery NO: 1

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41153 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Track **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Track as marked on 1915 OS map.

Source: Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition: Space now occupies modern scrap metal merchants.

Relationship: Emlyn Colliery No: 2 slants.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41154 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Stable House **Period:** Pos medieval

Description: Standing roofed structure still in use. Building approx 20 metres long. Used to be old stable block for 1924 drift mine pit ponies. Building now part of Scrap metal merchants with other smaller workshop shed attached to east facing wall.

Source: Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking; Emlyn Colliery documents collection (CAS); pers comm.

Condition: Still in use.

Relationship: Related to 1924 Drift mine and other smaller ancillary buildings including lamp-house, meeting house

Recommendation: Further evaluation and survey.

PRN: 41155 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Brick building. **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Brick building being part of 1924 drift mine complex. One of a series of three brick structures in the immediate area. Building has tiled roof. Likely a tool shed or workshop.

Source: Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking. Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition: Presently occupied by scrap merchants yard. Interior condition unknown.

Relationship: Part of 1924 Drift mine complex and other brick buildings (PRN: 41156/41157).

Recommendation: Further evaluation.

PRN: 41156 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Brick building. **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Brick building being part of 1924 drift mine complex. One of a series of three brick structures in the immediate area. Building has tiled roof. Likely a tool shed or workshop.

Source: Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking. Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition: Presently occupied by scrap merchants yard. Interior condition unknown.

Relationship: Part of 1924 Drift mine complex and other brick buildings (PRN: 41155/41157).

Recommendation: Further evaluation.

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41157 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Lamp House **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Brick building c. 1924. Part of 1924 Drift mine complex. Building used for storage in scrap metal merchants yard. Has two entrances along the north wall, and another on the west. Building is a series of three other associated brick buildings (PRN: 41155)

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking. Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : Tree growing out from chimney stack, boarded up window and door. Tall vegetation surrounding structure.

Relationship : Part of 1924 Drift mine complex and other brick buildings (PRN: 41155/41156).

Recommendation : Further evaluation.

PRN: 41158 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure on north side of railway embankment. Function, form and condition unknown. Area of 'issues'.

Source : Modern 1:25000 map; Field walking.

Condition : Unknown. Dense vegetation.

Relationship : Uncertain

Recommendation : Evaluate

PRN: 41159 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Water tank/Reservoir. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Water tank or small reservoir as marked on 2nd edition 1905/6 map. Led into sluice channel (PRN :41162). No structure now remains however area of suggested position was very waterlogged at time of field visit .

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map: Field walking.

Condition : No surface structure, however water logged area.

Relationship : Related to sluice channel (PRN: 41162)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41160 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boundary **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Field Boundary characterised by hedgerow. Boundary is approx. 60 metres long and butts up with the corner of the slice to the east.

Source : OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1889/1905/6 map.

Condition : Still present however partly covered and cut by coal tipping.

Relationship : N/A

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41161 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boundary **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Field Boundary characterised by hedgerow. Boundary is approx. 70 metres long.

Source : OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1889/1905/6 map.

Condition : No visible remains apart from area toward the west by stream. Covered by tipping.

Relationship : N/A

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41162 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boundary **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Line of sluice at NW of colliery. Extends northwards towards holding tank. Sluice is characterised by ditch approx. 2 metres wide X 1.5 metres deep.

Source : OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1889/1905/6 map.

Condition : Covered by coal tipping.

Relationship : Related to PRN: 41159.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41163 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Field boundary **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Boundary characterised by hedgerow. Boundary is approx. 38 metres long and used to form part of a field boundary for the small farm of Banc-twlc-Gwili immediately to the west.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : Still present.

Relationship : Quarry (PRN: 41165) related and house of Ty-newydd to west.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41164 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boundary **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Field and quarry boundary. In total length boundary is approx. 70 metres long.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : Area of clearance banks in this area. Survival unknown.

Relationship : Quarry (PRN: 41165) related and house of Ty-newydd to west.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41165 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Quarry **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Small quarry as marked on OS 1st & 2nd ed maps . Shown on 1921 map with tram tracks and three related roofed structures Quarry likely utilised for construction of early 'California quarry', remains of which are to the north.

Source: OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition maps 1889/1905/6 & 1921 provisional edition.

Condition: Vegetation covered

Relationship: California quarry.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41166 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Track **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Track/footpath that used to lead to and from the small quarry passing through the small farm of Banc-twlc-Gwili to the west.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: Still evident. Dense grass at time of field visit.

Relationship: Quarry (PRN: 41165) related and house of Ty-newydd to west.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41167 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Boundary **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Boundary running NW-SE. At southern end boundary meets up with dog leg of sluice (PRN:41168). Length from sluice to road is approx. 25 metres.

Source: OS 6 inch 1st edition 1876 map.

Condition: No visible surface remains

Relationship: Enclosure Acts

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41168 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Water channel **Period:** Post medieval

Description: E to W run of sluice (see also PRN: ???). Approx. 2 m wide X 1.5 m deep and 73 m in length. 1905/6 map shows sluice running into a collecting tank (PRN:41169) to the E, however by 1921 main colliery tip had covered over the tank and 40 m of sluice.

Source: OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1905/6 maps; OS provisional 1921 map only.

Condition: Not on 1940's/1970's AP's

Relationship: Related to sluice (PRN: 41162) and holding tank (PRN: 41169)

Recommendation: None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41169 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Water tank **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Water collection tank fed by EW sluice (PRN: 41168). Only depicted on 1905/6 map. Tank was approx. 6m X 3m. Not shown on 1921 map because of expanding tip, however possible structure still evident on 1972 AP's due to tip removal by later Emlyn Brickworks

Source : OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1889/1905/6 maps; 1972 20 inch AP (RCAHMW).

