



Historic Environment Feature Management Report



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Prepared by Sophie Watson

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

41 Broad Street
Welshpool
Powys
SY21 7RR
01938 553670

Customer Reference Number: A0003445

Site name: Nantiago Mine

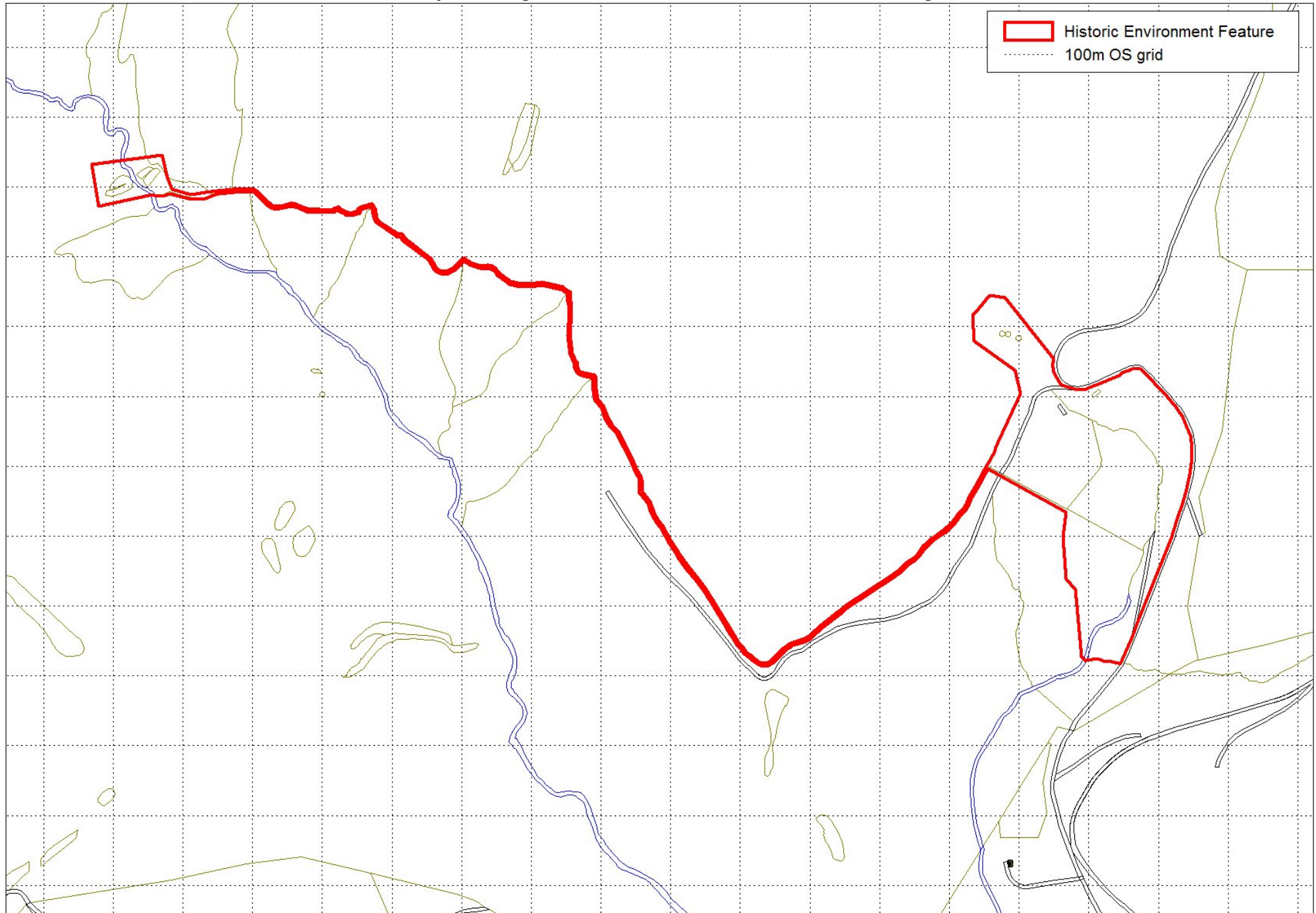
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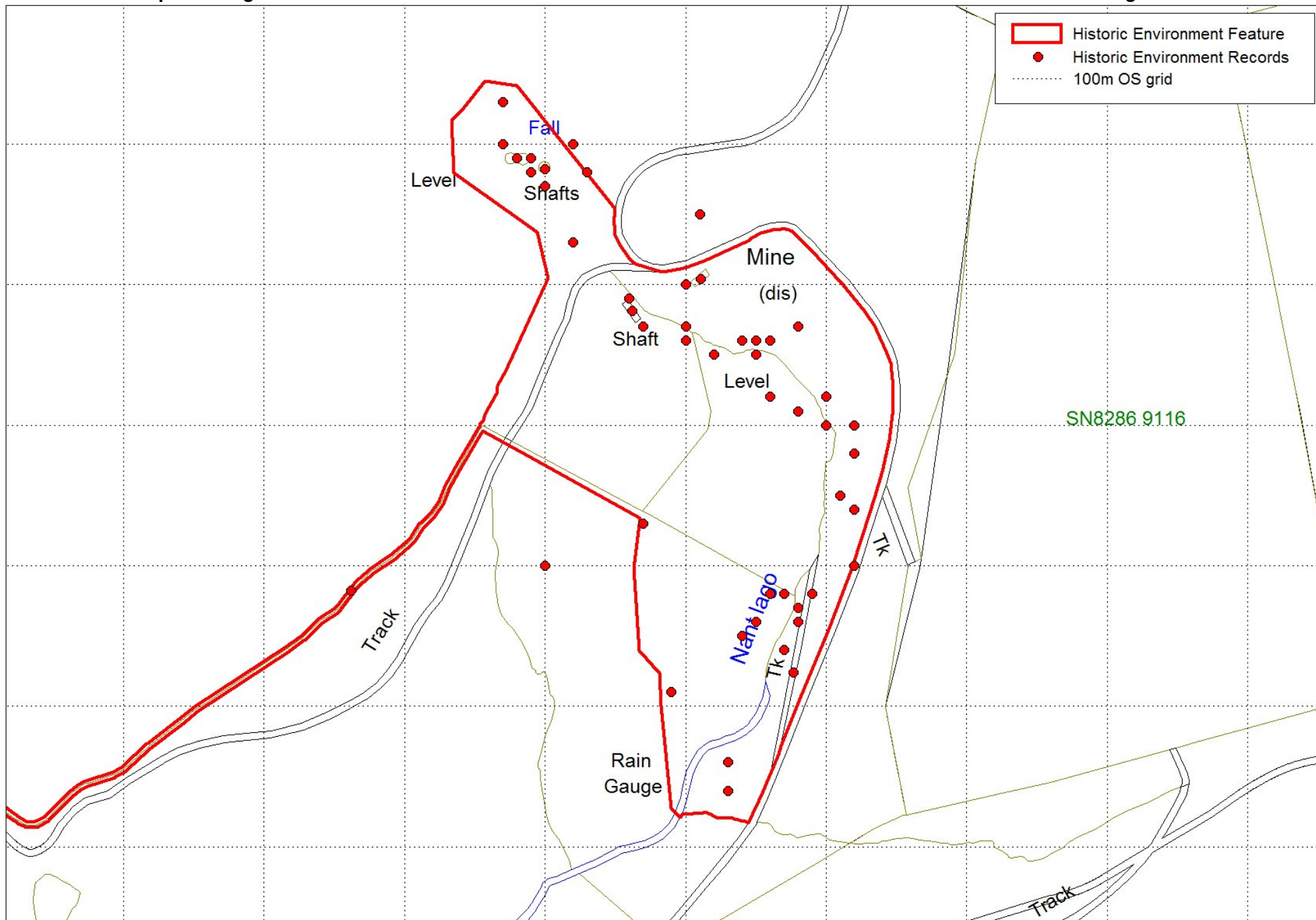
Nantiago Mine, wheel pit (NGR SN82688607) © CPAT Image 1519-0079

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.

