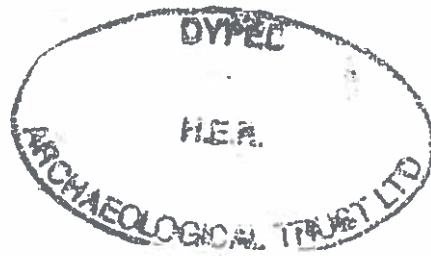


March 2004



NEVERN, PEMBROKESHIRE

SETTLEMENT MORPHOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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NEVERN, PEMBROKESHIRE

Settlement morphology, topography and archaeology

By

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NeVERN.

Name and Tenorial History

NeVERN, known in Welsh as Nanhyfer, is named after the river on whose banks it sits. The name itself is supposed to have been derived from the large number of subsidiary streams and rivers that feed into the river NeVERN.

The earliest possible historical reference to settlement here relates to St Brynach rather than to the name of NeVERN itself. Brynach, as described in his 'vita', died on the 7th April AD570, which makes him a contemporary of St David. His travels took him to Rome and Brittany before he landed in Pembrokeshire, here he supposedly created the Holy Well of Fons Rubeus by bathing a wound in it, and then establishing a church in the valley of the Gwaun at Pons Lapideus. He then moved on to Llwyn Henllan where he was supposedly told "This is not the place for thy dwelling. Go along the bank to the second rill, which flows into the river, and watch until you see a white sow with her piglets. There dwell". This has led to the suggestion that the site on which Brynach established his dwelling and monastery is the same site on which the current St Brynach's church stands. This 6th century monastery was supposedly established on land belonging to a Clechre, or Clether. Later references to NeVERN as the seat of the local chieftain suggests that Clechre/Clether may have been living on the site of Castell Nanhyfer overlooking the churchyard. A Norman church was founded on this site in the 12th century but the existence of a pre-Norman religious settlement is also suggested by the dedication of the church to the Celtic saint rather than a saint more popular and familiar to the Normans.

The first documentary references to NeVERN itself begins in the 11th century, although many of these references refer to an early medieval/dark age history. The earliest definite historical reference comes from the Annales Cambriae, a latin chronicle written around the 11th century, but supposedly chronicling the history of Wales during the preceding 5 centuries. This chronicle mentions a Cian or Cynan of 'nant newer', generally believed to refer to NeVERN (Nanhyfer), in AD 865. This reference is later repeated in the Brut y Tywysogion (The Chronicle of the Princes), a chronicle written in the 13th or 14th century but also relating to events in Wales over several centuries.

NeVERN is also mentioned in an 11th century poem by Meilyr Brydydd, quoted by Dillwyn Miles, mourning the death of a king of Gwynedd at the hands of Irish mercenaries he describes as 'pobl anhyfaeth Nanhyfer/Gwyddyl diefyl duon' which means 'the intractable people of Nanhyfer/Irish black devils'.

There is reference from the Black Book of Carmarthen, written around 1250, to a Cuhelyn Fardd who was supposedly a pre-Norman ruler of NeVERN. Cuhelyn was the son of Gwynfardd Dyfed, whose descendents, according to George Owen (writing in the early years of the 17th century), later lived in mansion house in NeVERN during the 15th century, of which no trace now remains.

Fenton, writing in 1811, claims that at the time of Arthur the ruler of Dyfed was Meurig, who appears in several Arthurian tales, and his 'palace' was located at NeVERN.

The best known period of Nevern's history comes in the 12th century with the arrival of the Normans. An invasion of this area of Wales was mounted in the early years of the 12th century by Robert Fitzmartin. It is believed that Fitzmartin had gained control of the area by 1115 and their caput was established at Nevern and a castle constructed at Castell Nanhyfer.

