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CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

Ffordd y Glowyr, Cwm-Twrch.



Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment and Field Survey



By
Richard S Jones, MA



CAP Report No. 215
ACA Report No. PRN: 44657

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT
AND FIELD SURVEY**

**Ffordd y Glowyr,
Cwm-Twrch.**

BY *RICHARD S JONES, MA*

Prepared for:
The Amman & Swansea Valley Regeneration Partnership

On behalf of:
**Thomas Addey
The Amman & Swansea Valley Regeneration Partnership
Ystradgynlais Workshops
Trawsffordd
Ystradgynlais
Powys
SA9 1BS**

CAP Report No: 215

ACAHM PRN: 44657

Date: March 25th 2002



**Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd
Old Chapel
Llanidloes
Montgomeryshire
SY18 6JR**

**Telephone: 01686 413857 / Fax: 01686 411280
e-mail: cambarch@ukf.net**

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ii) IFA Standards and Guidance

THE INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (IFA)

Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation

The Standard

An archaeological field evaluation will determine, as far as it is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the projects, and comply with the *Code of conduct*, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA.

Definition of field evaluation

The definition of an archaeological field evaluation is a limited programme of non-intrusive and / or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

Purpose of field evaluation

The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- ◆ the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- ◆ the formulation of a strategy to initiate a threat to the archaeological resource.
- ◆ the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

The Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation was formally adopted as IFA approved practice at the Annual General Meeting of the Institute held on 14th October 1994.

ii) IFA Standards and Guidance

THE INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (IFA)

Standard and Guidance for a desk-based assessment

The Standard

A desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the *Code of conduct*, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA.

Definition of a desk-based assessment

The definition of an desk-based assessment is a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater.

It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

This definition and *Standard* do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ*.

Purpose of a desk-based assessment

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- ◆ the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- ◆ the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- ◆ the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

The Standard and Guidance for an archaeological desk-based assessment was formally adopted as IFA approved practice at the Annual General Meeting of the Institute held on 14th October 1994.

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The following report is the result of work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. on behalf of The Amman & Swansea Valley Regeneration Partnership in conjunction with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. This report forms part of a recommended scheme of works prior to repair and improvement of footpaths 103 and 91, the construction of a new Car Park, Picnic area and provision for the interpretation of the surrounding wildlife, cultural Heritage, geological and topographical elements of the landscape within Cwm-twrch Uchaf, near Cwmllynfell and Ystradowen, Carmarthenshire. This work was in view of a proposed trail to be known as 'Ffordd-y-Glowyr', or 'The Miner Trail'.

Phase 1 of this investigation was a desk-based assessment, Phase 2 of the assessment involved staff from CAP Ltd field-walking part of the proposed route of the trail, as defined in the project design brief. The purpose of the field walk was to secure the preservation in situ of any sites identified, with the resulting information being used to inform the trail interpretation process through developed themes for presenting the historic environment of the area. The results of these two stages of work indicate that the route of the proposed trail encompasses three main areas of 18th/19th century and 20th century Industrial activity, in the form of Henllys Vale Colliery and limekilns, the Upper and Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery and associated Brickworks. Each of these sites contains remains of significant industrial archaeology.

Introduction

Background and scope

This report has been prepared subject to a brief, set by both Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and Dyfed Archaeological Trust (ACA). It forms part of a programme of investigation in relation to the Amman & Swansea Valley Regeneration Partnership's 'Ffordd-y-Glowyr Trail', otherwise known as 'The Miners Track', or 'Miners Way' project. This project proposes the repair and improvement of footpaths 103 and 91, the construction of a new Car Park, Picnic area and provision for the interpretation of the surrounding wildlife, cultural Heritage, geological and topographical elements of the immediate landscape. The principal project area is located between the start of the trail at SN75711129, opposite the George IV Public House in Cwm-twrch Uchaf, and SN76211386, situated on the northern boundary of the Brecon Beacons National Park Henllys Vale Colliery management area.

The base part of this archaeological study aimed to assess and identifying the potential impact on the Cultural Heritage within the defined areas of study, as well as identifying the available sources and themes to aid trail interpretation. This research was to be performed prior to any formal planning applications being submitted.

The proposed areas of study (see Fig 2), both desk-top and field assessment, were located along both sides of the banks of the river known as the Afon Twrch, which acts as the County boundary between both Carmarthenshire and Powys.

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. were invited to tender for the Archaeological Assessment at Cwm-twrch Uchaf, near Cwmllynfell, Carmarthenshire (Fig. 1) by The Amman and Swansea Valley Regeneration Partnership. The tender was successful and following the submission and approval of a specification the work was carried out between February and March 2002.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the IFA *Standard and guidance: for archaeological desk-based assessments and Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

The following text details the findings of the desk-based assessment and the field survey both of which were undertaken by CAP Ltd. on behalf of The Amman & Swansea Valley Regeneration Partnership in conjunction with Dyfed Archaeological Trust (ACA).

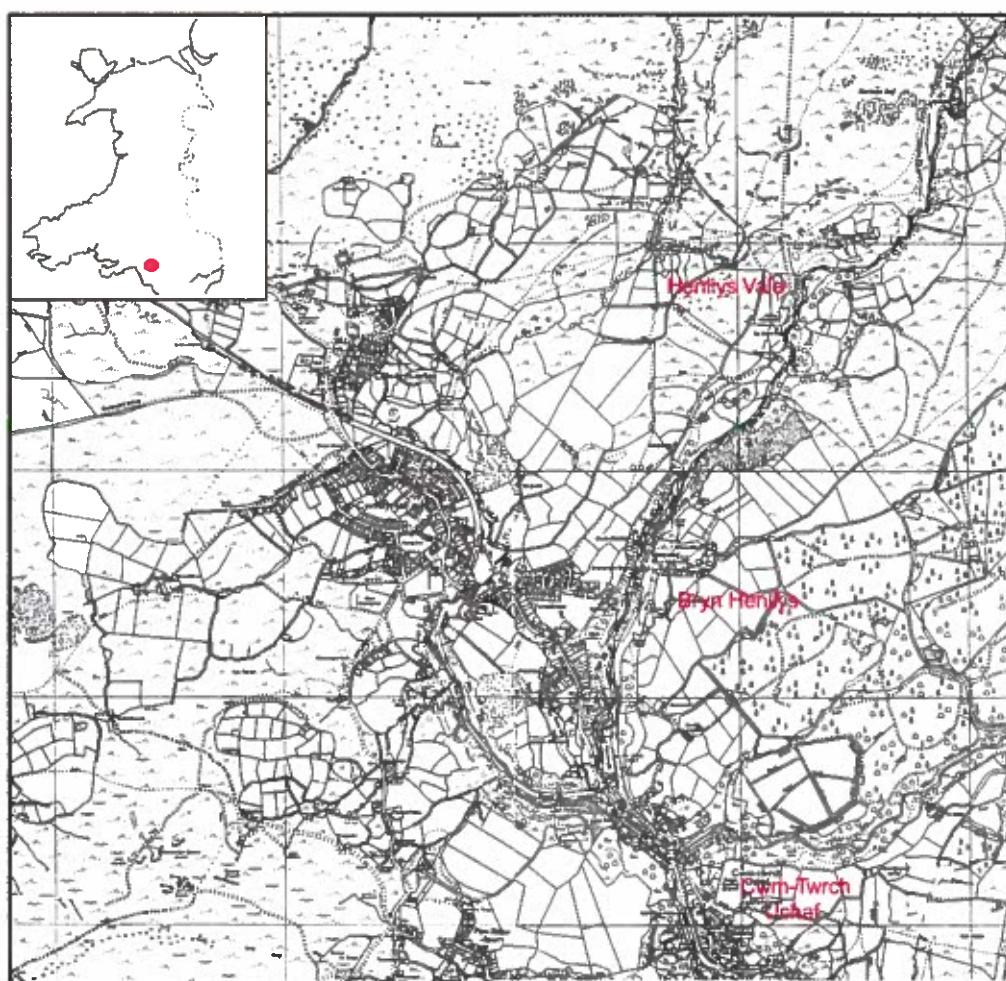


Fig 1. Location plan showing location of Cwm-Twrch (Modern base map 1:10000)

Ffordd-y-Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail'

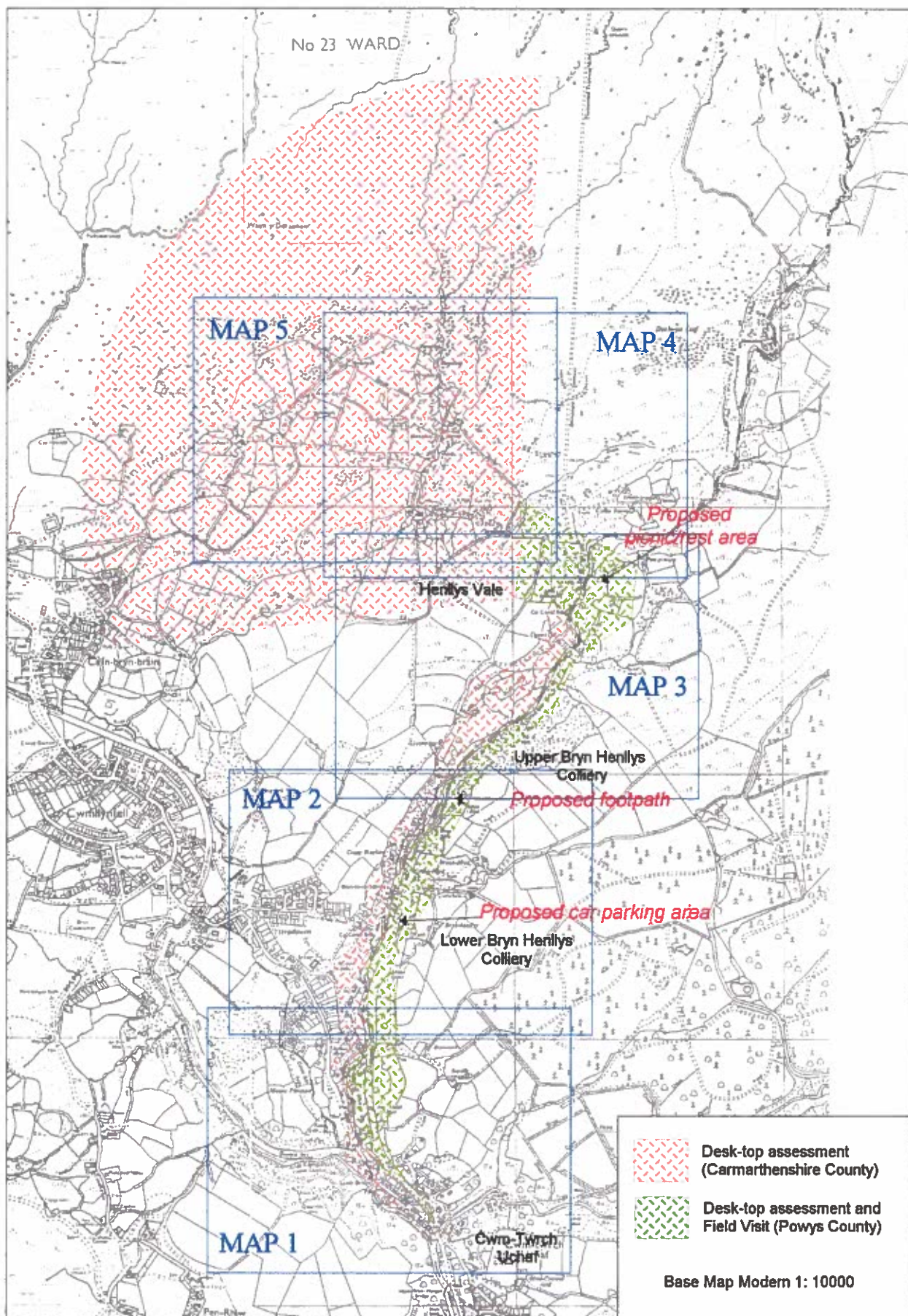


Fig 2. Map showing areas defined by Desk-Top Assessment and Field Survey within area of Cwm-Twrch and Ystradowen and Index Map sheets to Gazetteer.

Aims, Objectives and Methodology

The Archaeological Assessment was divided into two stages, as defined in the Design Brief set by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, in conjunction with Dyfed Archaeological Trust, otherwise known as Cambria Archaeology: *Stage 1*: the Desk-Top Assessment, and *Stage 2*: the Field Survey. The boundaries for both these assessment are shown in Figure 2

Stage 1: The Desk-Top Assessment included all readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, aerial/ground photographic and oral sources in order to provide an historical framework for any surviving archaeological remains and to aid the project developers in identifying sources for interpretation. These sources included all relevant records held at the following repositories;

- i) The Regional SMR, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.
- ii) The Regional SMR, Dyfed Archaeological Trust.
- iii) The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- iv) The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- v) Records held at Powys County Archives, Shire Hall, Llandrindod Wells.
- vi) Records held at Carmarthenshire County Archive Services, Carmarthen.
- vii) Records within the South Wales Coalfields Collection, Swansea University.
- viii) Records within the South Wales Miners Library, Swansea University.
- ix) Local Libraries of Ystradgynlais and Cwm-Twrch.
- x) Aerial Photo Library of Wales, Cathays Park.

As well as these, other oral sources included a recognised local historian, Hywel Evans, and a number of former Bryn Henllys Colliery workers. Also all cartographic sources were consulted along with readily available aerial Photographs.

Stage 2: This stage consisted of a field survey. The primary aim was to secure the preservation in situ of any sites identified from the desk-top assessment as well as to identifying any other potential archaeological sites or features not marked on any of the cartographic sources. All of the resulting information was to be used to inform the trail interpretation process through developed themes for presenting the historic environment of the area.

As a minimum requirement stage 2 of the survey consisted of a visual ground search of the areas defined. The ground surface was rapidly visually scanned for all earthworks, structures and finds. All sites located were then accurately fixed locationally by relating them to fixed topographic features and the OS national grid by means of measured survey. Each site identified was given an 8 figure NGR. All sites and finds were also given a unique sequential primary record number appropriate to each regional SMR within the defined survey areas.

Once identified each site was then recorded on pro forma site forms, noting the character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and its relationship to other features. Also a quick sketch survey was done of each site layout along with accompanying metric measurements. Photographs in colour slide and digital were also appropriated of each identified site.

Following the results of both of these stages of assessment a gazetteer of sites was created using MapInfo GIS and its accompanying database, to pin point the exact location and detail of sites identified.

Development Proposal (see Fig 2)

It is proposed that the existing footpaths 103 and 91 be repaired, upgraded and made accessible to disabled visitors between The George IV Public House in Cwm-twrch Uchaf (SN7571129) and the Cwm Clyd bridge (SN76211347). On from here the footpath rises as it joins an existing footpath and bridle-way, which continues to climb into the Black Mountain uplands. In terms of administrative

boundaries the footpath at the point of the Cwm Clyd bridge crosses the Carmarthenshire/Powys County Boundary, whereupon it enters the boundary of the Brecon Beacons National Park and the National Park Management Area associated with the former Henllys Vale Colliery and extensive lime-kiln remains.

It is proposed that a new picnic/rest area is to be sited in the woodland on the east bank of the Afon Twrch (Powys side) centred on SN76311367. Also proposed is the construction of a new Car Parking area with trail and interpretation boards within the site of the former Bryn Henllys Brickworks centred on SN75561254.

Summary of landscape history and archaeology

Information held within the Regional Sites and Monuments Records of the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and all other repositories visited as part of the desk-top assessment, and the Field Survey, have indicated that the area defined by the assessment as a whole, houses a wide range of site types of all the main archaeological time periods, from prehistoric through to modern. The prehistory is particularly localised however in the areas in the north of the desk-top assessment. A former Bronze Age settlement was present to the south east, but this has since been destroyed by open casting.

On the lower slopes of the south facing side of the Black Mountain within the survey area are a series of deserted rural settlements, former hafods, all but two now in ruin.

In the lower Twrch Valley however, from the area of Henllys Vale to Bryn Henllys the area is dominated by the remains of various industries, which utilised the constant flow of water from the Afon Twrch to power their machinery by means of water wheels, a series of weirs and leats or feeder channels. The main industries in the lower valley along the rivers west and east banks are that of; Henllys Vale Colliery (1898-1918) with much earlier limekiln (c. 1800). Henllys Vale is located on the west banks of the Twrch at the north end of the survey area, on the Carmarthenshire side of the river; Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery (c. 1886-1955 and Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery (c.1872-1955), and accompanying Brickworks (c. 1900-1955). Each of these sites are located on the east bank of the Afon Twrch on the Powys side of the river, running parallel with the former railway or tramroad that originally brought limestone, coal and silica sand down from the Black Mountain quarries to the brickworks and other industrial sites further down the line south in Cwm-Twrch. This tramroad is now the main public footpath to which this project proposes to upgrade.

On the west bank are the remains of the former Ystradowen Colliery (c. 1900-1929). Further south from here, again on the west bank, is the location of a medieval corn mill, which later evolved into a woollen mill and then later still a storage building for silica sand.

Each of these industrial sites has significant surviving structural remains still standing. However due to open casting to the west and to the east, this rich Industrial Heritage is under threat of being lost. The open casting is due for closure in 2003 and as a result the opencast landscape offers great potential for the local communities development.

Prior to the initial development of the coal, lime and also iron industries in the mid 18th century, Cwm-Twrch was only an enclosed landscape of lowland farms with upland summer farms or hafods on the slopes. With the coming of the industrial Revolution, the railway, the coal industry etc., the village of Cwm-Twrch, Ystradowen and Cwnllynfell soon became industrious communities with a fairly large working community. The last of these collieries, Bryn Henllys, closed in August 1955.

Location, Geology and Topography

The assessment area including both the Desk-top and the field walking areas cover approx. 3.5 sq Km (desk-top approx. 3.1sq Km; field walk approx. 375,000 sq metres). The study area lies within grid-

square NGR SN 71. OS Map sheets SN71 SW and SN71 SE. The proposed walk or 'Miners Trail' begins at an existing public footpath that crosses the Afon Twrch via a bridge immediately outside the George IV Public House (SN75711129), Cwm-twrch Uchaf, in Carmarthenshire at a height of 175m OD. At the point of this crossing the walk now enters the County of Powys or the old county of Brecknockshire, the Afon Twrch acting as the administrative County boundary between the two counties.

From here the trail continues northwards following the line of the now dismantled Mineral Railway, with the river on the east side and wooded slopes to the west. On the west bank the trail by-passes the remains of the former 19th/20th century lower and upper Bryn Henllys Collieries and associated Bryn Henllys Brickworks (area of proposed car parking). After passing these, the trail moves into an area of SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) and continues to the point of the Cwm clyd bridge, whereupon it crosses the Afon Twrch again back into the Carmarthenshire County and the remains of the former 19th/20th Henllys Vale Colliery and accompanying limekilns. This area is situated on the northern boundary of the Brecon Beacons National Park Henllys Vale Colliery management area. On the opposite bank from Henllys Vale, on the Powys side, is the steep wooded slope of the proposed picnic/rest area. From here the study area moves up into the foothills and slopes of the south west side of the Black Mountain managed again by Brecon Beacons National Park and included in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales (Historic Landscape Character Area No: 240). This desk-top study area covers only a 1 mile radius from the north-west corner of Henllys Vale.

The study area occupies a variety of geological landscapes. All are Palaeozoic and Mesozoic in origin and have been modified by glaciation. Predominantly the area is within a landscape of sedimentary formations and Carboniferous rocks, mainly limestone, shales, coal, ironstone, silica and 'rottenstone', the latter being a disintegration of the upper limestone which is very smooth and light and was used for absorbing nitro glycerine for making dynamite. It was also used for polishing brass (EVANS 1890). These mineral resources distribution is related to the geological structure, the area lying in the north of the Welsh coal basin, with beds of hard millstone grit and limestone forming the higher ground to the north. The Cwm-twrch valley is at the boundary between the 'Lower West Phalian', which are mainly areas of 'Productive Coal Measures' and the 'Upper West Phalian', which include the 'Permanent Measures' (British Geological Survey 1994), generally known as 'the Anthracite Belt'. The south facing foothills above Cwm-twrch and accompanying villages of Cwmllynfell and Ystradowen have been heavily quarried for limestone in the post medieval periods.

The south facing slopes are covered in what are called 'shake holes', or 'swallow holes'. These are funnel like depressions having been caused by the solution of the underlying limestone, which eventually leads to collapse of the overlying shales or Millstone grit.

Ironstone bands occur between some of the coal seams, being used in the early blast furnaces. Limestone was also used in these furnaces to neutralise and fertilise the local acid soils. The lower beds of the Millstone Grit consist of pure silica which was ground, mixed with a little lime as a binder, then pressed to shape and then kilned at a high temperature to make refractory bricks for many of the local metallurgical industries. Weathered grit stone was also used in furnace hearths and linings for casting moulds.

The soils in the study area are, in the lower areas of the Cwm-twrch valley predominantly glacial drifts from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sandstones and shales that form permeable and seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils (713f - Brickfield 2). Predominantly they are *Cambic stagnogleys*, which reflect the high rainfall in the area. These soils suffer from only slight waterlogging and are fairly deep and well drained, suitable for dairying and stock rearing on permanent or short-term grasslands. In the upper areas of Cwm-twrch the soils are predominantly Palaeozoic sandstones, mudstone and shale (721c - Wilcocks 1). These are slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils over clayey upland soils with a good peaty surface horizon (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

The main topographic feature within the area of study is of course the Afon Twrch, a rapid and turbulent river, 'twrch' meaning 'boar' or 'swine'. The Afon Twrch is fed from both the watershed of the southern

slopes of the Black Mountain as well as the two lakes of 'Llyn y Fan Fach', 'Lake of the small Peak' and 'Llyn y Fan Fawr', 'Lake of the Big (*Fawr*) Peak'. This uplands area is unenclosed moorland that includes the high escarpment above both of the aforementioned lakes, known as Bannau Sir Gar/Fan Brycheiniog which peaks at over 800 m. In general however this upland landscape lies between 250 m and 600 m.

The immediate slopes above 'Cwnllynfell', ('Valley of the smooth stream', *llynfell* being likely a corruption of '*llyfnell*' meaning 'smooth stream'), 'Ystradowen', ('Vale of Owen') and 'Cwm-twrch', ('Valley of the boar'), are 'Waun y Ddraenen' ('Moorland of Blackthorn') to the west of the Afon twrch in the Carmarthenshire side and 'Llorfa' ('leg') and 'Cefn Mawr' ('Big Ridge') to the east of the Afon twrch in the Powys side. Each of these slopes can be best described as unenclosed moorland landscapes that comprise mainly rough grazing at lower levels, modern and post medieval sheep folds are numerous in the area, and blanket peats at higher levels, along with remains of former post medieval industrial quarrying activity.

Waun y Ddraenen is punctuated by four streams that run down its slopes, being part of the watershed, 'Nant Llynfell', 'Aman Fawr', 'Aman Fach' and 'Nant Fydd' further to the west of the Twrch river near the area of Rhosaman. The slopes of Llorfa and Cefn Mawr are punctuated by two streams running south, the 'Gwys Fach', both of which eventually join with the 'Nant Gwys' which itself continues down to join with the Afon twrch near the George IV Public House in Cwm-twrch Uchaf..

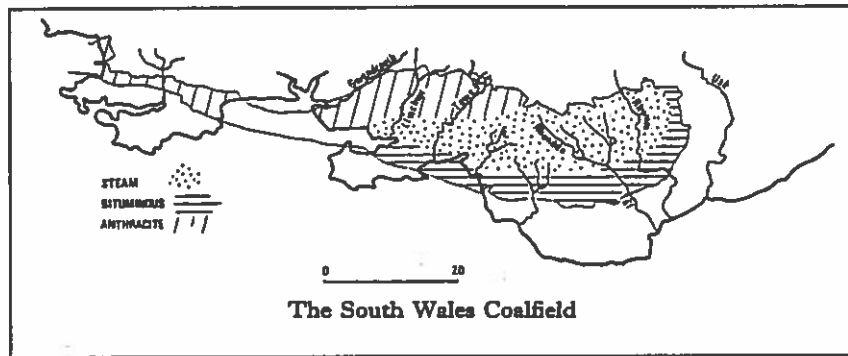
At the base of Waun y Ddraenen are a series of small farming settlements, the most northerly of these, within the desk-top study area being that of 'Waun-Gron' (PRN: 44378), 'Llwyn y moch', ('Grove of the pig or swine', PRN: 44380) 'Coed cae mawr' (' Big Field Wood', PRN: 44374), and 'Ddol-gam' ('Meadow game', PRN: 21414). Each of these except 'Llwyn-y-moch' are deserted rural settlements. The immediate landscape in this vicinity is cut by various drainage channels and is especially marked by the remains of a late 19th century incline that runs from the former Henllys Vale limekilns and onwards up Waun Ddraenen towards former areas of limestone quarrying around the Blaen Llynfell quarries in the uplands.

At the base of the slope known as 'Llorfa' on the east side of the Afon twrch are the remains of three further deserted rural settlements, 'Dorwen' (either 'White door', or mutation from 'Ddolwen', 'White or fair meadow'), 'Gelliau' (SN76531404), 'Cyllie' (SN76441399), 'Llwyn-yr-yn' (SN76421406), and 'Pen-y-wern' ('Head of the marsh', PRN: 44925/44924/19457). The immediate landscape in the vicinity of these deserted farmsteads is cut by numerous drainage channels.

Almost immediately after these deserted farms or former 'Hafods', the topography levels out as it descends down into the lower levels of the Cwm-twrch at a height of approx. 175 m OD. The Black Mountain landscape from here on now begins to merge in with the former industrialised landscape of the lower valleys. Although the upper parts of the valley have been party to some measures of environmental protection, the landscape has nevertheless suffered severely from pressures of afforestation and large-scale opencast coal exploitation, both large-scale socio-economic threats to the industrial heritage landscape that remains.

Large-scale opencast workings are sited on both sides of the Afon Twrch, west of Cwnllynfell, centered on NGR SN725130, and east of Cwm-twrch Uchaf, immediately over the ridge of the east bank of the Afon Twrch operated by Celtic Energy. This opencast is due to close in 2003.

With regards the desk-top survey of the west bank of the Afon Twrch below the area of Henllys Vale the northernmost farmstead is that of 'Cwm-clyd' (PRN: 10069). The area here is one of enclosed fields and sparsely wooded slopes. Further south along the river bank passing through more dense mixed woodland the footpath here passes by the former house of 'Craig Hopkin' (PRN: 44369), now restored and occupied. The topography from here now slopes down steeply towards the Bryn Henllys Bridge at 175 m OD. The footpath continues across the road whereupon reaching a 'kissing gate' and then continuing southwards past the remains of 'Ystradowen Colliery' (PRN: 19974), the former corn and woollen mill



The South Wales Coalfield
(Reproduced from REES 1975)

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).

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.

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.

Geotechnical data

The coal mining geology of the upper Tawe and Twrch Valleys is divided into a lower, middle and upper series, the principal veins being the Stanllwyd vein, the Brass Vein (divided into upper and lower veins), the Red Vein, the Black Vein, the Stwrin Vein, and the Trigloin Vein. A list of the principal and lesser coal seams as of c. 1890, of the Llynfell Valley is listed below along with the working heights of the sections;

Rhondda No.1	3' 0"	Worked
Rhondda No.2	2' 6"	Worked
Rhondda No.3	2' 0"	Worked
Pinchin Vein		Unworked
Red Vein	3' 10"	Worked
Soap Vein	2' 0"	Worked
Stwrin Vein	2' 10"	Worked
White Vein	2' 6"	Worked
Black Vein	2' 10"	Worked
Little Vein	2' 10"	Worked
Harnio Vein	2' 0"	Worked
Stanllwyd Vein	6' 0"	Worked

Upper Brass	3' 0"	Unworked
Lower Brass	3' 6"	Unworked
Trigloin Vein	2' 10"	Unworked
Bryn Lloi	2' 0"	Unworked
Little Brass	2' 0"	Worked
Middle Vein	2' 7"	Worked
Lower Vein	3' 0"	Worked
Bryn Vein	2' 4"	Unworked
Astail Vein	1' 6"	Unworked

Adapted from EVANS

Sections of the Coal Seams of the Llynfell Valley

The former Henllys Vale Colliery (1898-1918), at the north of the study area, worked the Lower, Middle and Little Brass seams. The coal here was a good quality anthracite. Further south, the former Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery (c 1890-1955) started its mining activity from the crop of the Brass Vein to the lower and middle Veins, a distance of 400 yards at a dip of 1 foot to the yard. These two seams were of the best quality anthracite. (EVANS 1890). Further south still, after the Bryn Henllys Bridge, are the remains of the former Bryn Henllys Brickworks and Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery (c.1872-1955), which worked the Brass Vein. This Vein was worked northwards to its crop and then westwards to what was known as the Palleg Fault. The coal here was a good quality anthracite.