Condition : No surface trace evident.

Relationship : Related to sluice channel (PRN: 44168)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41170 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boiler House I **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure (10m X 8m) as marked on OS 1889/1905/6 edition maps. Part of Emlyn colliery's main works. Listed as a boiler house in ECC documents (possibly Cornish boiler 30' x6').

Source : OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1889/1905/6 maps; OS provisional 1921 edition map.

Condition : No visible surface remains.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 1 slant; Other boiler house (PRN: 41171)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41171 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boiler House II **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure approx. 10m X 10m. Part of Emlyn Colliery's main works. Marked on portion of Emlyn Colliery ground plan c. 1927, as boiler house. Listed as a boiler house in ECC documents (possibly Cornish boiler, 30' x6').

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : No visible surface remains.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 1 slant

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41172 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Saw mill and chaff cutting room **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Saw mill and chaff cutting room as described and marked on portion of map of colliery in Emlyn Colliery Documents Collection.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; Aerial photos 1946/72; Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 1 slant

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41173 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Smiths and Fitting shop. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Large roofed structure as marked on OS 1905/6 map. In Emlyn Colliery collection this building is called the smiths and Fitting shop.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905.6 map; Field walking and Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 1

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41174 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Smithy shop **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Brick building still standing. Part of smithy complex. A series of other brick buildings (PRN: 41143/41144/41145/41289)

Source : OS 1915 edition map; Modern map and Field walking.

Condition : Still standing and used for storage.

Relationship : Smithy complex

Recommendation : Evaluate

PRN: 41175 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Air shaft **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small structure as marked on 1905/6 OS edition map. Marked as Air shaft. Ventilation pipe shown on map also.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; Os Revised 1915 edition.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Related to fan house and slant.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41176 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Engine House **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Possible engine house c. 1915. Appears to be a later extension house to earlier Engine House.

Source : OS revised edition 1915 map; Field walking.

Condition : Demolished in 2000

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 1

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41177 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Engine House I **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Part of c. 1880-1905 Engine house as marked on 1905/6 map. Building demolished 2000 , along with all other related structures 1915 and later extensions. Concrete base (approx. 2m X 2m) for winding engine and frame still visible raised from floor.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905 map; OS Revised editon 1915 map; 1933 photograph in Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : Demolished with rubble remains.

Relationship : Related to air shaft/fan house (PRN: 51)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41178 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Engine House II **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Part of c. 1880-1905 Engine house as marked on 1905/6 map. Building demolished 2000 , along with all other related structures 1915 and later extensions. Concrete base (approx. 2m X 2m) for winding engine and frame still visible raised from floor.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905 map; OS Revised editon 1915 map; 1933 photograph in Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : Demolished with rubble remains.

Relationship : Related to air shaft/fan house (PRN: 51)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41179 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Engine house II **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Part of c. 1880-1905 Engine house as marked on 1905/6 map. Building demolished 2000 , along with all other related structures 1915 and later extensions. Concrete base (2m X 2m) for winding engine and frame still visible raised from rest of floor.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905 map; OS Revised editon 1915 map; 1933 photograph in Emlyn Colliery documents collection. Field walking.

Condition : Demolished with rubble remains.

Relationship : Demolished with rubble remains.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41180 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Winding header frame **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of early winder and header frame. Structure along with PRN: 41178/41177/41152 demolished March/April 2000 (pers comm). In this position a concrete base was noted whilst field walking (2m x 2m).

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS revised edition 1915 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Related to Engine House (PRN ???)

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41181 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramway **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Length of tramway leading to seam. Line of tramway is still clearly visible. Characterised by low flat bottomed cut, or channel through coal tipping.

Source : All OS maps apart from modern OS; Field walking.

Condition : Course still visible, becoming rubble covered.

Relationship : Related to coal seam.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41182 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramway **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1905/6 OS map.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Tram circuit.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41183 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramway **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1905/6 OS map.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Tram circuit.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41184 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramway **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1905/6 OS map.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Tram circuit.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41185 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramway **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map. Tramline leads to wagon repair shop (PRN: 41247).

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Wagon repair shop.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41186 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramway **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1905/6 OS map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS provisional 1921 map

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41187 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramway **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1905/6 OS map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS provisional 1921 map

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41188 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramline **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1905/6 OS map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map

Condition: No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit.

Recommendation: None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41189 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boundary **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Boundary line as marked on OS 1st edition map of 1876.

Source : OS 6 inch 1st edition 1876 map.

Condition : Coal tipping covering boundary. No visible surface remains.

Relationship : OS 1st edition 1876 map.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41190 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramline **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramline runs through spoil . Presently this line is filled with water and reeds. Is approx. 2m wide x 2 m height, from water line. Length goes to area of pond near brickworks stock piling area. Possible shaft. Uncertain.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS provisional 1921 map

Condition : Water logged tramline filled eith reeds.

Relationship : Early 1905 Emlyn Colliery working; Follows 1876 boundary line.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41191 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramline **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramline for dirt tipper. Emlyn Colliery may have had a MacLane automatic dirt tipper post 1932, as at Tumble colliery and other Great Mountain collieries. This tipper was able to carry 3 tubs at a time.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905 map; Emlyn Colliery documents collection (CAS).

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : Spoil tip(PRN: ????) and lower Haulage House (PRN: ?????).

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41192 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small roofed structure (approx. 3m X 2m) near core of works and other sructure (PRN: 41266)

Source : OS 6inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : Early 1905 Emlyn Colliery workings.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41193 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Shaft **Period :** Post Medieval

Description: Shaft at SE end of colliery with short length of tramway as marked on OS 1905/6 map. Although vegetation is dense there is a dip in the land at the supposed position of shaft.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS provisional edition 1921 map; Field walking.