Robert Fitzmartin died in 1159 and was succeeded by his son William Fitzmartin. William married Angharad, the daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydd, prince of Deheubarth, a powerful Welsh ruler who had established a stronghold at nearby Cardigan. The marriage was no doubt an attempt to secure his position, a long way from the centre of Norman power. However, this did not prevent Rhys from attacking and capturing Nevern castle in 1191. This was much to the disgust of Gerald of Wales writing around that time, who despite being related to Rhys claimed this was done "in direct contravention of a whole series of oaths which he had sworn in person on the most precious relics to the effect that William should be left in all peace and security in his castle". The castle was subsequently conferred upon Rhys's eldest son Gruffydd. By 1194 it had passed to another son Maelgwyn. A subsequent dispute with some of his sons led to Rhys being imprisoned himself at Nevern castle by Maelgwyn and Hywel Sais. Hywel Sais subsequently released his father but the Normans were on the ascendancy again. In 1195 Hywel abandoned Nevern and demolished some of its defences. It was retaken by Fitzmartin in 1196 who obtained a loan of 20 marks to refortify the castle. However the days of Nevern's dominance was over, during the Welsh control of Nevern the Fitzmartins had taken the opportunity of founding a new and more convenient centre of power at nearby Newport. Despite the refortification of Nevern it begins to fall out of historical references and by 1215 Newport castle is being referred to as the caput of Cemaes.

George Owen, writing in c1600, describes Nevern as "being some time a borough & having a portreeve & courts belonging to it is now decayed & become rural and the privileges discontinued. It consisted of 18 burgages". Unfortunately he does not cite where he got this information from but it is suggestive that there was an attempt to create a town at Nevern, presumably shortly after the Norman conquest of the area. The castle and courts would effectively have provided the administrative, judicial and military centre for the hundred of Cemaes. The burgages would have been created in an attempt to attract settlement here. This attempt however, appears to have been unsuccessful in establishing a permanent town. Fenton claims Nevern continued as a borough even after the establishment of the caput at Newport and the abandonment of Nevern Castle, although Nevern's 18 burgages were few when compared to Newport's 280. Certainly by George Owens time Nevern had reverted to a rural village and there is no definite indication of burgage plots visible today.

Despite the relocation of the caput to Newport the church remained an important Parish church. It is mentioned in a valuation by Pope Nicholas IV for a crusade in 1291. Papal letters of 1444 also describe this church as a place of sanctuary, it is described as having "a certain immunity called the 'Northvabernach', alias the sanctuary of St. Bernachius, where those who wish to dwell and to flee for sanctuary to the said church or lands of glebe, and especially to the said 'Clastir', enjoy safety and liberty without any hindrance".

By the 15th century the major landowners of the area are living in outlying mansion houses, now mostly converted to farmsteads. One mansion house was however located within the village itself. This estate was owned by a family claiming descent from Gwynfardd Dyfed. In 1442 Howel ap Jenkin lived there, George Owen suggests the house was rebuilt by Howel ap Jenkin the younger (grandson of the former Howel ap Jenkin) who lived there between 1470 and 1491. The Nevern estate was gradually sold off by his son, and presumably the house was also abandoned, no trace of it now exists.

Some of the surrounding farms are mentioned early, such as Coedwynog to the east, first mentioned in 1331, and Llwyngwair, mentioned as belonging to the Cole's, a medieval Norman family. The 16th century however saw the creation of many large gentry houses in the surrounding countryside. A house was built at Coedwynog and Llwyngwair became the main residence of the Bowen family, who had strong links with Nevern through to modern times. A Thomas George Bowen also built a Gentry house at Llwyngorras in 1578, the Lloyd family built one at Cwmgloyne and Frongoch is first mentioned as a residence of Evan Robin in the early 16th century. By the 19th century many of these were being converted into farmsteads, such as Llwyngorras, Cwmgloyne and Frongoch.

Location, Topography and Geology

Nevern is situated on the banks of the river Nevern, at its confluence with the smaller river Gamman. The Nevern valley itself is quite a wide-open valley at this point with flat floodplains on the valley floor. To the south the land rises up gradually onto the northern slopes of the Preseli Mountains, this direction also provides the clearest view from Nevern with many of the peaks of the Preseli Mountains visible, dominated by the distinctive Mynydd Carn Ingli. The floodplains of the Nevern river and its confluence with the Gamman provide an area of relatively flat ground, at its widest on the northern banks of the Nevern. Beyond this, the northern side of the Nevern valley rises fairly steeply onto a long E-W ridge before the land rises again in a small but steep ridge a short distance to the north. Beyond this final ridge the land flattens out into a more gently undulating upland area.

The northern slopes of the Nevern valley are cut dramatically at this point by the Gamman. This cutting provides the promontory on which Castell Nanhyfer is sited. The settlement is irregularly laid out on the slopes to the south of Castell Nanhyfer and on the flat land mainly on the north banks of the Nevern.