West of Upper Cwm-Twrch is the remains of the Cwmllynfell Colliery (c.1820-1958). It worked the Brass Vein and the Stanllwyd Vein. The Colliery was sunk to the Middle and Lower Veins. The quality was of good anthracite. The power for this colliery was from water from the River Llynfell, but also had water from 'Ffrydiau Twrch', which was brought by wooden troughs or a feeder by 'Craig-y-fan' to join the River Llynfell (EVANS Undated).

Also west of the Afon Twrch, but closer to the west bank of the river within the area of this survey, is the remains of the 'Ystradowen Colliery' (c.1900-1929), near the area known as 'Pen-y-graig'.

South-east of the study area is the former and one of the earliest collieries, that of 'Gilfach Colliery', which was located behind the former Railway Station, 'Gwys Station' (PRN: 44934). It worked the Brass and Stanllwyd Veins northwards, and the Air Pit of the Stanllwyd Vein is still visible opposite 'Ynys-Tirdeg' at the side of the dismantled Railway (PRN: 44900). A little northwards, the seam comes to an anticline and crops out but takes ground again at Nant-Bryn-Moel (PRN: 44936). This Pit was called Harris Pit (EVANS Undated). Immediately west of the former Gilfach Colliery is the remains of the Bryn Morgan Colliery, which worked the Stanllwyd Vein. This area also houses the remains of one of the earliest Coal Pits in the area, that of Cox's Pit, whose Adit level comes out to the River Llynfell opposite the George IV Public House. The end of this worked seam was opposite the former Lamb Inn.

Present Land-use, Woodland, Flora and Fauna

The Uplands landscape above Henllys Vale as already mentioned is one of rough grassland pasture with numerous deserted rural settlements. With regards the area of the former Henllys Vale Colliery, the site was brought to the attention of the Brecon Beacons National Park in 1975 because of concern with regards the condition of the Limekilns and brick Chimney. In May 1982 the Welsh Development Agency (WDA) recommended consultant engineers to supervise the restoration and consolidation of the chimney and the lime kilns. Work involved the removal of loose masonry and brickwork, paving the tops of the kilns and providing safety railing. Work on the chimney was mainly that of re-pointing.

Also part of the tips were reclaimed for coal in 1986 and much of the BBNP Management Agreement area received landscape treatment which included tree planting in the reclaimed areas and the construction of drains in the base of the lime kilns. During 1984 a Manpower Services Commission team

carried out re-fencing and minor path drainage works. Further works were also carried out to the former waterwheel pit, the leat, screening wall and masonry towers in 1987.

This immediate area is now presently used for sheep and cattle grazing.

South of Henllys Vale, having crossed the Cwm-clyd bridge the landscape here is one of mixed wooded slopes with walkways/footpaths (No's: 101 & 93) occupying the former Midland Railway that runs parallel with the Afon Twrch. As already mentioned, to the east from this footpath, over wooded slope to the top of the ridge the landscape is presently occupied by the Brynhenllys Opencast Coal Site. This site is considered to present a great opportunity for leisure and recreational development once the extraction work has been completed in 2003.

The remains of the former Upper and Lower Bryn Henllys Collieries both occupy areas located immediately above the line of the former railway, the present footpath, on the eastern slopes or bank of the Afon Twrch. The areas here are heavily overgrown with vegetation, particularly well matured brambles. Because of this only a few features of the former Bryn Henllys collieries are easily visible from the footpath, although numerous water feeding features in the form of sluice gates, weirs and water feeders are clearly visible at the edge of the river itself. Remains of railway track mounting brackets are also clearly visible along certain stretches of the footpath, former railway line, particularly further south towards lower Bryn Henllys.

With regards the remains of the former Bryn Henllys Brickworks, no significant surface features are presently visible apart from the remains of former concrete building platforms and occasional small rubble/spoil mounds.

In terms of Woodland, Flora and Faunal species, a specialist study of the areas surrounding Henllys Vale was performed by the BBNP in 1997 and the NCC in 1982. The following is an adaption of that report;

Woodland

A small area of mixed wood with *Quercus petraea*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Corylus avellana*, *Betula sp.* and *Crataegus monogyna* is found on the east-facing cliff close to the southern edge of the site. The area is disturbed, having been excavated for coal at various points-The ground flora is sparse with bare earth interspersed with patches of vegetation, the latter comprising *Poa annua*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Circea lutetiana* and *Hedera helix*.

Flora

There are no nationally rare species or species protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 recorded on the site.

Carum verticillatum is a species of note in Britain. It has a limited distribution restricted to the western parts of Britain; its remaining stronghold is in west Wales, in the Carmarthen coalfield. The Atlas of Welsh Flora (Ellis 1983) compiled by the National Museum of Wales records *Carum* from 84 of the 282 10km. squares in Wales and shows a marked concentration of the species in the south-west. In addition to its British importance, B D Wheeler in his report "*Carum verticillatum* in Britain" stated that in a European context "British *Carum* meadows represent an important conservational asset" due to the loss of suitable habitat on the continent.

Carum verticillatum is listed on the long list "Globally Threatened/Declining Species" in Biodiversity: "The UK Steering Group Report" (1995).

Fauna

No surveys have been carried out. Incidental

Maniola jurtina Meadow brown

Thymelicus sylvestris Small skipper

Although no faunal surveys were undertaken in the areas under study, it is known that Badgers are fairly numerous in the area (*pers comm.*).

Communities

A full NVC quadrat survey of the site has not been completed; however, NVC communities have been included in the description where there are sufficient data.

The site, although small, supports a number of interesting grassland communities in addition to a small area of woodland on the cliff and several small *Juncus* dominated flushes.

Grasslands and Flushes

The range of grassland communities found on the site is due both to natural factors such as geology, soil type, climate etc. and to man-made factors associated with the industrial use of the site, in particular the burning of limestone.

On the lower slopes of the site, particularly around the limekilns and banks of the river, species more typical of calcareous grasslands, such as *Heiracium pilosella*, *Thymus praecox*, *linum catharticum* and *Festuca ovina* are locally abundant. This community has affinities with the CG10 *Festuca ovina*-*Agrostis capillaris*-*thymus praecox* grassland. It is difficult to delineate the CG10 community as it is closely associated with lime waste and occurs in a complex mosaic with the surrounding mesotrophic grassland.

The mesotrophic grassland comprises a mixed grass sward of the MG5 *Cynosurus cristatus*-*Centaurea nigra* community, with *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Agrosfis capillaris*, *Danthonia decumbens* and *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. Typical forbs include *Lotus comiculatus*, *Piantago lanceolata* and abundant *Hypocheris radicata*. Towards the top of the slope the MG5 grassland grades in to montane grassland with species such as *Nardus stricta*, *Molinia caerulea* and *Polygaia serpyllifolia* occurring in the sward.

Above a line of birch which delineates an old trackway or boundary, the grassland becomes wetter with a peaty surface horizon. This area supports the M25 *Molima caerulea*-*Potentilla erecta* mire community dominated by *Molinia caerulea* with frequent *Potentilla erecta* and more sparse *Erica tetralix* and *Carum verticillatum*. The community is rather species poor but flushed areas support more species-rich vegetation which includes *Carex nigra*, *Carex panicea*, *Nartheicum ossifragum* and *Pedicularis sylvatica*. In drier areas *Nardus stricta* becomes more abundant with *Galium saxatile* and *Trichophorum caespitosum*, and appears to be assignable to the U5 *Nardus stricta*-*Galium saxatile* grassland.

Several flushes occur across and down the slope of the site. These are dominated by rushes, notably *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus* and *Juncus inflexus*.

The mosaic of MG5 and CG10 grassland is of particular conservation interest as neither grassland is extensive in the National Park. Both communities are maintained by controlled grazing, and it would appear from the condition of the sward when assessed in July 1997 that the current regime is appropriate.

The mire and montane grasslands occur much more extensively in the National Park and are generally species poor, however the presence of *Carum verticillatum* and more species-rich flushes is of at least local significance.

Pond

A small pond is located close to the northern boundary of the site. The pond was surveyed in 1982 and was found to support floating-leaved vegetation, including *Potamogeton natans* and *P. polygonifolius*. The condition of the pond needs to be assessed, as some clearance may be necessary to retain the open water.

Spoil and Buildings

A survey of the lichen flora of the tips and spoil was carried out in 1982 by the NCC. The tips were found to be rich in lichen-dominated communities, particularly those communities associated with the ironstone nodules. No further lichen studies have been undertaken.

To the north of the chimney an area of unknown spoil supports a sparse community of *Ulex gailli*, *Heiracium pilosella* and *Jasione montana*.

One ruined building supports a population of Rustyback Fern, *Ceterach officinarum*.

(Brecon Beacons National Park Report 2001)

Historical and Archaeological Background

The area of the study concerned has a wide range of archaeological site types from most of the time periods. Inevitably the uplands area within the Black Mountain landscape houses the majority of the prehistoric and medieval remains, and the lower valleys those of the post modern periods, the majority being industrial sites in the form of collieries.

The Prehistoric and Roman Periods (8500 BC – c.400 AD)

The survey area lies at the base of the Black Mountain and the desk-top study within the Carmarthenshire side of the Afon Twrch, only takes in a 1-mile radius from the north-west point of the former Henllys Valle Colliery site. As such only a few prehistoric sites are to be found in this small area, although there are further sites to the north east outside of the study area. Within the bounds of the desk-top assessment the only prehistoric site is that of a small enclosure, 'Coedcae enclosure' (PRN: 32294). There are other potential prehistoric sites in this area, although until these have been visited and a date been ascertained, their period must remain speculative, as they may be medieval in form. These sites are 'Cwmllynfell enclosure I' (PRN: 13473), 'Cwmllynfell earthwork I' (PRN: 32290), 'Cwmllynfell earthwork II' (PRN: 32291), 'Cwmllynfell earthwork III' (PRN: 32292), and 'Cwmllynfell field system' (PRN: 13470). No description of these sites is available.

To the north of Henllys Vale, and northwards from the ruins of 'Gelliau' (SN76531404) are the remains of a series of Bronze Age Round Huts. These are however out of the bounds of the survey area.

Further south from here within the Powys side of the Afon Twrch, immediately south of the post medieval deserted rural settlement of Pen-y-wern, the regional Sites and Monuments Record shows the presence of a former potential Bronze Age settlement that consisted of a series of small round hut remains, 'Pen-y-wern hut I' (PRN: 6431), 'Pen-y-wern hut II' (PRN: 6432), and 'Pen-y-wern hut IV' (PRN: 6436). This site was visited and surveyed by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in 1996 and fairly substantial dry stone remains were recorded (see Gazetteer), however unfortunately in spring 2001 it was discovered that these potential Bronze Age sites had been destroyed by the opencast mining (see *Western Mail* article dated 28-05-2001).

No Roman remains are known within the survey area.

The early medieval period (c.400 – c. 1100 AD)

Cwm-twrch Uchaf is at the junction between the three pre-1974 counties of Carmarthenshire, Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, During the early medieval period this division was administered into the early Kingdoms of 'Ystrad Tywi' (Carmarthenshire), 'Brycheiniog' (Brecknockshire) and 'Morgannwg' (Glamorgan).

No historic or archaeological features of the early medieval period are present within the bounds of the

survey area, however as mentioned above the sites of 'Cwmllynfell enclosure I' (PRN: 13473), 'Cwmllynfell earthwork I' (PRN: 32290), 'Cwmllynfell earthwork II' (PRN: 32291), 'Cwmllynfell earthwork III' (PRN: 32292), and 'Cwmllynfell field system' (PRN: 13470), may well have medieval origins and until these sites are given a more detailed survey their dates must remain open to interpretation.

Also, it is worth noting that the area immediately south of 'Pen-y-wern' which had previously housed the remains of a potential Bronze Age settlement before the opencasting had destroyed it, must also be considered as having been party to some form of early medieval activity. This must remain speculative however.

If there were any former potential early medieval sites in the area at one time or other, then they have been completely destroyed by the later post medieval industrial activity and the opencasting to the west and east.

Other than the thin and speculative early medieval remains that there are in the area, there is however evidence in the form of folklore and legend, especially in terms of potential links with one of the oldest tales in the *Mabinogion*. This is the tale of 'Culhwch and 'Olwen'. This tale encites a potential origin to the use of the word 'twrch' in the area.

In brief the tale recounts the story of King Arthur, his cousin Culhwch, and six of Arthur's best warriors and their Forty great tasks to defeat the Chief giant 'Ysbaddaden'. The prize being 'Olwen', the giant's daughter, and her hand in marriage to 'Culhwch'. The last of these tasks, the hardest, was the hunting of a giant boar named 'Twrch Trwyth', so as to win the *comb and scissors* that grew between its ears. These supposedly were the only ones that could unravel the iron tangle of the giants hair, and he refused to permit the wedding until his hair was dressed. Apparently the hunt for the 'Twrch' raged across South Wales. It began near St. Davids, went to the Prescellies and through the Amman Valley to Llyn-y-Fan Fawr, and then continued to the Severn estuary near Caldicot. Many place-names are mentioned in the tale, including the Twrch and Gwys Rivers, Llyn-y-Fan-Fawr. It is also possible that the farm of Llwyn-y-moch may have some former association with this legend (WHITE 1997).

Inevitably the romantic association with King Arthur and the legend of the hunting of the 'Twrch Trwyth' has a strong influence on the community of Twrch Valley.

The later medieval period (c. 1100-1500 AD)

One of the first mentions in the historical documents of the area of Ystradowen and Cwm-Twrch is in grant by King John to William de Braose in 1203, only just over a century after the Norman conquest of Wales. In the grant there is mention of the 'Tomen Owen' (Mound of Owen) and the 'Clawdd Owen' an associated ditch, of which there is now no visible trace. According to the grant the ditch defined the northern boundary of Gower. As mentioned earlier the 'Tomen Owen' is a glacial feature, a morain, which obviously stood out visually from the rest of the topography in the immediate area.

In 1267 according to the Treaty of Montgomery the county of present Carmarthenshire was divided into three main areas, that of Carmarthen itself, which was in the hands of the King of England, Cantref Mawr and Cantref Bychan, both in the hands of the Welsh Lords, vassals of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. The eastern most border of Cantref Mawr appears to have been the Afon Twrch. On the east bank of the river was Brecon, newly acquired territory by Llywelyn.

The archaeology and history of this period for the areas under study are, again, like the early medieval period, very sparse. Known sites are, the former longhouse of 'Llwyn-y-moch' (PRN: 13455/13456). This site likely has late medieval foundations and possibly even earlier. 'Cwmllynfell longhouse I' (PRN: 13472/13456) and 'Pen-y-wern wall' (PRN: 6435/6434). The farmstead of Pen-y-wern' (PRN: 44925) itself may well have late medieval foundations. The field visit to this area recorded the presence of an early cobbled or stoned trackway (PRN: 44909) that crosses the field to the south from Pen-y-wern'. This

track may well have medieval origins. Again, it is worth noting that the area immediately south of 'Pen-y-wern', which had previously housed the remains of a potential Bronze Age settlement before the opencasting had destroyed it, must also be considered as having been party to some form of medieval activity. This must again however remain speculative.

Other than these few sites, the situation must again be understood as being similar to that of the early medieval, that is that the sites of 'Cwmlllynfell enclosure I' (PRN: 13473), 'Cwmlllynfell earthwork I' (PRN: 32290), 'Cwmlllynfell earthwork II' (PRN: 32291), 'Cwmlllynfell earthwork III' (PRN: 32292), and 'Cwmlllynfell field system' (PRN: 13470), may well have medieval origins and until these sites are given a more detailed survey their dates must remain open to interpretation as presently not enough information is known about these sites. Other sites with potential medieval origins or foundations are the old corn mill of 'Felin Fach' (PRN: 19976).

If there were any other former potential medieval sites in the area at one time or other, then they have since been completely destroyed by the later post medieval industrial activity and the opencasting to the west and east.

The post-medieval period (1500 – 2002 AD)

The early post-medieval period of the area (1500-1750) is relatively quiet in terms of cultural heritage. 'Tomen Owen' is again mentioned in surveys of Kaegurwen (N.Gower) in 1610, as it is again in 1754 being within the hundred of Perfedd, the land north of Cwmlllynfell. Without more extensive and focused archaeological and historical research on certain farmsteads in the area of this study, it is impossible to say for certain which of the existing Deserted Rural Settlements had already been established by the mid 16th - 17th centuries other than 'Llwyn-y-moch' and possibly 'Pen-y-wern'. However it is fairly likely that the farmsteads, 'Hafods', or summer dwellings, of 'Ddol-gam', and 'Pen-y-wern' were already in place at least by the mid 17th centuries, albeit on a very small scale, and possibly even 'Gelliau' and Cyllie' just north of the study area. These sites however may well have been built on earlier medieval platforms. This is purely speculative however.

The old corn mill of 'Felin Fach' is also mentioned in an estate record of 1694 of the 'Ynyscedwyn' estate. The tenants of Ynyscedwen used to bring their corn to the Felin fach in Cwm-Twrch for grinding (WHITE 1997).

Although it was not soon after 1750 that the first colliery was opened in the Upper Tawe and Twrch Valleys, coal was almost definitely being extracted for use as house coal, as were other minerals such as lime for agriculture and building mortar. In Cwm-Twrch, farmers collected lime after the harvest. They would take their donkeys and ponies to outcropping coal seams on the valley sides of the Llower Twrch, then carry the coal across the moorland to Blaen Llynfell, where it was used to burn limestone which outcrops there. This lime was then brought down in panniers and was then spread onto the enclosed land (POWELL 1986; OWEN 1935). It is this early digging and quarrying that likely set the way for many of the later 18th and 19th century established collieries and limestone quarries in the area.

With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the first colliery in the Tawe and Twrch Valleys was opened in 1758, above 'Taren Gwyddon'. Further up the valley coal also began to be mined in 1770 at 'Lefel Flook' or 'Gorclawdd' in Abercrave. In 1798 one R.G.Aubrey opened a level in the same seam on the other side of the valley. This was known as the 'Lefel Morgan Gwilym'. By 1794 canal construction was well under way in the valleys, which prompted the opening of the level known as 'Cyfyng Level', which was opened c. 1795. The Tawe canal was finally completed and opened in 1798. At this time one Edward Martin was already in the process of establishing a tram-road from his colliery down the valley of the Twrch to the canal at Gurnos. In 1800 Martin decided to take over the Gwaunclaudd level in Abercrave. This later became known as the 'Gwaith Davies-Martin' (THOMAS 1970).

With the establishment of the Tawe canal and the coal riches being exploited in the valleys, news quickly spread across the country and entrepreneurs and businessmen soon flocked to the area. One of these was

Daniel Harper who in 1801 took over a number of collieries at Ystalfera and at the same time developed many new and valuable seams in the area especially at Abercrave. At about this time new iron smelting methods were also being developed. These developments prompted the establishment of the 'Ynysgedwyn Iron Company' near the head of the Tawe canal. Daniel Harper is also known to have developed further coal seams in and around the Mynydd Bach and Cwm-Twrch areas (THOMAS 1970).

In 1802 another businessman, J. D. Berrington, a Swansea solicitor, and opened two levels into the hillside known as Craigfelin, near the 'Felin Fach' mill. One level was alongside the mill and the other below Patmos. In 1854 another mine was opened in this area 'Drifft-y-Felin', by a company known as Cards and Brothers but the venture soon became a failure and was fairly soon after abandoned. In 1807 Berrington opened a further colliery on 'Craig Bryn Morgan'. This colliery is located immediately south of the study area. This colliery is known to have suffered a great deal from gas and one serious explosion occurred in 1812 killing several men (THOMAS 1970). The Bryn Morgan pit was sunk to the lower Black Vein and a hard heading to the Brass Vein which was of a good quality Anthracite. Apparently the Stanllyd Vein in this area was in three layers, the men worked the bottom and the top layers but could not work the middle layer because there was no floor to the seam (EVANS 1890). According to J. Evans in his *'History of Cwmllynfell and Cwm-Twrch'* another early pit in this area at 'Hendreforgan' "....was Cox's Pit, which worked the Stanllyd Vein, and when 'Hendreforgan' worked the Stanllyd Vein they came across the old working of Cox's Pit, whose Adit level came out to the River Llynfell opposite the George IV Public House. The end of the seam worked was opposite the Lamb Inn", now demolished. The Cwmllynfell Colliery west of Ystradowen and Upper Cwm-Twrch was established in 1820 by Reynolds and Aubrey.

Up until the late 1830's mining in the areas of Cwm-Twrch remained on a fairly small-scale. However in 1837/1838 George Crane and David Thomas of the Ynyscedwyn Ironworks adapted the hot blast process that enabled anthracite to be used in the blast furnace. Because of this technological development there was a great increase in local demand for coal, especially a good quality anthracite, and as a result there was a huge expansion in the number of collieries in the valley, and in response to these being established a great demand for a larger workforce (POWELL 1986; WHITE 1997). It was at this time that the valley communities such as Cwmllynfell and Cwm-Twrch began to grow substantially in size. What speeded this growth even more was the arrival of the Swansea Vale Railway, later the Midland Railway. The Tawe canal although hugely beneficial, had the tendency to freeze up in the winter months so the railway offered a more reliable and faster service to all of the growing industries. By 1861 the Swansea Vale Railway had reached the area of Ystalyfera and in 1864 had replaced the former tramroad and ascended the steep valleys of the Twrch and Llynfell towards Brynamman. By 1874 this railway became known as the Midland Railway.

In 1872 the lower Bryn Henllys Colliery was established at Upper Cwm-Twrch on the east Brecknockshire side of the border, running parallel to the river and the Midland Railway that ran onwards towards Henllys Vale. Coal had already been extracted from Henllys from the mid 19th century for use in the great limekilns, which were owned by one John Hay under the auspices of the Black Mountain Silica Sand, Lime, Brick and Colliery Co Ltd. The lime was predominantly sold to the expanding iron industry along the northern rim of the coalfield at this time. However production of lime ceased in the late 1880's as a result of the migration of the iron industry further towards the coast. After a period of hibernation Henllys Vale was in 1898 to the Black Mountain Anthracite Co, which eventually opened the Henllys Vale Colliery near the base of John Hay's incline that climbed the south facing slope of Waun Ddraenen up towards the lime quarries (POWELL 1986).

The Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery was opened in c. 1889/90 in order to save on haulage problems from the extremities of the earlier lower Bryn Henllys Colliery. The Ystradowen Colliery, on the west bank of the Afon Twrch close to Felin Fach, was opened about 1900 (WHITE 1997).

Over a period of 200 years it has been estimated by local historian H. G. Evans that an approximate total of 55 small drift mines had been sunk on the west bank of the Twrch Valley and a further 24 on the east bank.

All of the collieries mentioned above within the survey area, that of Upper and lower Bryn Henllys Colliery and associated Brickworks, the Ystradowen Colliery, and Henllys Vale Colliery, are discussed in more detail in the following section. The Cwmllynfell Colliery because of its close proximity and influence on the collieries of Cwm-Twrch is also discussed.

Cwmllynfell Colliery

Cwmllynfell colliery was sunk in c.1820. This original pit was worked by a water balance arrangement and a big waterwheel alongside the shaft operated a beam pump, which raised the water from the balance-tanks back up the shaft (POWELL 1986). In the summer additional water was needed. To counter this a wooden feeder was built 'Feeder James' from the Llynfell to the water wheel until later when a dam was built across a stream above the colliery. The pit was opened by Reynolds and Aubrey on a bench above the Llynfell river in a deep gorge. It had replaced an earlier drift mine.

The following text has been taken and adapted from a small paper by Albert White '*A Walk Through The History and Legends of the Twrch Valley*';

'Accidents seemed to be inevitable in early mines and in 1825 an explosion in this mine killed 59, but no doubt other unrecorded individual deaths occurred due to roof falls, crushing by drums, unguarded machinery and shafts or faulty winding ropes. Following legislation rules were introduced at all collieries to try and reduce accidents. Each workman at Cwmllynfell from 1856 onward was thus issued with a rule book defining his duties and responsibilities. In spite of this a signal boy was crushed to death between coal trams and the siding wall in 1869.

As well as coal, ironstone was also mined and in 1875 this was taken to the Ystalyfera Ironworks. At this time, John Hay recorded colliers earned 4/- a day and the pit employed 146 men and women.

The pit was flooded in 1879 and ceased operation for a while. It was reopened about 1902, first as a level and then after raising the water from the old shaft, as a deeper pit to exploit lower coal veins. The pit was now steam engine powered and was known as "The Clink" " "The very large tip of discarded material dominated the view from the new chapel, but the tip has now been levelled. As about 5% of the tip material was recoverable coal, the sale of this covered the cost of levelling.

After the First World War, many anthracite collieries were amalgamated and Cwmllynfell became part of T.H. Henderson's Welsh Anthracite Collieries Ltd., with a total annual output of 700,000 tons in 1928. This group subsequently became part of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd.

During this period there was much labour unrest, while illness, especially *pneumoconiosis*, was a particular problem in the area due to the dusty nature of the coal. This was made worse when the use of low explosive black powder was banned in 1931 and Nobels high explosive white powder, which shattered the coal, had to be used.

In spite of this, the colliers still had time for other pursuits such as chapel, eisteddfodau, musical festivals and singing). At one time, the local choir was one of the best in S. Wales.

By the time of nationalization of the mines in 1947, production was declining though Cwmllynfell still produced 30,000 tons in 1956 - but at a huge loss to the NCB. The reasons for this loss are debateable - virulent labour troubles, unsuitable working methods, end of useful life of pit, money wasted on inappropriate plant, absenteeism, etc ' (WHITE 1997). Cwmllynfell Colliery finally closed in 1956.

Henllys Vale Colliery and Limekilns (see Figs 13, 19, 22, 23, 28)

Coal had originally been dug at Henllys Vale from the 1850's for use in John Hay's great limekilns

(PRN: 5505). These are a series of five large conjoined rubble filled kilns built into a slope facing the Afon Twrch. The structure as a whole appears to have been constructed in two phases, initially there having been only three kilns. The northern three kilns, one blocked off, have tall, stone faced arches with a passage extended by means of a secondary facing wall. The interior of these three is of stone, however the other two kilns to the south are better preserved and retain their inner brick walls and tapping arches (POWELL 1986; WALTERS 2001).

The purpose of the kilns location cut into the slope was to make it easier to load the kilns from the top once the lime had been brought down from the quarries, then the lime was taken out and loaded onto the tramroad and taken southwards. The kilns sheer size, remoteness and fairly inaccessible location for agricultural use, is indicative of lime burning on a large scale and was the result of an expanding iron industry.

In 1875 John Hay also became the manager of the Cwmllynfell Colliery, and with his extra income and available workforce he built a further tramway in 1884 from the limestone quarries at Blaen Llynfell, north of Carn Fadog. This tramway contoured around Cefn Carn Fadog and then continued south down the Henllys Vale incline towards the limekilns on the Twrch. As well as lime being quarried, silica, sand and rottenstone were also worked. The remains of the former hauling engine house still remains at the top of the slope. The site used to also have a chimney that ran from the engine house, but was destroyed by a German aircraft in the last war (WHITE 1997).

The Henllys Vale Colliery became firmly established in 1898 after John Hay sold the concerns of the site to the Black Mountain Anthracite Co. Unlike earlier pits, power to haul coal to the surface was provided by a coal-fired steam engine. The engine house chimney still stands. It seems likely that at least in the initial stages of development water-power was used to drive coal-sorting screens.

Following this sale there then followed a period of prosperity. In the List of Mines Directory of 1900 it mentions that John Hay was still the Manager of the new Henllys Vale Anthracite Co., the under Manager being one William Watkin. At this time the colliery had 82 people in its employment, 71 of which were employed below ground and 11 above ground. The workforce rose to 141 in 1904. However, the profitability of the company soon declined so rapidly that it was offered for auction in 1906. The sale included the colliery, silica and limestone quarries, mineral rights over 492.5 acres (c 200 ha), buildings, fixed and loose plant, machinery, railway sidings, stocks, stores and effects. Bids did not reach a realistic level, and the concern was withdrawn from the auction at £5,500 (POWELL 1986).