Location Map showing the Historic Environment Feature – Nantiago Mine



Map showing the concentration of individual historic sites within the Historic Environment Feature – Nantiago Mine



PRN 5944 Name Nantiago Mine
Period Post-Medieval **Site Type** Lead mine
NGR SN82608630

Site Description

The Nantiago workings extend for over half a kilometre along the Nant lago stream. The earthwork and structural remains on the main mine site date from the mid-19th century to the end of production in 1913.

Surviving remains of the mine include an uncapped engine shaft with part of the pump rod in situ, foundations of the winding house or drum house, concrete structures, ironwork, winches with wheels and cables, wheelpits, reservoirs, quarries, dressing floors, spoil tips, ore bins, dressing plants, crusher house and culverts. There are also remains of some of the Pelton water wheels, wooden jiggers, wooden launders, settling pits, building platforms, a smithy, dams to divert water to feed the leats - one of which was at least 2 miles long and numerous tramways. A miners' barracks, a store shed, mine office, and magazine are present but are poorly preserved.

The surviving remains would appear to belong to two main periods of activity. Features clearly belonging to the earlier phase, dating c. 1846 to 1880s, relate mainly to the original dressing floors and consist of the ore-bins, crusher and wheelpit and adjacent platforms, together with winding and pumping equipment associated with the main shaft. The later phase consists of the substantial processing plant of 1900, together with its ancillary features (CPAT Metal Mines Survey).

Management Issues

Due to the extent, variety and condition of the remains, there are a number of management issues for Nantiago Mine.

The surviving remains of the Nantiago Mine workings are extensive and in some cases are very well preserved. The later mine phase consists of the substantial processing plant of 1900, together with its ancillary features. The structure is a rare survival of a late machine driven mill and is the best preserved within the Powys orefields with the highest concentration of in situ machinery and other dressing floor features on a mining site in this area.

Photographs taken during a site visit in 2003 show that some of the buildings are in need of consolidation - particularly where buildings have partially collapsed. These structures stand a better chance of long term survival if any unstable material is moved away from the upstanding structural remains.

Furthermore, some of the buildings are visibly overgrown with vegetation which can be damaging to both upstanding structural remains and below ground archaeological deposits. The roots of trees and scrub can cause damage to below ground remains, and climbing vegetation can prise apart masonry bonds and dislodge upstanding structures. Unstable or dead trees can be at danger of wind throw or falling limbs, both of which can cause

catastrophic damage to upstanding masonry structures. In addition, as well as visually obscuring the site, vegetation can offer shelter to livestock and burrowing animals, both of which can cause damage to sensitive archaeological and historic remains.

Examples of sites requiring vegetation management



Nantiago Mine, concrete structure (NGR SN82498639) © CPAT Image 1519-0045



Nantiago Mine, wheel pit (NGR SN8256286281) © CPAT Image 1519-0058



Nantiago Mine, winding house (NGR SN82488639) © CPAT Image 1519-0046



Nantiago Mine, winding house (NGR SN82488639) © CPAT Image 1519-0051

Examples of sites requiring consolidation



Nantiago Mine, crusher (NGR SN82678608) © CPAT Image 1519-0080

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. In the case of buildings where there has been partial collapse - such as at the Nantiago Mine crusher above (NGR SN82678608), consolidate the standing remains by removing any unstable materials away from the upstanding walling. Consult with the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in advance of any consolidation work.
2. Remove any scrub, saplings and intrusive vegetation that is growing directly on, in or immediately surrounding any of the mining remains in order to retain the visibility of the building ruins and earthwork remains. Remove by hand cutting to ground level, allowing the roots to rot in situ, managing any subsequent woody growth if required.
3. Remove any young trees or vegetation growing directly out of, or close to the walls by cutting by hand

4. Remove any overhanging branches and dead or unstable trees that may cause damage to historic features by falling limbs or wind throw. Remove by hand cutting to ground level, allowing the roots to rot in situ.

Management Opportunities

As such a well preserved mining complex, located along the Wye Valley National Trail, Nantiago presents an ideal opportunity for the placement of some interpretation panels to further explain the visible remains and discuss the history and development of the mine, its importance within the landscape and its historical role in the 19th century community of Llangurig.

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 reseedling
- Displacing individual stone features