



Historic Environment Feature Management Report



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

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Customer Reference Number: A0031767

Site name: Gwestyn Mine

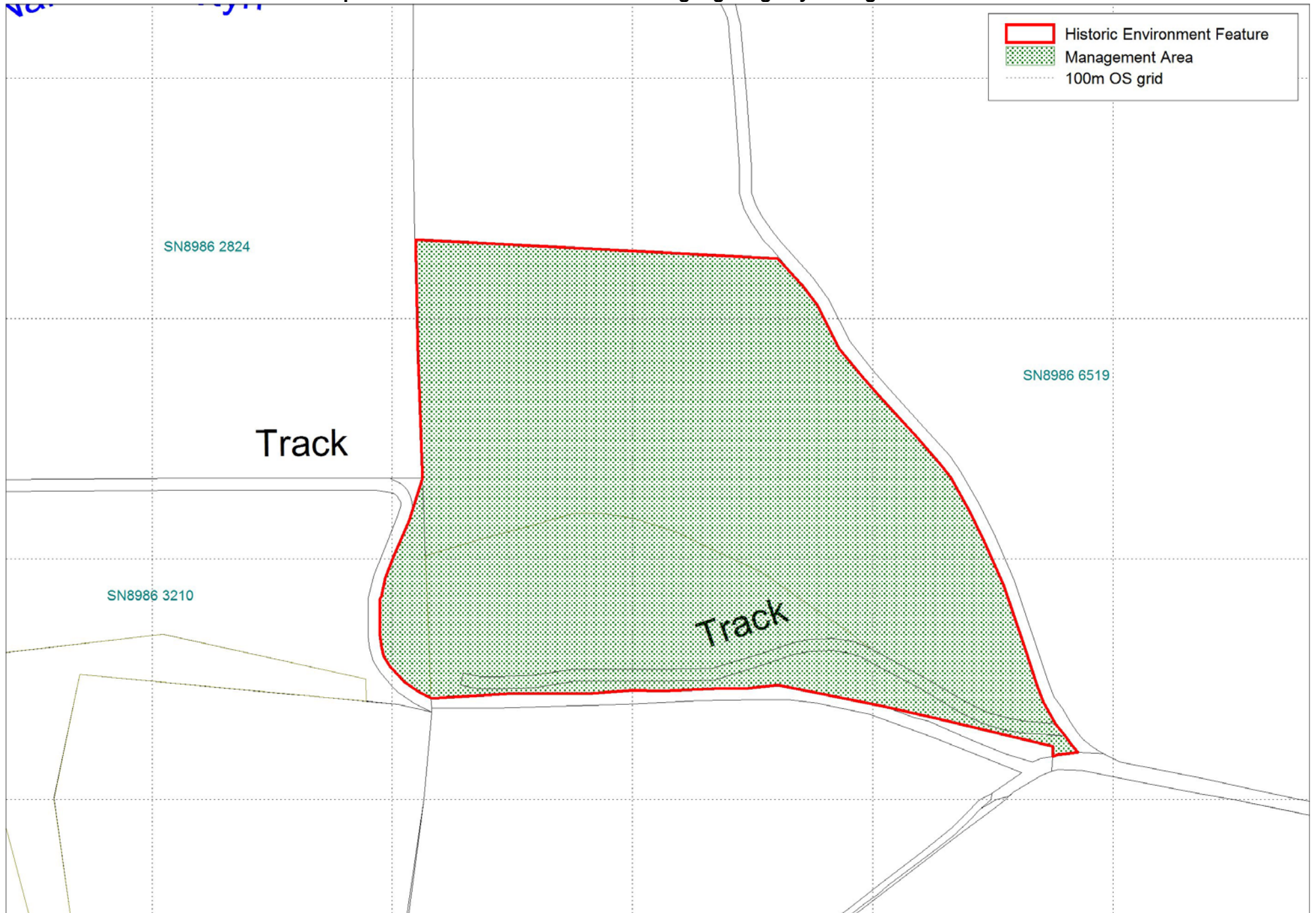
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Gwestyn Mine earthworks, from the air. Image 06-c-0233 © CPAT

This management plan has been produced by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Heritage Management to inform the positive management of the identified Priority Historic Environment Feature. The identified management outcome will meet the objective for the Historic Environment Feature Targeted Layer as part of the Glastir Land Management Scheme.

