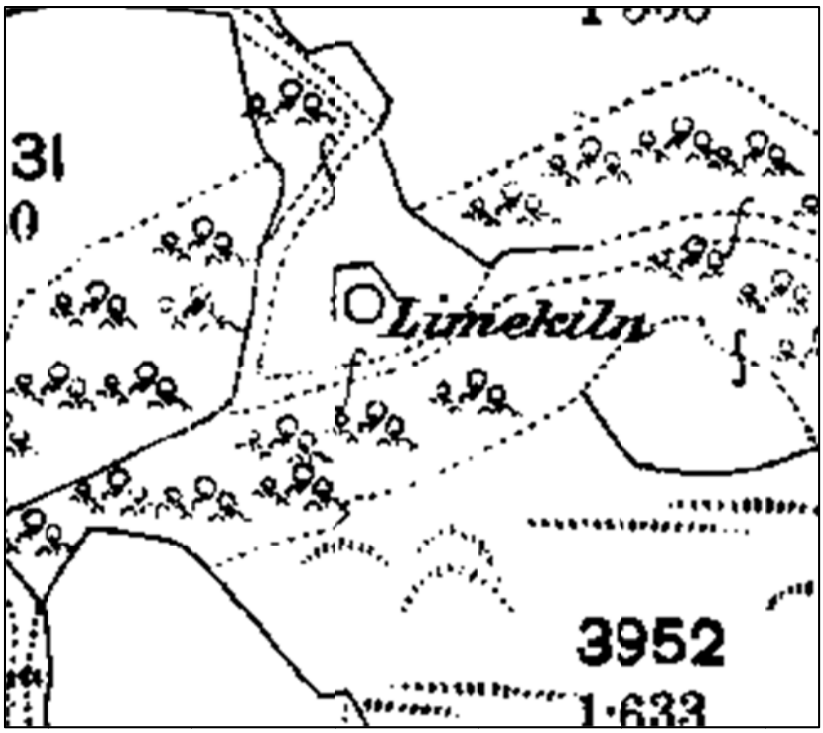
Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

Limestone Hill, Two Lime Kilns

Customer Reference Number: A0035981

UID: 305,995



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1891) © and database right Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 08/05/2012)

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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.

PRN 27187 **Name** LIMESTONE HILL;PEN-Y-BANC
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Lime kiln
NGR SN4703312993

Site Description
Lime kiln shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. By the second edition of 1907 it was marked as Old Limekiln indicating abandonment. It was described at a field visit by DAT in 1994 as stone-built and freestanding with a brick facing. One draw hole facing north which has a square opening topped by a steel lintel. One kiln eye which still has a metal chute. Pot is 5.0m deep, brick lined and 4.0m in diameter. Kiln is 12.0m long x c.15.0m high. The brick facing suggests a 20th century rebuild or repair of an erstwhile disused kiln. This is borne out by the existence of a large shallow 20th century quarry 50m to the south which does not appear on the early mapping (PRN 27877) and would have required a kiln to process lime. (P.Sambrook 1994). The original quarry for the 19th century kiln was located to the immediate North east. It lies in an extensive landscape of abandoned and still operating lime workings on an outcropping ridge extending for several kilometres.

The kiln appears on the most recent mapping (Mastermap, 2011). Recent aerial photographs (Next perspectives,2009) show the area to be heavily wooded so its current state is unclear unclear (H Pritchard,2013).

Management Issues
The main management issue for this site is the control of tree and scrub vegetation which has the potential to damage buried archaeological remains through the disruptive activity of root development, and built structural remains by the prising apart of masonry bonds.

Desired Management Outcome

The desired management outcome is to reduce further degradation of the built structural remains and to keep them in a stable and visible condition.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required in order to keep the structures in a stable condition:

- Remove mature trees which are at risk of wind throw and could threaten the structure through uprooting (root plate damage) or falling limbs.
- Remove any young trees growing on the structure by cutting by hand. Do not pull-up by the roots as this is potentially destabilising to masonry bonds.
- Cut any scrub back by hand in order to retain the visibility of the structure.
- Spot treat to prevent regrowth.
- Maintain a canopy of mature trees around the kilns. This will prevent light entering the ground, inhibiting scrubby vegetation growth.

PRN 27878 **Name** LIMESTONE HILL
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Lime kiln
NGR SN4702512967

Site Description
Lime kiln not shown on early Ordnance Survey mapping but identified through field visit and on later editions of the maps. It is similar in most respects to early 19th century kiln elsewhere at Limestone Hill. However, at some stage large stone piers have been constructed either side of the drawhole projecting out of the front of the kiln. The gap between the piers is crossed by several large iron girders. These piers are clearly a later addition. They may have been constructed to strengthen the kiln structure possibly for re-use along with PRN 27187 for processing limestone from the 20th century to the south. The kiln has also been refurbished; the kiln eye has been repaired in brick and several courses of brickwork added to the top of the kiln. Kiln has one drawhole with a single kiln eye facing north. Height 7.0m x length 7.0m. P.Sambrook 1994. The recent mapping shows parallel retaining walls in front of the kiln presumably associated with the later re-use. The kiln lies in an extensive landscape of old lime workings including quarry pits and faces, ruined kilns and trackways.