Condition : Unknown. Vegetation covered.

Relationship : Early 1905 Emlyn Colliery workings.

Recommendation : Evaluate.

PRN: 41194 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Hauling House **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Structure as marked on 1905/6 OS map. Position of head winding frame by NO: 1 slant . Haulage for dirt tipper also (PRN:41191)

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; Emlyn Colliery documents collection. (CAS)

Condition : No surface trace remains, however foundations may still be present beneath rubble.

Relationship : No:1 slant (PRN: 41198) ; engine house and haulage (PRN: 41127); Boiler House (PRN:41170/41171)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41195 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small roofed structure (approx. 3m X 2m) near core of works and other structure (PRN: 41196) immediately SW. Likely workshop. Present on both 1905/6 and 1921 edition maps.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS provisional 1921 map.

Condition : No visible trace remains.

Relationship : Related to PRN: 41196) and early colliery workings.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41196 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small roofed structure (approx. 3m X 2m) next to neighbouring later saw mill. Building possible 1905/6 carpenters store or tool shed.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS provisional 1921 map.

Condition : No visible trace remains.

Relationship : Saw mill (PRN: 41142)

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41197 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Offices? **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure as marked on 1905/6 OS map. Attached to Fitters shop (PRN: 41173). Possible offices.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.; Field-walking.; Emlyn Colliery documents Collection (CAS).

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : Related to PRN: 41173 Fitters shop.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41198 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Slant **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of Emlyn Colliery No: 1 slant. Slant was driven to the S. Had brick walling as supplied by the Emlyn brickworks. Slant's target coal seam was the 'Big Vein' . Haulage engine and winding frame was positioned to NE (PRN: 41127)).

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.; Field-walking.; Emlyn Colliery documents Collection (CAS).

Condition : Back filled and made safe. Protruding corner of brick wall at approx. slant entrance still evident at time of field visit, otherwise no surface remains visible.

Relationship : Related to PRN: 41127

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41199 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boundary **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Old field boundary present on 1889/1905/6 map. Partly present to S on 1921 map, however cut through by quarry (PRN:41208) , track(PRN:41283), tramways, and Emlyn Brickworks main works core, 'Hoffman Kiln' and Chimney (PRN:41282).

Source : All OS 1889/1905/6/21 edition maps; All 1946/47/51/72/79 AP's.

Condition : Still present as hedge line to far south west.

Relationship : Pre colliery boundary.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41200 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Track **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Main colliery and brickworks track present on all OS 1889/1905/6/21 edition maps.

Source : All OS 1889/1905/6/21 edition maps; All 1946/47/51/72/79 AP's.

Condition : Still in use.

Relationship : Emyn Colliery and Brickworks.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41201 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Boundary **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Boundary present on all OS edition maps. Partly cut through by Brickworks quarry (PRN: 41208) and track (PRN: 41283) to SW on 1921 edition map.

Source : OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1889/1905/1906; OS provisional edition 1921 map.

Condition : Partly cut through by quarry. Dense vegetation in area.

Relationship : Pre colliery boundary.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41202 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Disused railway **Period :** Modern

Description: Old Great Western Railway line, 'Mountain Branch' . Ran E-W across N end of survey site. Railway marked as disused on 1921 map. Within local vicinity rail served all collieries in the Llanelli district. Vegetation very dense at time of field visit.

Source : Tithe map 1840; OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1889/1905/6 maps; OS provisional edition 1921map; 1946/47/49/72/79 AP's

Condition : Earthwork embankment and tip clearance banks. Vegetation filled.

Relationship : Transport.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41203 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Modern

Description: Roofed Structure approx. 6m X 2m at edge of old railway line (PRN:41202). Tram line from SW (PRN: 41230) meets structure. Possibly locomotive shed.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905 map; OS 6 inch provisional 1921 edition map.

Condition : At time dense vegetation, however an area of banking was discovered which may bare a relation to feature.

Relationship : Tramline(PRN: 41230); Early Emlyn Colliery c.1900.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41204 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Modern

Description: Roofed structure (6m X 3m) as shown on 1905/6/15/21 maps. On 1915 map structure labelled as the 'Library'. Foundations on 1946/4772/79 AP's still visible within vegetation cover. No visible surface trace whilst field walking.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS Revised and provisional edition 1915/21 map. 1946/47/1972/79 AP; Field walking.

Condition : No surface trace remains discovered.

Relationship : Related to Emlyn Colliery complex.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41205 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Chapel **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Baptist Chapel and cemetery at side of Survey area. Established at beginning of Emlyn Colliery.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 edition map. Still in use.

Condition: Still in use and kept in immaculate condition, especially cemetery.

Relationship: Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41206 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Boundary **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Boundary as marked on 2nd edition 1905/6 map. Runs from base of tipping northwards toward the line of the old railway track (PRN: 41158). Covered by tip on 1921 map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No visible surface trace

Relationship: Related to early colliery workings 1905/6. Possibly earlier.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41207 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Earthwork **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Area of small earthworks as evident on OS 1889/1905/6 maps. Oval in form. Not shown on 1st edition map. Possible area of early prospecting as earthwork appears to have little relationship with any surrounding buildings. Earthwork also to North.

Source: OS 6 inch 1st & 2nd edition 1889/1905/6 maps; OS 1921 edition map.

Condition: Rubble covered. No visible surface trace remains

Relationship: Related to early colliery workings 1905/6. Possibly earlier.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41208 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Quarry **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Now a deep pond, and marked as such on modern OS. Used to be the old clay winning quarry for the Emlyn Brickworks. Quarry first appears on the 1915 revised edition maps. Used as material source for brickmaking and building. Used to have short tram to bri

Source: OS Revised 1915 edition map; Field walking

Condition: Deep pond fenced off by old iron winding cable and iron posts. Vegetation covering banks.

