

developed in the roof zone of the younger fine grained granite. Laterally the mineralisation appears to be controlled by flexures in the granite contact, whilst vertically, the best mineralisation occurs immediately beneath the contact with the coarse grained granite, which is normally characterised by a thin pegmatitic zone.

The intensity of greisenisation and mineralisation decreases with depth and the majority of the mineralisation is confined to the top 30 - 40 m. of the fine grained granite, although some deeper greisen zones do exist.

Mineralisation is somewhat erratic within the greisen zone. It normally consists of visibly identifiable cassiterite, together with trace amounts of sulphides (chalcopyrite, sphalerite and molybdenite) and silver.

The overlying coarse grained granite has weathered deeply and is frequently decomposed and in places unconsolidated.

4.3. History:

Primary tin mineralisation at Anchor was discovered in 1881 during alluvial mining operations. Recorded production (1890 - 1942) is 2,360 tonnes contained tin. This was achieved from intermittent operations. the largest of which was the Anchor Company, which produced 2,548 tonnes of tin concentrate from 1.3 million tonnes of ore. This represents an estimated recovered grade of 0.14% tin. Most of this concentrate was smelted at St. Helens and shipped from St. Helens as metallic tin.

The workings now consist of a series of abandoned open pits, known collectively as the Anchor Open Cut, occupying an area of approximately 5 hectares. Ore was transported by hand trolleys and drays to a 100 head stamp mill powered by water wheel on the nearby Groom River. As the mine declined, the size of this battery was gradually reduced to 20 heads, the remains of which still exist on site.

Mining activity appears to have declined and