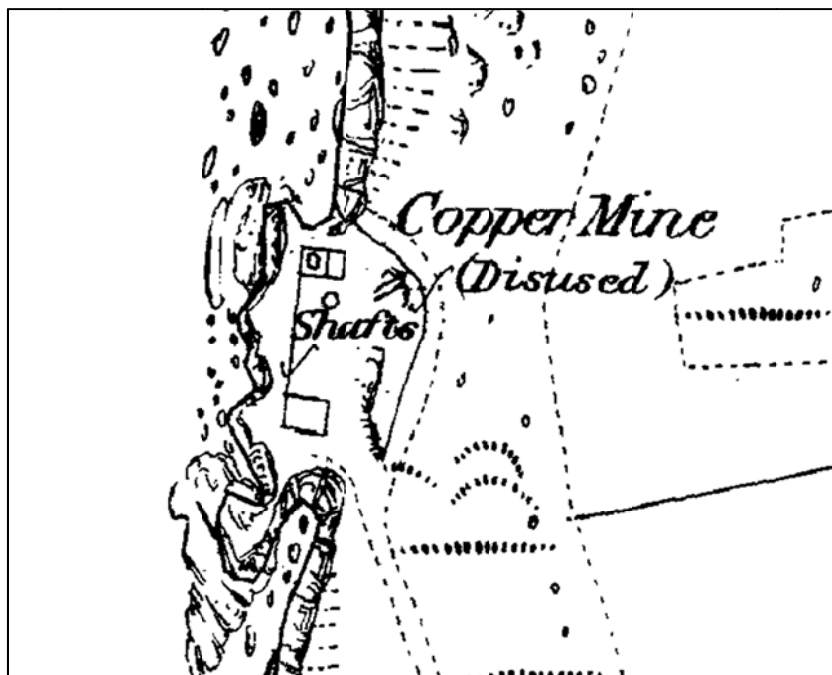


Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

Penmaenmelyn Mine; Coba Copper Mine

Customer Reference Number: A0029530

UID: 300,057



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) © and database right Crown copyright and Landmark: Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 08/05/2012)

This management plan has been produced by Dyfed 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.

Note: the UID Polygon excludes the wider extent of the mine remains to the east (quarries) and to the south (adit portal). It is required that the management actions detailed below are extended to include this extra area the extent of which is shown on the PRN Map see below.

PRN 5502 Name PENMAENMELYN MINE; COBA COPPER MINE

Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Copper mine

NGR SM71522360

Site Description

A 19th century copper mine complex on the sea edge shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) as Copper Mine Disused. The complex includes two areas of quarrying (PRN 99160 and 99161,) a shaft (PRN 99156) a self-draining mine tunnel known as an adit (PRN 99159) and the stone foundations of two buildings (PRNs 99158 and 99155) and a revetment wall (PRN 99157). The first known reference to the mine is the St David's Tithe award of 1841 where the map shows two small buildings marked as Cuba. The mine is believed to have ceased production in 1883 following a fatal accident.

The complex takes the form of a level terrace aligned north to south supported by the revetment wall along the cliff edge. The remains of the buildings survive as low stone walls at either end of the terrace. The northern most building PRN 99155 encloses a now blocked shaft head shown on the early mapping. To the SW of this is the head of the shaft PRN 99156. This connects up with the adit which extends southwards emerging at a portal over a gulley on the south side of the complex. Both the shaft and the adit shows signs of mineralisation where ore bearing rock was extracted. The quarries lie on the eastern side of the complex with the working faces facing inland (H Pritchard).

The remains of the walls and shaft are shown on the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011). Recent aerial photographs show the site is overgrown with grass and other invasive vegetation. At a field visit in 2010 it was noted that some of the remains are eroding into the sea.

PRN 99155 Name PENMAENMELYN MINE; COBA COPPER MINE BUILDING

Period Post Medieval **Site Type** Mine building, Shaft

NGR SM7152523612

Site Description

Fragmentary remains of a building: only footings of west wall survives from West building which encloses a slumped shaft reduced to a grassy crater; the north, east and south walls survive to a modest height from the East building. See PRN 5502 for further details.