The valley and ridge slopes are mainly wooded, the flatter slopes are divided into a series of small irregular fields with the flat land of the floodplains and the uplands divided into larger slightly more regular fields. The tithe map of 1843 indicates a large amount of the flat land along the floodplain was still meadowland, suggesting quite damp condition. The field names also suggest some of the pasture fields had fairly recently been reclaimed from former meadowland and woodland.

This meadowland is mentioned in 1811 by Fenton who describes the village "in the midst of rich meadows, gardens, and orchards, on the margin of a fine river, and surrounded by hills richly wooded, with a handsome church in a cemetery of great extent filled with yew-trees, the ruins of a venerable old mansion, and other houses of a lesser note interspersed with trees".

There are three main road routes into and out of Nevern. The B4582 gives access to the village across the river from the major E-W route of the A487 to the south. This road continues out of Nevern to the NE running along the base of the ridge.

Originally, as seen on 19th century maps, two routes would have given access to the NE, the lowland route was supplemented by a trackway running along the top of the ridge, leading off the current trackway to Penrallt Isaf farm. The route of this trackway can still be traced through the wide gaps in the field hedges. The final route climbs the steep valley sides below Castell Nanhyfer to give access to the flat upland fields to the north of Nevern. This route has to wind its way up the slope and along a small subsidiary valley feeding the **Gamman**. The current road superseded an earlier track that is still visible running along the western bank of the stream. Once the route reaches the upland area to the north it branches off into a series of small trackways winding through the field system. The road system was in place by at least the early 19th century, as seen on the original OS surveyors drawing.

Nevern is also said to lie on one of the pilgrimage routes to St. Davids. This route appears to traverse the top of the ridge to the west, running by the so-called Pilgrims Cross, a cross cut in rough relief in the rock face at the western end of the village. The church no doubt played an important part in this pilgrimage route, and this also may explain the large number of chapels in the area described by George Owen in the 16th century.

The geology of the area comprises of Ordovician sedimentary rocks with a band of Cambrian to Pre Cambrian acid lava and tuff to the south of the A487 and an area of sandstone along the coast to the north.

Economic History

The economy of Nevern is traditionally primarily based on agriculture. The establishment of Nevern as the Norman caput in the 12th century may have lead to the reorganisation of the surrounding landscape into a Norman style of agriculture with an open field system, consisting of strip fields and access to common land. The tithe map of 1843 is the earliest detailed map of the area but this shows none of these elements, suggesting either this reorganisation was not attempted or was merely redivided in later periods. The general pattern on the tithe map is instead one of small irregular field enclosures clustered around Nevern itself, and also to the NE along the top of the ridge and also south of the Nevern in a triangular area between the current B4582 and the A487. This pattern would appear to suggest a primary enclosure of land around the village itself and then extending along the ridgeway to the NE. A second area of early enclosure is located to the south. The larger more regular outlying field enclosures along the rest of the valley floodplain and on upland areas to the north probably represent more recent enclosure by the time they were recorded in the mid 19th century. The 18th and 19th centuries was a period of investment in agriculture nationwide which is perhaps reflected in the enclosure of these more outlying areas, as well as the conversion of many of the surrounding gentry houses into large farmsteads. The names of some fields on the tithe map also suggests farmland is being reclaimed from woodland and meadowland.

Although pasture is predominant today arable land was more prevalent in the past. By the 14th century a corn mill is noted in the area. Its exact location is unclear but Felin Tre-fach situated on the banks of the Gamman to the north of Castell Nanhyfer was operating as a corn mill by the time of the tithe map in 1843, and still marked as such on the 1st (1891) and 2nd (1907) edition OS maps. The tithe map indicates the majority of the arable land being located on the ridgeland. The majority of the land around Nevern was farmed by the large outlying farms but at least one farm existed within the village itself during the mid 19th century.

The only other recorded economic activity is small scale quarrying. Place name evidence from the tithe map indicates quarrying in the area by the mid 19th century. By the time of the 1st edition OS map in 1891 two 'old' quarries are marked, suggesting they were out of use by that time. These small disused quarries are still visible in the Nevern landscape.

