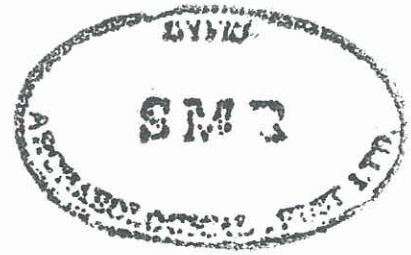


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Dol Rhanog Isaf W/13/2959

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Dol Rhanog Isaf
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

William Steele

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INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

Method Statement

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a Geographical Information System based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to time constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Dol Rhanog Isaf is situated on a steep, south facing slope of Mynydd Carningli around three kilometres to the south of Newport. The farm is bisected by the old Newport to Crymmych road in a NE/SW alignment. The upland area of the farmstead is located within the Historic Landscape Character Area of Gochel Sythi, which is characterised by larger, more regular enclosures associated with abandoned farmsteads that are suggestive of squatter settlements or “tai unnos.” The majority of the land holding is situated to the west of this road and consists of a long strip of regularly laid out medium sized fields, which border Carningle Common to the north. Fields around the farmstead to the east of the road are smaller, following a less regular layout and lie within the Cilgwyn Historic Landscape Character Area, much of which was enclosed during the medieval or early medieval period. Existing field boundaries on this part of the farm consist of hedges on steep sided stone and earth banks in various stages of being grown out, and barbed wire and netting fencing to make them stockproof. Hedges are increasingly visible at lower altitudes.

The Newport parish tithe apportionment shows that Dol Rhanog Isaf was made up of two separate holdings in 1844. The majority of the holding was owned by the Ministers of Fagwrfran Chapel, and occupied by Thomas Williams, although a narrow strip of land running up the centre of the holding to the west of the road (PRN 47541) was owned by George Bowen and occupied by Daniel Howell.

It is likely that the larger, more regular fields to the west of the road may represent the later enclosure of Carningli Common during the 18th and early 19th century at a time of rising population. The small to medium sized irregular fields may have been enclosed as part of the management of medieval Dolrannog. The name Dolrannog is of considerable antiquity and is first mentioned in a document of c.1280. It was later assessed for 6d rent from the free tenant Thomas Lloid in an *Extent*, or fiscal survey undertaken by the lordship of Cemais in 1577. Cemais has its origins as a former *cantref* or sub-division of the ancient kingdom of Dyfed (Howells and Howells 1977: 1). The settlement of Dolrhannog (PRN 10878) is also marked on the Rees Map of South Wales and Borders in the XIV century, although the exact location of the medieval settlement is not known.

The farmstead of Dol Rhanog Isaf (PRN 47552) is first identified on the Newport Parish tithe map, although its layout is shown more clearly on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. A domestic mill complex (PRNs 47542, 47543, 47544) is situated to the left on entering the farmstead, with the farmyard to the south of this. The farmhouse to the north overlooks the yard, which is defined to the south and west by linear buildings (PRNs 47546, 47547, 47548). The original layout shown on these early maps persists today, although several modern agricultural buildings have been added around and to the south of the farmyard.

A desk based survey identified no archaeological features on a second land holding, at Dinas, and it was not visited at this time. Both holdings lie within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological sites on the holding that require action are detailed below. For other management recommendations see the gazetteer of individual sites.

Field boundaries are an important element of the historic landscape and should be retained and managed in a sustainable manner.

1521 ROUND BARROW

There are no immediate threats apparent from the current management regime. The monument is currently under an even cover of rough grass, which is considered to be a favourable management regime for its long term survival. Although there is currently little scrub growth on the monument itself, there are several large patches of heather nearby. Pasture is currently maintained through controlled heather burning, and if targeted to the area around the monument, this would be an ideal means of preventing heather growth over the site.

No ground disturbing activities should take place within fifteen metres of the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

47553 ROUND BARROW

No immediate threats can be identified from the current management regime. The monument should continue to be kept clear of intrusive heather growth by targeted heather burning, followed up by sensitive grazing.

No ground disturbing activities should take place within fifteen metres of the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

47554 ROUND BARROW

No immediate threats can be identified from the current management regime. The monument should continue to be kept clear of intrusive heather growth by targeted heather burning, followed up by sensitive grazing.

No ground disturbing activities should take place within fifteen metres of the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

47542 MILL

In order to prevent further damage to masonry bonds and the roof structure by intrusive ivy growth, the ivy should be cut back, allowed to die then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and roof repairs using traditional building techniques and materials. Any additional areas of building instability should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix.