Relationship: Related to all Emlyn Brickworks features.

Recommendation: None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41209 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure at entrance to pit head baths track.

Source : OS 1915 edition map; Field walking.

Condition : No-surface trace remains.

Relationship : Unknown

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41210 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Modern

Description: Not certain as to whether this structure was roofed or unroofed. May well have been storage shed for neighbouring building. There are no surface remains of this structure within the woods.

Source : OS Revised edition 1915 map.; Field walking.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Likely related to PRN: 41241 (pers comm.)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41211 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramway **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1915 OS map. Line enters enclosure at back of fitters shop (PRN: 41249/41273).

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Tram circuit

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41212 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramline **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1915 OS map.

Source : OS 1915 edition map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Tram circuit

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41213 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramline **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramline as marked on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41214 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramline **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramway as marked on 1915 OS map.

Source: OS 1915 edition map.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41215 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramline **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramline as marked on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41216 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramline **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramline as marked on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit.

Recommendation: None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - *Catalogue of features.*

PRN: 41217 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramline **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramline as marked on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41218 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramline **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Tramline as marked on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Tram circuit.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41219 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Tramway **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Area of main tramway, with inclines and anticlines that led to and out of the screening, washing and sorting-houses, then on toward railway.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: Possible surface remains in the form of ridging, however since the lines themselves have been removed a great deal of later heavy industrial machinery has been in and out of this area.

Relationship: The main anthracite processing line.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41220 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Boundary **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Old field boundary as marked on OS 1st edition 1876 map.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1876 map.

Condition: No visible surface remains.

Relationship: Pre Emlyn Colliery workings.

Recommendation: None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PRN: 41221 | NGR : SN582134 | Form : Tramline | Period : Post medieval |
| Description: Two Tramlines running in a NE to SW direction to and from the colliery works. Possible line under construction or lay by trackas. | | | |
| Source : OS 1915 edition map | | | |
| Condition : No visible trace remains | | | |
| Relationship : 1915 Emlyn colliery | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |

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|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| PRN: 41222 | NGR : SN582134 | Form : Tramway | Period : Post medieval |
| Description: Return and intake tramlines for Brickworks coal slack supply used for fuel as well as raw material for brick-making. | | | |
| Source : OS 1915 edition map | | | |
| Condition : No visible trace remains | | | |
| Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |

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|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| PRN: 41223 | NGR : SN582134 | Form : Tramway | Period : Post medieval |
| Description: Line of tramway as shown on OS 6 inch 2nd edition map and later OS 1915/21 maps | | | |
| Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition map and later OS 1915/21 maps | | | |
| Condition : No visible surface remains, Roofed structure at Brickworks (PRN: 41125) now in position of main tram line in this area. | | | |
| Relationship : Emlyn Colliery and Railway | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |

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|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PRN: 41224 | NGR : SN582134 | Form : Roofed structure | Period : Post medieval |
| Description: Roofed structure at south side of Norton Road, opposite Calvinist chapel, 'Jerusalem'. No structure was seen in this position at time of field visit. | | | |
| Source : OS 1915 edition map | | | |
| Condition : At time of field visit no structure in this area was seen, however area was densely covered by brambles and other vegetation. | | | |
| Relationship : Possibly related to PRN: 41224/41297/41226/41298 | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41225 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure at south side of Norton Road, opposite Calvinist chapel, 'Jerusalem'. No structure was seen in this position at time of field visit.

Source : OS 1915 edition map

Condition : At time of field visit no structure in this area was seen, however area was densely covered by brambles and other vegetation.

Relationship : Possibly related to PRN: 41224/41297/41226/41298

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41226 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure at south side of Norton Road, opposite Calvinist chapel, 'Jerusalem'. No structure was seen in this position at time of field visit.

Source : OS 1915 edition map

Condition : At time of field visit no structure in this area was seen, however area was densely covered by brambles and other vegetation.

Relationship : Possibly related to PRN: 41224/41297/41225/41298

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41227 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Structure in back garden of house along Norton Road. Situated along edge of railway embankment.

Source : OS 1915 edition map

Condition : Unknown.

Relationship : Garden of tenant at house in this position.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41228 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Engine House **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Engine House. Part of Emlyn Colliery 1924 expansion and colliery No: 2. On 1933 photo, building is of brick with round arched windows.

Source : 1940's Aerial photo; 1972 Aerial photo; Photo in magazine article 1933, from Emlyn Colliery archive.

Condition : No surface trace remains, however area concerned was dense with vegetation at time of field visit.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 2 mine. Related to slants (PRN: 41234/41295).

Recommendation : Further evaluation.

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41229 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Screening plant **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Screening plant. Part of Emlyn Colliery's 1924 expansion. Structure evident on 1940's and 1972 AP's.

Source : 1940' AP's; Emlyn Colliery Archive 1933, magazine article with photo's.

Condition : No surface trace remains evident whilst field walking.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery's 1924 expansion. New screening and washing plant.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41230 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Screening shed **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Screening shed as marked on aerial photo's of 1946/47. Shown without roof. Part of Emlyn Colliery's 1924 expansion and new washing and screening house.