Settlement Plan Form

Castell Nanhyfer is an important feature when considering the layout and development of settlement at Nevern as it probably represents the earliest nucleus of settlement. The site itself consists of a promontory defended on its eastern and southern sides by steep natural slopes. An inner line of bank and ditch runs to the north, with a motte built over the defences at the NW corner. Beyond this a deeper and larger rock cut ditch with an inner bank provides an outer line of defence to the north, runs around the motte and also cuts off the western side of the promontory, possibly reusing and modifying the original line of the inner line of defence. The SE corner of the promontory is further defended by a rock cut ditch creating an 'inner castle' with the remains of a masonry tower still visible. The low remains of another masonry tower are visible on the top of the motte. The arrangement of these defences appears to indicate different stages in the development of the castle, something which is discussed by both Cathcart King & Clifford Perks (1951) and Roger Turvey (1989), both articles ascribing different parts of the castles development to the Fitzmartins and to the Lord Rhys and his sons. The one consensus is that the earliest defence on the promontory was a 'ringwork', as shown by the inner bank and ditch that ran underneath the motte. However, it has also been suggested that this may in fact represent a much earlier Iron Age defence. Promontories defended in this manner are well known in the Iron Age and similar examples such as Castell Henllys lie nearby. However, no Iron Age artefacts have been recovered and without excavation the dating of this site to the Iron Age cannot be proved.

Several historical references hint at an early medieval/dark age settlement at Nevern, perhaps that of a local chieftain, the most obvious location of which would be within the defended enclosure, if indeed it was defended by that time. The re-use of Iron Age hillforts into the early medieval period is known from other sites in Wales, such as Coygan Camp in Carmarthenshire.

The relationship of the hillfort to the churchyard which is believed to be the site of a 6th century monastic settlement or llan is also suggestive of the layout of a local chieftain. The ground falls steeply away from the hillfort down to the Gamman river, on the opposite bank of the river, where the land flattens out, lies the site of the llan.

The proximity of the two would clearly associate the llan with the hillfort and its resident lord, whilst also enabling the lord to dominate the site and activities associated with it, whilst the llan itself would maintain its spiritual individuality by being separated from the settlement by the Gamman.

Finally, the decision of the Fitzmartins to establish their caput at Nevern would make more sense if there was already an existing seat of local government established there.

Also in the pre-Norman period the llan itself would also probably have formed a focus for settlement. There are historical references to a religious settlement being established here in the 6th century which is reinforced by the collection of early medieval inscribed stones that are to be found in and around St Brynach's church. Possibly the earliest extant stone is a sandstone slab inscribed with Roman lettering which has since been re-used as an external window sill on the north side of the church. The inscription has not been translated but was dated by Sir John Rhys in 1912 and the RCAHM in 1918 as belonging to the later Roman period. A standing stone outside the church and another stone slab re-used as an internal windowsill both bear inscriptions in Latin and Ogham, dated to the 5th to 6th centuries AD. The standing stone which originally stood on the north side of the church yard bears an inscription reading 'Vitaliani Emereto' (in honour of Vitalianus) in latin, the Ogham reads 'Vitaliani', a name associated by Sir John Rhys with that of Vitalianus, grandfather of Vortigern. The Latin inscription on the stone in the windowsill reads 'Maglocvni Fili Clvtori', the Ogham reads 'Maglicunas Maqi Clutar', both translating as the monument of Maglocunas, son of Clutor. Clutor has been associated with the Clechre/Clether who supposedly granted land to St Brynach in the 6th century. Another stone re-used as a window sill bears an interlaced cross in slight relief and other now lost inscribed stones have also been dated to this early medieval period. In the churchyard stands an impressive Celtic stone cross, ornamented in an interlaced ribbon pattern with undeciphered inscriptions, dated to the 10th century. Again however, there is no evidence of the extent or layout of any settlement attracted to this site.

The Normans appear to have provided an impetus to the growth of Nevern. The castle and any associated settlement became the caput of the hundred of Cemaes and during the 12th century the Fitzmartins may have attempted to establish a town here. References made by George Owen at the beginning of the 17th century suggest a court was established at Nevern and 18 burgage plots laid out. It was typical of the Norman conquests to create nucleated settlement and reorganise the surrounding farmland, to help control the area and maximise the profits from the land. However, there are no remains or relict boundaries visible today to reflect this, indeed the location of Nevern was not ideal for this kind of organisation, which may help to explain the shifting of the Norman caput to Newport by the beginning of the 13th century. Fenton does claim Nevern continued as a borough after Newport was established but the lack of evidence for any typical Norman organisation would suggest it did not survive long and soon reverted to a rural village.