The colliery lay idle for a while, then was restarted by a new company, the New Henllys Anthracite Co Ltd, to be worked until the First World War, which effectively withdrew the labour force, and forced the mine to remain idle for the duration of hostilities. In the event, it proved impractical to recommence operations after the War and the mine was finally abandoned in 1918 (POWELL 1986).

Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery and Brickworks (see Figs 3, 4, 6, 7, 17, 20)

On May 17th 1868 Richard Lewis of Ystrad isaf opened a level near Felin Fach. After only a short while however it was decided that the site was unsuccessful. After further prospecting he finally found a potentially rich site, that of Bryn Henllys. This colliery was established in 1872 under the management of five local Welsh businessmen: Richard Lewis, his son Hywel Lewis, Enoch Owen Powell, Thomas Powell, and Levi Rees (THOMAS 1970, SWCC 1963). Dilys Powell in her essay on *The Industrial Archaeology of Cwm-Twrch* has a date of 1792 as the establishment of Bryn Henllys, this date is unquestionably a typing error.

Locally, 'Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery' was known as 'Gwaith y Powelliaid'. In its heyday 300 workers were employed there extracting 120 tons a day (Evans 1890). After the closure of the Ynyscedwyn Iron Works in 1877 the coal was mainly exported through the port of Swansea (POWELL 1986).

Operations at Lower Brynhenllys Colliery (PRN: 6446) were powered by three waterwheels, each turned by water from their associated leats. The uppermost feeder was tapped from just below the weir, opposite the Upper Brynhenllys Colliery. From here the water was taken down alongside the river for about half a

mile towards Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery. By taking the water supply from higher up the valley, a fall of 10-20 feet (3-6 m) could be obtained, giving sufficient power to rotate the large wooden waterwheels. These in turn operated the winding engine, screening machinery and the beam pump, which drained the mine (THOMAS 1970). The same feeder also operated the water wheel for the brickworks. This type of feeder arrangement was particularly suited to the environment of the Twrch Valley. The length of the feeder was dependent on the gradient of the valley and the fall required at the wheel site. This in turn was governed by the size of the wheel necessary to operate the machinery (THOMAS 1970).

The Bryn Henllys Colliery in the early 19th century was associated to the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners Association. In 1913 the colliery employed 276 men. From 1925 the colliery was known as the *Brynhenllis Anthracite Colliery Company*. In 1934 the colliery employed 45 men on the surface and 170 men underground producing 70,000 tons of coal from the anthracite Middle and Lower seams. The company was based in Swansea at this time and was under the chairmanship of one Henry Lewis. One of the company's Directors was H.W. Henderson. A sub part of the Bryn Henllys colliery at this time was that of the Waun Llwyd Colliery, by the remains of the farm 'Waun Llwyd' to the east, and that of 'Graig Llwyd' by the Bryn Henllys Bridge. This small colliery was claimed to be the first colliery in the South Wales Coalfield to have a stay down strike. The strike occurred in October 1934 when 24 men stayed down for six and a half hours.

When Nationalised in 1947 Brynhenllys came under the NCB's Coal Board's South Western Division's Area No: 1. At this time the slant employed 58 men on the surface and 238 men underground working the Middle and Trigloyn seams, while the No: 2 slant was being developed employing 7 men on the surface and 9 men underground. This seam was obviously met with little success as the mine closed in August 1955.

Upper Brynhenllys Colliery (see Figs 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 21)

The Upper Brynhenllys Colliery was opened in c. 1890 in order to save on haulage from the extremities of the Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery. (Evans 1890).

Like the lower part of the colliery this new upper colliery was again powered by water. Apparently the plant included a water wheel that performed not one but various operations. According to Thomas this water wheel drove the winding engine which brought out both coal and water in trams from the mine slant, and also drove a surface compressor which again in turn also drove an underground pump. The feeder for this water wheel came from another weir higher up the river (THOMAS 1970; WHITE 1997).

South Wales Coalfield Collection.

The South Wales Coalfield Collection (SWCC) held at the University of Wales, Swansea, and the archive held in the Swansea Miners Library, also held at the University of Wales, Swansea, has very little on the Bryn Henllys Colliery in comparison to many other larger collieries. In the SWCC archive however there are a few interesting records. One of these manuscripts (IGJ/1 SNCC: MNA/PP/63/7) is a report by one G. Jones, Manager of Bryn Henllys Colliery from 1936, and relates to the proceedings leading up to the strike of January 1939. The article is interesting in a sense that it gives an insight into the cause of the initial 1939 strike as well as a glimpse into the administrative workings of the colliery and its workers at this time before war broke out.

Other interesting documents, again within the SWCC are a series of essays written by former Bryn Henllys colliery workers in c.1963 (*all anon.*). There are six essays in total each written by separate individuals. Three of these recount the history of the Bryn Henllys Colliery from 1872 and include details of the different methods used by the Bryn Henllys miners to extract the coal over the years up to the mines closure in 1955. One essay tells '...it is customary to work the coal, if the drift or pit is shallow, by means of the 'pillar and stall' method. In this mine a variant of this method was used. Instead of 'cutting the top' as miners say, the 'road' was a '?. worked into ?.' coal, and therefore, instead of the tram or tub being pushed up to the edge of the coal face, the coal was 'carted' in boxes down to the level. This method was, to say the least, very laborious....'(SWCC: MNA/PP/63/7).

Llewellyn

List of Prices

PAID AT

Brynhenllys Colliery

(June 14th, 1904).



- 1.—That the Old Price List be dispensed with.
- 2.—For getting and filling Large Coal, 2s. per ton.
- 3.—For getting and filling Through Coal, 1s. 4d. per ton.
- 4.—An allowance of 3d. per ton of Large Coal, and 3d. per ton of Through Coal is paid throughout the Colliery, and discontinuing the allowances hitherto generally paid. Any special circumstances arising, such as soft coal, coal sticking to the roof etc., to be dealt with as per clause 5.
- 5.—Any dispute arising to be referred for settlement to two officials of the colliery and two of the workmen, failing which, a competent workman to be paid the customary consideration rate of 4s. 7d. per day.
- 6.—The standard thickness of the Seam to be considered as 2ft. 7in., and an allowance of 1d. per inch per ton to be paid when coal is under 2ft. 7in. thick.
- 7.—An allowance of 1d. per ton to be paid for Coal sticking to the bottom.
- 8.—Wide headings driven parallel with the cleavages, with cut on each side 6ft. high from top of rail: 5ft. 6in. wide at height of 6ft. 9ft. between gob walls; face not to exceed 15 yards wide, 11s. per yard forward.
- 9.—Narrow Levels to be paid at the rate of 4s. 3d. per lineal yard for driving in Coal only and the usual rate paid for cutting top as is paid in stall roads, viz., 18d. per inch per lineal yard. The old rate paid for rubbish, viz., 2s. 6d. per yard extra for tramping and discharging rubbish; 2s. per yard extra for discharging only. (This clause applies in place of Clause 9 in the Conciliators' List).
- 10.—Heading to cut faces to be paid at the rate of 1s. per yard for driving in coal only, and the same rate as in Clause 2 for cutting top also; same rate as above for tramping and discharging rubbish if no place is found for same in face. (This clause applies in place of Clause 10 in Conciliators' List)

Fig 3 Copy of coal Price List for Bryn Henllys Colliery 1904.



- 11.—Ripping top and bottom, the measurement to be taken from top to bottom on the middle of road, less the thickness of Coal, the road to be 6ft. wide between gob walls; width of stall face to be 15 yards; rubbish to be stowed 6 yards on either side of the road, price 18d. per inch thick.
- 12.—Foundations for gob walls when depth cut is under 6 inches, 18d. per lineal yard; when depth cut is 12 inches, 2d. per lineal yard; when depth cut exceeds 12 inches, 1d. per lineal yard extra for every 3 inches in depth, the measurement to be taken where wall is built, the bottom in each case to be cut between the edge of the gob wall and the road; the rubbish stowed away, and the space left clear.
- 13.—Setting Cogs, 10d. each; but when cut to hard bottom, 1d. per inch to be paid for cutting through clod.
- 14.—Tumbling places at 30 yards from parting, 3s.6d. each.
- 15.—Drawin- Props, 1d. each.
- 16.—Skips, 1s.24d. per yard, measuring on the heading.
- 17.—All Cuts, 1s. per yard.
- 18.—Waste Airways, 1s. per yard.
- 19.—Driving Airways, special contract.
- 21.—Double Timber in Heading 1s.8d. per pair; Double Timber in Stalls, 1s.3d. per pair.
- 22.—Setting Posts when ordered, and stumped to hard bottom, 6d. each.
- 23.—Working Coal to the dip and on face of slips, allowance 2d. per ton.
- 23.—Double Shift in Heading, 1s. per yard; Double Shift in Stalls, 2d. per ton.
- 24.—Night men to receive six turns for five.
- 25.—Discharging Rubbish, 44d. per tram.

26.—Doorboys to be paid according to the under-mentioned standards:—

	s	d
13 years old	1	6
14 years old	1	104
15 years old	2	3

27.—Airways Through Face. Forming Airways through Face, 1s. per yard for each wall on both sides. Cogs not to be measured as gob walls; and 44d. per yard for space measuring from rib to side of road.

28.—Turning Stalls 4s. with 1s. per yard for wall between cogs alongside of heading. This item is substituted for No. 11.

29.—All Abnormal places to be dealt with as per Clause 5 in List of Prices.

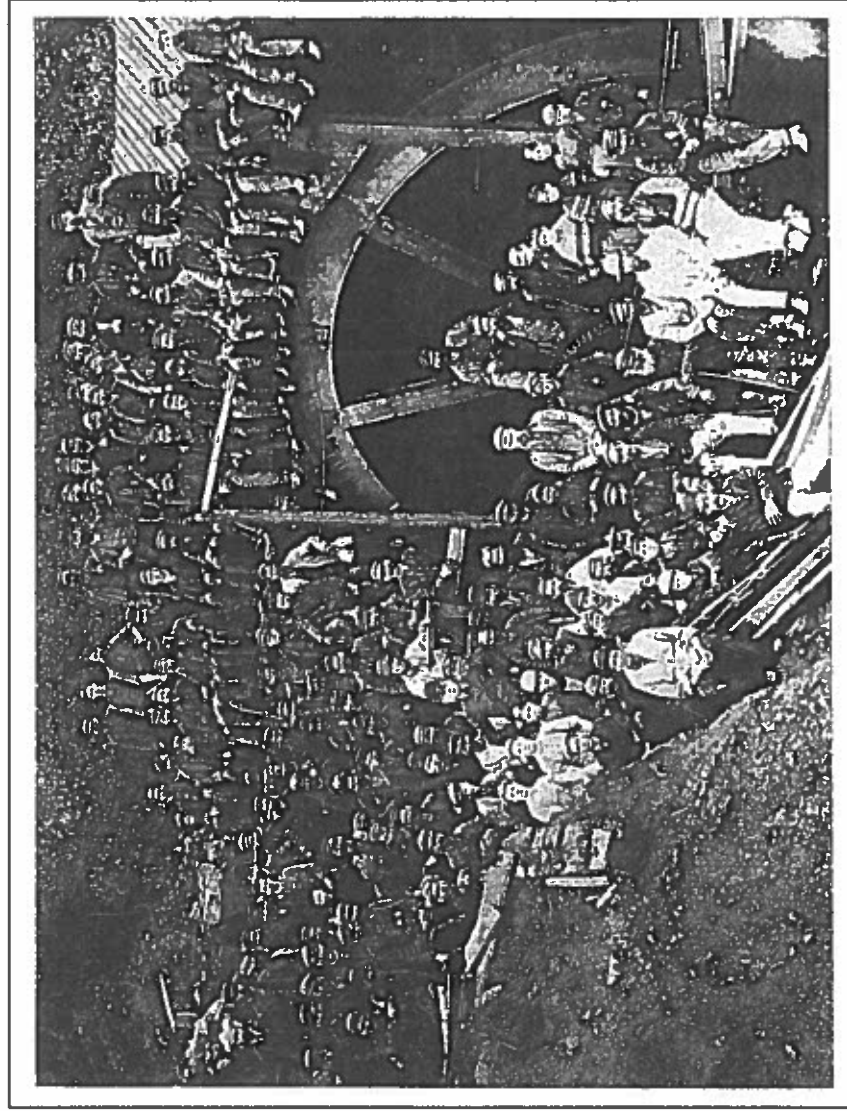
30.—Stalls following old stalls without waste, 1s. per yard.

31.—All the above prices to be subject to the percentage rate of the district.



Llais Llafur, Ystalyfera.

Fig 4 Copy of coal Price List for Bryn Henllys Colliery 1904. (Pages 3 & 4)



South Wales Coalfields Collection

Fig 5 Bryn Henllys Colliery workers c. 1890

Price List for working Middle Vein at Brynhenllys Colliery.

	Old Standard.	New Standard.
1. Cutting and filling Large Coal, per ton	3/2	4/7-38
2. Cutting and filling Through Coal, per ton	2/2	3/1-0
3. Standard Section of Seam, 2-ft. 3-in. When under 2-ft. 3-in., extra per inch, per ton	0/1	0/1-45
4. Working Coal on Face, extra per ton	0/2	0/2-91
5. Coal sticking to top, clod or bottom, per ton	0/1	0/1-45
6. Clod, when 4-in. in thickness, extra per ton	0/1	0/1-45
" 7-in. " "	0/2	0/2-91
" 10-in. " "	0/3	0/4-57
And 1d. per ton for every additional 3-in. in thickness.		
7. Width of Stalls and Headings, 15-yds. When the distance exceeds 6-yds. upper side and 6-yds. lower side, extra per ton, per yard	0/1	0/1-45
When distance exceeds 9-yds. either side, Special Agreement.		
8. For working Coal on one side only, extra per ton	0/2	0/2-91
9. Clearing and cutting top, per inch per lineal yard	0/1 1/2	0/2-72
This price to be paid when bed of mine is ripped. If there is no mine in rippings, 1 1/2d. (or 2-18d.) per inch to be paid. Height from rail in all roads to be 6-ft., and 5-ft. 9-in. wide, and 9-ft. wide between Gobb Walls. Clod paid for not to to be included in rippings.		
10. Cuts.—(a) Leading Cut, per yard	1/2 1/2	1/9-13
(b) Hind " "	1/0	1/5-49
(c) Parallel to slip " "	3/0	4/4-47
(d) Half course " "	2/6	3/7-72
(e) To the Dip (c and d) extra per yard	1/0	1/5-49
11. Headings.—(a) Cutting Faces lifts, per ton	0/3	0/4-37
(Also Rippings.)		
(b) Parallel to Slips, per ton	0/3	0/4-37
Cut, per yard	4/0	5/0-97
(Also Rippings.)		
(c) Following Headings, per yard	1/0	1/5-49
Lifts, per ton	0/3	0/4-37
(Also Rippings.)		
(d) Half course to Slips, per yard	—	4/0
Lifts, per ton	0/3	0/4-37
(Also Rippings.)		
(e) Following Half course—		
Lifts, per ton	0/3	0/4-37
(Also Rippings.)		

South Wales Coalfields Collection

Fig 6. Copy of coal Price List for Bryn Henllys Colliery 1920.

George IV Public House

In the mid 19th century, life for the miners and their families was very hard. The industrial villages were growing rapidly around the coal economy, and as a result of this surge, communities had to band together for discussion and debate about their futures as well as for entertainment. This triggered the formation of friendly societies, in which regular payments, when employed, provided insurance for sickness, accident and death. These friendly societies were known as lodges and were administered by the working men of the village who controlled the funds and dispensed the agreed benefits. These societies often met in Public Houses, as was the situation in Cwm-Twrch where the lodge meeting place was the George IV Inn.

The George Inn was at the junction between the three counties of Carmarthenshire, Brecknockshire and Glamorgan, and a different room in the Inn was laid out for each county lodge. This being the case, the licensing laws varied in each county, and hence also in each room. Because of this, as would be expected, it was possible to move from one room to the other and almost drink all night long. The George IV Lodge belonged to the Ancient Order of Druids Society. They celebrated their second anniversary in August 1841 with a procession to Cwm-Twrch Chapel. By 1861 the lodge had provided mortgage funds for one house, one shop and five cottages in the area (WHITE 1997). Today the George IV is still in use as a Public House.

Ystradowen Colliery

Ystradowen Colliery (PRN: 19974) on the west bank of the Twrch above 'Felin Fach' opened c. 1890. Already this area had seen much mining and prospecting activity in the late 19th century with little great success, however the Ystradowen colliery continued to work for 29 years. In the List of Mines Directory of 1895, the Ystradowen Colliery Co. of Cwm-Twrch employed 28 workers, 19 of which were below ground and the other 9 above ground.

Landscape History

Unfortunately no maps earlier than the OS Surveyors drawing of 1812 (*NLW Sheet No: 189*) were found to be readily available within the study area. For a complete visual map regression showing the development of Cwm-Twrch, Henllys Vale, and Upper and Lower Bryn Henllys Collieries please refer to Figures 16, 17, 18 & 19.

OS Surveyors drawing of 1812 (NLW Sheet No: 189) (see Figs 8, 16, 17, 18, & 19)

The OS Surveyors drawing dated 1812 shows an enclosed and wooded landscape around the area of the present site of Cwm-Twrch village, however no village appears to have been in place by this time. In its place however is what appears to be the line of an early railway or tram road running from an area of iron mines around that of the present Ystradowen and Mount Pleasant to the south. Further iron mines are also marked below Brynmorgan Colliery which is also shown. The name Cwm-Twrch is associated with a farm to the north. This farm is marked on the modern 1:10000 map as being unroofed and therefore likely is now probably in ruin.

Farms and houses marked on the 1812 map are Felin Fach, Tredeg to the east of the Twrch, Brynhenllys, Waunllwyd, Pen-y-wern, Cyllie, Coedcaemawr and Llwynmoch. All of these are marked by name, however there are also structures marked in the areas of 'Ddol-gam' and 'Cwm clyd'.

An interesting feature marked is that of John Hay's limekilns which appear to indicate a very different layout than that of the present kilns. Close examination of the map does however show the presence of 5 kilns even at this early date.

The area of the Black Mountains at this time is marked as open moorland with the prominent topography being 'Cefn Garn', 'Carreg Llwyd', 'Foel Fraith' and 'Tradeg' to the west.



Fig 8. Portion of OS Surveyors Drawing 1812

Tithe Maps of Llangadog Parish and Ystradgynlais Parish 1839 (see Figs 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, & 19)

The Tithe Maps of the areas under study are split between both Ystadgynlais Parish and that of Llangadog. Reasons for this are that the Afon Twrch was used as a boundary between the parishes. Both are dated from 1839.

Tithe Map of Llangadog (see Figs 9, 16, 17, 18, & 19)

The apportionment date of this Tithe map is 10/01/1838. Again like the earlier OS Surveyors drawing the tithe map is characterised by an enclosed landscape with woodland running along the east bank of the Afon Twrch. No names of farms are actually marked on the tithe map. No industrial activity is shown on the map either. The following table details the owners and occupiers of the land along the west bank of the Afon Twrch in 1839 and names of the properties and land as shown within the Tithe apportionment.

As is plain to see the Earl of Cawdor owned a large amount of the land that ran alongside the Avon Twrch in the Llangadog parish. In acreage terms his land amounted to just over 65 acres. The other principal landowners were Benjamin Howells, and Henry Leach. Benjamin Howells owned approximately 350 acres inclusive of the 'Cae Melyn' or likely Felin Fach, the former corn mill.

Property Number	Name	Landowner	Occupier
4002	Wood	John Davies	Samuel Williams
4023	Cae Mawr	Benjamin Howells	Daniel Morgan
4024	?	Benjamin Howells	Daniel Morgan
4026	Cae Melyn	Benjamin Howells	Daniel Morgan
4027	Cae (h?)ing ddor gam	Benjamin Howells	Daniel Morgan
4028	Plot	Benjamin Howells	Daniel Morgan
3965		Earl of Cawdor	William Williams
3968		Earl of Cawdor	William Williams
3969	Buildings	Earl of Cawdor	William Williams
3970		Earl of Cawdor	William Williams
3972	Cillyne	Earl of Cawdor	David Evan
3973	Cilliau	Charles Williams	Charles Williams
3974	Cillyne	Earl of Cawdor	William Williams
3975	Celion Twrch	Henry Leach	David Davies
3980	Wern	Henry Leach	David Davies
3981		Henry Leach	David Davies
3982		Henry Leach	David Davies
3985		Henry Leach	David Davies
3986		Henry Leach	David Davies
3987		Henry Leach	David Davies
3995	Buildings	Henry Leach	David Davies
3996	Gro ynis	Henry Leach	David Davies
3997	Wood	Henry Leach	David Davies

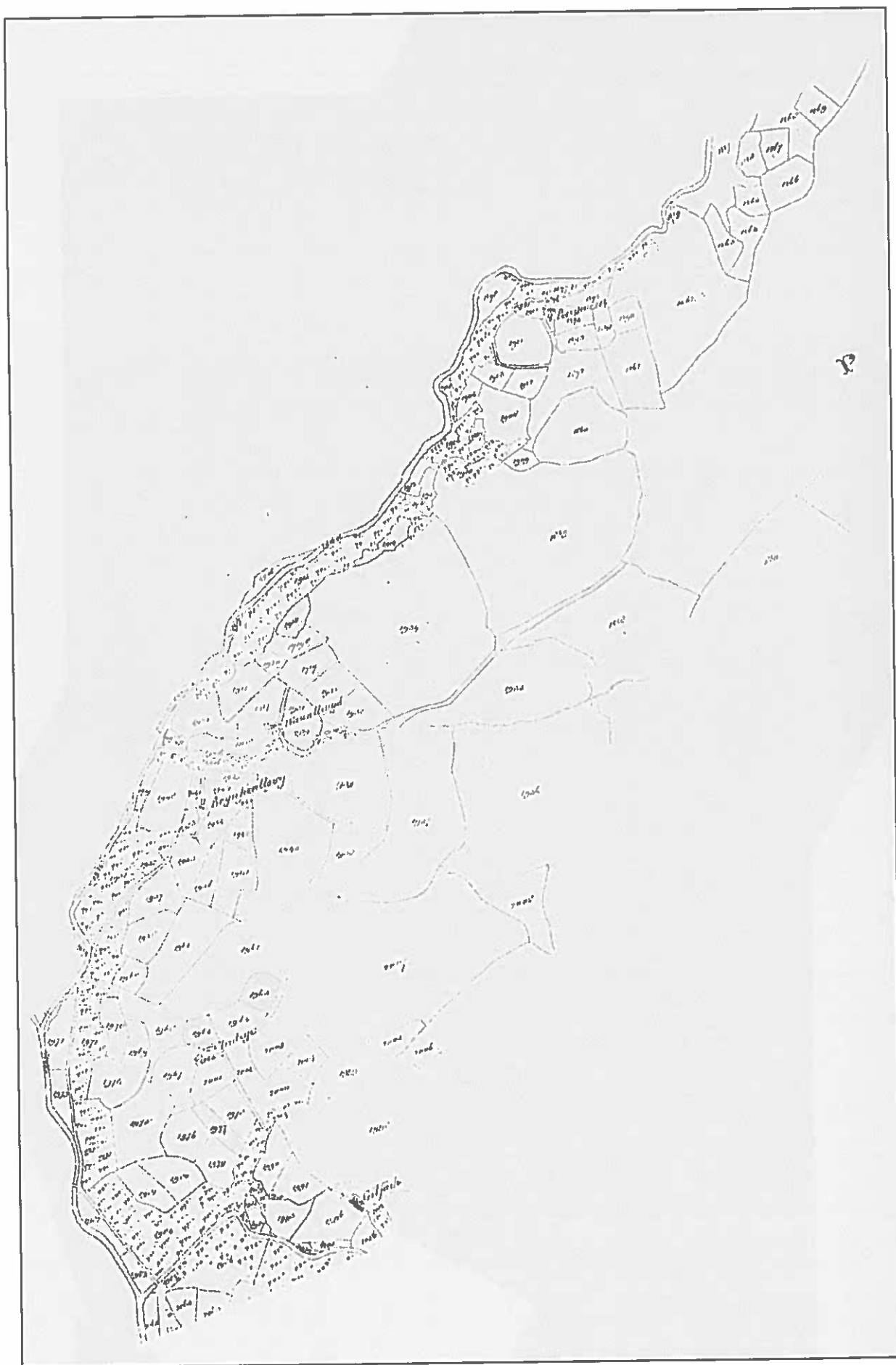
Table showing landowners and occupiers within area of study along west bank of Afon Twrch, as shown in Tithe Apportionment of 1839 for Llangadog Parish.

Tithe Map of Ystradgynlais (see Figs 9, 16, 17, 18, & 19)

The apportionment date of this Tithe map is 10/01/1838. Again like the earlier OS Surveyors drawing the tithe map is characterised by an enclosed landscape with woodland running along the east bank of the Afon Twrch. Farms named are 'Brynhenllysg', 'Pen-y-wern' and 'Tre-deg'. No industrial activity is shown on the tithe. The following table details the owners and occupiers of the land along the east bank of the Afon Twrch in 1839 and names of the properties and land as shown within the Tithe apportionment.