47543 MILL POND

The mill pond is an important historic element of the farmstead. It should not be infilled. Ideally the pond should be restored to its original form as a water retaining feature. The revetment banks and dam wall remain structurally sound and the pond could be made watertight again by the reinstallation of a sluice gate.

47546 OUTBUILDING

The building is currently in a reasonable condition. Lime mortar bonds have been washed out of the west gable end, which requires some repointing with a traditional lime mortar mix. Any repair works should conform to the original building materials and techniques.

47547 OUTBUILDING

The building is currently in reasonable condition, and the eastern lateral wall appears to have been repointed recently. Lime mortar bonds have been washed out of the rear lateral wall, which needs repointing if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. Any repair works should conform to the original building materials and techniques.

47548 STABLE?

The building is currently in reasonable condition, and the eastern lateral wall appears to have repointed recently. Lime mortar bonds have been washed out of the rear (western) lateral wall, which needs repointing if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long-term survival. Any repair works should conform to the original building materials and techniques.

47551 POUND?

Maintain as a visible historic landscape feature. The thick stone enclosure walls should be repaired and maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	1521	Site Name	CARNINGLI	Grid Reference	SN05783670
Site Type	ROUND BARROW	Period	Bronze Age		

Description

A denuded roundbarrow standing upto around 0.7 metres high, and measuring around 8 metres diameter. An even spread of angular granite blocks between 0.2 and 0.4 metres diameter visible over the surface suggests that it may be a round barrow cairn rather than simply an earthen mound. A large flat slab, possibly the capstone of an internal cist, is exposed to the south of the mound. Possible satellite cairns, (PRNs 47553, 47554) were identified c. 30 metres to the west and 40 metres to the northwest of the monument.

The monument lies on a steep southeast facing slope on enclosed land adjoining Carningle Common. Carningli Common is an important area of prehistoric activity and other roundbarrows are known 400 metres to the north (PRN 1461) and 500 metres to the west (PRN 1510, 1511) of this site.

Round barrows have been defined as "A round mound of earth and/ or stone with a flattened or rounded top presumed to be for burial and other ritual activity and initially built and used within the Neolithic and/ or Bronze Age. The mound may be enclosed by a circular or intermittent outer ditch and may have a complex structure including stone kerbs, stone settings or burial cists. Internal (and occasionally external) features are rarely able to be recorded for these monuments unless they have been excavated and documented" (Bestley, N. 2001).

The site is currently under rough pasture and heather and is regularly grazed.

Recommendations

There are no immediate threats apparent from the current management regime. The monument is currently under an even cover of rough grass, which is considered to be a favourable management regime for its long term survival. Although there is currently little scrub growth on the monument itself, there are several large patches of heather nearby. Pasture is currently maintained through controlled heather burning, and if targeted to the area around the monument, this would be an ideal means of preventing heather growth over the site.

No ground disturbing activities should take place within fifteen metres of the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category A



Plate 1- roundbarrow (PRN 1521) looking southeast

PRN	47553	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN05753670
Site Type	ROUND BARROW?	Period	Bronze Age		

Description

A possible round barrow located 40 metres to the northwest of round barrow (PRN 1521). This sub-circular feature measures around 6 metres along its long axis and is 4 metres at its widest point. It is much denuded and is around 0.5 metres at its highest point. An even spread of angular granite blocks visible over the surface suggests that it may be a round barrow cairn rather than simply an earthen mound. The site is currently under rough pasture and heather and is lightly grazed.

Recommendations

No immediate threats can be identified from the current management regime. The monument should continue to be kept clear of intrusive heather growth by targeted heather burning, followed up by sensitive grazing.

No ground disturbing activities should take place within fifteen metres of the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category A

PRN	47554	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN05743668
Site Type	ROUND BARROW?	Period	Bronze Age		

Description

This possible round barrow is located around 30m to the west of round barrow (PRN 1521). It is much eroded and measures around 4 metres diameter, and stands up to around 0.4 metres high. An even spread of angular granite blocks visible over the surface suggests that it may be a round barrow cairn rather than simply an earthen mound. The site is currently under rough pasture and heather and is lightly grazed.

Recommendations

No immediate threats can be identified from the current management regime. The monument should continue to be kept clear of intrusive heather growth by targeted heather burning, followed up by sensitive grazing.

No ground disturbing activities should take place within fifteen metres of the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category A



Plate 2- round barrow (PRN 47553) with round barrow (PRN 1521) in the background.