Source : RAF aerial photo's 1946/7/51; Aerial photos 1972/79; Field walking.; Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : New drift mine 1924 and expansion. Part of (PRN: 41129)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41231 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Coal washing tower **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Concrete round tower (approx. 12m in diameter and stands approx. 3m above present land surface) . Shown on 1940's RAF AP's . Used to be coal wash tower. Part of new washery and screening plant 1924. Part demolished in 1947. Used to have small building a

Source : RAF aerial photo's 1946/7/51; Aerial photos 1972/79; Field walking.; Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : Only the base remains. Interior filled with coal powder and vegetation. Concrete exposed iron support rods.

Relationship : Related to mines 1924 expansion and screening House (PRN: 41229).

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41232 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Screening shed **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Screening shed as marked on aerial photo's of 1946/47. Shown without roof. Part of Emlyn Colliery's 1924 expansion and new washing and screening house.

Source : RAF aerial photos of 1946; Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : New drift mine 1924 and expansion. Part of (PRN: 41129)

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features.

PRN: 41233 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Screening plant **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Screening plant. Part of Emlyn Colliery's 1924 expansion. Structure evident on 1940's and 1972 AP's.

Source: RAF aerial photo's 1946/7/51; Aerial photos 1972/79; Field walking.; Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition: No surface trace remains evident whilst field walking.

Relationship: Emlyn Colliery's 1924 expansion. New screening and washing plant.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41234 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Slant **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Position of No: 1 Intake slant or drive in 1924 Emlyn colliery No: 2 .

Source: Emlyn Colliery Documents Collection (CAS).

Condition: Unknown

Relationship: Related to parallel running No: 2 Return slant at Emlyn colliery No: 2 .

Recommendation: Further evaluation

PRN: 41235 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Earthworks **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Square earthwork as noted on 1972 aerial photo. No surface remains discovered at time of field visit.

Source: Aerial photo 1972.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Possible later clearance.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41236 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Structure I **Period:** Post medieval

Description: One of three small structures (loading bays) as shown on 1921 provisional edition map. Structure is only 3 metres X 2 metres in size and appears to have been roofed with a short length of tram track (approx. 15 metres) into quarry (PRN:41165).

Source: OS 6 inch 1921 provisional edition map; 1946/49/72/79 aerial photo's.

Condition: Unknown. Dense vegetation in area

Relationship: Quarry(PRN: 41165)

Recommendation: Further evaluation

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41237 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Structure II | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: One of three small structures (loading bays) as shown on 1921 provisional edition map. Structure is only 2metres X 2 metres in size and appears to have been roofed with a short transected curved length of tram track (approx. 18 metres) into quarry . | | | |
| Source : OS 6 inch 1921 provisional edition map; 1946/49/72/79 aerial photo's. | | | |
| Condition : Unknown. Dense vegetation in area | | | |
| Relationship : Quarry (PRN: 41165) | | | |
| Recommendation : Further evaluation | | | |
| PRN: 41238 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Structure III | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: One of three small structures (loading bays) as shown on 1921 provisional edition map. Structure is only 2metres X 2 metres in size and appears to have been roofed with short curved length of tram track (approx. 18 metres) into quarry (PRN:41165) | | | |
| Source : OS 6 inch 1921 provisional edition map; 1946/49/72/79 aerial photo's. | | | |
| Condition : Unknown. Dense vegetation in area | | | |
| Relationship : Quarry (PRN: 41165) | | | |
| Recommendation : Further evaluation | | | |
| PRN: 41239 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Tramline | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: Tram line as marked on OS 2nd edition map. Passed between locomotive shed and office building.(-PRN:41287/41252) | | | |
| Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map. | | | |
| Condition : No visible trace remains | | | |
| Relationship : Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks. | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |
| PRN: 41240 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Unroofed structure | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: Small unroofed structure as marked on 1046/1972 aerial photo . Not present on 1905 map of early workings. Likely remains of 1930 works. | | | |
| Source : Aerial photo 1946/1972. | | | |
| Condition : No visible trace remains | | | |
| Relationship : Related to Emlyn Colliery complex. | | | |
| Recommendation : None | | | |

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41241 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Wagon repair shop. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of 'Unifloc' wagon repair shop

Source : OS 1915 edition map; Fieldwalking.

Condition : Demolished in 2000. Only surface remains being concrete floor.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41242 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed brick building (5m x 8m). Presently linked to Pit Head baths (PRN: 41147) by tin roof. Building empty and filled only with coal dust on floor.

Source : Modern OS map; 1946 AP; Field walking.

Condition : Still standing, but empty. Windows and window frames smashed.

Relationship : Relationship with pit head baths and 'Unifloc'.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41243 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramline **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramline as on OS 1905/6 map. Appears to run up to smithy's shop (PRN:41143)

Source :

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Smithy complex

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41244 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small roofed structure, approx. 6m x 3m, as shown on OS 1905/6 map. By tram line. Function unknown. Small ancillary building.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 1

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41245 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small roofed structure, approx. 3m x 2m, as shown on OS 1905/6 map. Function unknown. Small ancilliary building.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery No: 1

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41246 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Enclosure? **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Unroofed feature at back of wagon repair shop (PRN: 41247). Possible enclosure.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Wagon repair shop (PRN: 41247).

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41247 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Wagon repair shop **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure as shown on OS 1905.6 map. Listed on portion of ground plan map in Emlyn Colliery documents collection as 'Wagon Repair shop'.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Tramway (PRN: 41185).

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41248 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure. **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small roofed structure as shown on 1905/6 map. Possible water tank.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Uncertain

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41249 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Enclosure **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Enclosure feature as marked on 1905/6 map. Marked immediately behind fitting shop. Tramline shown entering enclosure. Possible wagon fitters enclosure.

Source: OS 1915 edition map; Emlyn Colliery Documents collection.

Condition: No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship: Fitters shop (PRN: 41173)

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41250 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Roofed structure **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Long roofed building sited at bend of tramline. Seemingly related to shaft PRN: 41193. Possible small screening shed.