The kiln appears on the most recent mapping (Mastermap, 2011). Recent aerial photographs (Next perspectives,2009) show the area to be heavily wooded so its current state is unclear (H Pritchard, 2013).

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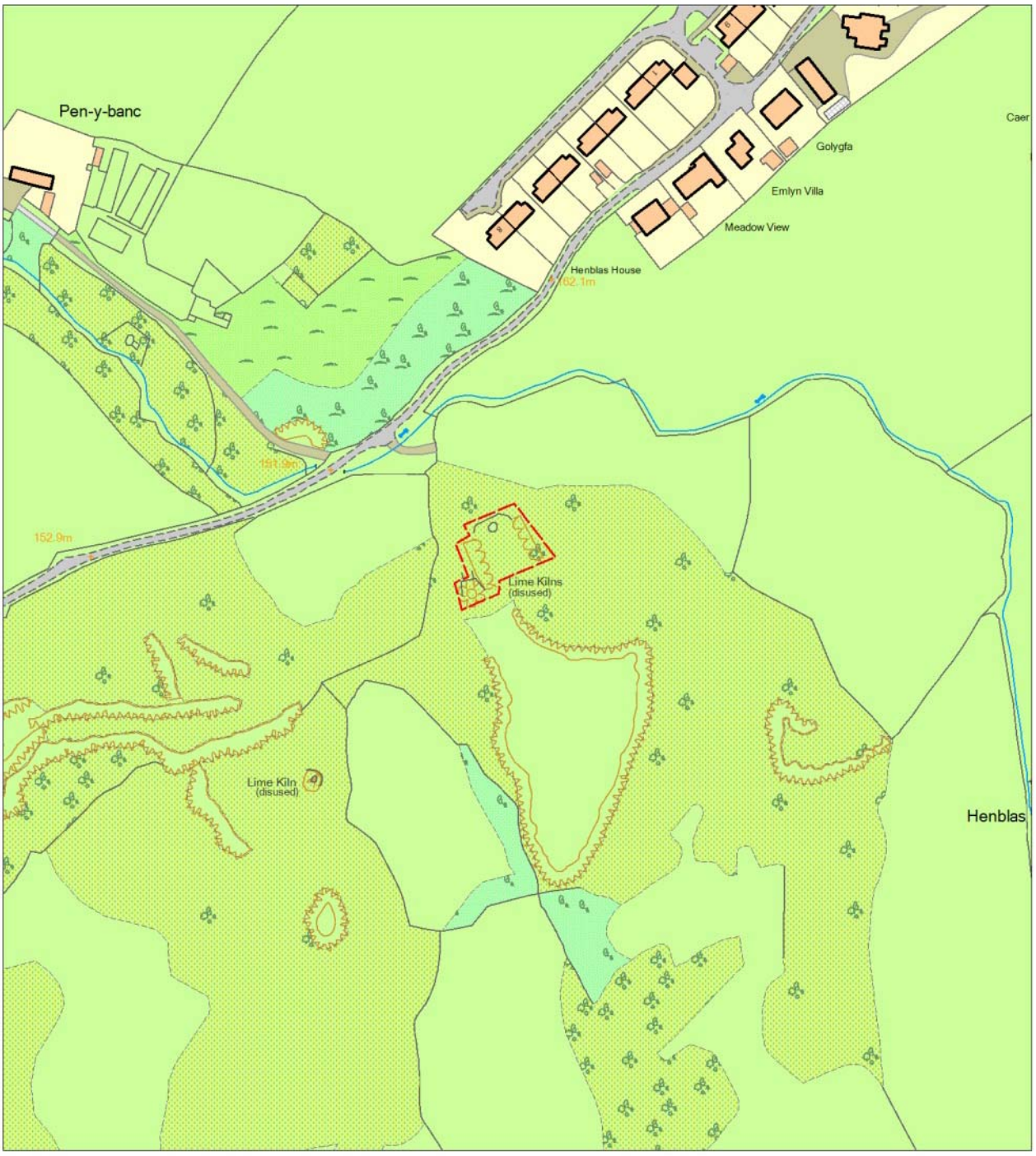
Glastir Whole Farm Code

Please also remember that, unless we have indicated otherwise, the Glastir Whole Farm Code should be observed for all historic features on your farm. The Whole Farm Code states that 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 reseeding.
- Displacing individual stone features.

Location Map



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Aerial Photograph

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Archaeological data, from the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

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