Map of Historic Environment Feature Highlighting any Management Issues

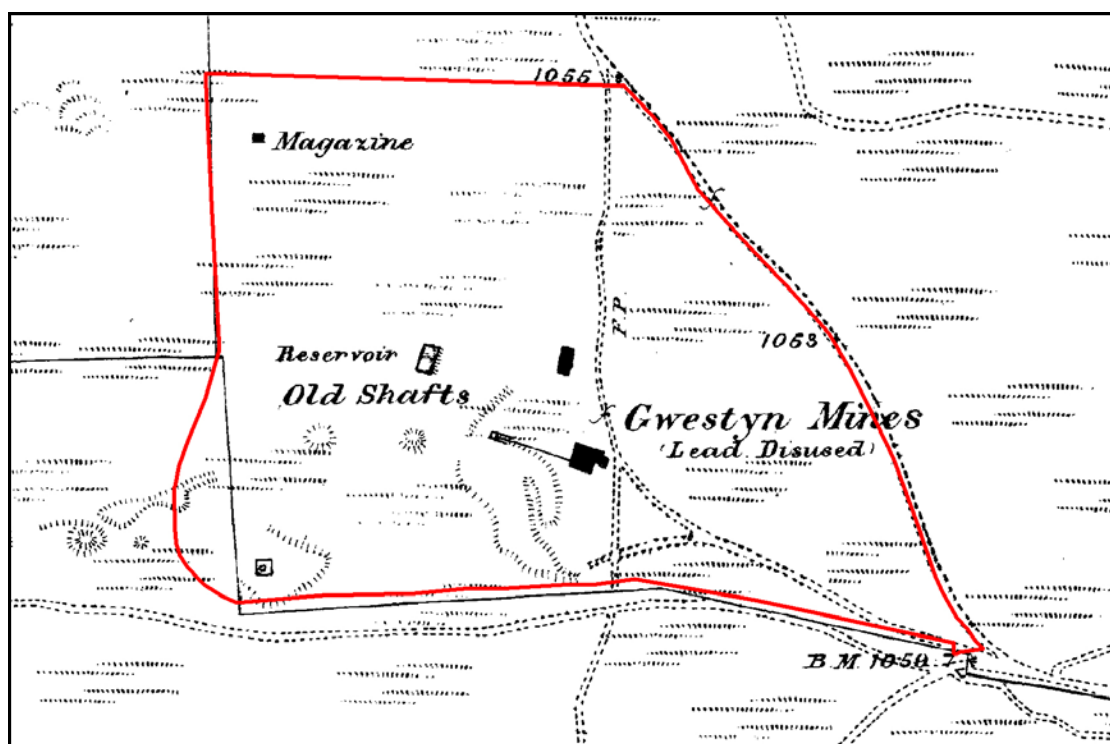


PRN 5943 Name Gwestyn Mine
Period Multiperiod **Site Type** Mine (copper/lead)
NGR SN89408610

Site Description

A copper/lead mine of 1855-1866. Young's shaft and Pearce's shaft have both been filled in and there are numerous trial shafts in the hillside as well as numerous trackways which may predate the mine - possibly old drovers roads.

A 30ft waterwheel was used for pumping and drawing the power source from the Gwestyn Brook. The first edition OS map appears to show a pumping engine with flat rods extending to a shaft.



Reproduced from the 1886 Ordnance Survey map

A carpenters' shop, smithy and offices were also on site. The site now consists entirely of earthworks, with no masonry surviving above ground. The main features consist of a series of shafts and collapsed workings.

There are also earthwork remains of the leats, boundary banks, reservoirs, settling pits, engine house and other mine buildings, including a magazine.

Management Issues

Gwestyn Mine was last visited in 2006 and a series of photographs taken at that time showed that on some areas of the site there were gorse bushes growing on the earthworks remains. The roots of gorse and scrub can cause damage to below ground archaeological deposits, and disturb upstanding earthworks. Vegetation can also visually obscure a site and furthermore, offer shelter to livestock and burrowing animals, both of which can cause damage to sensitive archaeological and historic remains.



Gwestyn Mine earthworks, Image 2118-0011 © CPAT

One of the photographs (see below) also shows that rubbish had been tipped on the site, possibly into one of the former reservoirs. This is inappropriate use of an historical feature and unsightly.



Rubbish at Gwestyn Mine, Image 2118-0017 © CPAT

Desired Management Outcome

The desired management outcome is to ensure disturbance to any below ground archaeological deposits is minimal and maintain any surviving structural or earthwork remains in a stable and visible condition.

Management Actions

1. Remove any scrub, saplings and intrusive vegetation from the area defined on the map in order to retain the visibility of the earthwork remains. Remove by hand cutting to ground level, allowing the roots to rot in situ, managing any subsequent woody growth if required.
 2. Establish a stable grass sward, reseeding if necessary, managing any subsequent woody growth if required.
 3. Remove any rubbish that has been tipped within the Historic Environment Feature.
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Glastir - Whole Farm Code

The Glastir Whole Farm Code states:

You must not damage any historic feature identified on your agreement map

Definitions of damage to a historic feature include ANY of the following:

- Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil
- Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage
- Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil
- Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practice
- Planting trees
- Allowing scrub to develop
- Ploughing or reseeded
- Displacing individual stone features