Fig 9. Portion of 1839 Tithe Map of Llangadog Parish. (West bank of Avon Twrch)



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Fig 10. Portion of 1839 Tithe Map of Ystradgynlais Parish. (East bank of Avon Twrch)

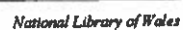
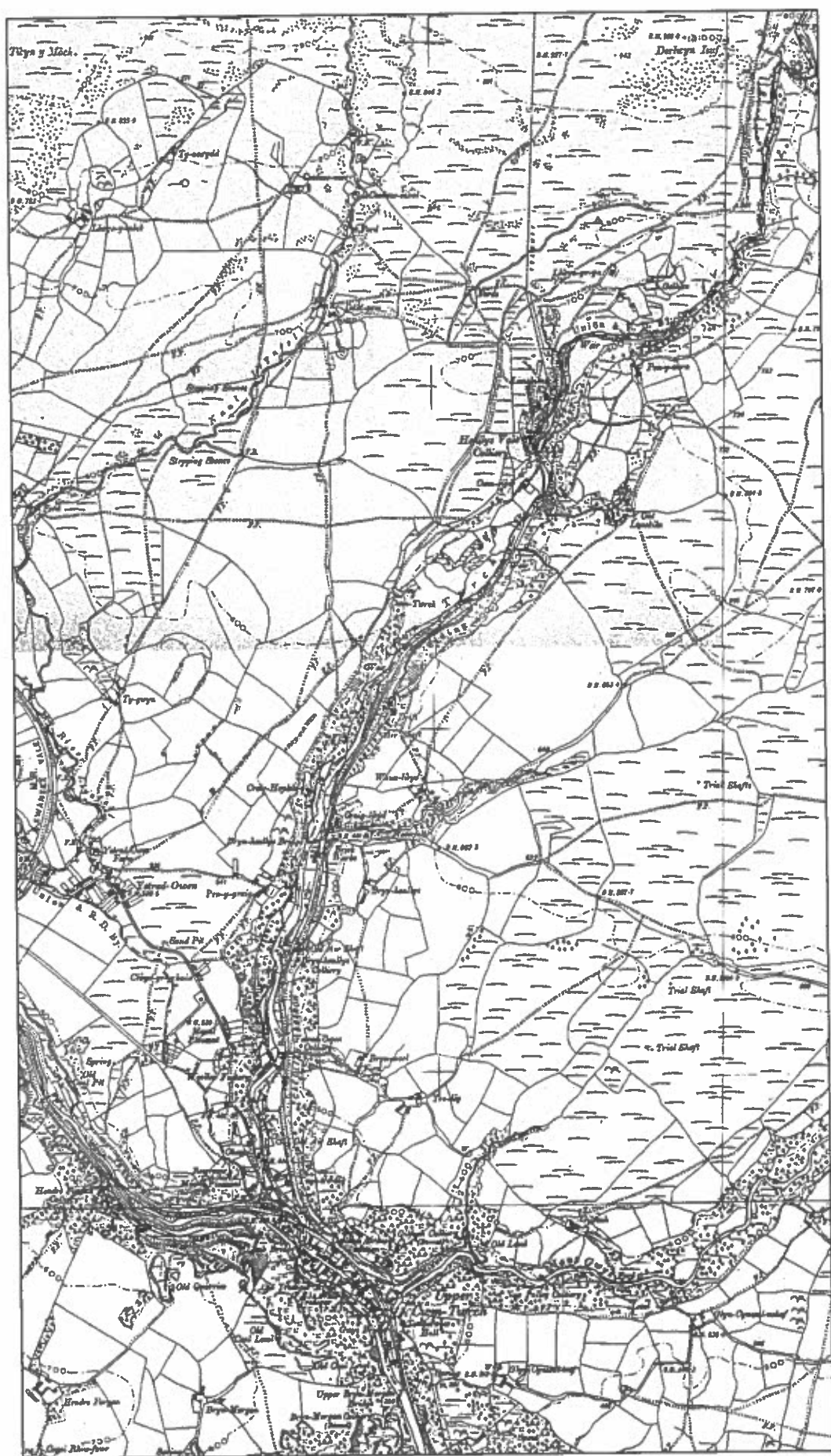


Fig 11. Portion of OS 1891 1st Edition Map



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Fig 12. Portion of OS 1905/6 2nd Edition Map

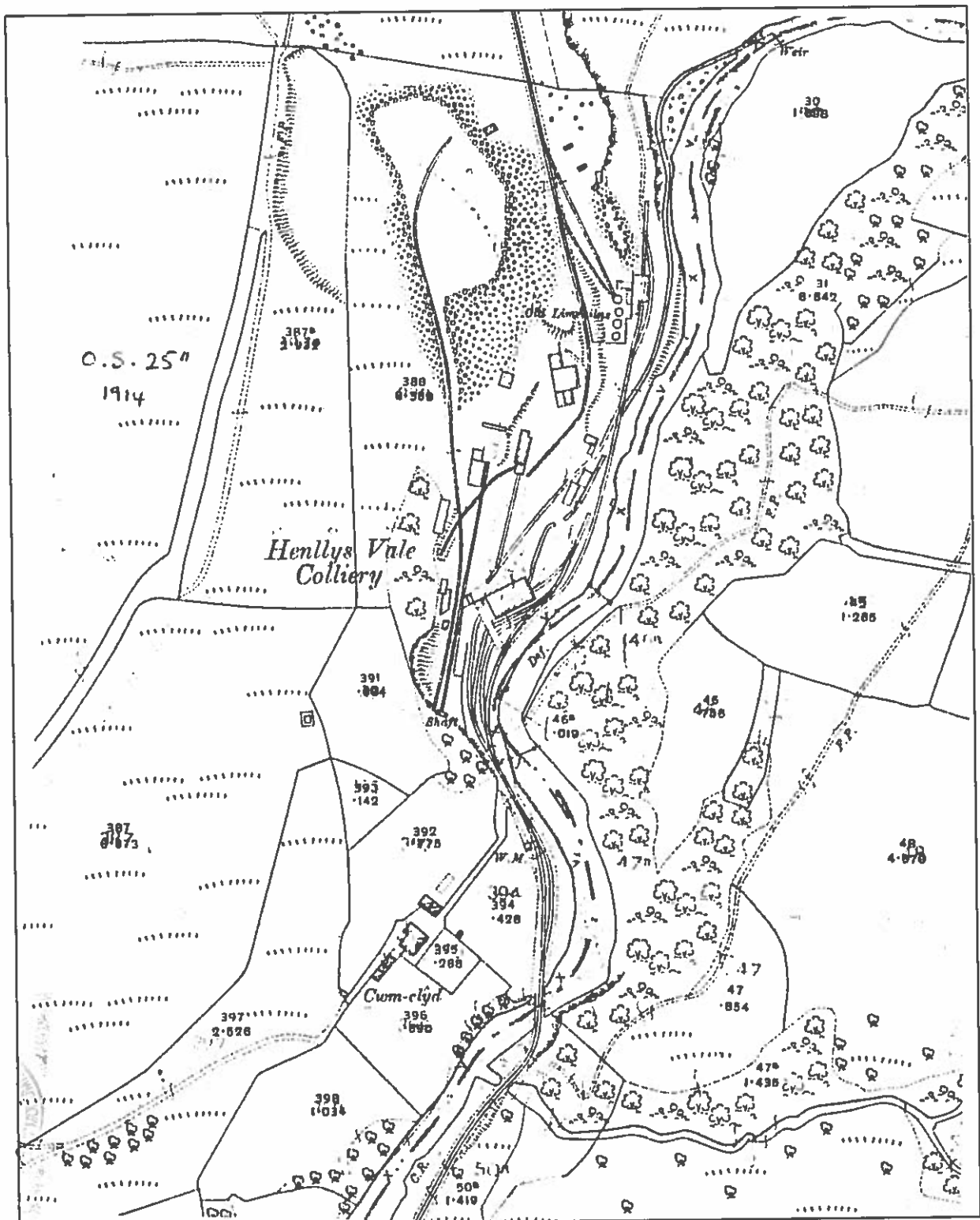
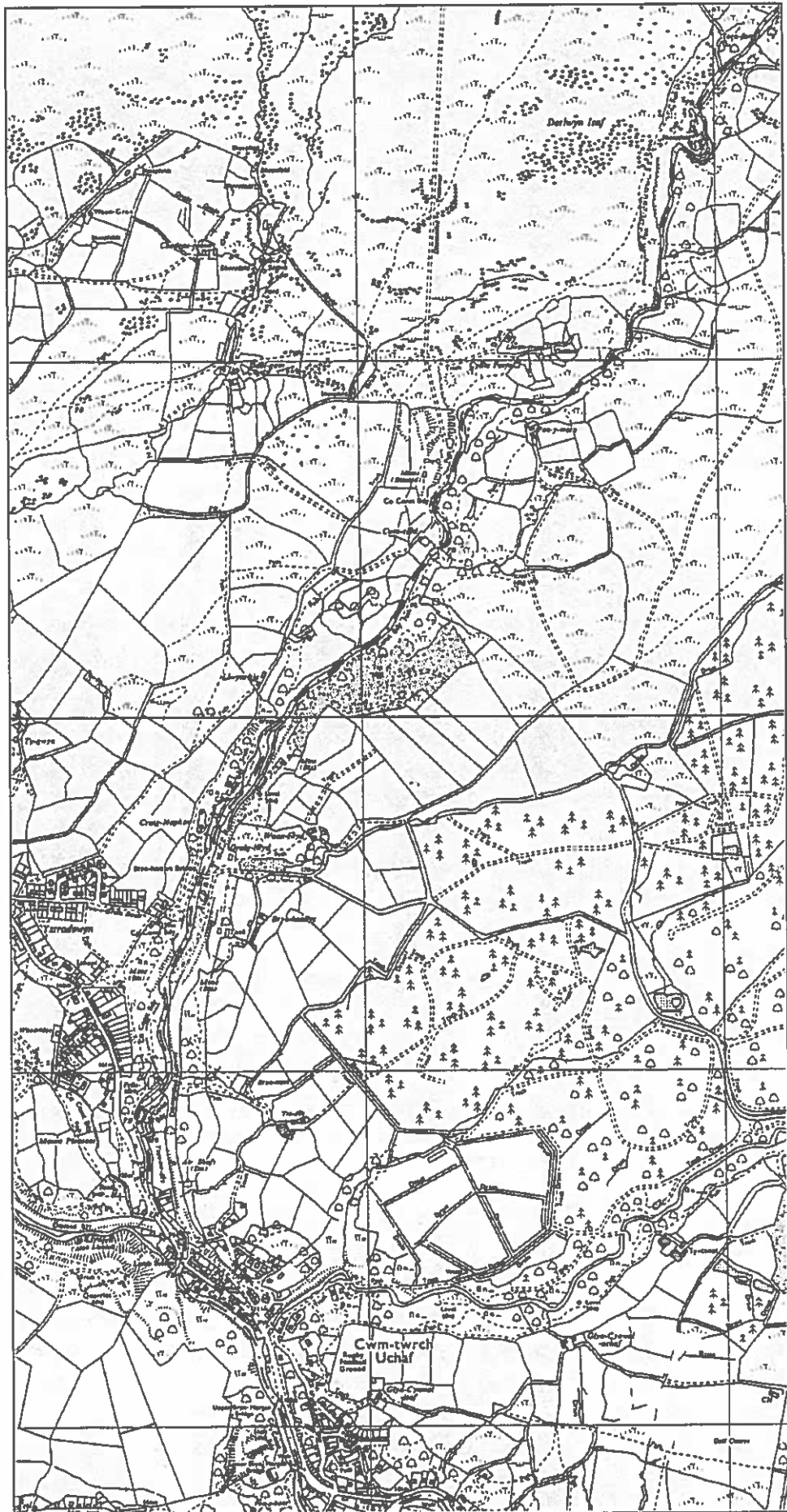


Fig 13. OS 1905 map showing layout of Henllys Vale Colliery.

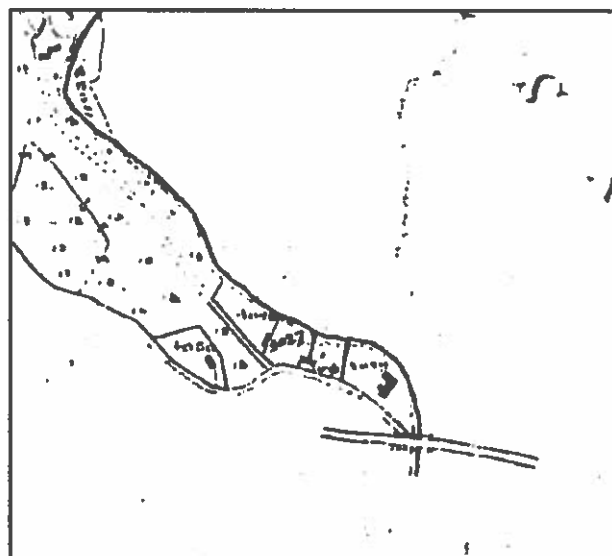


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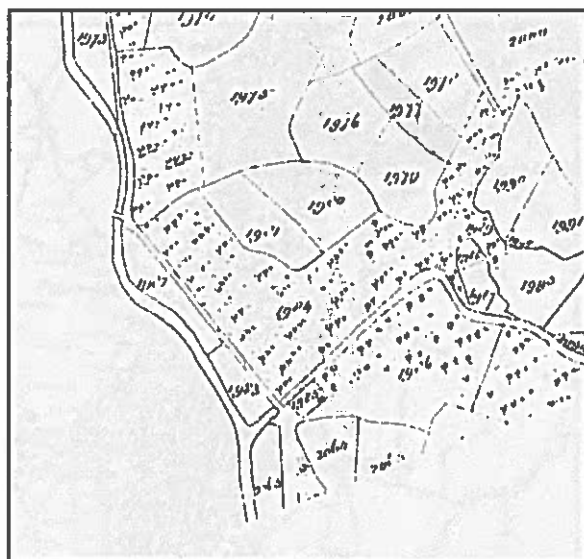
Fig 15. Portion of Modern 1:10000 Map



Area of Cwm-Twrch Village 1812



Area of Cwm-Twrch Village 1839
(Llangadog parish)



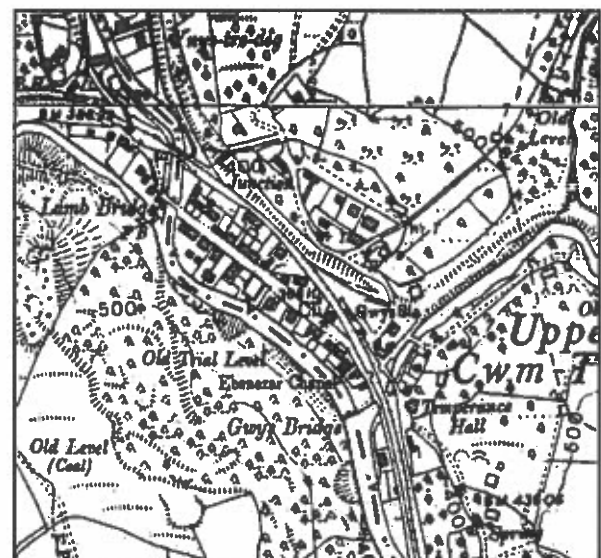
Area of Cwm-Twrch Village 1839
(Ystradgynlais parish)



Area of Cwm-Twrch Village 1891



Area of Cwm-Twrch Village 1905



Area of Cwm-Twrch Village 1914
(Later 1948 additions)

Fig 16. Cartographic development of Cwm-Twrch Village from 1812-1948

Property Number	Name	Landowner	Occupier
1889	Wood	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1894	Cae avon y cae	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1895	?	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1896	Pen-y-wern	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1897	Wood	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1898	Ynis	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1899	Goffer	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1900	Croften	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1901	Cafen y wein	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1903	Cae ugybor	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1904	Ynis hire	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1905	Ynis gam	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1906	Wood	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1911	Ty la bach	Sir Charles Morgan	Mary Bowen
1912	Coed cae	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1913	Croften uchaf	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1914	Cae main	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1915	Coed cae	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1916	Island	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1918	Cae Pwll bach	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1922	Cae y Graig	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1923	Glan y Afon	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1924	Waunllwyd	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1925	Coed cae	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1926	Wood	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1931	Cae Uchlan y Glwyd	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1932	Cae du canol	Sir Charles Morgan	Charles Price
1944	?	Sir Charles Morgan	Owen Rees
1947	?	Sir Charles Morgan	Owen Rees
1948	Cwm	Sir Charles Morgan	Owen Rees
1949	?	Sir Charles Morgan	Owen Rees
1950	River and island	Sir Charles Morgan	Owen Rees
1953	Bryn Henllys	Sir Charles Morgan	Owen Rees
1959	P(?)lock	Sir Charles Morgan	Owen Rees
1971	Wood	Sir Charles Morgan	William Griffiths
1972	Ynis Uchaf	Sir Charles Morgan	William Griffiths
1973a	River	Sir Charles Morgan	William Griffiths
1973	Ynis Genol	Sir Charles Morgan	William Griffiths
1975	Hanwen Fawr	Sir Charles Morgan	William Griffiths
1982	?	Sir Charles Morgan	William Griffiths
1983	?	Sir Charles Morgan	William Griffiths
1984	Wood	Sir Charles Morgan	William Griffiths

Table showing landowners and occupiers within area of study along east bank of Afon Twrch, as shown in Tithe Apportionment of 1839 for Ystradgynlais Parish.

As is plain to see the principle landowner of land on the east bank of the Afon Twrch was Sir Charles Morgan who owned over 2500 acres of the surrounding land. All of the farms along the river or at least nearby were tenanted. One Mary Bowen was the tenant at 'Pen-y-wern' in 1839. She occupied over 160 acres and £4-00 and 8 pence to Sir Charles Morgan. Charles Price was the tenant at 'Waunllwyd' farmstead and occupied over 86 acres. His rent to Sir Charles was £3-00 and 8 shillings. Owen Rees was the tenant at 'Bryn Henllys' farmstead. This included house, stable, and barns. He occupied over 82 acres of land. His rent was £3-00 and 8 shillings and 1 pence. William Griffiths was the tenant of 'Tredeg' farm. He occupied over 72 acres of the land along the bank of the Avon Twrch

The areas of Bryn Henllys Colliery upper and lower, were at this time, as the Tithe map shows, completely covered in woodland although the tithe map does show a former track that led from the later

village of Cwm-twrch up to Bryn Henllys farm. The cottage of 'Graig Llwyd' is also marked on the tithe and was also under the occupation or at least used by Charles Price. It was likely a small Crofters cottage at this time. A further interesting feature worthy of note is marked in the area of 'Pen y wern'. The tithe map shows that the old walled track south of Pen y wern formerly continued down to the river meadow, 'Ynis', directly opposite the later Henllys Vale Colliery. This small meadow it seems acted as a small area to graze sheep in the summer months. The track that went down the hill slope was un-walled. Little remains of this track now.

OS 1st Edition maps of 1891 (see Figs 11, 16, 17, 18 & 19)

By the time of the OS 1st edition map of 1891 the Midland Railway had already been put in place for over 25 years and Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery had been open for 19 years. Henllys Vale Colliery isn't present as yet as this wasn't firmly established until 1898. The map shows numerous coal levels old and new along both sides of the river. Gilfach Colliery immediately south east of the study area is also well established by this time.

The village has now come into its own with the already formerly established ritual centres in the form of the Temperance Hall, and the Methodist church, the Ebenezer Chapel at the towns centre. An interesting situation is that John Hay's tram-road or incline that climbs the Black Mountain up into the area of limestone quarries is not marked on the OS map of this time, even-though it does seem to have been in use at this time.

Although the lower Bryn Henllys Colliery is marked on the OS map of 1891, its layout is not depicted with much detail, at least nowhere near as much as that on the later 1905 map.

At this time the upper Bryn Henllys colliery was only in its infancy stage, the only features marked on the map is a small track-way leading northwards.

With regards the area of Henllys Vale the lime kilns are still in place, but the commercial colliery on a large scale has not yet been established. This didn't occur until 1898. As yet there does not appear to be any indication for the function of the masonry pillars or pylons.

OS 2nd Edition maps of 1905/6 (see Figs 12, 13, 16, 17, 18 & 19)

By 1905, the time of the OS 2nd Edition map, the village of Cwm-Twrch has now grown to a size that the area concerned is marked on the maps as Upper Cwm-Twrch. In place is the Tredegar Arms Public House, as well as the old Tredegar Arms, which presumably opened c. 1892. The former Gilfach Colliery to the east of the area is marked as disused. The railway also is well and truly established.

With regards the Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery the 1905 map shows a colliery now firmly in place, inclusive of its accompanying Brickworks. To the west of the main Brickworks building as marked in the map, a series of two circular features are depicted, presumably these are the brickworks small kilns. To the north of the main building also is an unroofed structure and a boundary line. It is possible that this is in fact the position of the Brickworks waterwheel and feeder approaching it from the north. Another length of feeder is also shown running into the area of the colliery after having passed Graig Llwyd. Also shown is the colliery's screening house and washery-building.

The Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery is now plain to see complete with drift, air-shaft, incline, Engine House and tramway that ran parallel with the lower tram-road. Also depicted to the west of the colliery is the line of the beginning of the water feeder.

In 1898 the concerns of the Henllys Vale were sold and by 1905 the Colliery had been well established. The positions of the Engine House and slant are plain to see, however it is still not clear from the map what relationship the chimney had with this engine House. The map appears to show a structure attached to the chimney to the north.. As well as this a further structure is shown to the west and again a further series of structures near the limekilns. Although the masonry pylons are shown on the map there is still now indication as to their purpose or function. No line of an aqueduct or electric cable is shown. The

1905 map of Henllys Vale is very clear in terms of the layout of the former tramlines especially in the area of the screening houses.

OS Provisional Edition maps of 1914-1948 (see Figs 14, 16, 17, 18 & 19)

The OS Provisional Edition map was initially compiled in 1914 but was updated in subsequent years with additions up to the year 1948. The lower area of upper Cwm-Twrch appears to have changed very little over the 40 odd years that have passed, most of the new housing having been established to the south in Cwm-Twrch isaf. The only new housing appears in the area immediately west of the former Gilfach Colliery, by the railway station, 'Gwys station'. The Bryn Morgan colliery has now disappeared only marked by the location of some of the old levels.

The lower Bryn Henllys Colliery is now shown almost as it was in 1905 however with a few later buildings marked, especially in the area to the north. What these buildings are is uncertain, but they appear to be in the area of the now remains of the Engine House and Blacksmiths shop. One significant feature now marked is the bridge crossing across the tram road linking the Drift mine entrance to the east bank of the river and the small footbridge that crossed it. The construction of this bridge allowed the miners to get to work from the area of Pen-y-graig and Ystradowen directly to the mines main Drift entrance. A further significant change is the now abandonment of the former feeder leat that led to the colliery and the use of electricity for power instead of water power. This exemplified by the appearance of Electricity cables and pylons as marked on the map in the area of the colliery.

In terms of the Brickworks, these now appear to have been reduced in size, however the inclusion of the canteen building is now marked.

By 1914-1948 the upper Bryn Henllys Colliery has now been firmly in place for some 50 years. The main drift entrance is marked along with a further series of buildings to the south, these appear to be in the location of the present remains of a former stack. The layout of the tramlines are also marked from the drift and up into the incline leading to the tipping area to the north.

The Henllys Vale Colliery although abandoned at the end of the First World War in 1918, is not yet marked as disused on the OS Provisional edition map. Still shown are the remains of the screening wall and houses, the engine house and the upper tramlines.

Aerial Photographs (see Figs 25, 26, 27 & 28)

The majority of the available aerial photographs inspected were all from the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). These were all dated from 1947-1955. However out of all these perhaps the best quality and most appropriate for this study was one of the RAF photos of the 14th April 1955 (58 RAF/1715 [Frame No: 0329]) from the Wales Air Photo Library, Cathays Park. This frame shows the areas of Henllys Vale and upper and lower Bryn Henllys Colliery and Brickworks with clear clarity.

Henllys Vale colliery as already mentioned closed in 1918, and is shown here with just the chimney, the limekilns and the remains of the screening wall in view, however Bryn Henllys Colliery is depicted in almost full industrious swing, trucks are shown on the railway, along with trams on the tramways. All buildings are visible with their roofs in position. One interesting feature is that of the screening house at the lower Bryn Henllys Colliery, which is shown as having been formerly constructed completely over the main rail line for easy loading of the trucks. The Brickworks and Graig Llwyd are also clearly depicted. Also to the south of the photo, on the west bank is that of the former Felin Fach mill, which in the early 20th century was used as a woollen mill, but at this time it was apparently used as an area of storage for silica sand.

Bryn Henllys Colliery closed only three and a half months later than the appropriation of this aerial photo, in August 1955.

No oblique aerial photos were readily available of the study area.

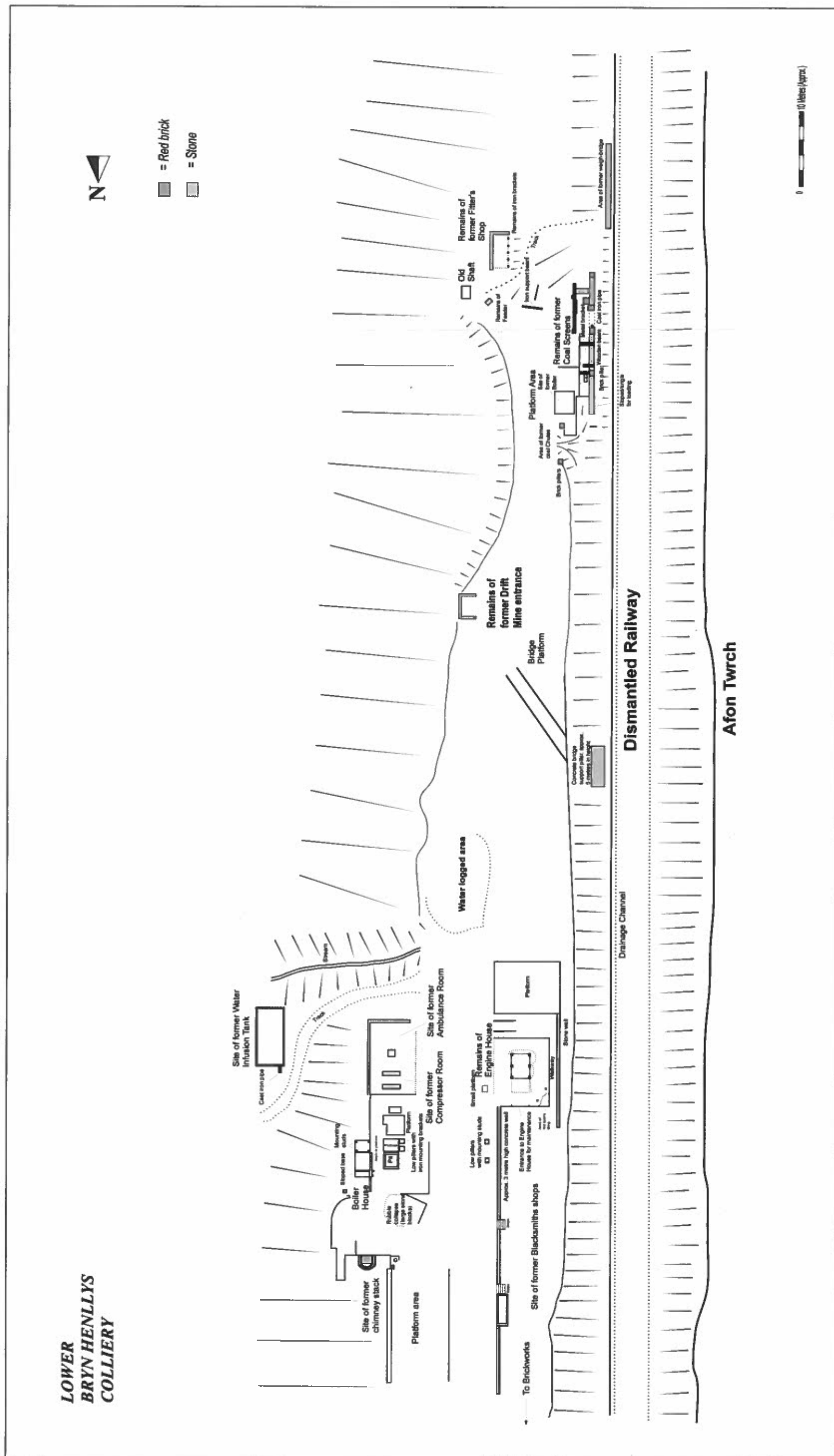


Fig 20. Site Plan showing remains of former Lower Bryn Henlllys Colliery, Cwm-Twrch. (Not to scale)

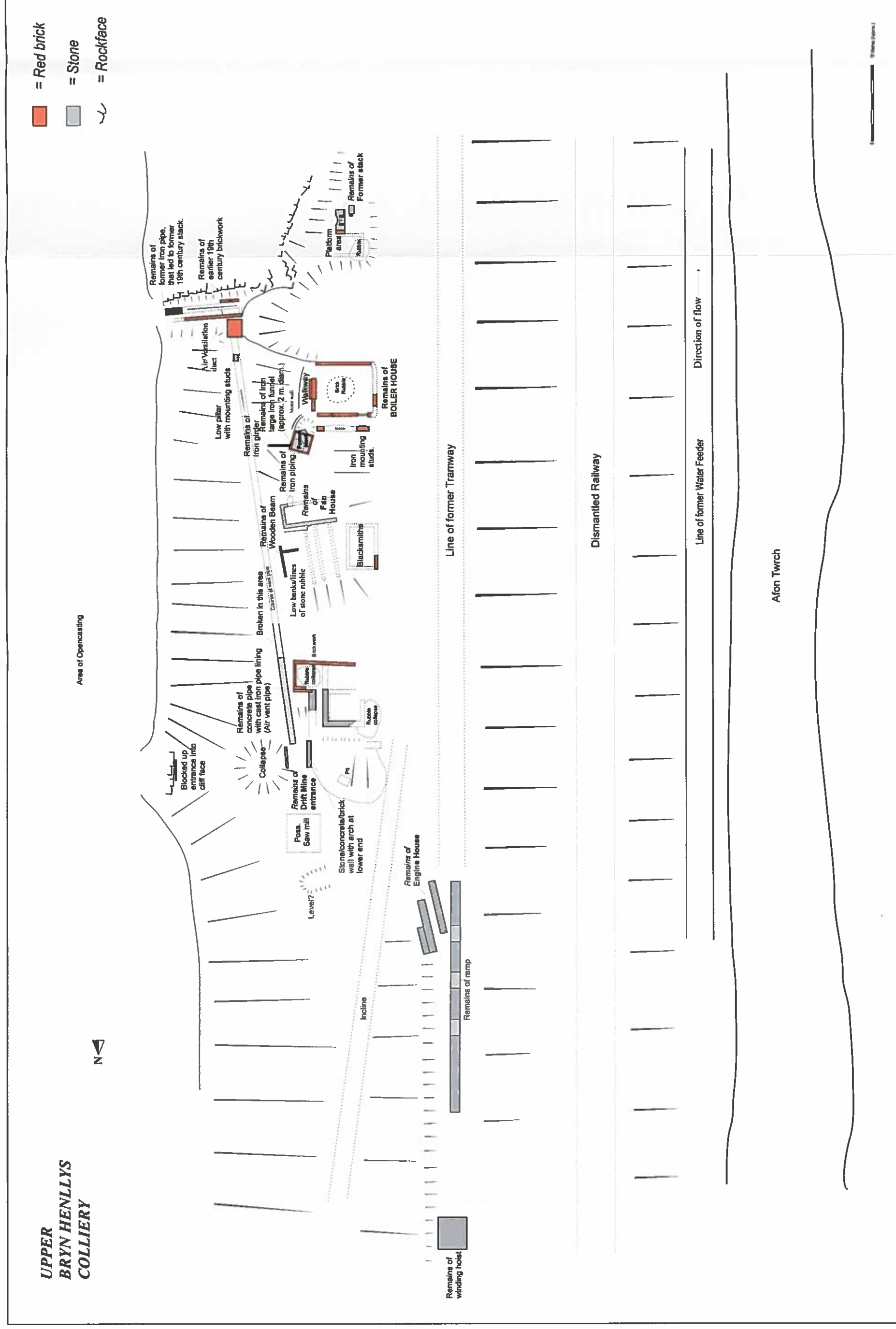


Fig 21. Site Plan showing remains of Upper Bryn Henilys Colliery, Cwm Twrch (Not to scale).