PRN 99156 Name PENMAENMELYN MINE; COBA COPPER MINE SHAFT
Period Post Medieval **Site Type** Mine shaft
NGR SM7152623605

Site Description

Rock cut shaft approximately 2m x 2.5m, with open water at a depth of 9m; water is 1.2m deep in a sump at the bottom; intersected by an adit (see PRN 99159) at 7.7m on south side. Described as both an opencast and as a shaft by Hall in 1971 (page 1); the latter description is the correct one. Davies (1955 -40-41) states that the adit intersected both shafts however inspection underground contradicts this.; there is a solid rock barrier between the two shafts at the horizontal of the adit. See PRN 5502 for further details.

PRN 99157 Name PENMAENMELYN MINE; COBA COPPER MINE WALL
Period Post Medieval **Site Type** Wall
NGR SM7151823601

Site Description

Low retaining wall on seaward side of grassy platform. See PRN 5502 for further details.

PRN 99158 Name PENMAENMELYN MINE; COBA COPPER MINE BUILDING
Period Post Medieval **Site Type** Mine building
NGR SM7151923585

Site Description Footings of building: doorway at southwest corner. See PRN 5502 for further details.

PRN 99159 Name PENMAENMELYN MINE; COBA COPPER MINE ADIT
Period Post Medieval **Site Type** Adit
NGR SM7152323570

Site Description

Rock-cut adit, open, dry: appears to have been driven southwards from shaft and to have either intersected a natural cavity at the head of this natural sea-eroded gully (any cavity may well have been widened to create the current portal), or to have been retrospectively driven through to this gully as the level is not aligned on this gully, trending SSE and missing the gully, ending at an underground socket just East of the current portal. Mineralised veins are exposed at the head of the inlet, just northwest of the adit portal. See PRN 5502 for further details.

PRN 99160 Name PENMAENMELYN MINE; COBA COPPER MINE QUARRY
Period Post Medieval **Site Type** Quarry
NGR SM7153923608

Site Description

Small grassy quarry. See PRN 5502 for further details.

PRN 99161 **Name** PENMAENMELYN MINE; COBA COPPER MINE QUARRY
Period Post Medieval **Site Type** Quarry
NGR SM7153223586

Site Description

Vegetated rock-face, probably a small quarry. See PRN 5502 for further details.

Management Issues

The management issues for this site are;

- 1) The control of invasive vegetation which has the potential to damage built structural remains and below ground archaeological deposits by the intrusive action of roots and the prising apart of masonry bonds. Excessive vegetation cover can also obscure the remains from view.
- 2) Damage to the site through coastal erosion.
- 3) The Pembrokeshire Coastal Path passes through the site so there is also the potential for damage and erosion by walkers and the risk of accidents to visitors.

Desired Management Outcome

The desired management outcome is to reduce the encroachment of invasive vegetation onto the buried archaeological remains and built structural remains and to keep them in a stable and visible condition.

To mitigate, where practical, the effects of coastal erosion on the built structures.

To manage visitors through appropriate barriers and signage.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required in order to prevent damage to buried archaeological remains and to keep the structures in a stable and visible condition:

- Cut back by hand invasive vegetation in order to prevent further damage and to enhance the visibility of the structure.
- Do not pull-up by the roots as this is potentially destabilising to masonry bonds.
- Establish appropriate barriers to prevent visitor encroachment onto sensitive areas. Such methods to be low impact, minimal intervention and to be in line with PCNPA policy and guidelines.

The following management actions are desirable in order to mitigate natural erosion of the site particularly structures:

- Assess the nature and extent of erosion
- Draw up a scheme of works to prevent damage through consolidation of structures and/or restoration of land around structures.