Source: os 6inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No visible trace remains.

Relationship: Shaft PRN: 41193.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41251 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Roofed sructure **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Small roofed structure at side of tram line. Situated between colliery and brickworks.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition: No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Related to early 1890-1905/6 colliery workings.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41252 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Roofed structure **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure as appearing on OS 2nd edition 1905/6 map. Later in 1915 another building was constructed butting onto this structure (PRN: 41287). Demolished in the last 5 years.

Source: OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; OS 1915 edition map.

Condition: Demoplished. No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks.

Recommendation: None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - *Catalogue of features..*

PRN: 41253 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form :** Unloading house **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Unloading house as marked on 1915 OS map. Related to Emlyn Brickworks clay quarry to the SW. Has double shutter doors and railway/tram sleepers for floor.

Source : OS 1915 edition map.

Condition : In a state of decay.

Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks (PRN: 41131); Clay quarry(PRN: 41208); Clay pit(PRN: 41184); Tramway (PRN: 41132)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41254 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Brick pressing house **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Brick pressing house. Brick foundation building with asbestos and corrugated tin walls and roof. Building empty at time of field visit. Access was not possible.

Source : OS 1915 edition map; Modern OS edition; Field walking.

Condition : Still standing in fair condition.

Relationship: Emlyn brick kiln (PRN: 41131) and pressing room (PRN: 41254)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41255 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Field boundary **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Field boundary as shown on 1st edition 1876 map. Remnants still at north end, otherwise untraceable.

Source : OS 6 inch 1st edition 1876 map; OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : Barely traceable today.

Relationship : Pre Colliery field boundary.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41256 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Coal tip **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of 1924-1938 coal tipping from 1924 drift mine. Tip has now been removed, and does not appear on 1972 AP's.

Source : Aerial photos 1946/47/51/72

Condition : Main tipping no longer there.

Relationship : 1924 drift mine.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41257 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Earthwork **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Area of spoil from 1924 drift mine.

Source : Aerial photo of 1946/47

Condition : No longer present

Relationship : 1924 drift mine

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41258 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Earthwork **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Earthwork as recorded on 1972 aerial photo. No surface trace remains. Possibly washery related.

Source : Aerial photos of 1972.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : 1920's expansion years. Coal washery and screening plan.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41259 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofless structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Rectangular roofless structure as noted on 1946/ 72 aerial photo's. Feature is immediately east of early 1876 air shaft. Possibly a ventilation or fan house.

Source : 1940's and 1972 Aerial photos.

Condition : Unknown. Vegetation too dense.

Relationship : Possible later relationship with air shaft (PRN: 41264)

Recommendation : Further evaluation.

PRN: 41260 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Screening & washing house **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of screening and washing house, c. 1924. Only revealed by aerial photos of 1946 and 1972 by marked enclosure.

Source :

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Related to mine expansion in 1924.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

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|---|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41261 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Rail tram park? | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: Area as shown on 1946 AP's showing rectangular features, over 20-30 in total. Possible are aof tram storage or parking by railway line. | | | |
| Source: RAF Aerial photos 1946/47. | | | |
| Condition: Clear of any features at time of field visit. | | | |
| Relationship: Uncertain | | | |
| Recommendation: None | | | |

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|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41262 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Stable block (c. 1915) | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: Former position of stable block, as marked on OS map of 1915. Stables no longer present. | | | |
| Source: OS 1915 edition map; Emlyn Colliery Documents collection. | | | |
| Condition: No surface trace remains. | | | |
| Relationship: Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks. | | | |
| Recommendation: None | | | |

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|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41263 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Stocking pile house | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: Tin roofed structure with RSJ upright supports. Filled with raw materials used by Emlyn Brickworks, clay, shale etc. | | | |
| Source: OS 1915 edition; Field walking. | | | |
| Condition: Stock piling still present at time of field visit. | | | |
| Relationship: Related to Emlyn Brickworks. Structure butts up and forms part of, early hauling engine and winding | | | |
| Recommendation: None | | | |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41264 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Air shaft | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: Air shaft as marked on OS 1st edition map of 1876. Shaft likely associated with earlier 'California colliery' and two further shafts, one 400m to the north-east and another 400m to the north-west. | | | |
| Source: OS 6 inch 1st edition 1876 map; OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map; Field walking. | | | |
| Condition: No surface trace remains. Vegetation cover. Apparently filled over. | | | |
| Relationship: California Colliery | | | |
| Recommendation: None | | | |

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41265 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Roofed structure. **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Large roofed structure as marked on aerial photos 1972. If not 1939 mine related building, must be Emlyn Brickworks related.

Source: Aerial photo 1946/72.

Condition: No visible surface trace remains

Relationship: Later Emlyn Brickworks related workings?

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41266 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Roofed structure. **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Small roofed structure as marked on OS 1915 map. Purpose of structure unknown. Positioned immediately N of the main slant.

Source:

Condition: No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship: Emlyn Colliery NO:1 and main slant

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41267 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Screening and sizing house. **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Part of screening and washing house complex. Post dates 1905. Shown on 1915/21 OS map. Coal was divided up into peas, beans and nuts etc.

Source: OS revised edition 1915/21 maps.

Condition: No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship: Post 1905/6 workings. Screening, washing and sorting house.

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41268 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Screening and sizing house. **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Part of screening and washing complex. Possible sizing house. Post dates 1905. Shown on 1915/21 OS map. Coal was divided up into peas, beans and nuts etc.

Source: OS revised edition 1915/21 maps.

Condition: No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship: Post 1905/6 workings. Screening, washing, treatment and sizing house.