Although the significance of Castell Nanhyfer on the settlement appears to have diminished by the 13th century the importance of the church did not, serving as the parish church throughout the medieval period, as well as a possible resting point on a pilgrimage route to St. Davids. The religious significance of the site also no doubt

helps explain the collection of chapels that had become established in the area by the 16th century.

By the post medieval period it would seem the basic layout of Nevern as it is seen today had been established. George Owen and Fenton both describe a small rural village. The original OS surveyors drawing of 1810 shows a similar layout. Although the church was much restored in 1864 the chapels mentioned by Owen had begun to decline in importance, many were abandoned or converted. Within Nevern one chapel appears to have been situated to the north of the church on the east bank of the Gamman, later converted to a private dwelling by the mid 19th century but still retaining the name of 'Capel', this has since been abandoned. A second chapel was located within Nevern but converted into a school by the late 19th century, it is now a village hall.

The plan of dwellings on the tithe map of 1843 shows a similar irregular layout to today. There is a cluster of buildings on the flatter land on the banks of the Gamman, but a few buildings are also located on the slopes below the Castell. The buildings on the slopes are all described as cottages, dwellings of the poorer members of the settlement which no doubt explain their rather peripheral location on the slopes. The remains of one of the cottages are still visible built within the external ditch of Castell Nanhyfer, the second cottage building occupied the site of Chwarel Cottage. The tithe map would appear to indicate there was enough flat land at the base of the slopes to accommodate these cottages, but the fact they are located on the slopes may indicate a previous restriction of space on the flatter land no longer visible by the 19th century. Only one cottage, 'The Ivy', is located on the flatter ground next to the vicarage. What is today an open pasture field enclosed by the Nevern, the Gamman and the road south across the river, does contain earthworks consisting of a regular looking rectangular platform in the centre of the field, and a building is shown near the roadway on the tithe map. Such an open area near the settlement and on the north bank of the Nevern would also have been an ideal location for a market. The only clear reference to a building which may previously have occupied land in or near Nevern is the mansion house described by George Owen, the ruins of which were still visible at the time Fenton was writing but have not since been located.

The tithe map describes two of the village buildings as houses, implying a better standard of dwelling. One L-shaped building is located in the vicinity of Court, it is unclear from the map if Court is remnants of the same building, the current structure would appear to have originally had more of an agricultural rather than domestic function. The tithe map describes this as 'Houses', suggesting it was used as more than one residence. The second building is not actually shown on the tithe map but an L-shaped enclosure is described as a 'House' located to the north of the church on the east bank of the Gamman, possibly in the location of the ruins previously known as 'Capel'. The current vicarage is also shown, originally built in the early 19th century with an accompanying coach house, described as the 'Parsonage House'. One of the structures, a building lying in the vicinity of Dolau and Ty Cynnon, is described as a 'Homestead', a term normally used for a farmhouse. It is not clear from the maps if this building was reused as part of these later houses. The Coach House is also shown on the tithe map but it makes no mention of its function, although it does appear to lie within the same enclosure as the chapel. By the late 19th century the chapel had been

converted in to a school and a public house had been established on the south side of the river.

Once the current pattern was established, seemingly by the beginning of the 19th century, little has altered.

Maps

OS original Surveyors Drawing 1810 Sheet 185

Tithe Map 1843 Nevern Parish

OS 6" 1st (1891) and 2nd (1907) editions.

OS 25" 2nd (1907) edition.