Management Opportunities

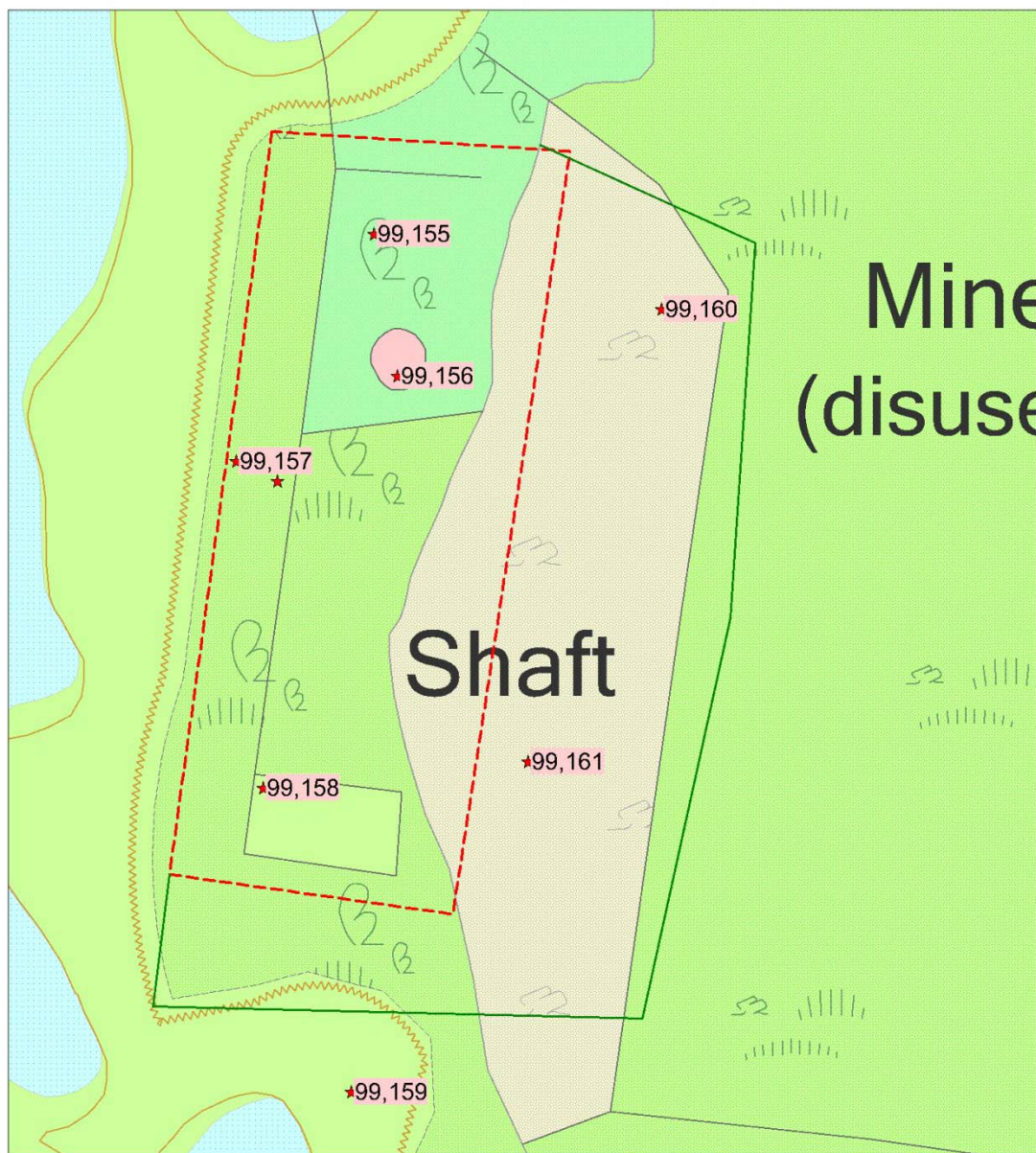
Given the proximity to the coastal path there is the opportunity to enhance public access and understanding of the mine complex.