PRN	47541	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06173642
Site Type	DROVE WAY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A narrow strip of fields, no more than 50 metres wide is first shown on the 1845 Newport Parish tithe map leading from Dol Rhannog Isaf farmstead to Carningli Common. It is likely to have its origins in the 18th and early 19th century enclosure of Carningli Common during a time of rising population. This field layout is characteristic of drove ways used for seasonal movements of livestock between unenclosed common land at high altitudes, and lower pastures. Although some field boundaries have since been removed to create larger fields, many field boundary elements of the drove way survive in the modern field pattern.

Recommendations

The drove way is an important element of the historic landscape and provides evidence of former patterns of land-use. Existing field boundaries of the drove way should be maintained and managed in a sustainable manner. Ideally denuded or removed field boundaries should be restored to their original form.

Site Category C

PRN	47542	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06703639
Site Type	MILL	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This two storey mill building is aligned north northeast to south southwest along its long axis and measures around seven metres by four metres. It is constructed of stone built to rough courses with a pitched corrugated iron roof, although the south gable end and part of the east gable wall has been rebuilt with breeze blocks. The building is situated across a steep slope and access is gained to the upper storey at ground level to the west, whilst the lower storey is entered at ground level to the east. The mill race is situated to the north of the building and the northern gable wall would formerly have supported the mill wheel, although the mill axle fitting is no longer visible. No machinery or mill working apparatus survives and the nature of the mill wheel and gearing is not known. The mill, which is shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map is likely to be of a nineteenth century date.

The building is currently in reasonable condition, although there is considerable ivy growth over the southern pitch of the roof, which is potentially damaging to masonry bonds. The mill is now used for storage.

Recommendations

In order to prevent further damage to masonry bonds and the roof structure by intrusive ivy growth, the ivy should be cut back, allowed to die then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and roof repairs using traditional building techniques and materials. Any additional areas of building instability should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix.

Site Category C



Plate 3- the mill (PRN 47542) from the southwest



Plate 4- the mill pond (PRN 47543) taken from the south.

PRN	47543	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06683640
Site Type	MILL POND	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The triangular mill pond is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and is located around ten metres above the mill to the west. Water is supplied from the southwest through a culvert under the trackway. The stone dam wall and sluice are currently exposed and the sluice appears to have been repointed with cement recently. The sluice gate, which would have regulated water levels originally, has been lost and the pond no longer holds water.

Recommendations

The mill pond is an important historic element of the farmstead. It should not be infilled. Ideally the pond should be restored to its original form as a water retaining feature. The revetment banks and dam wall remain structurally sound and the pond could be made watertight again by the reinstallation of a sluice gate.

Site Category C

PRN	47544	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06703639
Site Type	MILL RACE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The mill race is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and runs east in a straight line for around thirty metres past the north gable end of the mill down a steep slope before flowing into a drainage ditch. The stone revetted channel continues to carry a strong flow of water. No additional water regulation features could be identified.

Recommendations

The mill race should be maintained as a historic landscape feature.

Site Category C

PRN	47545	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06713640
Site Type	VEGETABLE GARDEN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The garden is first identified on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map as a sub-rectangular enclosure orientated east-west immediately to the north of the farmhouse. Although mostly overgrown, the garden enclosure, which is enclosed by thick stone walls remains intact and the eastern end of the garden is still used by the current landowner as a vegetable garden. The garden, situated on a steep slope would originally have been terraced. Only the lower terrace could be seen during the farm visit; the rest of the garden being too overgrown for further investigation. The garden would have provided herbs and vegetable for domestic consumption from the nineteenth century onwards.

Recommendations

Vegetation, which is growing out of the garden walls and threatens to damage masonry bonds should be kept under control and the garden walls should be maintained using traditional materials.

Site Category C



Plate 5- the northern elevation of outbuilding (PRN 47546) to the south of the farmyard

PRN	47546	Site Name	DOL RHANOG	Grid Reference	SN06703633
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Site Type	OUTBUILDING	Period	ISAF Post Medieval
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Description

This low range follows an east-west orientation and defines the southernmost extent of the farmyard at Dol Rhanog Isaf. It is principally of rubble construction with roughly squared stone quoins, although the south lateral wall is of brick. It has a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. The building is divided into two units, separated by a brick partition wall. The western unit is accessed by two wooden heck doors in the north lateral wall and a wooden heck door in the west end of the south lateral wall. The western unit is built entirely of stone and is accessed by a doorway in the west end of the east lateral wall. The interior of the building is currently divided into stalls for horses. None of the original internal arrangements remain, and the original function of the building is not known. The building, which is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map is likely to be of a nineteenth century date.