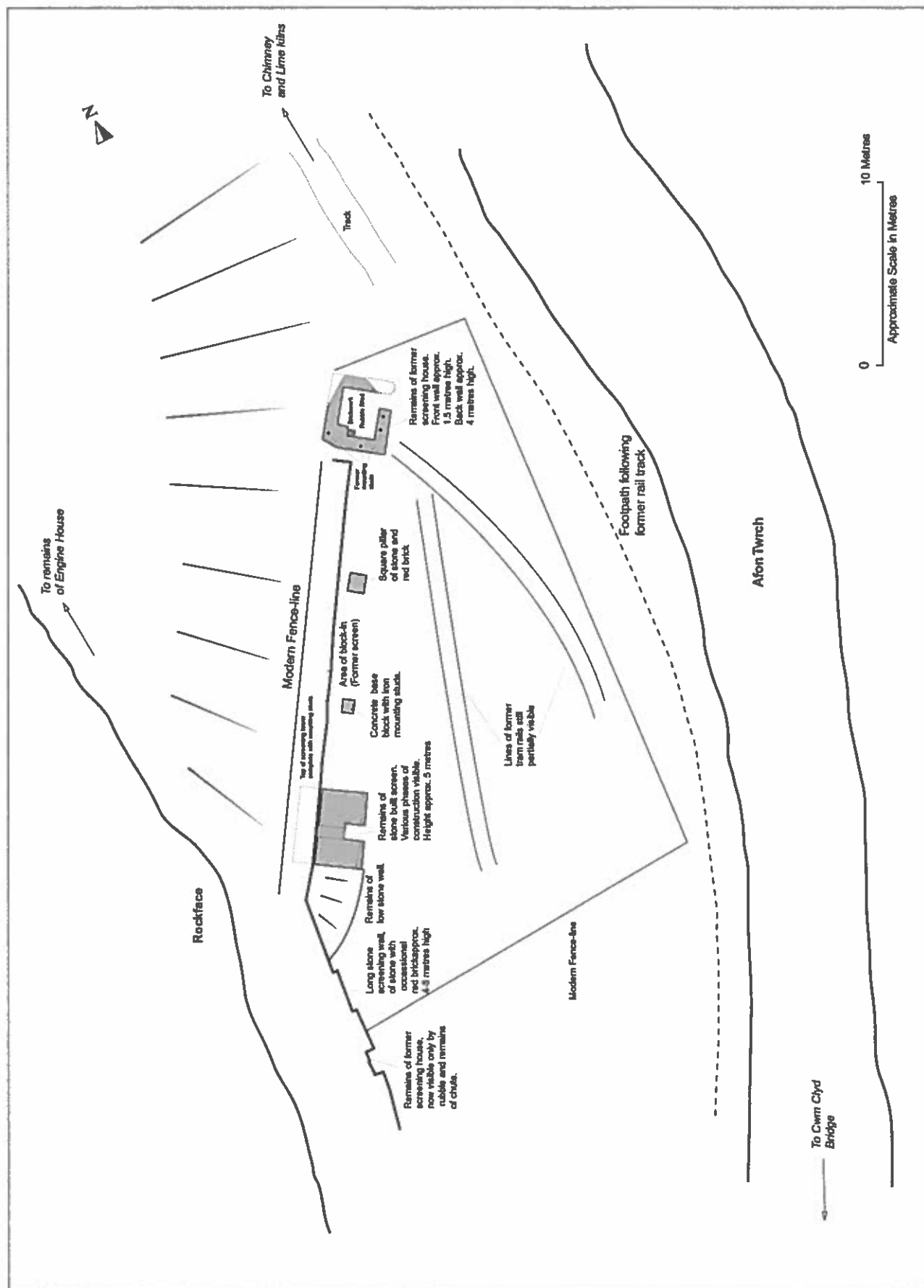


Fig 22. Ground plan showing remains of former Henllys Vale Colliery screening wall. (Not to scale)

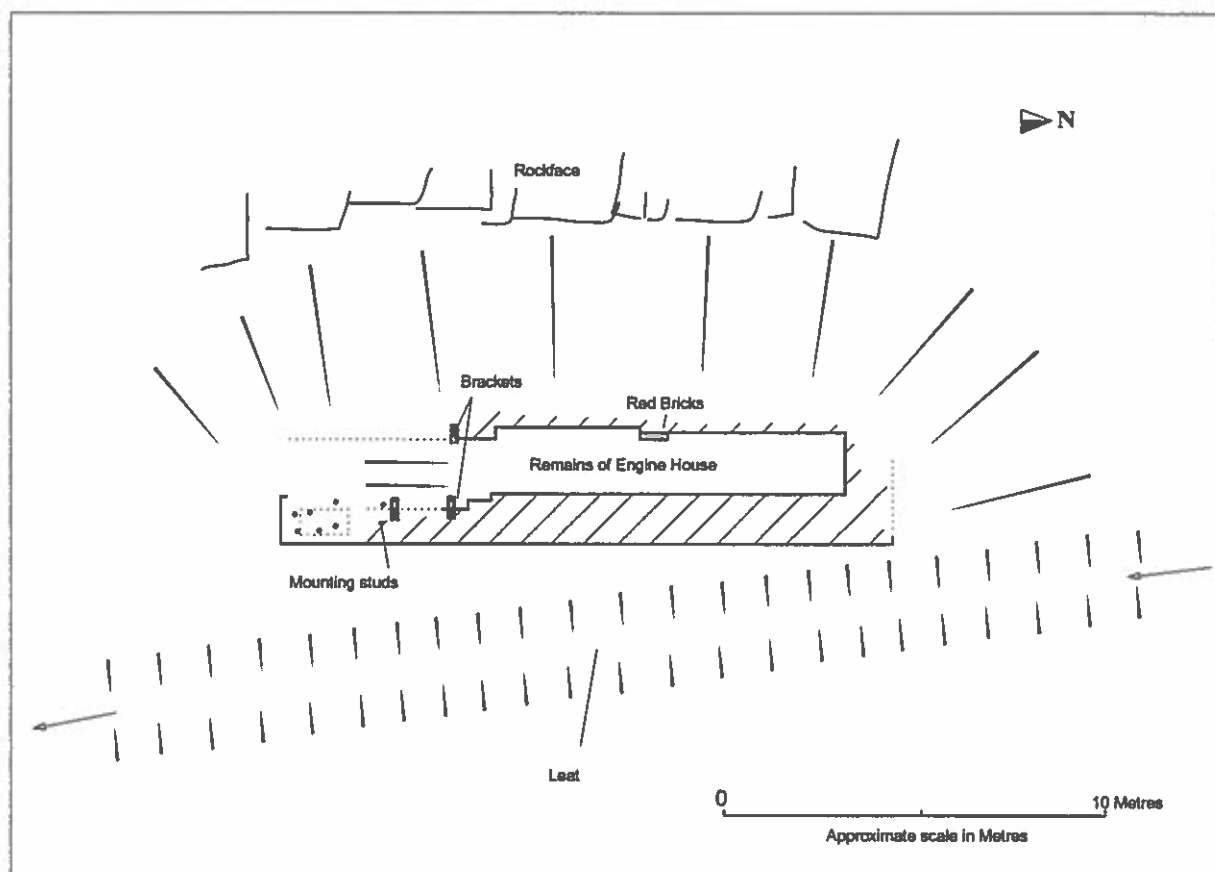


Fig 23a. Remains of former Henlllys Vale Colliery Engine House, Cwm Twrch

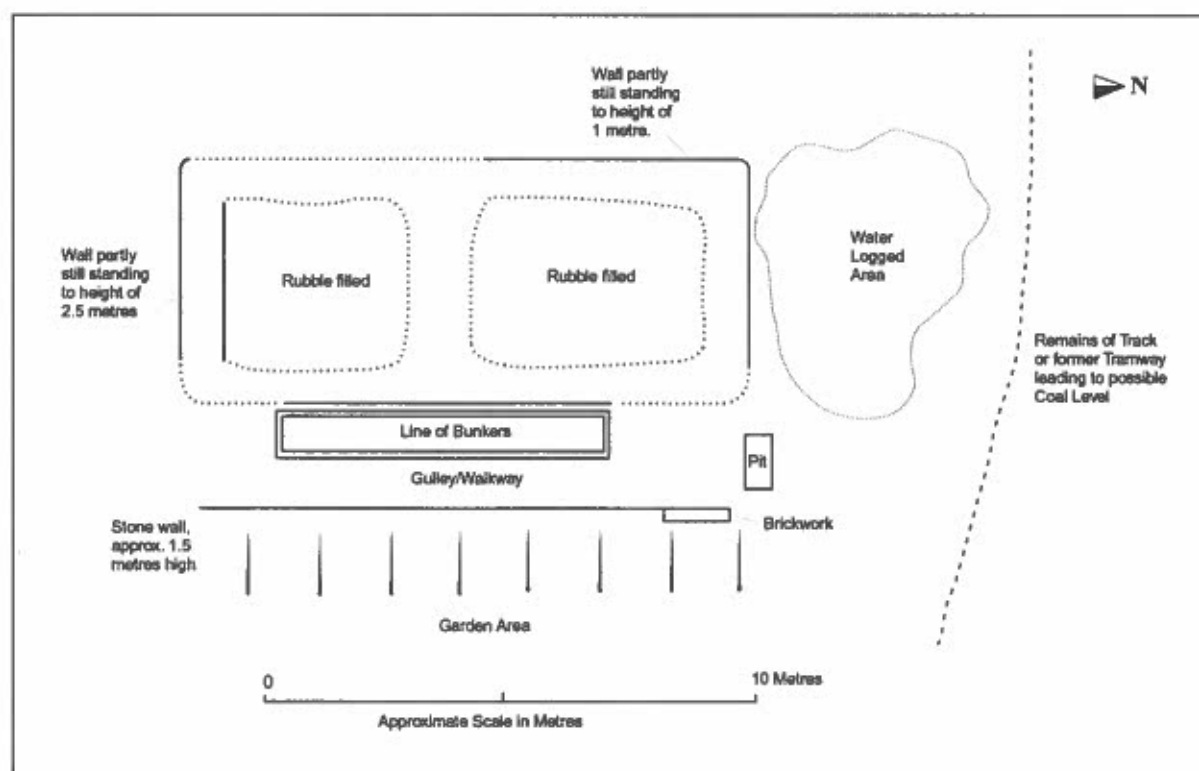
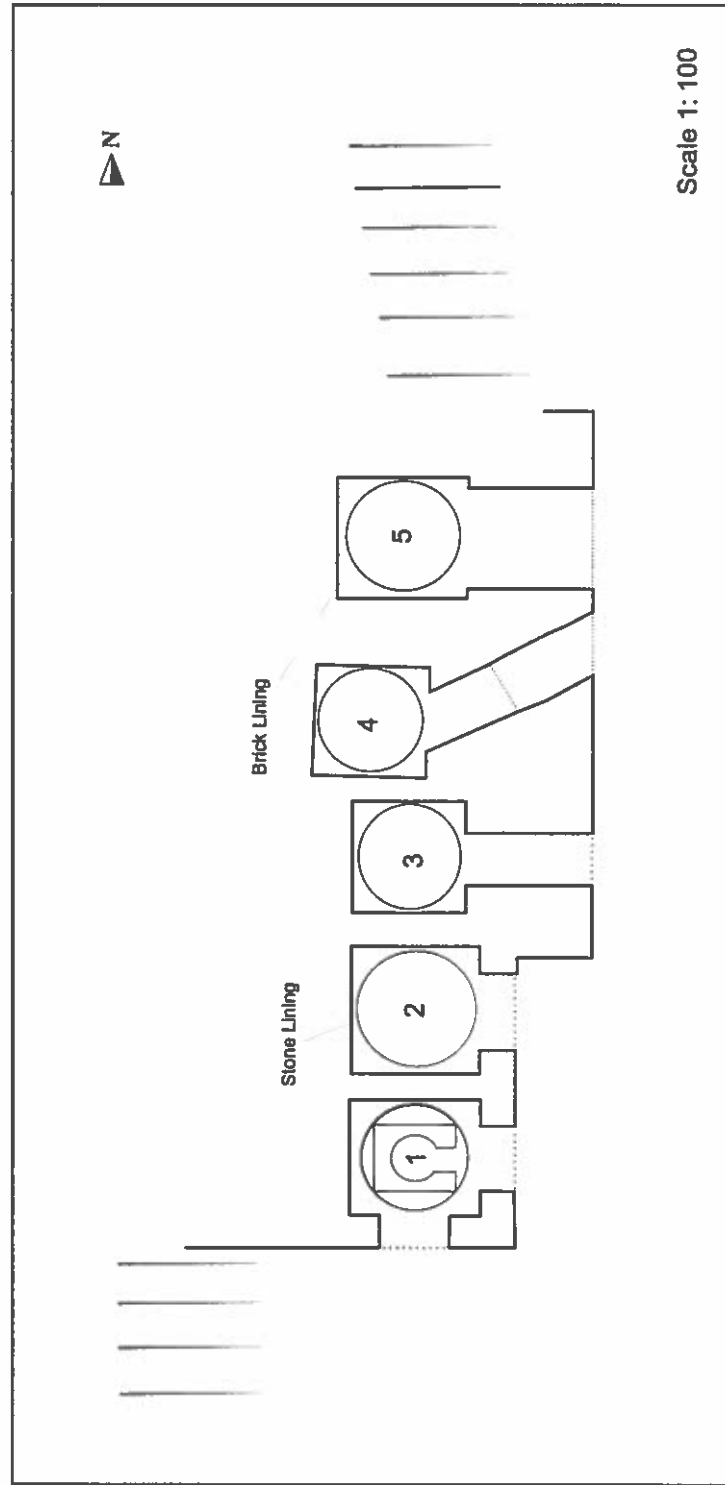


Fig 23b. Remains of former Graig Llwyd cottage, Cwm Twrch



Drawing adapted from plan supplied by RCAHMW

Fig 24. Ground plan of Lime Kilns in area of Henlllys Vale Colliery



Fig 25. Aerial Photo of 1955, the year Bryn Henllys Colliery closed.



Fig 26. Enlarged view of Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery from Aerial Photo of 1955, the year of the colliery's closure.



Fig 27. Enlarged view of Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery from Aerial photo of 1955, the year of the colliery's closure.

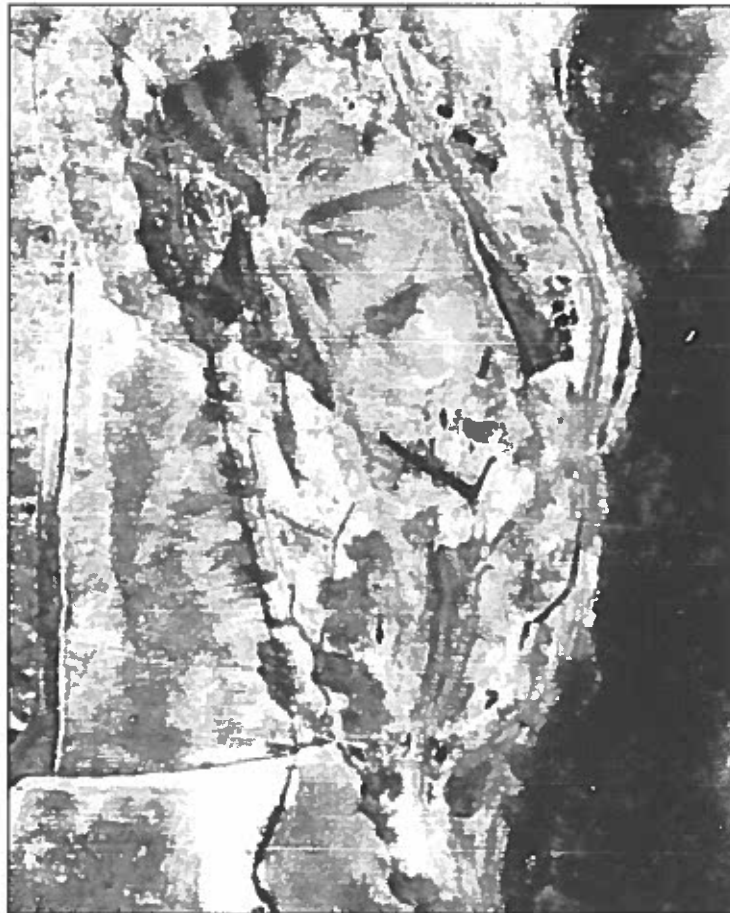


Fig 28. Enlarged view of Henllys Vale Colliery and Limekilns from 1955 Aerial Photo.

Results of Field Survey

Henllys Vale Colliery

The easily visible archaeological remains at Henllys Vale include the Chimney (PRN: 20810), the limekilns (PRN: 5505), the masonry pylons (PRN: 22120), the engine House (PRN: 44643), the screening wall (PRN: 43213) and former tram rails (PRN: 44647) and the remains of a building platform (PRN:44644).

The Chimney (PRN: 20810) at Henllys is circular and of red brick, rising to some 30.5 m above its octagonal base and capped by a now incomplete ornamental corbell. There is an archway on the southern aide of the base, part of which has now collapsed. The chimney lining has deteriorated and loose yellowish bricks lie inside on a basal fill of coal, dust, and ash. The purpose of the chimney is not clear from structural evidence, as the surrounding buildings were demolished sometime in the 1950s. The suggestion has been forwarded that it acted as a ventilation shaft for underground workings, despite the conflicting evidence of coal and ash found at the base. However, local people say that the chimney was once attached to an engine house. Some sources suggest that this steam engine worked the incline, but this is unlikely as the remains of an engine house (PRN: 44643) and small brick chimney are to be found at the top of the incline. The impressive size of the chimney is the result of its location within the confines of a narrow valley. It had to be constructed sufficiently tall to allow the smoke to escape (POWELL 1986).

Beyond the kilns, are the remains of three stone-built towers or masonry pylons (PRN: 22120), which may have carried some form of aqueduct. As it is not possible to follow the line taken by the associated leat, their purpose is not yet clear. They may even have had some association with the earlier limekilns. Presently these structures are in danger of complete disappearance due to weathering. Frost action is causing these structures to slowly disintegrate, rubble gathering at their bases (POWELL 1986).

The stone-lined entrance to Henllys Slant (PRN: 43212) is still just visible, partially hidden by debris, which has fallen from above.

The entrance to the colliery is dominated by a large flat area surrounded by the imposing screen wall (PRN: 43213) After being hauled up the slant by steam engine, coal was taken to the top of the screen wall by truck and then poured down the chute onto the conveyor belts. After sorting, it was loaded into trucks and taken down the valley on the tramline. Lines of the former tram rails can still be seen beneath the surface vegetation. The screens were operated by waterpower, at least in the initial stages of development. Water was taken from a weir at (SN 76321388), via a stone-lined leat, to a wheel pit at the eastern end of the screening wall. A shallow depression marks the former channel, which then returned the water back to the river (POWELL 1986).

The standing remains of the screening and sorting houses are still fairly substantial, particularly the middle structure. Along the base of the wall are a series of smaller low pillars that appear to have held machinery of some kind or else the former conveyors. Mounting studs are clearly visible in the structures. In terms of the main screening wall itself, the fabric of the elevation shows the remains of a former screening house that was blocked in at some time. This is clearly visible within the fabric.

The former Engine House (PRN: 44643) can be found approx. 50 m south west of the chimney up the slope and tucked up against the rock face. It is approx. 18M in length x 1M high at its east end, built of stone and red brick. The west end next to east facing rock face is partially covered by debris. The engine-mounting studs are still clearly visible along the south end.

Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery

Like the lower Bryn Henllys Colliery the surface remains here are again fairly substantial once having trampled through the vegetation. Although there are no complete standing structures as such, there are however fairly significant standing remains visible. These include the remains of the Boiler House (PRN: 44914), the Blacksmiths shop (PRN: 44967), the Fan House (PRN: 44968), the main drift entrance (PRN: 44971), two former stacks (PRN: 44966/44965), a ventilation pipe and associated structure (PRN: 44915), the engine house (PRN: 44912), the winding house (PRN: 44917), the ramp for the trams (PRN: 44975) and the former incline that led to the tip to the north. The main tramline for the upper Bryn Henllys colliery ran parallel to the main railway line for about 500 metres just north of the remains of 'Graig Llwyd'. Most of the visible features at this area of Bryn Henllys are the remains of the later 1920-1955 colliery and are nearly all of red brick construction. Although most of the bricks are blanks, that is they have no makers marks, there are a few that have the name 'Emlyn' across them, indicating their origin from the former Emlyn Brickworks at Pen-y-groes. Other bricks are marked 'Tresaint'. Very little however remains of the former 19th century remains, except however a long section of moss covered stone walling that runs down a cut gorge above the colliery. Accompanying this wall is the remains of an approx. 3 m length of cast iron piping with a diameter of approx. 1 m. The piping has decorative diamond mouldings along its rim (PRN: 44965). This wall and piping may well be the remains of an early chimney and stack and are located at the top of the ridge almost touching the area of open casting to the east.

The former engine House remains merely as its concrete base with mountings studs. This was located at an angle to the upper tramline but in line with the drift entrance. Immediately by the engine house is the remains of the long concrete ramp that runs parallel with the present track and immediately above the present picnic area by the river. Only a few metres further on are the remains of the winding house platform. This is a large concrete platform complete with mounting studs.

The remains of the drift mine entrance in the cleared area of woodland below the rock face is characterised by a stone and brick archway. This is only partially visible having been backfilled at some time with earth and debris. A few metres east of here towards the rock face is an area of collapse, a pit some 5m in diameter. The cutting into the rock face is also partially visible characterised by stone block-in.

Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery & Brickworks

At the time of the field visit the position of the feeder to the Lower Bryn Henllys site was located (PRN: 44985). It appears to have formerly crossed beneath the tramway opposite the site of 'Graig Llwyd' (PRN: 44918) and then continued over the small cutting by Bryn Henllys Bridge and then again went below ground and appeared again above the former brickworks. A small 1.5 m x 1.75 m pit (PRN: 44985) can still be seen in the ground at this position amongst the vegetation.

Today nothing clearly visible on the surface remains of either of the waterwheels or their associated machinery. The leat can, however, be traced from the weir, following a course roughly parallel to the tram road. This feeder also turned the wheel, which operated the machinery at the accompanying silica brickworks. These were situated just above Lower Brynhenllys Colliery, to the south of the present Bryn Henllys Bridge, which was built in 1908. In the South Wales Coalfield Collection at the University of Wales, Swansea, are only two 19th-century photographs of the Bryn Henllys Colliery. The photo shows the workforce at Bryn Henllys c. 1890 next to one of the great water wheels, with the probable former engine house in the background to the right and a feeder trough in the back to the right. The other existing photo, again c. 1890, unfortunately was not allowed to be reproduced in time for completion of this report. It shows the workforce at Bryn Henllys along with some of the former pit ponies in the background.

The former Bryn Henllys Brickworks were located immediately south of the Bryn Henllys Bridge on the east bank below the platform that led to the Bryn Henllys Colliery. The works were owned by the 'Tir Bach Brickworks Co' of Ystalfra. During the late 19th century and early 1900's children were paid 1 shilling per journey to gather silica sandstone from near Ffridiau Twrch, north of Henllys Vale. On an

average day three journeys were apparently made (THOMAS 1970; WHITE 1997). As already mentioned the feeder leat that ran parallel to the river also fed water to the brickworks own water wheel. Today there are no visible surface remains to indicate this water wheels position, however a former Bryn Henllys colliery worker interviewed at the time of the field visit indicated that the wheel was only about 6 metres or so away from the Bryn Henllys bridge. This area at the time of the field visit was covered by heavy vegetation. Today nothing really remains of any surface structures of the former brickworks, only concrete platforms. This is not to say however that features may well be preserved beneath vegetation and spoil in the immediate area.

With regards the remains of Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery, these are fairly substantial considering much of the colliery was dismantled following the closure in 1955. Although no former machinery can be found on the site there are the remains of many of the former colliery buildings. These include the former engine House (PRN: 44928), the Compressor room (PRN: 44946), Lamp Room (PRN: 44922), Ambulance Room (PRN: 44927), Boiler House (PRN: 44945), remains of a former stack (PRN: 44942), the old drift entrance (PRN: 44947), the former Blacksmiths shop (PRN: 44938), the Fitters shop (PRN: 44932), the remains of the Screening house and chute (PRN: 44982/44951), the former weighbridge (PRN: 44933), and the water infusion tank that lies above the main colliery workings which is fed by a small stream that runs down the slope (PRN: 44926). There are numerous other building platforms visible within the vegetation cover but their former functions are not known.

Bryn Henllys Leat and Tramroad

Probably the most notable characteristic and original feature of collieries in the area of the Twrch Valley was their utilisation of water from the rivers to power the works. In the 1870/80's steam was the most common means of power in most collieries, but the collieries along the Twrch, especially Bryn Henllys preferred to use the waterwheel.

To run these wheels a long leat or feeder had to be constructed (PRN: 44929). This was located alongside the river on the east bank. The start of the leat was from the first weir just below upper Bryn Henllys Colliery in the area of the present picnic/rest area. The weir has since disintegrated but its remains are just still discernible below the water in the winter months. The start of the leat is characterised by a wide-open channel in the woodland to the south. From here, now having been 'fed' from the river and weir, the leat continues along the side of the bank for approximately 100 m whereupon it reaches a later rough concrete leat retaining wall now partly collapsed. After about 300 m or so the leat eventually comes to a large stone structure, vertical on its upstream side, but with three supporting buttresses on the downstream side. Between each of these buttresses are two openings or channels near the lower coursing of the masonry. Each of these has a wooden lintel approximately 0.50 m above the ground. This feature was the leats sluice gate (PRN: 44978). In case of repairs needed further down towards the lower Bryn Henllys and the brickworks one or both of the sluice gates would be shut.

From here the feeder, which from here on would have been a wooden trough, continued for about 50m and then split into two channels, one going to the lower colliery below ground passed the remains of the former cottage of 'Graig Llwyd' and the other going to the brickworks via an aqueduct. No remains of this aqueduct are now visible on the surface, this doesn't mean however that there are not any features preserved in situ beneath the overlying spoil.

The only surface features visible of the Afon Twrch and Bryn Henllys tram road today are found along the footpath immediately south of Lower Brynhenllys Colliery, in the form of iron rail mounting brackets. These are located immediately south of a small iron stained stream that runs across the former track, just north of the former Bryn Moel Drift (PRN: 44921).

In addition to the tram road that carried silica sand down from the quarries in the Black Mountain to the brickworks, another tram road as already mentioned, was built to carry coal from the Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery. Both of the tram roads ran parallel with each other up to the area near 'Graig Llwyd' and the road at the Bryn Henllys Bridge. This upper tram road is now hard to follow without going back down to the lower tram road because of fallen trees laying across its route. In places the height of this track above the lower track was fairly great and as a result a long embankment and retaining wall had to be built. The greater part of this wall is located almost directly opposite the former feeder stone sluice gate. Within the wall, as many have noticed, is a curious feature. Thomas in his article has likened it to an oven-like

feature, some 0.75m wide that goes back into the wall for about 2 m. This hole appears to be tapered. The sides are of stone as is the wall, but the arch itself is of red brick. Other small 0.20 m x 0.20 m openings are also on either side of this main feature (PRN: 44986).