Location Map



Historic Environment Feature UID 300, 057

PRN Map Showing location of PRNs and wider extent of remains marked in green

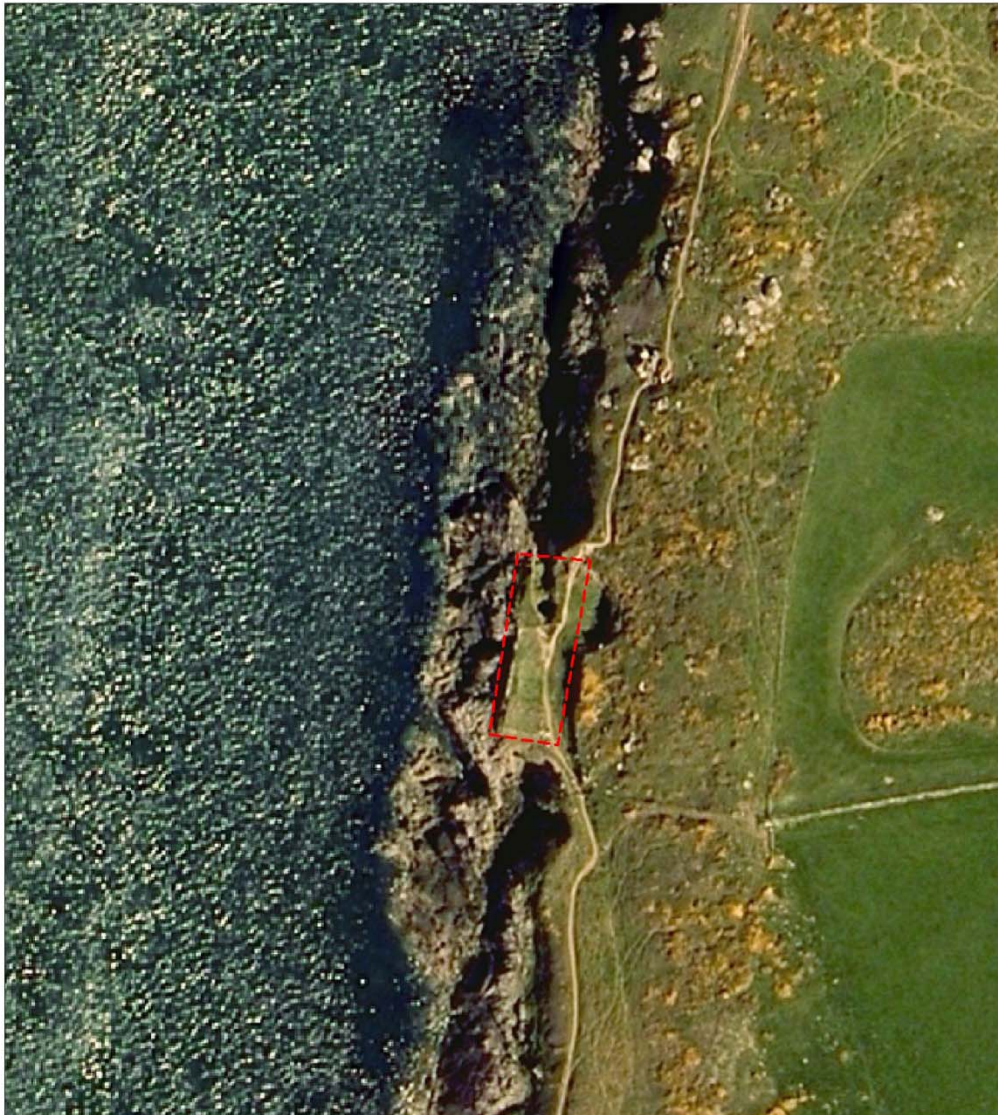


Historic Environment Feature UID 300, 057



Area of extension to UID Polygon

Aerial photograph



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Historic Environment Feature UID 300, 057

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[04.22.13](#)

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