Recommendation: None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41269 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Feature **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small square feature. Either unroofed structure or earthwork or machinery. Uncertain

Source : OS 1915 edition map.

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : Spoil tip .

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41270 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Feature **Period :** Post medieval

Description: square feature, possible earthwork or enclosure.

Source : Aerial photo 1972

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : Spoil tip

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41271 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramline **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramline as marked on OS 1905/6 edition map. Tramline appears to just stop pointing north-east toward the railway. May be a waiting lane.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905/6 map.

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : Tram complex

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41272 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Cooling tower **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of cooling tower as revealed on 1933 photograph of Emlyn Colliery and 1915 OS map. From photo it appears that the tower had an accompanying reservoir on its east front.

Source : OS 6 inch Revised edition 1915 map; 1933 photograph in Emlyn Colliery collection "The Monthly Pictorial" magazine .

Condition : No visible surface trace remains.

Relationship : Related to structures to south. The power house (PRN: ????)

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - *Catalogue of features..*

PRN: 41273 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Power House **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Position of power house as marked on OS revised edition map of 1915. Building was recently demolished. Outside are oil generators, presumably removed from building. The neighbouring building is also part of the power house and is still standing.

Source : OS 6 inch Revised edition 1915 map; Field walking; Pers comm.

Condition : Demolished. Rubble still present as are generators outside.

Relationship : Related to adjacent power house (PRN: 153)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41274 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** ~~Power~~ House **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Still surving electric power house. Building is approx. 8m in height x 6m wide and 8m long. Of brick construction and brick with tiled roof. Concrete ramp at east side that runs up and into the building. Presumably for moving heavy machinery.

Source : OS revised 1915 edition map; Modern OS map; Field walking.

Condition : Still surviving strucure.

Relationship : Related to neighbouring electric power house

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41275 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Chimney **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Round structure as marked on OS 1915 edition map. Marked square later edition. Possible position of earlier kiln chimney.

Source : OS 1915 edition map. Typical Hoffman design.

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship: Emlyn Brickworks and Hoffman kiln (PRN: 41131)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41276 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Roofed structure **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Long shed like structure attached to 1924 stable block. Wood construction. Presumably this was also part of the stables. Building is still in use and occupies a scrap metal merchants yard.

Source : Field walking.

Condition : Still in use.

Relationship: Likely related to 1924 drift mine and associated stable house (PRN: ?????)

Recommendation : Further evaluation.

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41277 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Cropmark? **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Area of series of small circular 'crop' marking as showing on 1972 AP's. These appear immediately north of the early Emlyn mine workings. Possibly area of early pits, but unlikely. More likely motorcycle ringing. Uncertain.

Source : 1972 20 inch aerial photo (RCAHMW)

Condition : No surface trace remains.

Relationship : Uncertain

Recommendation : Further Evaluation

PRN: 41278 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Wall/Platform **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Line of wall and platform. Of concrete render. Possibly brick beneath. Approx. 1.5 metres high. Part of Brickworks loading platform embankment (PRN: 41139).

Source : OS 1915 edition map.

Condition : Still surviving.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks Ltd

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41279 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Wagon ramp **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Iron Wagon ramp with concrete and tar lower section. Connected to Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks locomotive shed (PRN: 41134).

Source :

Condition : Still in useable condition.

Relationship : Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks Ltd

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41280 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Weigh Bridge **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Weighbridge. Brick platform construction. Level with present ground surface.

Source : Field walking

Condition : Still surviving.

Relationship : Emlyn colliery and Brickworks related.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

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|------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41281 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Magazine hut | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: | Small brick structure at edge of westernmost survey area (6m x 2.5m). Essentially two structures butting onto each other. Both have flat roofs. Walls approx 15cm thick. Architects drawing of similar building in ECC, described as an explosives hut, c. 1930. | | |
| Source: | Field walking; Modern OS Map and Emlyn Colliery Documents Collection. | | |
| Condition: | Still surviving in good condition | | |
| Relationship: | Emlyn Colliery No: 2. | | |
| Recommendation: | None | | |

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|------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41282 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Chimney | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: | Chimney stack for Emlyn Brickworks kiln. Chimney is approx 25 metres in height. Base is approx. 4m x 4m. Stack has a blocked in arch flue opening at 3 metre height in east wall. | | |
| Source: | Later OS maps and field walking. | | |
| Condition: | Still standing. Has iron rod support struts all the way up its length. | | |
| Relationship: | Emlyn Brickworks Ltd | | |
| Recommendation: | None | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41283 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Bridge/Tunnel ? | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: | Possible position of tram tunnel beneath track running over head. Tramlines are visible on map either side of the track or road, leading to and from quarry (PRN: 41208). Tram tubs filled with clay would have been hauled up for processing and unloading. | | |
| Source: | OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1915 map; Field walking. | | |
| Condition: | During field visit it was noted that there had been repairs done on kiln enclosure wall. The other side of the track is occupied by the deep pond, the main source of Emlyn brick clay. | | |
| Relationship: | Emlyn Brickworks Ltd | | |
| Recommendation: | Further field evaluation. | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| PRN: 41284 | NGR: SN582134 | Form: Clay pit | Period: Post medieval |
| Description: | Position of clay pit as discovered from document in Emlyn Colliery Documents Collection c. 1930. Spot also indicated by tram lines on OS 1915 map. | | |
| Source: | Emlyn Colliery Documents Collection (CAS); OS Revised edition 1915 map. | | |
| Condition: | Rubble and vegetation covered. | | |
| Relationship: | Tram lines and unloading and processing house (PRN: 41253). | | |
| Recommendation: | None. | | |

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41285 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Steps **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Steps up and down to the Brickworks main kiln area.

Source : Field walking

Condition : Still open and climbable. Slight vegetation.

Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks Ltd

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41286 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Locomotive offices/toilets **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Offices and toilets at N end of locomotive shed (PRN : 41134). Now abandoned.

Source : Modern OS map; Aerial photo of 1972; Field walking

Condition : Abandoned with debris over floors.

Relationship : Locomotive shed PRN: 41134) and Emlyn Brickworks.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41287 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Long brick building abutting early colliery building (PRN:41252). Apparently this structure was an office building and housed the Emlyn Colliery and Brickworks documents collection.

Source : OS 1915 edition map; Modern map and Field walking.

Condition : Demolished within last 5 years. No surviving structure.

Relationship : Emlyn Brickworks

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41288 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Oil store **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Oil storage platform. Structure a 1.5 metre high platform constructed from brick, with cement top and iron cross supports. Structure filled with dark sump oil.

Source : OS 1915 map; Field walking and Emlyn Colliery Documents collection (CAS)

Condition : Still intact and filled with sump oil.

Relationship : Wagon repairs and Engineers shop.

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41289 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Smithy shop II **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Brick building stillstanding. Part of smithy complex. A series of other brick buildings (PRN: 41143/41144/41145/41289)

Source : OS 1915 ediion map; Modern map and Field walking.

Condition : Still standing and used for storage.

Relationship : Smithy complex

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41291 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Engine House **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Part of c. 1880-1905 Engine house as marked on 1905/6 map. Building demolished 2000 , along with all other related structures 1915 and later extensions. Concrete base (approx. 2m X 2m) for winding engine and frame still visible raised above floor.

Source : OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1905 map; OS Revised editon 1915 map; 1933 photograph in Emlyn Colliery documents collection.

Condition : Demolished with rubble remains.

Relationship : Related to air shaft/fan house (PRN: 51)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41292 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Fan House **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of fan house for ventilation. Structure only appears on 1915 edition map.

Source : OS revised edition 1915 map.

Condition : No surface trace remains visible.

Relationship : Related to Air shaft (PRN: ???) and slant.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41293 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Chimney **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of chimney stack as shown on 1905 map and 1915 edition map and 1933 photograph of Emlyn Colliery No: 1 second slant. Chimney appears to have stood between 40-50 metres high.

Source : OS Revised edition 1915 map; 1933 photograph in Emlyn Colliery collection "The Monthly Pictorial" magazine .

Condition : No surface trace remains as area covered in rubble.

Relationship : Related to engine house and winding frame (PRN: ?????)

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41294 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Reservoir? **Period :** Pos medieval

Description: Area of possible reservoir for cooling tower (PRN: 41272).

Source : OS 1915 edition map; 1933 photo in Emlyn Colliery documents collection (CAS)

Condition : No surface trace remains visible.

Relationship : Reservoir (PRN: 41272)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41295 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Slant **Period :** Modern

Description: Position of No: 2 Return slant or drive in 1924 Emlyn No: 2 colliery.

Source : Emlyn Colliery Documents Collection (CAS).

Condition : Unknown. Feature within the compound of modern scrap metal merchants.

Relationship : Related to parallel running No: 1 Intake slant at No: 2 Emlyn colliery.

Recommendation : Further evaluation.

PRN: 41296 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Feature **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small structure at north edge of railway siding. Condition and form unknown as vegetation too dense.

Source : OS 1915 edition map.

Condition : Unknown.

Relationship : (PRN: 41298/41297)

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41297 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Feature **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Small structure at north edge of railway siding. Condition and form unknown as vegetation too dense.

Source : OS 1915 edition map.

Condition : Unknown.

Relationship : (PRN: 41296)

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41298 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramline **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Tramline to and from quarry (PRN: 41185). Leads to small processing? sheds (PRN:41238/41236)

Source : OS 1915 edition map.

Condition : No visible surface trace remains. At time of field visit area densely vegetated.

Relationship : Quarrying (PRN: 41185).

Recommendation : Evaluate.

PRN: 41299 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Roofed structure **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Roofed structure as marked on all OS map edition and Tithe map 1840, Called 'Gareg-lwyd' or Grey Rock.

Source : All OS edition maps and 1840 tithe map.

Condition : Unknown

Relationship : On edge of survey boundary.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41300 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Stock piles **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Stock pile of bricks and raw materials for Brickworks. Covers approx. 500 sq metres.

Source : Field walking

Condition : Still present.

Relationship : Brickworks.

Recommendation : None

PRN: 41301 **NGR :** SN582134 **Form :** Tramway embankment **Period :** Post medieval

Description: Position of tramlines, three in total as marked on 1905/15 OS edition maps. Trams ran past top tip and returned back down anticline

Source : Photo 1933 in Emlyn Colliery collection 'Industrial World Magazine'.

Condition : No surface trace remains visible.

Relationship : Tram circuit

Recommendation : None

Emlyn Colliery & Brick Company Survey Project - Catalogue of features..

PRN: 41302 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Bridge or anticline. **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Position of Tram bridge or anticline as marked by tramlines.

Source: Photo 1933 in Emlyn Colliery collection 'Industrial World Magazine'.

Condition: No visible remains.

Relationship: Bridge to

Recommendation: None

PRN: 41303 **NGR:** SN582134 **Form:** Bridge **Period:** Post medieval

Description: Remains of Bridge support, approx.15m in length x 3m high. Took tram from top hole i.e No:2 slant at No:1 colliery. Used to pass over main tram processing line below. Took spoil up 'Rubbish Lane'.

Source: Photo of Emlyn Colliery c.1933 in 'Industrial World' Emlyn Colliery Documents Collection.

Condition: Concrete support only remains.

Relationship: Spoil tip; Top Hole.

Recommendation: None