Ystradowen Colliery

The large red brick entry to this mine is still visible from the footpath along the riverbank, as is the former engine House and boiler house platforms complete with mounting studs. These are located at the edge of a steep wooded slope that runs down to the river.

Conclusions & Recommendations

The Desk-Top and Field evaluation of the areas along the east and west banks of the Afon Twrch and the areas to the north west, inclusive of the former Henllys Vale colliery and the one mile radius, managed to record the existence of 177 sites and features, all of archaeological significance. Of these however, the most significant in terms of this survey are the remains discovered during the field evaluation in the areas of the former upper and lower Bryn Henllys Collieries. The desk-top assessment managed to locate the positions of all known former collieries, coal levels and drifts, as marked on the OS maps of all periods. It also managed to locate the positions of all known former rural settlements or former hafod sites, most of which are now deserted and in ruin, except that of 'Llwyn y moch', and 'Cwm clyd. Of these perhaps the most significant is that of Pen y wern, Ddol-gam and Llwyn y moch, each of which may well have late medieval foundations, that is accepting again 'Llwyn y moch' which is known to be medieval in date, however without further field study this interpretation must remain as speculation.

With regards the prehistoric periods, the only remains still preserved are located north and north west of the Henllys Vale, however these were not visited as part of the field evaluation, so no significant information is available with regards these sites. Unfortunately, the only prehistoric settlement sites within the field evaluation area have recently been destroyed by open casting to the east. These were located south of 'Pen-y wern' farm. This said however, the area within the woods on the west facing slope below the area of these former bronze age sites would warrant further more comprehensive archaeological investigation as there does appear to have been some form of earthwork'ing activity in this area, however until this field work is performed at a later date, any interpretation at this stage would be pure guesswork.

The remains at both the lower and upper Bryn Henllys Collieries, as stated in the previous section, are fairly extensive and are significant in terms of archaeological importance. These remains are also fundamentally important to the industrial heritage and cultural identity of the Twrch Valley communities. As part of the field evaluation quick site plans and photographs were undertaken on site. The plans managed to locate the majority of the significant remains of the collieries former works buildings, in relation to the railway and the Afon Twrch directly below. A section of the former feeder channel that led to the lower Bryn Henllys colliery was also located amongst the thick vegetation.

Both the upper and lower Bryn Henllys Collieries are located on platform areas immediately above the former railway and tramways, the present footpath, and as a result of this only a few of the collieries features are readily visible along the route, the most noticeable being the remains of the former screening house and weigh bridge at the lower colliery. Because of this the archaeological sites along the recognised footpaths 101 and 93 are limited in scope. To combat this problem a series of small access footpaths may well have to be inserted from the lower main footpath leading up into the collieries. If this were to be the case then there would have to be a fair amount of vegetation clearance and consolidation work performed in both the upper and lower Bryn Henllys collieries. In response to this, depending on the extent of this management work, i.e groundwork, a small archaeological watching brief may be needed for recording purposes.

As to the remains of the former Bryn Henllys Brickworks, the area of the proposed Car Park, the visible surface remains here are almost nil. All buildings have been demolished, the only features indicating a former site are the remains of the former concrete building platforms and small piles of rubble debris. Even-though the surface remains are insignificant in this area, there may well be the remains of the Brickworks former kilns in the central area as shown on the 1905 OS map as well as the remains of the

Brickworks former water-wheel, wheel-pit and accompanying feeder below the surface, therefore if the area is to be used as a car park and any significant ground work is being performed for its upgrading then an archaeological watching brief is recommended. Along the river bank of the Brickworks the vegetation here is very dense. At the time of the field visit access to these areas was not possible due to this problem. Archaeological features related to the Brickworks may be evident in this area. Again in view of the area being upgraded this vegetation may well have to be cleared, an archaeological watching brief is also recommended in this area also. Any features that may become exposed in these areas may then be recorded and the resources gathered have the potential to be used in any future interpretation boards.

Along the east bank of the river immediately after the Bryn Henllys Bridge, the remains of the former water feeder channel or leat are plain to see from the main footpath. Initially this is marked by a cut earthwork channel in the woodland of the bank, however further up stream this wooded slope disappears and the feeder is replaced by a concrete channel feeder, this has now partly collapsed and fallen into the river. Although the former feeder can be traced along the whole length of the river bank up to its source in the area of the present picnic area, perhaps the most noticeable and visually impacting feature is the remains of the stone built sluice gate. Although this feature appears at first to be structurally sound, it is under constant threat from the turbulence of the river, and may need some consolidation work. Because of its size and significance and its relationship to the former feeder, this feature probably best informs the importance of the Afon Twrch for its use as a means of power. Almost directly opposite here is also the remains of the upper tramway retaining wall. This wall as already mentioned has one or two interesting features in the walling that may relate to a former level just up the slope.

Along the length of the whole footpath on the east bank there are a large number of other visible remains, accepting those of the Henllys Vale Colliery and the upper and lower Bryn Henllys Collieries and the feeder leat and sluice gate. These include the remains of retaining walls, rail track remains, stone bridges and the remains of a handful of former weirs that cross the river. In view of the footpath being upgraded for the purposes of a heritage trail, many of these features will be in need of restoration or repair, especially certain lengths of the retaining walls and the stone bridges that cross many of the streams, one bridge in particular at the Bryn Moel stream, has its west facing elevation in danger of collapse. Already the wall has been braced at some time or other with wooden support braces but these have now almost collapsed themselves. Also the footpath from Bryn Henllys Bridge southwards has a certain degree of water logging. During upgrading of this footpath it is recommended that remains of the original tramroad sleepers and rails which are visible in places from Bryn Moel northwards should be preserved *in situ* and as such serve as a means to enhance the Industrial Heritage of the trail.

The archaeological remains at the Henllys Vale Colliery, although large, are not as extensive as those of the Bryn Henllys Collieries. The main features are, as already noted, the tall chimney, the large limekilns and the screening wall. Other smaller surface features are present within the area, such as the former engine House, building platforms and the masonry pylons, but these are of little significance in terms of the *visible* landscape, this is not to say however that there are not significant archaeological remains preserved *in situ* beneath the build up of spoil. As the area has been recently consolidated by the Brecon Beacons National Park and the area is open to sheep grazing not a great deal of management work is needed in this area apart from the inclusion of interpretation boards below the screening wall and the limekilns. The area opposite the Henllys Vale, the area proposed for the picnic/rest area, did not produce any significant archaeological remains at the time of the field visit, apart from identifying the lower flat land immediately by the river, as a former area of meadow being part of 'Pen y wern' farm in the early 19th century. Because of the steepness of the slopes in this proposed wooded rest area, easy access could prove difficult at the present time without the cutting of acceptable footpaths. The woodland in this area would also need to be thinned out and managed so as to open a clear vista to the Henllys Vale site.

With regards interpretation boards, as a suggestion it is proposed that six information panels should be provided, in the areas of the;

- i) Henllys Vale Screening wall.
- ii) Henllys Vale Limekiln.
- iii) Present picnic/rest site below upper Bryn Henllys Colliery and beginning of water feeder.
- iv) Side of track by the stone sluice gate, between Upper and Lower Bryn Henllys Collieries.
- v) Within area of proposed Car Park in area of former Bryn Henllys Brickworks.
- vi) Within area of proposed Car Park in area of former Bryn Henllys Colliery.
- vii) By Bryn Moel Bridge.

The panel below the Henllys Vale Colliery should depict the OS 1905 map of Henllys Vale Colliery along with historical and environmental and ecological information.

The panel below the limekiln at Henllys Vale should depict the limekilns as marked on the OS Surveyors drawing of 1812, a map showing John Hays incline into Black Mountain, and historical information and information detailing the lime burning process and its use.

The panel below upper Bryn Henllys Colliery should show a present site plan of the collieries remains, a map of 1905, historical information and mention of the weirs and water feeder.

The panel in the area of the former feeder sluice gate could give information about the original use of the Afon Twrch as a means to power and operate the water wheels and other machinery at the Bryn Henllys Collieries.

The panel at the Bryn Henllys Brickworks site, the proposed Car Park area, could have a portion of the map of 1905 showing the site of the brickworks along with historical information.

The information panel at the Bryn Moel Bridge and stile could have a general plan showing the route of the proposed trail along with the location of industrial sites encountered along the route. Also this board could also have a brief mention of the legend of the hunting of the Twrch.

The panel at the Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery site, again in the area of the proposed Car Park, should have a portion of the map of 1905 showing the site of the brickworks, an enlarged reproduction of the aerial photo of 1955 showing the colliery as it was at the time of closure, a reproduction of the c.1890 photo showing Bryn Henllys Colliery workers at that time, and again further historical information detailing the life and death of the colliery. It may also be an idea to include a site plan of the present remains of the colliery. The positioning of this information board is obviously dependent on the scale of the clearance and consolodation work performed in the area of the actual colliery itself which is located above the car parking area..

The communities of Cwm-Twrch, Ystradowen and Cwmllynfell have a strong cultural link and identity with the industrial heritage remains of the former Henllys Vale and Bryn Henllys Collieries. Presently the footpath is very popular with the local population and used regularly by walkers and other visiting ramblers. The developmemt of the 'Ffordd y Glowyr', or the 'Miners Trail' offers excellent development and promotional potential for the local communities as well as offering the importance of preservation and conservation of the communities Cultural Heritage. Since the start of the open-casting on the east side of the Twrch a great number of the local communities have campaigned for its closure. The opencasting as mentioned in the main text has destroyed a fair amount of valuable archaeological sites over the years, as well as having had a severe environmental and ecological impact on the area. The open casting is due to close in 2003 and the land will offer good opportunities for any future town development projects.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Thomas Addey for his help and advice. Thanks also to Mark Walters and Chris Martin at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and also thanks to all those at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, otherwise known as, Cambria Archaeology in Llandeilo, Louise Austin, Lucy Rowley-Williams and Jenny Hall and other members of staff who contributed to this research.

Many thanks also to staff at the Royal Commission in Aberystwyth, the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth, the Air Photo Library in Cardiff, the South Wales Miners Library, and particular thanks to Elizabeth Bennett at the South Wales Coalfield Collection, Swansea University for all her help with the archive material.

Also thanks to all of the locals in Upper Cwm-Twrch who helped me with this survey, in particular, local Historian, Hywel Evans, and former Bryn Henllys Colliery worker (1940-1955) Merfyn Martin . Also thanks to Dyfed Lewis and Colin Jones who offered me guidance in my search for information regards the former Bryn Henllys Colliery.

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Tithe Map of Llangadog parish 1839. Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Tithe Map of Ystradgynlais Parish 1839. NLW Aberystwyth.

OS 1st Edition map sheets of 1888-91 (Brecknockshire Sheet XLIII NW; Brecknockshire Sheet XLIII SW; Carms Sheet XLIX NE; XLII SE ?; XLIII SW). NLW , Aberystwyth.

OS 2nd Edition map sheets of 1905/6 (Brecknockshire Sheet XLIII NW; Brecknockshire Sheet XLIII SW; Carms Sheet XLIX NE; XLII SE ?; XLIII SW). NLW , Aberystwyth.

OS Provisional Edition map sheets of 1914 with 1948 additions (Brecknockshire Sheet XLIII NW; Brecknockshire Sheet XLIII SW; Carms Sheet XLIX NE; XLII SE ?; XLIII SW). NLW , Aberystwyth.

OS 1: 10000 Modern map. (Sheet SN 71SE; SN71SW) NLW , Aberystwyth.

Aerial Photographs

Sheet No	Sortie No	Frame No	Date
153	CPE/UK/2079	1163/1159	1947/05/19
153	CPE/UK/2079	4159/2159	1947/05/19
153	CPE/UK/2079	4001-4415	1947/05/19
153	CPE/UK/2079	4160	1947/05/19
153	58 RAF 1715	0320	1955/04/14
153	CPE/UK/2079	2001-2425	1947/05/19
153	540/545	3157/3155	1951/07/01
153	540/621	3099/4099	1951/10/12
153	540/621	4101/4103	1951/10/12
153	540/621	3099/4099	1951/10/12



APPENDIX I: **Maps & Gazetteer**

Ffordd-y-Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail '

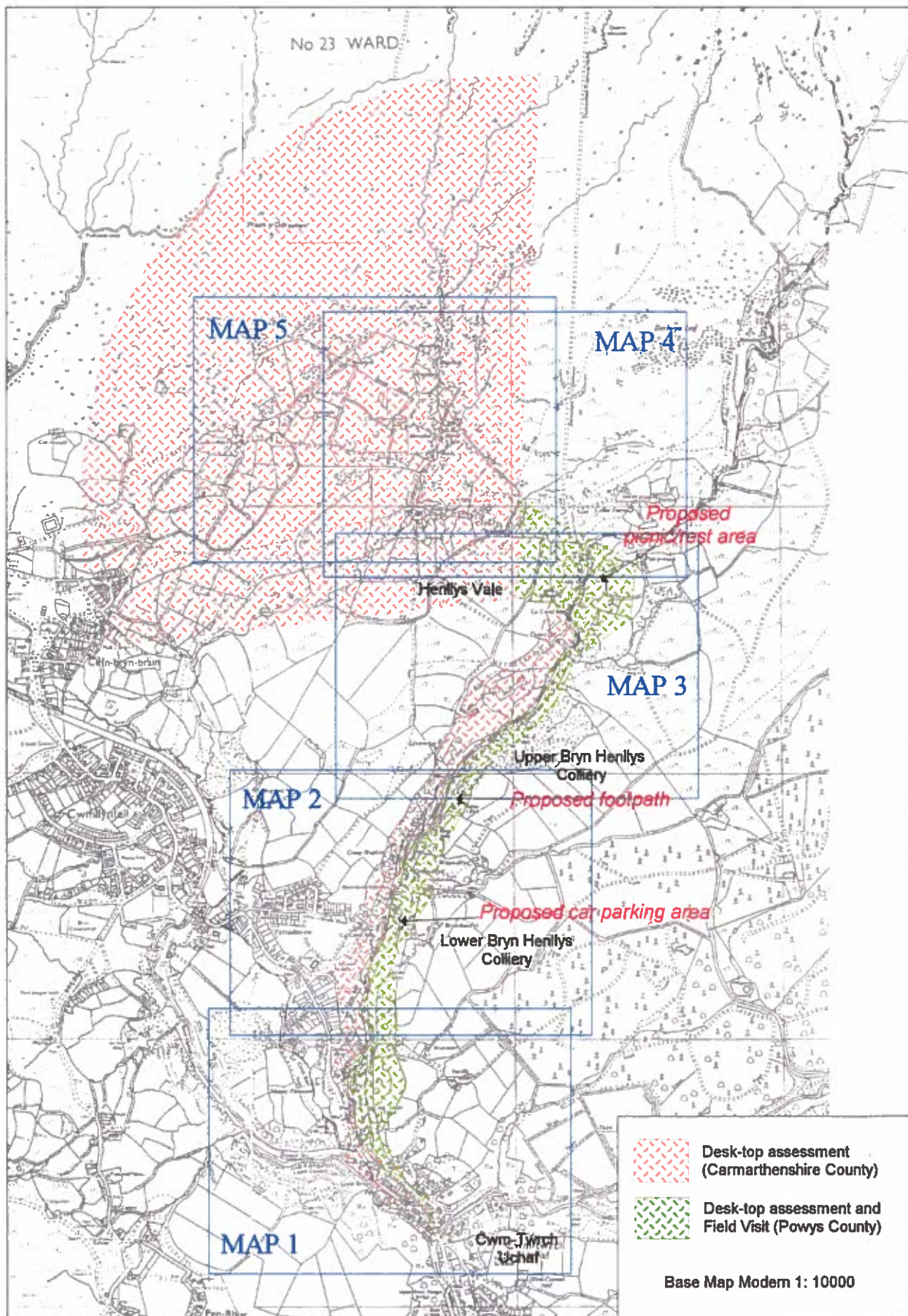
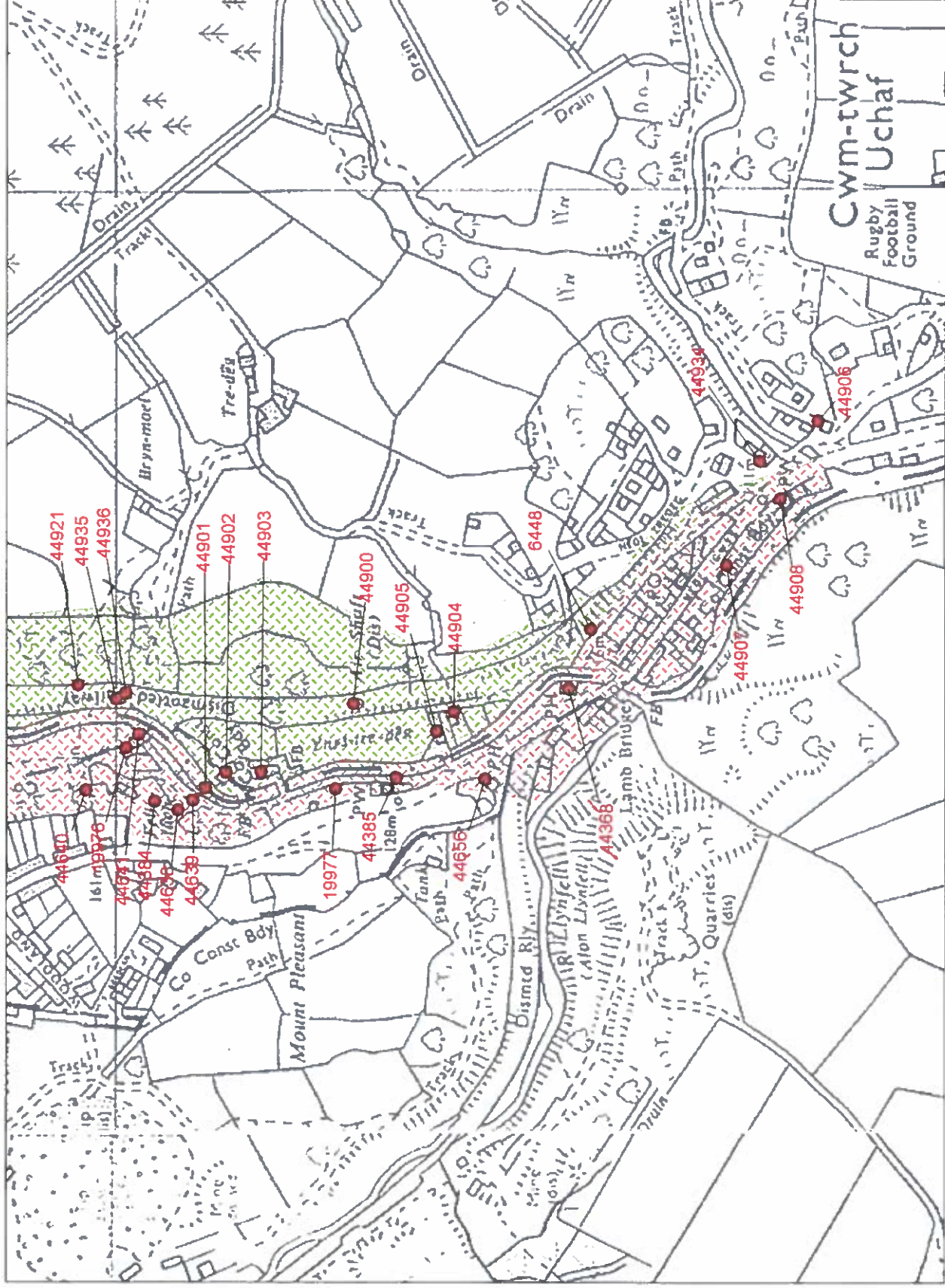


Fig 2. Map showing areas defined by Desk-Top Assessment and Field Survey within area of Cwm-Twrch and Ystradowen and Index Map sheets to Gazetteer.

FFORDD-Y-GLOWYR PROJECT - 'THE MINERS TRAIL'



Base Map supplied by National Library of Wales - Modern 1:10000

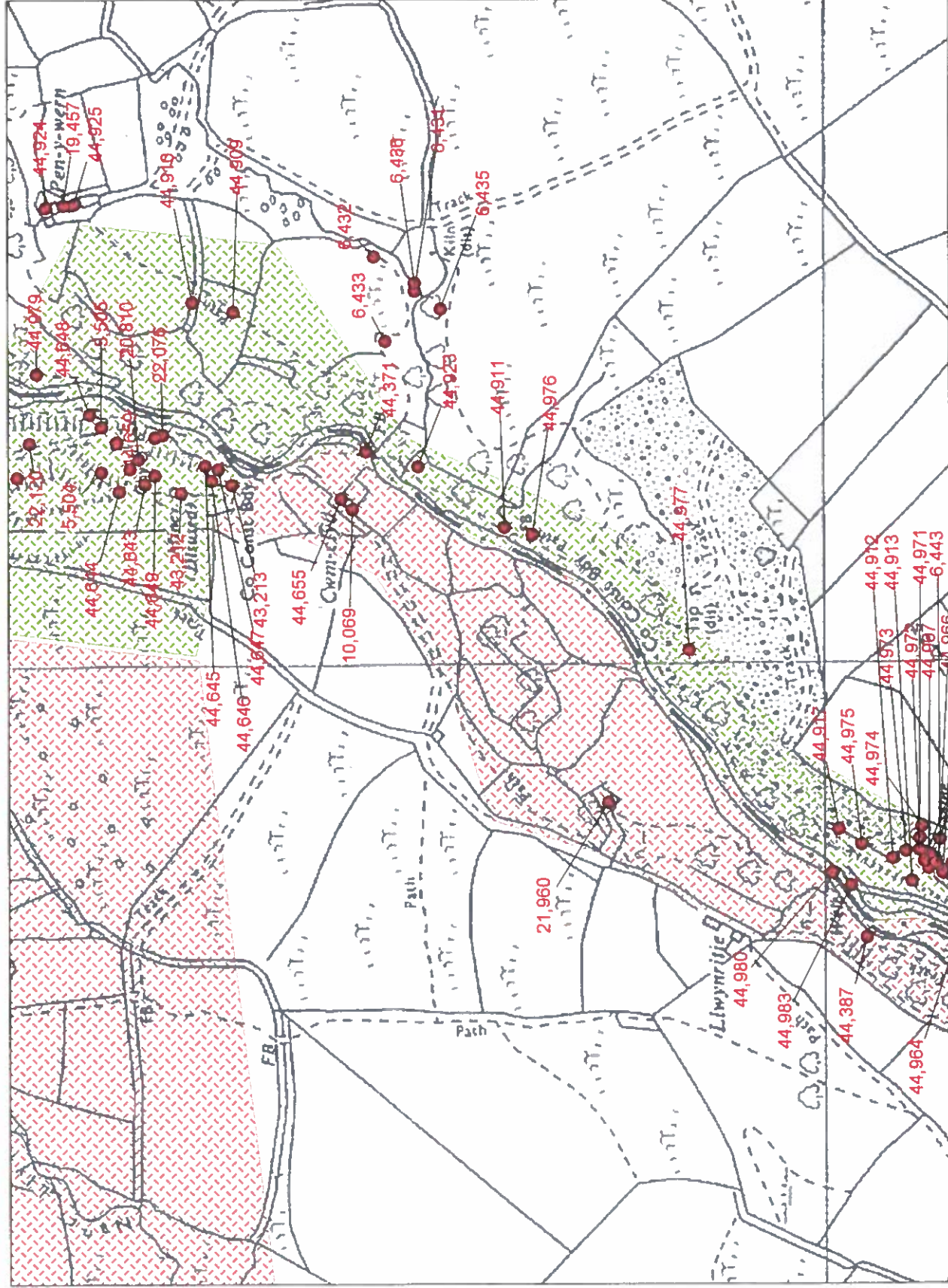
MAP 1

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution of the monomer on the rate of polymerization of the monomer.



MAP 2

FFORDD-Y-GLOWYR PROJECT - 'THE MINERS TRAIL'

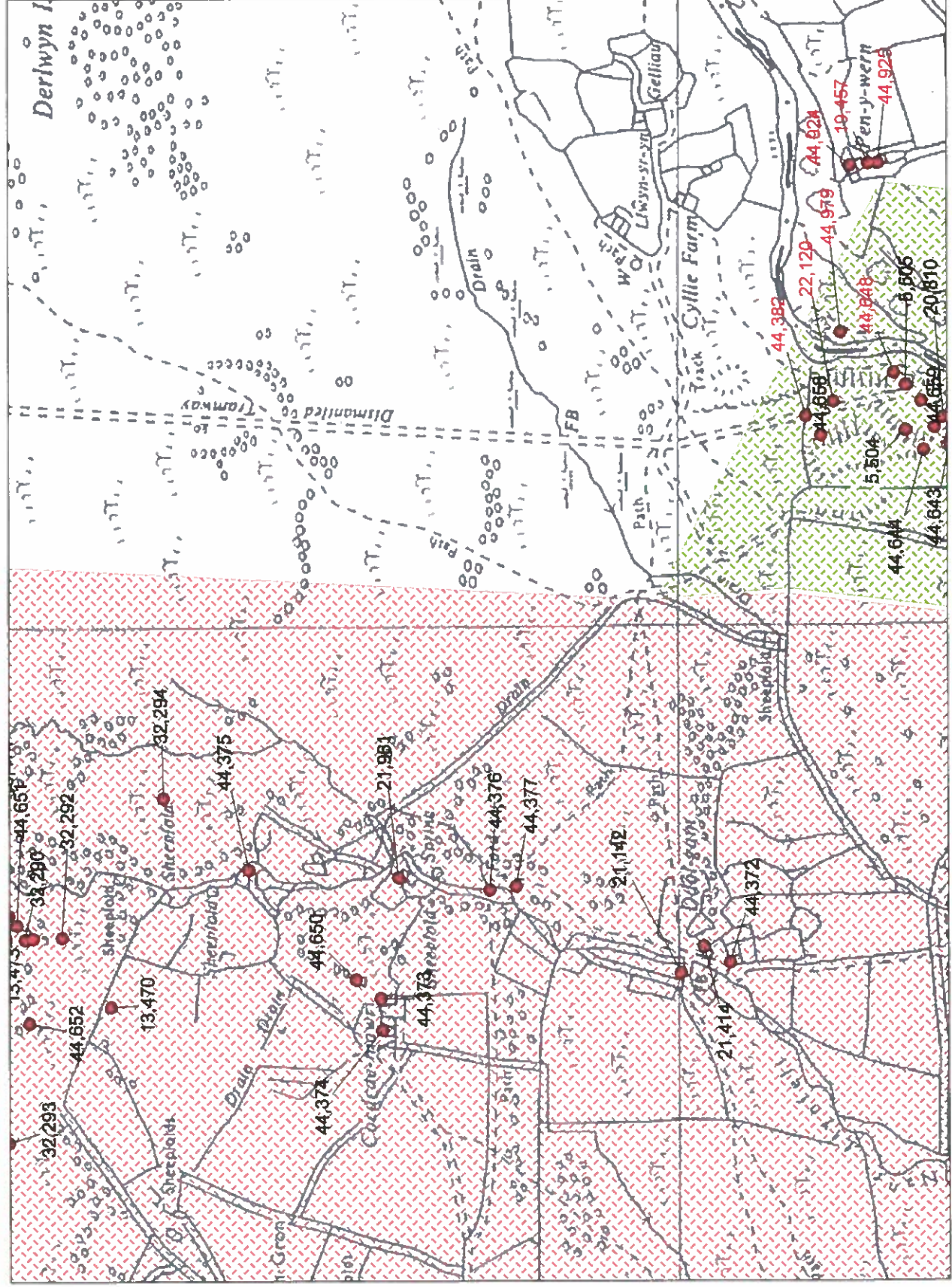


Scale = 1:6000

Base Map supplied by National Library of Wales - Modern 1:10000

MAP3

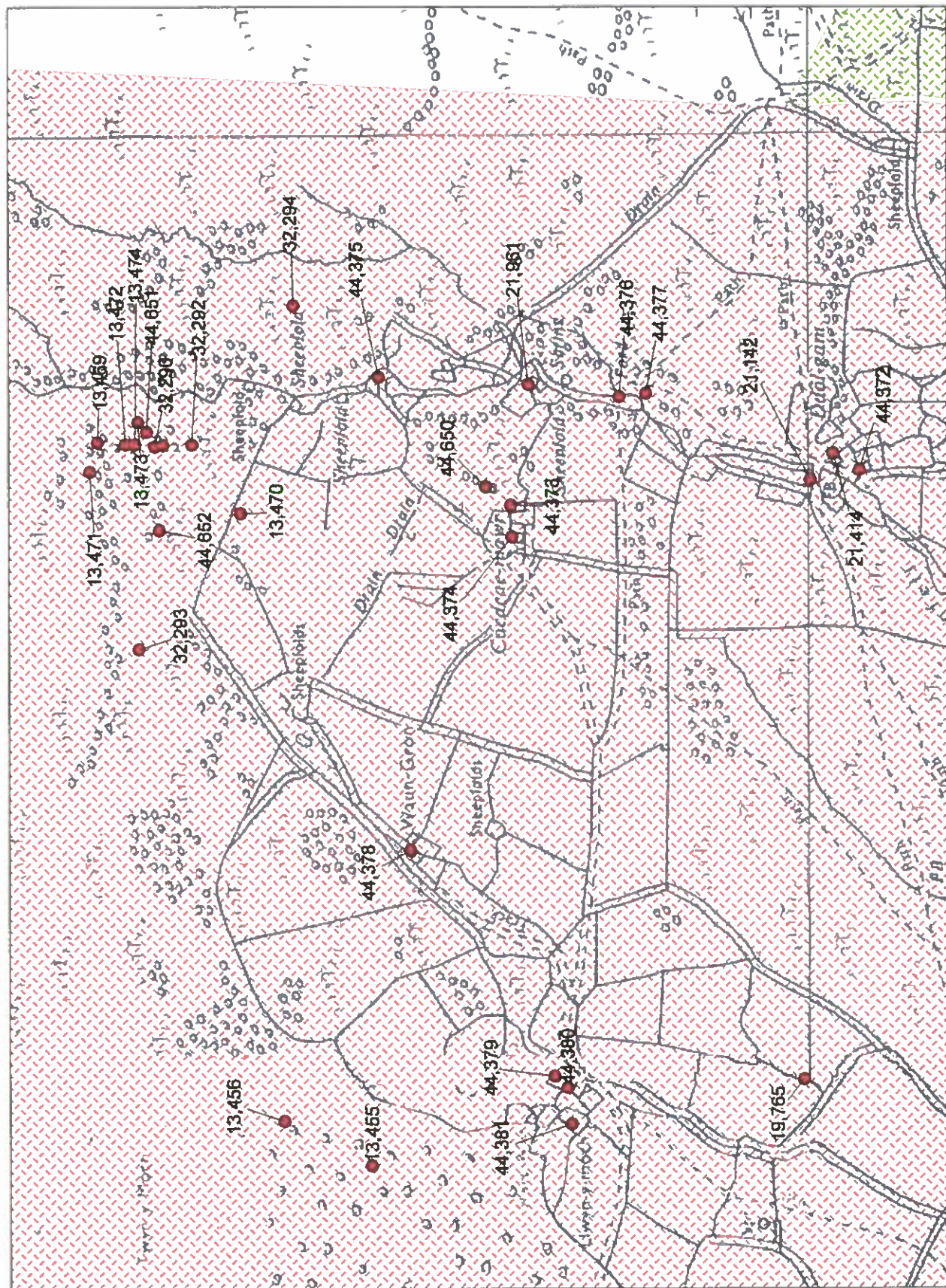
FFORDD-Y-GLOWYR PROJECT - 'THE MINERS TRAIL'