Recommendations

The building is currently in a reasonable condition. Lime mortar bonds have been washed out of the west gable end, which requires some repointing with a traditional lime mortar mix. Any repair works should conform to the original building materials and techniques.

Site Category C



Plate 6- outbuildings (PRNs 47547, 47548) to the west of the farmyard.

PRN	47547	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06683635
Site Type	OUTBUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This outbuilding follows a north-south alignment and forms the southern unit of the building range which defines the western extent of the farmyard at Dol Rhannog Isaf. It is of stone construction built to rough courses with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. It is accessed by a narrow doorway in the west lateral wall. None of the original interior fittings appear to survive, although the building appears to have been used as a stable recently. The building is shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and is likely to be of a nineteenth century date.

Recommendations

The building is currently in reasonable condition, and the eastern lateral wall appears to have been repointed recently. Lime mortar bonds have been washed out of the rear lateral wall, which needs repointing if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. Any repair works should conform to the original building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47548	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06683636
Site Type	STABLE?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This stable follows a north-south alignment and forms the northern unit of the building range which defines the western extent of the farmyard. It is of stone construction built to rough courses with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. It is accessed by a narrow doorway in the west lateral wall. The building is currently divided into two bays and is used as a stable. The building is shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and is likely to be of a nineteenth century date.

The building is abutted by a modern open fronted shed to the north, and a double block of stone faced breeze blocked stables to the east.

Recommendations

The building is currently in reasonable condition, and the eastern lateral wall appears to have repointed recently. Lime mortar bonds have been washed out of the rear (western) lateral wall, which needs repointing if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long-term survival. Any repair works should conform to the original building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47549	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06713639
Site Type	GOOSE PEN?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This structure is located opposite the farmhouse and is built into the structure of the garden wall. A low entrance, around 0.8 metres wide with a stone lintel gives way into a wide chamber approximately two metres wide. Such features were often intended as poultry shelters, and geese were particularly common on Welsh farms during the nineteenth century and earlier where they served a variety of purposes. Aside from providing a source of meat and eggs, they would have served as useful watchdogs. In upland areas, they were also considered to be the most effective means of controlling liver fluke. Left to graze with the sheep, the geese would eat the fluke worms (Wiliam, E. 1986). Although a function as a goose pen seems most likely, these structures could have formed a variety of purposes, and use as a dog kennel for example cannot be discounted.

Recommendations

Maintain as a visible historic landscape feature.

Site Category C

PRN	47550	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06723638
Site Type	GOOSE PEN?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This stone structure is located in the enclosure wall of the farmhouse at Dol Rhanog Isaf near to a similar example (PRN 47549). A low entrance, around 0.8 metres wide with a stone lintel leads into a wide chamber approximately two metres wide. These features could, however have been used for many purposes and their use shelters for other kinds of poultry, or as dog kennels cannot be discounted.

Recommendations

Maintain as a visible historic landscape feature.

Site Category C



Plate 7- the goose pen (PRN 47549) in the garden wall to the north of the farmhouse.



Plate 8- the passageway opening of the possible pound (PRN 47551)

PRN	47551	Site Name	DOL RHANOG ISAF	Grid Reference	SN06673638
Site Type	POUND?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This stone structure is located near the entrance to the farmyard at Dol Rhanog Isaf. A low entrance with a stone lintel, around a metres wide and 0.4 metres high leads into a long, stone passageway of equal width as the entrance, which is believed by the landowner to be several metres long. The opening lies beneath a D-shaped enclosure, aligned northsouth of around 20 by 20 metres, defined by substantial stone walls with a flat interior ground surface. The level of the interior ground surface is around one metre above the passageway entrance. Both the passageway and above enclosure are contemporary and considerable investment in time and labour would have been necessary for their construction. Such a large investment is likely to have been associated with the sheep industry, which has for a long time formed an important part of the regional economy. It is possible that the structure would have been intended as a livestock handling system where animals were sorted by being sent down a passageway into the farmyard below. No link between the interior of the enclosure and the stone capped passageway was identified during the site visit however. An alternative interpretation of this feature as a poultry shelter seems less feasible due to the effort involved in its construction.

This feature survives largely intact, and the passageway entrance and stone lintel are in a stable condition. The south wall of the enclosure is in a poor condition and has partly collapsed at the end near to the road. The other enclosure walls survive intact and are in a stable condition.

Recommendations

Maintain as a visible historic landscape feature. The thick stone enclosure walls should be repaired and maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

LB1, LB2* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2* & 2

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales

Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

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**Dol Rhanog Isaf
W/13/2959**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/34

14th March 2003

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Position: Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature Date

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.



Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)


Signature Date.....

