

Price £150,000

In an outstanding of natural beauty near Cadair Idris a unique Tourism opportunity

An attractive block of amenity land on site of a former slate quarry approximately 10.5 acres of land with potential for diversification options. The property affords Adventure Amenity opportunities overground.

Situation

Corris is a popular location found 6 miles north of the historic town of Machynlleth, the ancient capital of Wales, and lies on the west bank of the river Dulas, which here forms the county boundary between Gwynedd/Merionethshire and Powys/Montgomeryshire, Powys being to the east of the river.

The Afon Deri runs through the village before joining the Dulas. The modern A487 trunk road was built by the quarry owners in the 1840s and bypasses the village.

The area is known for its natural history and for its industrial heritage. The nearby Corris Craft Centre showcases the work of local craftspeople. Several former slate mines penetrate the hillsides. Two miles south of Corris is the Centre for Alternative Technology.

Directions

From Machynlleth pass over the Dyfi Bridge and proceed on the A470 for 6 miles. At Corris on the main A487, continue past the War Memorial and Kings Arthur Labrinyth. The access entrance to the site is above the road being the next left after the "Food Shack" layby.

The Site

The property is accessed from an inclined private track off the A487 trunk road with rights of access. There is a fabulous aspect of mountain ranges towards Cadair Idris from the property. This 10.5 Acre site includes some slate faces remaining on the terrain which produced slabs and roofing slate that was exported all over the world.

Opportunities

Subject to planning consent from Gwynedd County Council, opportunities include Overground Tourism experiences.

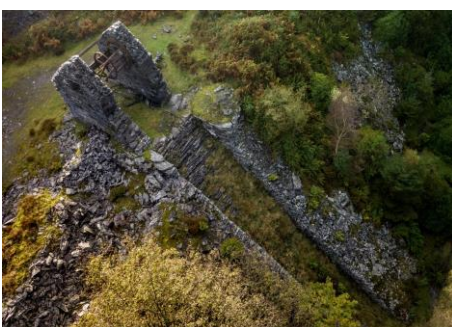
Previously the underground was used as part of an outdoor pursuits centre for teaching caving. Please note Mine and mineral rights are excepted. Subject to an annual mine engineers inspection and insurance backed this tourism line could be continued.

Money Laundering

The successful purchaser will be required to produce adequate identification to prove their identity within the terms of the Money Laundering Regulations. Appropriate examples include: Passport/Photo Driving Licence and a recent Utility Bill.

Important Information

Whilst we endeavour to make our sales details accurate and reliable they should not be relied on as statements or representations of fact and do not constitute any part of an offer or contract. The seller does not make or give nor do we or our employees have the authority to make or give any representation or warranty in relation to the property. Please contact the office before viewing the property. If there is any point which is of particular importance to you we will be pleased to check the information for you and to confirm that the property remains available. This is particularly important if you are contemplating travelling some distance to view the property.





A Brief History of Gaerwen Slate Mine

The first records of people quarrying slate at Gaerwen go back to 1824. It was a small mine, which gradually merged with other small workings such as Sgwy and Gwynn, where the wonderful gowes into the pit. In 1880, Gaerwen employed 11 men and made 828 tons of slate. From the 1880s to the 1920s, the mine was one of the best and was sold to new owners on more than one occasion.

In 1902, Gaerwen was bought by the larger neighbour and merged into the Brack Goch slate mine. The combined workings employed 187 men and produced 1058 tons of slate and other products.

Gaerwen mine had many problems. The rock here was best suited to making big slabs not roof slates. The best slate quarries needed to mine 8 tons of rock to make 1 ton of slate. At Gaerwen they had to mine 10 tons. The slate was taken away from the mine on the Corris railway, which was expensive.

Rebuilding after WW1 caused a surge in demand and prices for slate but Brack Goch & Gaerwen only employed about 60 men. After WW2 this went down to 20. Although the mines were modernised with electricity and new machines, they were closed in 1962.

In 1970, the new main road led to many of the buildings at Brack Goch being demolished. In the 1990s the lowest level of the mine was turned into the Arthur's Labyrinth tourist attraction.


What Can You Make From Slate?

The main thing that was made from slate was roof slates. These came in a variety of sizes from Angles at 18" x 9" via Ladies at 18" x 8" up to Penryn at 24" x 12". 17" square slates, which in Victorian schools, children often learned to write on slates, are approximately 21" x 14".

The slate in Corris is best used for making big slabs. In 1892, Gaerwen & Brack Goch made 5 billiard tables which weighed 400 lbs each, 14 tonnes of bombshells and 2 tons of window sills. Slate slabs were also used for floor tiles, making bowling banks, cricket and hockey high-voltage electrical equipment cases.