Base Map supplied by National Library of Wales - Modern I:10000

MAP4

Scale = 1:6000



Scale = 1:6000

MAP5

Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	5504	Site name	Henllys Vale Colliery Quarry	NGR	SN76211376
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Site Type	COALMINE;QUARRY	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Former quarrying area likely 18/19th century. Stone used for construction of former colliery buildings, engine house, screening wall and houses (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	5505	Site name	Henllys Vale Lime Kilns	NGR	SN76251376
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Site Type	LIME KILN	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

5 enormous rubble-choked lime kilns. Structurally sound. Bank of kilns built into steep slope for easy top-loading. Constructed in 2 phases. 1839 Tithe map shows different layout than later maps (R.S. JONES 2002)

Condition	A	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	6431	Site name	Pen y Wern hut I	NGR	SN76401344
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Site Type	HUT	Period	Bronze Age	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Foundation of D-shaped dry-stone built hut c6m E-W by 5m N-S with walls 0.5m thick and surviving to 0.4m high. Constructed with an inner and outer boulder kerb with smaller stone infill. Possible entrance on west side. Sited on north bank of, and imm

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	6432	Site name	Pen y Wern hut II	NGR	SN76441347
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Site Type	HUT	Period	Bronze Age	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Foundation of D-shaped dry-stone built hut c6m E-W by 5m N-S with walls 0.5m thick and surviving to 0.4m high. Constructed with an inner and outer boulder kerb with smaller stone infill. Possible entrance on west side. Sited on north bank of, and imm

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	6433	Site name	Pen y Wern trackway i	NGR	SN76351345
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Site Type	TRACKWAY	Period	Medieval	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Length of terraced trackway running, for about 40m, from the top of the north side of steep stream gorge downslope towards the stream, Presumably connecting huts (PRN 6431, 6432) with stream. Siting, and the possible association with hut sites, woul

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	6435	Site name	Pen y Wern wall	NGR	SN76381341
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Medieval	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Length of tumber dry-stone walling running, for about 15m, west from side of hut PRN 6434 towards stream confluence. Survives as rubble bank c1.5m across and up to 0.5m high. Presumably associated with hut PRN 6434.

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	6436	Site name	Pen y Wern hut IV	NGR	SN76411344
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Site Type	HUT	Period	Bronze Age	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Foundation of three sides of a rectangular dry-stone built hut c 4m SW-NE by 1.5m SE-NW (the north west side being destroyed by stream erosion). The surviving walls are formed by a setting of single boulders with smaller stone infilling some of the i

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	6443	Site name	Bryn henllys Colliery I	NGR	SN75811288
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Site Type	MINE (COAL)	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Site of former drift mine centred on given NGR though extending along river Twrch both to north and south (from roughly SN75841299 to SN75641270). Vestigial building remains, including pit head buildings, an incline, shafts and spoil heaps etc. Servic

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	6444	Site name	Graig Lwyd level I	NGR	SN75621257
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Site Type	MINE (COAL)	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former coal level. No obvious remains now apparent, other area of general disturbance, spoils heaps. Serviced by mineral railway PRN 6448 now disused.

Condition	U	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	6445	Site name	Bryn Henllys Brickworks IV	NGR	SN75661252
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Site Type	BRICKWORKS	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former silica brickworks centred on given NGR though extending along river Twrch both northwards from the area of the Graig Lwyd levels, PRN 6444 and 6449, and southwards to the edges of Brynhenllys colliery II, PRN 6446 (from roughly SN75601) On

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	10069	Site name	Cwm-clyd	NGR	SN76161350
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Site Type	FARMHOUSE	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

House site of Cwm clyd. House appears on all OS maps of all periods as well as Tithe of 1839 and OS Surveyors drawing of 1812. Likely 18th century at earliest date. Of stone and slate roof construction. Still in use as dwelling. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	13455	Site name	Twyn-y-moch I	NGR	SN74911446
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Site Type	LONG HUT	Period	Medieval?;Post Med?	Form	Building
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Description

Condition	C	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	13456	Site name	Twyn-y-moch II	NGR	SN7414
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Site Type	LONG HUT	Period	Medieval?;Post Med?	Form	Building
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Description

Condition	C	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	13469	Site name	Cwm Llynfell enclosure I	NGR	SN7514
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Site Type	ENCLOSURE	Period	Unknown	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Site of former enclosure

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	13470	Site name	Cwm Llynfell field system	NGR	SN71SE
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Site Type	FIELD SYSTEM	Period	Unknown	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Area of early field system

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN 13471 **Site name** Cwm Llynfell shooting hide **NGR** SN7514

Site Type SHOOTING HIDE? **Period** Post Med? **Form** O.Struct

Description

Site of former shooting butt constructed from stone, linear in plan.

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 13472 **Site name** Cwm Llynfell Longhouse I **NGR** SN7514

Site Type LONGHOUSE **Period** Medieval?;Post Med? **Form** Building

Description

Site of former longhouse.

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 13473 **Site name** Cwm Llynfell enclosure II **NGR** SN7514

Site Type ENCLOSURE **Period** Unknown **Form** Earthwork

Description

Site of former enclosure.

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 13474 **Site name** Cwm Llynfell Longhouse II **NGR** SN7514

Site Type LONGHOUSE? **Period** Medieval?;Post Med? **Form** Building

Description

Site of former longhouse.

Condition D **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 19457 **Site name** Pen-y-wern limekiln **NGR** SN76481378

Site Type KILN (LIME) **Period** Post med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Limekiln of intermittent flare kiln type, typical of rural areas. It appeared to have been rarely, if ever, used. (Thomas, D 1994d, 84).

Condition U **Old County** Brecknockshire **Site Status**

Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	19458	Site name	Brynhenllys enclosure excavation 1994	NGR	SN75711244
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Site Type	EXCAVATION	Period	Post Med	Form	Event
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Description

Excavation of PRN 6439: originally thought to be a post-medieval enclosure: excavation in 1994 identified it as a relatively modern enclosure associated with present fields (Thomas, D 1994d, 84).

Condition	U	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	19765	Site name	Llwyn-y-moch fold	NGR	SN7514
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Site Type	FOLD	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	19973	Site name	Bryn Henllys Bridge	NGR	SN75541255
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Site Type	BRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Bryn Henllys bridge crossing Avon Twrch. Large round arch single span stone bridge. Date carved in stone at lower course at E end pier, early 20th century (190?), however likely earlier smaller bridge in this area.

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	19974	Site name	Ystrad Owen	NGR	SN75381228
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Site Type	COALMINE	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Site of former Ystradowen coal mine, c. 1890, as marked on OS 1891 map. In 1895 mine had 19 men below ground and 9 above. Area has remains of engine House, Drift entrance and traces of former tramway (R.S.JONES 2002).

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	19976	Site name	Felin-fach I	NGR	SN75411198
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Site Type	MILL	Period	Medieval	Form	Building
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Description

Former Mill as marked on OS 1891 map. OS Surveyors drawing of 1812 as 'Felin-fach'. Corn mill in late 17th century. Wool mill 1877. Silica stone store in 1890. Tithe map 1839 has land owner 'Benjamin Howells', occupier was Daniel Morgan. Now dwelling.

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN	19977	Site name	Ystrad Owen II	NGR	SN75371177
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Roofed structure as marked on OS 1905 map, not shown on OS 1891 map. Not noted on Modern 1:10000 map. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	20810	Site name	Henllys Vale Colliery chimney	NGR	SN76241378
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Site Type	CHIMNEY	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

A circular red brick chimney rising some 30.5m above its octagonal base and capped by a now incomplete ornamental corbell. There is an archway on the southern side of the base, part of which has now collapsed. The chimney lining has deteriorated and

Condition	B	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	LB2
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PRN	21142	Site name	Ddol-gam footbridge	NGR	SN75631399
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Site Type	FOOTBRIDGE	Period	Post Med?	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of former footbridge as marked on OS 1891 and 1905 map.

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	21414	Site name	Ddol-gam	NGR	SN75651395
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Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Med?	Form	Documents
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Description

'Ddol-gam', or 'Crooked Medaw'. Remains of welsh longhouse, now derelict. Birth place of Watcyn Wyn (1844-1905), poet and preacher, National figure. Birth place also of Ben Davies (1864-1937), poet and preacher. Marked on OS Surveyors drawing of 1812.

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	21960	Site name	Cwm-twrch farmstead	NGR	SN75851322
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Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former farmstead known as 'Cwm-twrch' as marked on OS Surveyors drawing of 1812 and all subsequent OS maps. Now in state of complete ruin. Vegetation covered. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN	21961	Site name	Coedcae-canol	NGR	SN75741430
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Site Type	COTTAGE?	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of former Cottage 'Coed-cae-canol' or 'Middle of the wood and meadow'. As marked on OS 1891 map and OS 1905 map.

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	22076	Site name	Henllys Vale Colliery leat	NGR	SN76251369
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Site Type	LEAT	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Length of leat bringing water to colliery site. Stone lined along route. Walls 1M in height in areas. Channel approx. 1M wide

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	22120	Site name	Henllys masonry pylons	NGR	SN76231383
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Site Type	PYLON	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Beyond the kilns (PRN 43209) are the remains of 3 or 4 stone-built towers which may have carried an aqueduct. As it is not possible to follow the line taken by the associated leat, their purpose is not yet clear (Powell, D, 1992, 68).

Condition	C	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	32290	Site name	Cwm Llynfell earthwork	NGR	SN75671469
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Site Type	UNKNOWN	Period	Unknown	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	32291	Site name	Cwm Llynfell earthwork II	NGR	SN71SE
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Site Type	UNKNOWN	Period	Unknown	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN 32292 **Site name** Cwm Llynfell earthwork III **NGR** SN75671465

Site Type UNKNOWN **Period** Unknown **Form** Earthwork

Description

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 32293 **Site name** Cwm Llynfell **NGR** SN75461471

Site Type BUILDING **Period** Unknown **Form** Earthwork

Description

Condition B **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 32294 **Site name** Coedcae enclosure **NGR** SN7514

Site Type ENCLOSURE **Period** Prehistoric **Form** Documents

Description

Site of former prehistoric enclosure not marked on OS 1st or 2nd edition maps.

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 43212 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery Slant **NGR** SN76181368

Site Type SLANT **Period** Modern? **Form** O.Struct

Description

The stone-lined entrance to Henllys Slant is still visible, partially hidden by debris which has fallen down from above (Powell, D, 1992, 68). Colliery managed by John Hay in late 19th century. Closed 1917. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 43213 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery screening wall **NGR** SN76191361

Site Type WALL **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

The entrance to the colliery is dominated by a large flat area surrounded by the imposing screen wall. After hauled up slant by steam engine, coal taken to top of screen wall by truck, then poured down chute onto the conveyor, then graded.

Condition D **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN 44368 **Site name** George IV Public House **NGR** SN75451151

Site Type INN **Period** Post Med **Form** Building

Description

Site of George IV Inn. Still in use. Pub used to be used as the meeting place for three of the main Mining lodges in the immediate area because of its location at the point of three pre 1974 counties; Brecknockshire, Carmarthenshire and Glamorgan.

Condition A **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44369 **Site name** Craig Hopkin I **NGR** SN75541269

Site Type FARMSTEAD **Period** Post Med **Form** Documents

Description

Site of Craig Hopkin main house as marked on Tithe Map of 1839, OS 1891 and 1905 map. Still in use as dwelling.

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44370 **Site name** Craig Hopkin II **NGR** SN75581272

Site Type BUILDING **Period** Post Med **Form** Documents

Description

Roofed structure as marked on OS 1905 map and all subsequent OS maps. Likely associated with Craig Hopkin farmstead. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44371 **Site name** Cwm clyd Bridge **NGR** SN76221347

Site Type BRIDGE **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Former railway bridge across Avon Twrch joining E bank to W bank and Henllys Vale Colliery. 19th century bridge still evident in side walls of each bank. Stumps of timbers still remain although cut. Present footbridge of steel.

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44372 **Site name** Ddol-gam **NGR** SN75641394

Site Type BUILDING **Period** Post Med **Form** Documents

Description

Roofed structure as marked on OS Surveyors drawing of 1812, Tithe map of 1839, OS maps of 1891 and 1905. Still in use. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44373	Site name	Coedcae-mawr II	NGR	SN75601431
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med?	Form	Building
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Description

Roofed structure as marked on OS Surveyors drawing of 1812, Tithe map of 1839, OS maps of 1891 and 1905. Still in use. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44374	Site name	Coedcae-mawr I	NGR	SN75571431
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med?	Form	Building
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Description

Roofed structure as marked on OS Surveyors drawing of 1812, Tithe map of 1839, OS maps of 1891 and 1905. Still in use. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44375	Site name	Coedcae footbridge	NGR	SN75741445
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Site Type	FOOTBRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former footbridge as marked on OS 1891 and 1905 maps.

Condition	E	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44376	Site name	Coedcae Ford	NGR	SN75721419
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Site Type	FORD	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former ford crossing Llynfell stream as marked on OS 1891 and 1905 maps.

Condition	E	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44377	Site name	Coedcae sheepfold	NGR	SN75721416
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of former sheepfold as marked on OS 1891 and 1905 maps.

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44378	Site name	Waun-Gron	NGR	SN75241442
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Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Medieval	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of small farmstead 'Waun-Gron', as marked on OS 1905 map only.

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44379	Site name	Llwyn-y-moch II	NGR	SN75001426
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of roofed structure as marked on all OS maps and Tithe of 1839. Part of Llwyn-y-moch farmstead, marked on OS surveyors drawing of 1812.

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44380	Site name	Llwyn-y-moch I	NGR	SN74991425
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Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of Llwyn-y-moch' farmstead, or 'Grove of pigs or swine'. Farmstead appears on OS surveyors drawing of 1812 as 'Llwynmoch'. Former medieval longhouse. Still in use as dwelling. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44381	Site name	Llwyn-y-moch III	NGR	SN74951425
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of roofed structure as marked on all OS maps and Tithe of 1839. Part of Llwyn-y-moch farmstead, marked on OS surveyors drawing of 1812.

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44382	Site name	Henllys Vale Tramway	NGR	SN76221386
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Site Type	TRAMWAY	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Route of former tramway now dismantled. Trams pulled up hill by Engine House and Winder toward area of quarry for lime and other minerals. Constructed c. 1850/60 by John Hay. Extends some 2300 Metres.

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN 44383 **Site name** Ystradowen tramway **NGR** SN75411231

Site Type TRAMWAY **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Former position of Ystradowen Tramway. Orientated N-S below area known as Pen-y-graig. Tramway associated with drift to north.

Condition D **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44384 **Site name** Felin-fach II **NGR** SN75351195

Site Type BUILDING **Period** Post Med **Form** Building

Description

Building as marked on OS 1891 map. OS Surveyors drawing of 1812 as 'Felin-fach'. Likely part of corn mill complex in late 18th century. Tithe map 1839 has land owner 'Benjamin Howells', occupier as Daniel Morgan. Now in use as dwelling. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44385 **Site name** Ystrad owen chapel **NGR** SN75381170

Site Type CHAPEL **Period** Post Med **Form** Documents

Description

Site of former chapel building as marked on OS 1905 map. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44386 **Site name** Cwm twrch cottage **NGR** SN75631282

Site Type COTTAGE? **Period** Post Med **Form** Documents

Description

Site of roofed structure as marked on OS 1905 map. Structure doesn't appear on OS 1891 map. Marked on Modern 1:10000 map (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44387 **Site name** Cwm Twrch Level **NGR** SN75701294

Site Type LEVEL **Period** Post Med **Form** Documents

Description

Position of former coal level as marked on OS 1891 map. Located on W bank of Avon Twrch (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition D **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44638	Site name	Felin-fach Air Shaft	NGR	SN75361193
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Site Type	SHAFT	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Site of former air shaft as marked on OS 1st edition 1891 map. Likely related to initial sinking of drift mine in area of Felin-fach in 1880's. Located by side of Avon Twrch. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44639	Site name	Felin-fach foot bridge	NGR	SN75361190
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Site Type	FOOTBRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	Structure
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Description

Site of former footbridge that crossed Avon Twrch from area of Felin-fach to 'Ynys-tre-deg'. No visible footbridge now present. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44640	Site name	Felin-fach levels	NGR	SN75351201
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Site Type	LEVEL	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Site of former old levels as marked on OS 1st edition 1891 map. Likely associated with initial mining of this area in the 1870's, either in association with early Cwmllynfell Colliery to west or separate earlier drift in this area. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44641	Site name	Felin-fach bridge	NGR	SN75421197
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Site Type	BRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of early bridge across Avon Twrch as marked on OS 1st edition 1891 map. Not present now (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44642	Site name	Pen-y-graig drift	NGR	SN75501247
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Site Type	MINE (COAL)	Period	Modern	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of former drift mine entrance as marked on OS 1906 map. Located at side of track. Stream with iron ore staining runs across track. Local story tells of workers going to local Inn, on return drift flooded (pers comm.)

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN 44643 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery Engine House **NGR** SN76191371

Site Type ENGINE HOUSE **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Remains of former Engine House, approx. 18M in length X 1M high at E end, of stone and red brick. W end next to E facing rockface hence debris has covered most of W end of feature. Mounting studs visible along S end. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44644 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery platform **NGR** SN76181374

Site Type BUILDING PLATFORM **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Former building platform in area of Henllys Vale colliery workings. Located at side of trackway. Approx. 15M X 8M. Orientated N-S. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44645 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery Screen House I **NGR** SN76211365

Site Type BUILDING **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Remains of Henllys Vale Screening House. Located at edge of long screening wall. Fairly substantial standing remains. Construction of stone with later additions in red brick. Rubble filled (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44646 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery Screen House II **NGR** SN76191365

Site Type BUILDING **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Remains of Henllys Vale Screening House. Located at edge of long screening wall. Fairly substantial standing remains. Construction of stone with various phses. Surmountable from top of screening wall. Mounting studs still in situ. Rubble filled (R.S.JONE

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44647 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery Tramway **NGR** SN76211364

Site Type TRAMWAY **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Remains of tram lines within area of screening wall still partially visible through covering vegetation. Tram lines marked clearly on OS 1905 map leading from screens to railway (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition D **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN 44648 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery railway **NGR** SN76091358

Site Type RAILWAY **Period** Post Med **Form** O.Struct

Description

Remains of railway sleepers visible within side section of slope by lime kilns. Sleepers still have iron mounts for rails in situ. Covered by c. 0.30M of soil and tipping. Slowly collapsing into river. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44649 **Site name** Henllys Vale Colliery **NGR** SN76201370

Site Type COALMINE **Period** Post Med **Form** Complex

Description

Area of Henllys Vale Colliery. Occupies approx. 29000 sq metres. Standing remains of screening wall, screen house, engine house, chimney and lime kilns. Opened post 1891, closed 1917.(R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition D **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44650 **Site name** Coedcae-mawr III **NGR** SN75621433

Site Type BUILDING **Period** Post Med? **Form** Documents

Description

Roofed structure as marked on OS Surveyors drawing of 1812, Tithe map of 1839, OS maps of 1891 and 1905. Still in use. (R.S.JONES 2002).

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44651 **Site name** Cwm Llynfell **NGR** SN7514

Site Type SETTLEMENT **Period** Unknown **Form** Complex

Description

Site of former settlement consisting of longhouse and enclosures. Former Hafod site?

Condition C **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

PRN 44652 **Site name** Cwm Llynfell sheepfold **NGR** SN75581468

Site Type SHEEPFOLD **Period** Post Med **Form** Documents

Description

Site of former sheepfold as marked on OS 1905 map.

Condition U **Old County** Carmarthenshire **Site Status**

Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44653	Site name	Craig Hopkin III	NGR	SN75551273
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of roofed structure as shown on OS 1914 Provisional edition map. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	U	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44654	Site name	Pen-y-graig cottage	NGR	SN75491241
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Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former cottage now in ruin. Marked on OS 1905 map, post dates OS 1st edition map of 1891.

Condition	C	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44655	Site name	Cwm clyd barn	NGR	SN76171350
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Site Type	BARN?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Stone built structure associated with Cwm clyd farmstead. Located at side of field, however likely has former association with Henllys Vale Colliery. (R.S.JONES 2002).

Condition	B	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44656	Site name	Cwm-twrch public house	NGR	SN75381161
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Site Type	INN	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former Public House as marked on OS 1891 and 1905 maps, now demolished. Only back south facing wall now visible from road. (R.S.JONES 2002).

Condition	C	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44658	Site name	Henllys Vale Colliery building I	NGR	SN76191384
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Site Type	BUILDING?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former roofed structure within area of Henllys Vale Colliery. Located at north end of area by coal tipping. As marked on OS map of 1905. No visible trace at time of field visit (RS JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44659	Site name	Henllys Vale Colliery building II	NGR	SN76201372
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Site Type	BUILDING?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former roofed structure within area of Henllys Vale Colliery. Located immediately north west of chimney. As marked on OS map of 1905. No visible trace at time of field visit (RS JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44660	Site name	Henllys Vale Colliery building III	NGR	SN76231374
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Site Type	BUILDING?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former large roofed structure within area of Henllys Vale Colliery. Located immediately south west of lime kilns. As marked on OS map of 1905. Visible only by platformed area (RS JONES 2002).

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44661	Site name	Henllys Vale Colliery building IV	NGR	SN76231370
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Site Type	BUILDING?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Area of former small roofed structures within area of Henllys Vale Colliery. Located south of limekiln by area of former leat. As marked on OS map of 1905. No visible trace at time of field visit (RS JONES 2002).

Condition	D	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44900	Site name	Ynys-tre-deg Air Shaft	NGR	SN75451174
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Site Type	MINE SHAFT	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Site of former old air shaft immediately to east of track or former Railway line. Shaft is approx. 2m x 2m in extent, stone lined and vegetation filled. OS 1st edition 1891 map as 'Old Air Shaft', therefore likely c. 1850/1870's (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44901	Site name	Ynys-tre-deg V	NGR	SN75361190
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Site of building in area known as 'Ynys-tre-deg' or 'Meadow of the ten year old house' (Tre-deg farm 400m to east). Building not marked on 1839 Tithe Map. Marked on 1891 and 1905 map. Not present now. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44902	Site name	Ynys-tre-deg IV	NGR	SN75381188
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Site of building in area known as 'Ynys-tre-deg' or 'Meadow of the ten year old house' (Tre-deg farm 400m to east). Building not marked on 1839 Tithe Map. In use as dwelling. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44903	Site name	Ynys-tre-deg III	NGR	SN75381184
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Site of house in area known as 'Ynys-tre-deg' or 'Meadow of the ten year old house' (Tre-deg farm 400m to east). Building not marked on 1839 Tithe Map. On OS 1891 edition with small track leading from old air shaft. In use as dwelling. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44904	Site name	Ynys-tre-deg	NGR	SN75441164
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Site of building in area known as 'Ynys-tre-deg' or 'Meadow of the ten year old house' (Tre-deg is small farm 400m to east). Building not marked on 1839 Tithe Map. Marked on OS 1891 edition however. Now in use as dwelling. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44905	Site name	Ynys-tre-deg II	NGR	SN75431166
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Site of building in area known as 'Ynys-tre-deg' or 'Meadow of the ten year old house' (Tre-deg is small farm 400m to east). Building not marked on 1839 Tithe Map. Marked on OS 1891 edition however. Now in use as dwelling. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44906	Site name	Temperance Hall	NGR	SN75751126
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Site Type	RITUAL MONUMENT?	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Former 'Temperance Hall' as marked on OS 1st edition 1891 map. Two storey brick building with front gabled elevation and porch. Still in use as dwelling. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44907	Site name	Tredegar Hotel	NGR	SN75601135
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Site Type	INN	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Site of Tredegar Hotel or Inn, marked on OS 2nd edition 1906 map as 'Old Tredegar Arms'. OS 1st edition as 'Public House'. Likely established c. 1860/70 during the existence of the 'Bryn Morgan Colliery' to south and coming of Railway.

Condition	A	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44908	Site name	Ebenezer Chapel	NGR	SN75671130
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Site Type	CHAPEL	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Site of Methodist Chapel known as the 'Ebenezar Chapel'. Foundation stone in front elevation dated c. 1840's. Masonry stone above door has date of 1893. Building still in use. (R.S.JONES 2002).