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on
the content or presentation of this report

Dol Rhanog Isaf
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/2959
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN44238
 National Grid Reference SN06713644


 Farm Boundary
 Historic Landscape Character Area


Site Category A - National Importance
 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings


 Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation

 Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

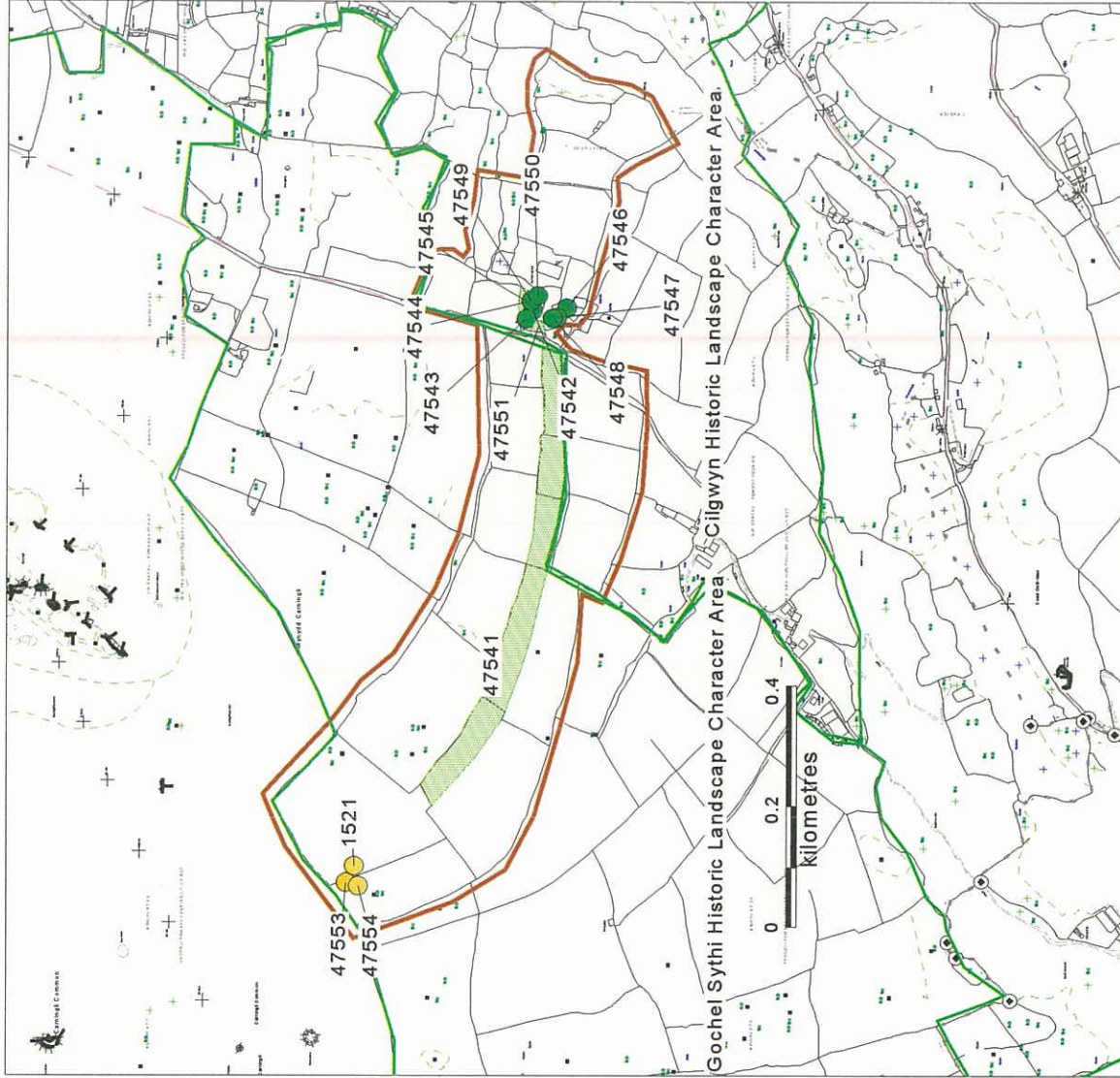
 Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance
 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings











Site Category C - Local Importance
 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance
 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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-  Farm Boundary
-  Historic Landscape Character Area
- Site Category A - National Importance
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
 -  Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
 -  Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
 -  Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest
- Site Category B - Regional Importance
 -  Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings
- Site Category C - Local Importance
 -  Sites and buildings of Local Importance
- Site Category D - Unknown Importance
 -  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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