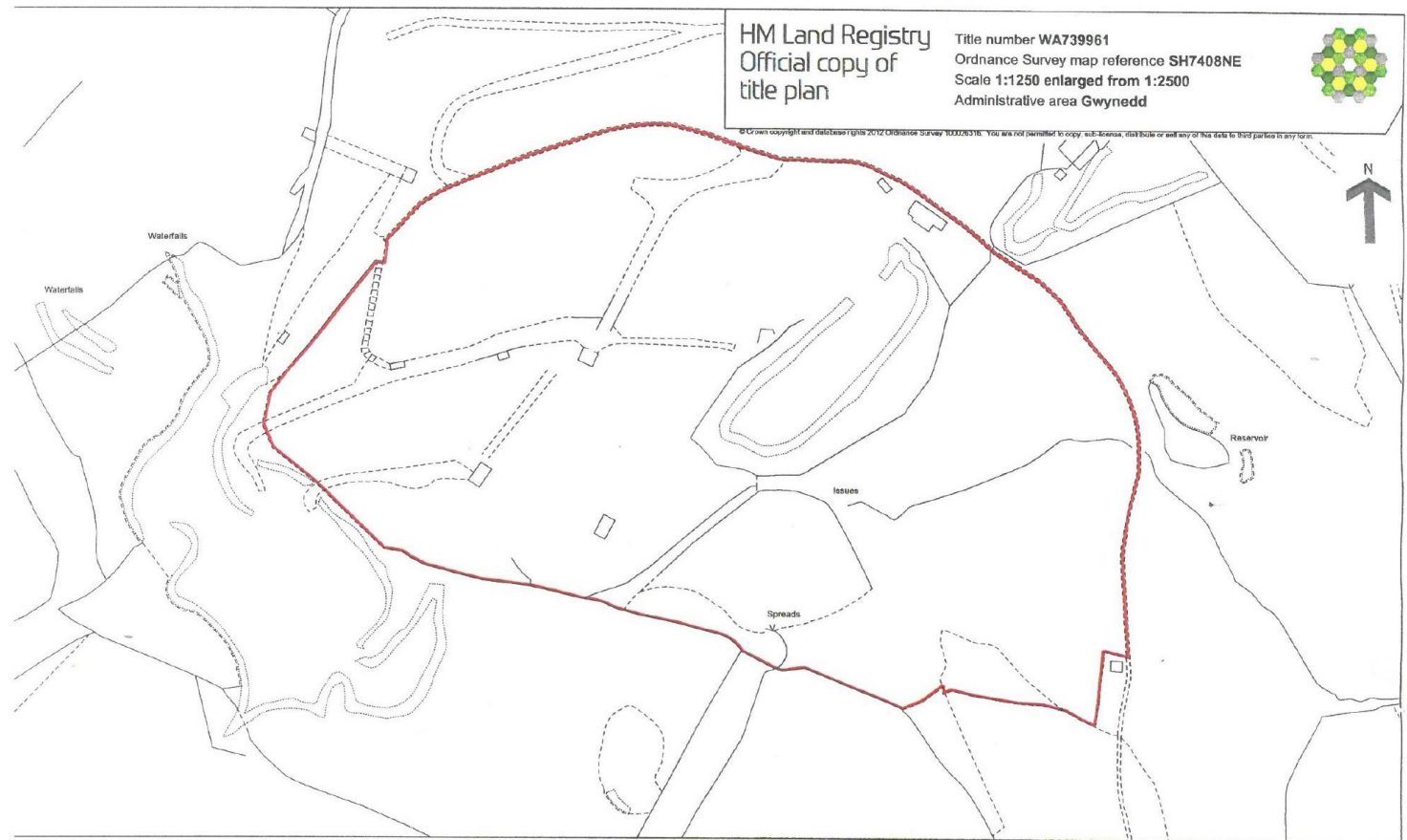
Ornamental fireplaces were made from slate. They were often made to look like marble or wood by enamelling. This involved heating the rock for days and then painting it with special varnishes. There was a enamelling plant near Aberllefenni.

Waste slate was also used. Small pieces make good gravel surfacing for paths and tracks. Bigger blocks can be used in the walls of buildings. Slabs and spikes make excellent fences for keeping sheep in fields.



HM Land Registry
Official copy of
title plan

Title number WA739961
Ordnance Survey map reference SH7408NE
Scale 1:1250 enlarged from 1:2500
Administrative area Gwynedd



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Yn eiddo swyddogol hwn yn anghyflawn heb y dudalen nodiadau flaenorol.

- 10.5 acre block of amenity land
- Former Slate quarry
- Overground Tourist opportunities
- Good access off A487
- Backdrop for cyclists, bikers and ramblers
- Area of Stunning Natural Beauty
- Unique Tourism Opportunity