Condition	A	Old County	Carmarthenshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44909	Site name	Pen-y-wern trackway II	NGR	SN76371361
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Site Type	TRACK	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former path running through open field toward ruins of Pen-y-wern farm, hafod site, NE-SW. Path appears to have once been cobbled along length although heavily vegetation covered. Poss. early post med in date or even late medieval. (R.S.JONES

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44910	Site name	Pen y-wern track	NGR	SN76381366
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Site Type	TRACK	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of walled track leading from wooded hill side on E bank of Avon Twrch to Pen-y-wern farm, former Hafod site. Former sheep drovers track (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44911	Site name	Cwm Clyd footbridge I	NGR	SN76141333
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Site Type	FOOTBRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of small footbridge crossing stream on E bank of Avon Twrch. Acted as crossing for Mineral Railway to and from Henllys Vale Colliery. Bridge constructed of stone. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44912	Site name	Upper Bryn Hennlys Colliery I	NGR	SN75791292
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Site Type	ENGINE HOUSE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former 'Engine House' running alongside wall/ramp leading to winding hoist platform. Engine House remains consist of large stone and concrete blocks approx. 8M in length X 1M wide X 1.75M in height. Iron mounting stands visible in top face.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44913	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery II	NGR	SN75761290
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Site Type	TRAMWAY	Period	Post Med	Form	M.Struct
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Description

Area of former Tramway, wherby trams were hauled back and forth by winding engine to north, c. 1920-55. Still visible traces of tram lines. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44914	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery Boiler House	NGR	SN75701291
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Site Type	BOILER HOUSE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former red brick built 'Boiler House' within upper Bryn Henllys colliery complex. All walls collapsed, standing remains only approx. 0.50-1M in height. Platform area approx. 8M X 6M.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44915	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery III	NGR	SN75781286
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Site Type	AIR SHAFT	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of 2M high red brick hollow stack with approx. 1M round opening at N end. Located on rise above the rest of the upper Bryn Henllys Colliery workings. Appears to have once had a long ventilation pipe that led to mine drift.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44916	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery IV	NGR	SN75741285
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Site Type	CHIMNEY	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former chimney stack base/flue. Structure approx. 4M long X 1.75M in width X 1.50M in height. Constructed from concrete and red brick, the latter lining the main interior. Cut into slope. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44917	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery V	NGR	SN75761292
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Site Type	WINDING HOUSE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former 'Winding Platform' (pers comm.) Platform approx 4M X 5M in size X 3M in height. Platform in alignment with long concrete and stone ramp to south. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44918	Site name	Graig Llwyd Cottage	NGR	SN75621260
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Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Former cottage called 'Graig Llwyd', now in complete ruin. Marked on Tithe map of 1839. Likely former crofters cottage. Cottage was approx. 11M X 6M in extent. Walls at S and W ends stand to height of 1.5M. Other walls collapsed. Garden to rear.

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44919	Site name	Graig Llwyd level	NGR	SN75641261
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Site Type	LEVEL?	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Possible site of former coal level at back of former 'Graig Llwyd' cottage garden. Extent approx. 4M wide X 10M in length. Depth approx. 3M. Orientated N-S. Tram lines visible in area although vegetation covered.

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44920	Site name	Graig Llwyd Feeder	NGR	SN75591257
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Site Type	LEAT?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Area of former water feeder leading to lower Bryn Henllys Colliery. Used to cross natural gorge which is stone lined. Area now marked by bridge crossing and large drainage pipe from open-casting to E. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44921	Site name	Bryn-moel Drift	NGR	SN75471203
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Site Type	MINE SHAFT	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Area of Old Coal Drift as marked on OS 1891 map. Located at side of woods on east bank of Afon Twrch. No visible trace. Drift likely associated with mining activity of mid 19th century (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44922	Site name	Bryn Henllys Colliery Lamp Room	NGR	SN75601255
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Modern	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of former Bryn Henllys Colliery 'Lamp Room' (pers comm.), c. 1940/50. Built in area of former level and area of quarrying activity. Only surface rubble remains now visible. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44923	Site name	Cwm clyd Footbridge I	NGR	SN76201342
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Site Type	FOOTBRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of former footbridge across stream on E bank of Avon Twrch, as marked on OS 1891 map. (R.S.JONES)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44924	Site name	Pen-y-wern stable	NGR	SN76481382
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Site Type	BARN	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Ruined farm building within Pen-y-wern farm complex, of stone and slate roof construction. Part of former Hafod site. Barn has no roof and in a ruinous condition. Front faces south toward side of main house. Likely 18th century in date (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44925	Site name	Pen-y-wern	NGR	SN76491379
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Site Type	FARM HOUSE	Period	Post Med?	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Main farm house of 'Pen-y-wern', or 'Top of the Marsh'. Hafod site. Likely 18th century in date, maybe earlier late Med foundations. Two storey construction, no roof or floor remaining, of stone and slate roof construction now in ruin (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44926	Site name	Lower Bryn henllys Colliery XXVI	NGR	SN75611239
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Site Type	WATER TANK	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Former water infusion tank that fed water to drift mine for workings, c. 1940-55. Tank fed by natural stream and acted as reservoir. Tank approx. 20M X 8M with walls approx. 1.5M high. Waterlogged with remains of cast iron pipe at N end. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44927	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXVII	NGR	SN75591239
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Site Type	BUILDING PLATFORM	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Former position of Ambulance Room (pers comm.) located within Compressor room and only approx. 60M from entrance to colliery drift. Platform has 2M high wall at E end against slope. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44928	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXVIII	NGR	SN75561242
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Site Type	ENGINE HOUSE	Period	Post Med	Form	M. Struct
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Description

Site of former Engine House. Only platform and mounting brackets remain. Platform approx. 8M x 6M, orientated N-S toward former drift to south. Maintenance hole at top and entrances below platform still accessible. (R.S.JONES 2002).

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44929	Site name	Graig Llwyd Feeder XXIX	NGR	SN75641273
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Site Type	WATER FEEDER	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Length of 'Water Feeder' on east bank of Avon Twrch. Follows river course. Constructed from stone and concrete. Runs NE-SW toward Bryn Henllys Colliery. Length approx. 350M. In ruinous condition. Goes under former rail track past Graig Llwyd (pers comm.)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44930	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXX	NGR	SN75521227
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Site Type	MINE SHAFT	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Remains of what appears to be former shaft, however not marked on any OS maps. Shaft is approx. 4M X 2M rectangular in plan. Vegetation filled. Sides of shaft visible to 1M. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44931	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXXI	NGR	SN75521227
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Site Type	PLATFORM?	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Remains of former 'Feeder' platform (pers comm.). Remains consist of large concrete base approx. 1.5M X 2M, height approx. 1M. Remains of timber beam in front face. Orientated NE-SW toward weighbridge. Shaft immediately to E. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44932	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXXII	NGR	SN75511226
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Former 'Fitters Shop' (pers comm.). Standing remains two walls at E and S end. Each approx. 2M in height X 1M in width. E wall, W facing is approx. 12M in length S wall, N facing is approx. 5M in length. concrete floor with iron brackets remaining (R.S.J

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44933	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXXIII	NGR	SN75491225
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Site Type	WEIGHBRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Site of former Bryn Henllys Colliery weighbridge and loading bay at edge of railway embankment. Weighbridge characterised by wall approx. 12M in length X 1.75M in height. Remains of screening area immediately to N. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44934	Site name	Gwys Station	NGR	SN75711132
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Site Type	RAILWAY STATION	Period	Post Med	Form	Building
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Description

Site of former Upper Cwm-Twrch Railway Station building, now in use as dwelling.

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44935	Site name	Bryn-moel bridge	NGR	SN75461199
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Site Type	BRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O. Struct
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Description

Stone bridge crossing Bryn-moel stream. Acted as bridge for dismantled railway. Round arched approx. 3m in height. West end elevation supported by timber buttresses, partially collapsed. In need of repair. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44936	Site name	Bryn-moel level	NGR	SN75471198
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Site Type	LEVEL	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Site of possible former level by bridge as noted during field-walk. Orientated north west to south east. Approx. 6 metres in length X 2.5 metres in width with 1.5 metre high banks either side. Vegetation covered. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44937	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery I	NGR	SN75571244
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Long length of stone/concrete walling orientated N-S, c. 30M in length X 3M high, interrupted by two small flights of steps up toward further platform area. Wall originally formed the back wall of the Blacksmiths buildings (pers comm.) (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44938	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery II	NGR	SN75561244
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Site Type	BUILDING PLATFORM	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Large platform area in front of long walling and former lower Bryn Henllys Colliery. Platform area used to house the former colliery Blacksmiths shops (pers comm.) (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44939	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery III	NGR	SN75571246
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Site of former storage or coal bunkers running along part of the N extent of long wall in area of former Blacksmiths shops. Bunkers area constructed from concrete, approx. 1M high X 6M in length. No lid remains (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44940	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery IV	NGR	SN75591247
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Site Type	PLATFORM?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Area of platform approx. 20M X 10M. 2M high wall at E end running N-S (being part of chimney stack). Maps and aerial photo of 1955 shows this area as a being a roofed structure, with access track to W to and from Brickworks. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44941	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery V	NGR	SN75601246
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Length of wall running N-S alongside platform area. Wall approx. 2M high X 20M in length. Red brickwork at S end with remains of former Chimney stack base at S end. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44942	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery VI	NGR	SN75601246
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Site Type	CHIMNEY?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former mid 20th century chimney stack base. Approx. 3-4M in length X 1.75M high. Actual flue area is approx. 1.5M open at front with crescent open at top. Red brick lined. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44943	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery VII	NGR	SN75601244
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Length of long concrete walling approx. 20M in length X 3-3.5M in height, orientated N-S with shallow leat or channel at base. Appears to have association with boiler house and old chimney stack base. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44944	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery VIII	NGR	SN75591243
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Site Type	BUILDING?	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Remains of stone structure within Mine complex. Structure appears to have been fairly substantial in size but has now collapsed leaving only rubble remains. Structure was square in form approx. 5M X 5M . Adjacent boiler house(R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44945	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery IX	NGR	SN75601243
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Site Type	BOILER HOUSE	Period	Post Med	Form	M.Struct
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Description

Remains of former Boiler House. Consists of concrete platform area approx. 6M in length standing approx. 1M above ground surface. Width uncertain as covered by up hill slope of hilside. Area atop platform has remains of iron machinery mounting studs(R.S.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44946	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery X	NGR	SN75591240
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Site Type	BUILDING PLATFORM	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Former position of 'Compressor Room' (pers comm.). Remains of platform area with two upright walls still standing at N end, each approx. 2M in height X 2-3M in length, both running E-W. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44947	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XI	NGR	SN75561233
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Site Type	PLATFORM	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Remains of former bridge platform leading to drift mine entrance. Consists of large concrete blocks with iron RSJ's still in situ running horizontally N-S. Heavily vegetation covered. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44947	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XII	NGR	SN75571231
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Site Type	MINE SHAFT	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Remains of former main lower Bryn Henllys Colliery drift entrance. Standing remains include walls at N and E end. Walls of concrete and brick, each standing to height of 2.5 M. Heavily vegetation covered at time of field visit (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44948	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XIII	NGR	SN75591236
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Site Type	EARTHWORK	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Small cutting in area of platform at base of wooded slope. Earthwork is 'U' shape in form, approx. 2M X 3M. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44949	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XIV	NGR	SN75581234
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Site Type	EARTHWORK	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Small cutting in area of platform at base of wooded slope. Earthwork is 'U' shape in form, approx. 2M X 3M. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44950	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XV	NGR	SN75551236
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Site Type	BRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Large concrete pillar or bridge support pillar at edge of former railway. Bridge brought miners across railway from Cwm-Twrch to Bryn Henllys Drift Mine entrance. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44951	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XVII	NGR	SN75531231
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Site Type	PILLAR	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Site of former coal chutes that led to screening area. Chutes marked by remaind of two red brick pillars each approx. 1M in height X 0.40M square. Chutes ran down slope toward railway embankment (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44952	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XVIII	NGR	SN75531231
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Site Type	PLATFORM	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Platform area approx. 40M X 20M. Area of tram lines that led to chutes and screening area. Tracks of former tram lines still visible beneath vegetation. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44953	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XIX	NGR	SN75581242
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Site Type	STONE PILLAR	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Two stone built pillars, each approx. 1M in height and 0.50M square. Iron mounting studs evident in each top face. Possible related to Engine house and winding frame support posts. Uncertain. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44954	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XX	NGR	SN75581241
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Site Type	PLATFORM	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Square platform base approx. 1.5M square. Height only approx. 0.30M. Vegetation covered. Function unknown, however may be associated with Engine House and winding gear. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44955	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXI	NGR	SN75571240
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Site Type	PLATFORM	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Remains of platform opposite former engine house platform, likely associated with it. Heavily covered by vegetation at time of field visit (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44956	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXII	NGR	SN75561241
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Length of stone walling running parallel with former Engine House, N-S. Wall approx. 1.5M in height. Length approx. 15M. Wall acts as walkway between engine house and former railway (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	A	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44957	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXIII	NGR	SN75591242
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Site Type	PIT	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Square platform with shallow pit at centre. Structure is approx. 2M square with edges only approx. 0.20M above visible ground surface. Function unknown. Lies immediately opposite boiler house to E. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44957	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXIV	NGR	SN75591242
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Site Type	PLATFORM	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Area with series of platforms, each approx. 4M X 3M. Three platforms in total. Iron mounting studs evident within each platform. Function unknown, however must have held some form of industrial machinery. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44958	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XXV	NGR	SN75591241
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Med	Form	Complex
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Description

Length of walling approx. 2M in height. Abutts up hill slop of hillside. Shallow channel/leat at base. Appears to be continuation of wall to north (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44959	Site name	Bryn Henllys Brickworks I	NGR	SN75561254
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former structure as marked on OS 1914 Provisional edition map. Possible area of former Water wheel powered by Avon Twrch (pers comm.). During 1940/50 site of Canteen. During field visit only concrete platform remains.(R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44960	Site name	Bryn Henllys Brickworks Water wheel	NGR	SN75551254
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Site Type	WATER WHEEL	Period	Post med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former water wheel (pers comm.) fro Bryn Henllys Brickworks. No visible remains during field visit however heavy vegetation. Powered by feeder. No trace on OS maps in this immediate area (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44961	Site name	Bryn Henllys Brickworks II	NGR	SN75551252
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Site Type	KILN	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Possible position of former kiln, one of two, for Bryn Henllys Brickworks, as marked on OS 1906 edition map. No visible trace during field visit. Area now covered by modern concrete platform. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44962	Site name	Bryn Henllys Brickworks III	NGR	SN75551251
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Site Type	LIME KILN	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Possible position of form kiln, one of two, for Bryn Henllys Brickworks, as marked on OS 1906 edition map. No visible trace during field visit. Area now covered by modern concrete platform. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44963	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery I	NGR	SN75741285
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Site Type	MINE (COAL)	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Position of stone and brick pillar by remains of chimney stack base. Pillar is approx. 1M square and 1M in height. Remains of large RSJ beam concreted into N end. Load bearing remains for machinery. Likely associated with former Boiler House and stack.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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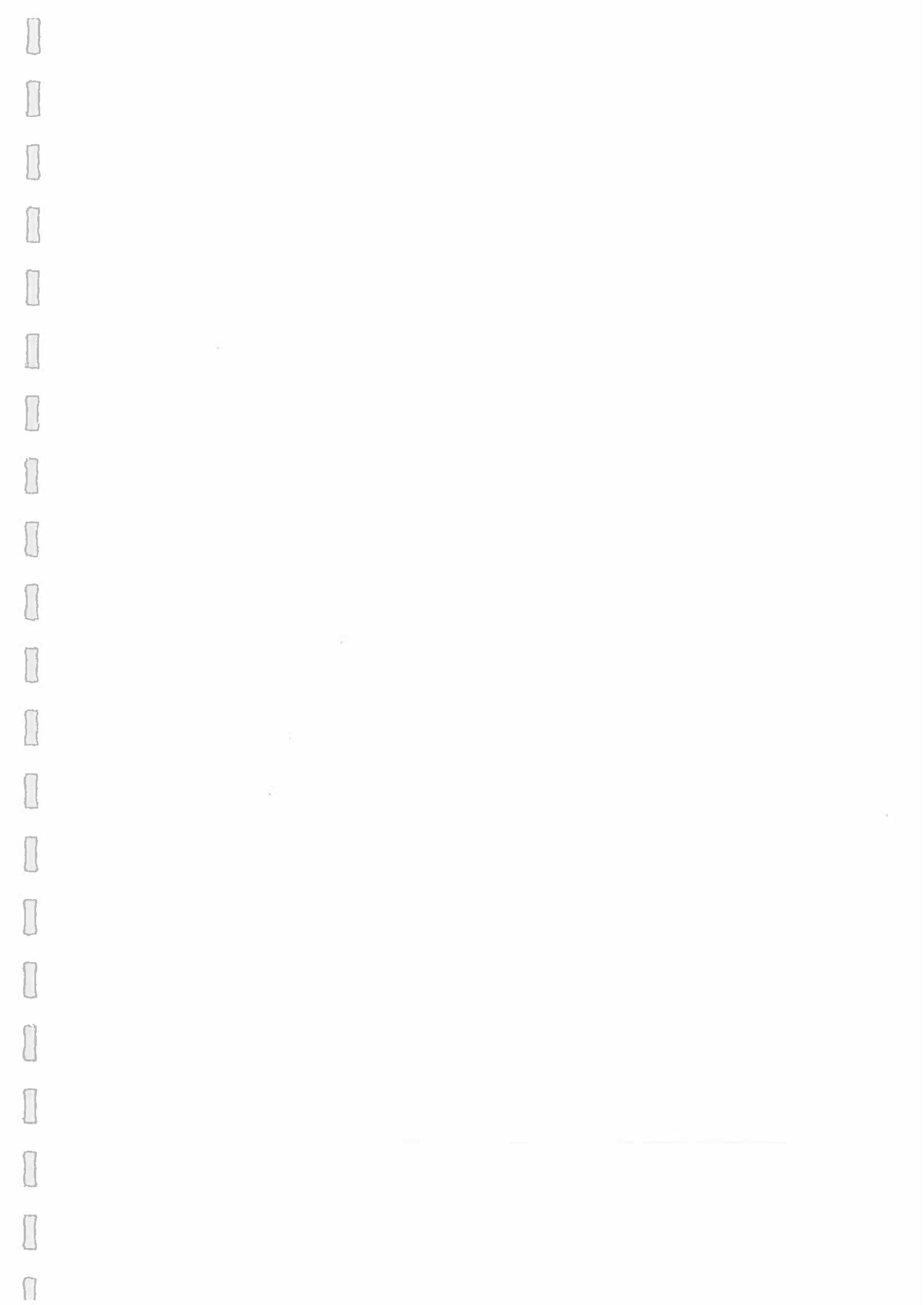
PRN	44964	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery II	NGR	SN75741285
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Site Type	BUILDING PLATFORM?	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former building platform adjacent remains of stack. Remains include red bricks from Emlyn Brick works in Pen-groes and Tresaeam brick company. Platform extent is approx. 4M X 3M. Function of former building unknown (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44965	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery III	NGR	SN75781286
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of stone and brick wall located at rise above rest of upper Bryn Henllys Colliery. Approx. 12M in length X 0.40M in width. Appears to have association with large cast iron pipe c. 1880 in same area. Remains of former late 19th century stack

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44966	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery IV	NGR	SN75781288
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Site Type	CHIMNEY?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former Chimney stack base. Constructed from concrete and red brick, c. 1930-55. Approx. 2M square X 1.75M in height. Part covered by subsiding soil from slope. Remains of large 1.75M iron funnel resting on feature during field visit (R.S.JONES)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44967	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery V	NGR	SN75781289
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Site Type	SMITHY	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former 'Blacksmith's shop' within upper Bryn Henllys Colliery(pers comm.). Only platform remains, approx. 5M X 3M. Partial remains of red brick wall at NW end. Walls approx. 0.40M wide. Vegetation covered.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44968	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery VI	NGR	SN75791288
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Site Type	FAN HOUSE	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former 'Fan House' within upper Bryn Henllys Colliery (pers comm.) Structure of stone and concrete construction, approx. 6M X 3M. Standing remains of E and N walls only. Central area rubble filled with remains of ironwork visible protruding fr

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44969	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery VII	NGR	SN75791288
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of standing structure within upper Bryn Henllys Colliery workings. Structure of red brick. Standing remains at N, E & S ends. Walls stand to height of approx. 2M. Rubble collapse in central area. Purpose of structure unknown.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44970	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery VIII	NGR	SN75781289
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of standing structure of stone and concrete. Standing walls at N and E ends. Central area rubble filled. Walls stand to height of approx. 1.75-2M. Function of buiding unknown.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44971	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery IX	NGR	SN75791289
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of standing structure covered by earthwork. Standing wall and arch at E end. Likely former Drift mine entrance having been back-filled with spoil and rubble after mines closure. Other smaller features evident in and around structure.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44972	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery X	NGR	SN75811289
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Site Type	PIT	Period	Modern	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Area of collapse immediately by former drift mine entrance. Pit approx. 5M in diameter. Remains of approx. 1M diameter ventilation pipe of cast iron and concrete overhangs pit.

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44973	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery XI	NGR	SN75791290
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Site Type	LEVEL	Period	Modern	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Remains of possible former level within area of upper Bryn Henllys Colliery. Approx. 3M in length X 2M wide with banks approx. 1M in height. Vegetation covered.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44974	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery XII	NGR	SN75821289
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Area of stone walling appearing to act as blocking-in of mine entrance into bedrock and rockface. Part covered by soil and spoil.

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44975	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery XIII	NGR	SN75801295
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Modern	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Length of long walling approx. 30-35M in length X 2M in height. Acted as ramp for trams to be hauled up incline to tipping area to north(pers comm.)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44976	Site name	Cwm Clyd level	NGR	SN76141329
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Site Type	LEVEL	Period	Post Med	Form	Documents
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Description

Site of former coal level as marked on OS 1891 map. Marked as 'Old Coal Level', therefore pre 1891, likely associated with early 1870 mining activity in area. Located at side of track. Stone walling evident (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	U	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44977	Site name	Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery tip	NGR	SN76011313
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Site Type	SPOIL TIP	Period	Modern	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Area of spoil tip from upper Bryn Henllys Colliery. Coal was brought up hill via incline and winding engine. Tip extends over area of approx. 1500 square metres. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44978	Site name	Waun Llwyd sluice gate	NGR	SN75691279
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Site Type	SLUICE	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Site of former stone sluice gate. Much of stone structure still standing. Consists of two channels running through stone walling. Wooden timbers still in situ. Channels used individually in case one in need of repair (pers comm.)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44979	Site name	Henllys Vale Earthwork	NGR	SN76101383
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Site Type	EARTHWORK	Period	Post Med	Form	Earthwork
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Description

Area of earthworkings on E bank of Avon Twrch. Consists of stone boulders and spoil. Appears to possibly be area of former clearance. Period uncertain (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	D	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - ' The Miners Trail ' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44980	Site name	Bryn Henllys Weir	NGR	SN75771298
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Site Type	WEIR	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Line of former 19th century weir crossing Avon Twrch. Weir acted as guide to gather and feed water into water feeder channel to south so as to carry water to lower Bryn Henllys Colliery for steam (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44981	Site name	Bryn Henllys footbridge	NGR	SN75431219
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Site Type	FOOTBRIDGE	Period	Post Med	Form	O. Struct
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Description

Site of former footbridge as marked on OS 1891 edition map. Now visible trace during field walk. (RSJ 2002)

Condition	E	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44982	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery XVI	NGR	SN75501230
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Site Type	COAL WORKINGS	Period	Post Med	Form	M.Struct
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Description

Area of former Coal Screening House, visible now only by remains of screens, low walling, brick pillars, Iron support beams, wooden timber joists and iron mounting brackets. Clearly visible from side of track, former dismantled railway. (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44983	Site name	Avon Twrch Wall	NGR	SN75761296
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Site Type	WALL?	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Area of stone walling on E bank of Avon Twrch. Immediately adjacent beginning of water Feeder channel to S. Wall is approx. 1.75M in height x 1M wide. May be remains of former weir, uncertain (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44984	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys steps	NGR	SN75581250
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Site Type	STEPS	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of former stone steps that led to and from lower Bryn Henllys Colliery to associated Brickworks. Vegetation covered (R.S.JONES 2002).

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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Ffordd y Glowyr Project - 'The Miners Trail' (Gazetteer)

PRN	44985	Site name	Lower Bryn Henllys feeder pit	NGR	SN75591251
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Site Type	LEAT	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Remains of feeder pit approx. 1.5m x 1.75m. Stone surround. Vegetation covered. Continuation of feeder that ran below tram road at 'Graig Llwyd' and continued towards Bryn Henllys colliery water wheel (R.S.JONES 2002)

Condition	C	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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PRN	44986	Site name	Bryn Henllys retaining wall	NGR	SN75701279
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Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Med	Form	O.Struct
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Description

Area of long tramroad embankment retaining wall, approx. 40m in length of stone construction. Small opening in wall, approx. 0.75m wide, with arch of red brick. Other smaller cavities in wall. Possible air or ventilation hole for former level above.

Condition	B	Old County	Brecknockshire	Site Status	
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George IV Public House



Temperance Hall



Bryn Moel Bridge



Cwm-Twrch village looking north toward George IV pub.



Dismantled Tramroad near Ybys Tredeg



**Remains of tram rails and sleepers
near Bryn Moel Bridge**



View across rail embankment opposite Bridge at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



View of Afon Twrch from near Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of part of screening House at side of track at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of upright bridge support at side of track at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of part of screening wall at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of part of screening House at side of track at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery .



Remains of Drift entrance at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery .



Remains of Fitters Shop at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of water infusion tank at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Engine House at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Engine House and Blacksmiths wall at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Engine House maintenance hole at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Boiler House at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Coal bunkers in area of former Blacksmiths at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Former Drift Mine entrance at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Platform area and mounting blocks by remains of Engine House at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Boiler House and Pit at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



View of Pen-y-Graig from Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of early structure at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery. Poss. former wheelpit?



Remains of Stack at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Area of former Lower Bryn Henllys Brickworks 'Tir Bach'.



Dismantled railway/footpath from Brickworks area looking south.



Former Bryn Henllys worker in base of remains of engine house at Lower Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of 'Graig Llwyd'.



View of Bryn Henllys Bridge from west bank looking north east..



Remains of stone sluice gate at edge of river by former water feeder or leat..



Remains of stone sluice gate at edge of river by former water feeder or leat.



Remains of stone sluice gate at edge of river by former water feeder or leat..



Remains of tramway retaining wall and air shaft.



Position of former weir across Afon Twrch below Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Area of present picnic site by start of feeder below Upper Bryn Henllys Colliwrey.



Start of Feeder leat .



Remains of upper tramway by Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery



Remains of Drift entrance at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery



Remains of Stack and mounting blocks at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Fan House and stack at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery .



Remains of Boiler House at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery)



General View of Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery looking south east.



Remains of early wall and iron pipe above upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of structure within area of Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Vent pipe and stack at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Vent Pipe at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery .



Remains of Ventilation stack at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Ventilation stack looking down on remains of Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Area of collapse by former Drift Entrance at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Engine House platform at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Area of Blocking In near Drift Entrance at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery.



Remains of Engine House platform(foreground) and Tram Ramp at rear .



Remains of former Winding House at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery .



Remains of former Winding House at Upper Bryn Henllys Colliery .



Remains of former Cwm clyd Bridge below present footbridge.



Remains of Henllys Vale Screening wall.



Remains of part of Henllys Vale Screening wall, Screen House.



Remains of part of Henllys Vale Screening wall, Screen House.



Remains of part of Henllys Vale Screening wall, Screen House.



Area of former tram lines at Henllys Vale Colliery.



Remains of Brick Chimney in area of Henllys Vale Colliery.



Detail of Chimney opening on south side at Henllys Vale Colliery.



Remains of former Engine House at Henllys Vale Colliery .



Remains of former Engine House at Henllys Vale Colliery .



Remains of former Engine House, mounting brackets at Henllys Vale Colliery .



General View of Henllys Vale Colliery with Chimney



Remains of former leat at Henllys Vale Colliery .



Remains of John Hay's Limekilns at Henllys Vale .



Remains of John Hay's Limekilns , detail, at Henllys Vale .



Remains of John Hay's Limekilns at Henllys Vale .



Remains of John Hay's incline up to quarries.



Remains of former masonry pylons at Henllys Vale.



Main coal tipping area near slant at Henllys Vale Colliery



Area opposite Henllys Vale. Proposed site of Picnic/rest area.



Cwm clyd House and farm from slope below 'Pen-y-wen' farm



Remains of 'Pen y wern farmstead looking north east.



Remains of 'Pen y wern farmstead. Barn and stables.



Remains of 'Pen y wern farmstead, Barn and stables.



APPENDIX II: **Photographs**