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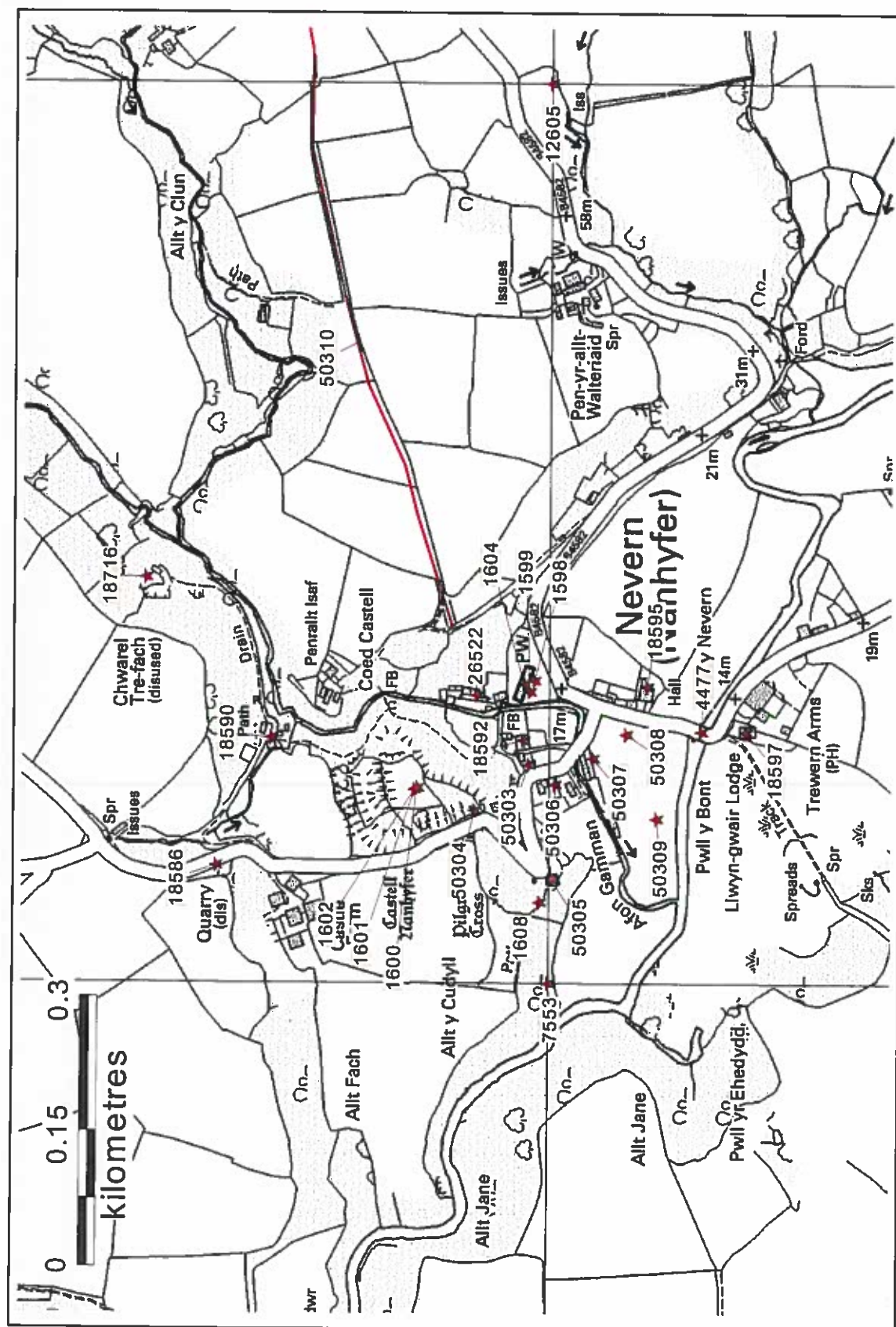
List of Recorded Remains on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
1598	ST BRYNACH'S CROSS;HIGH CROSS THE	SN08334001	CROSS	Dark Age	Group III ECM (cross), of probable late 10 th /early 11 th century date. 1 st recorded by George Owen c1600, when it was standing in Nevern parish churchyard (PRN 1603)–probably in its present location. Recorded 100 years later by Edward Lhuyd when it definitely appears to have been in its present location. Probably +/- in situ. Its presence suggests (quasi-)monastic status for the church during the 10 th -11 th centuries.
1599	VITALIANI STONE	SN083400	INSCRIBED STONE	Dark Age	Group I ECM (Latin- and Ogham- inscribed stone), of probable 5 th /early 6 th century date. First recorded by Edward Lhuyd in 1695 when it was standing to the N of the church (PRNs 1603 & 1604), where it may have been +/- in situ. Removed from the site by 1875, but was returned in 1908. Moved to its present location in the churchyard between 1914 and 1922. If in situ, it argues for early post-Roman origins for the church.
1600	CASTELL NANHYFER	SN082401	HILLFORT	Iron Age	
1601	CASTELL NANHYFER	SN082401	OCCUPATION SITE?	Dark Age	The fact that the early Welsh chronicle "Brut Y Tywysogion" mentions one "Cynon" of Nanhyfer has been interpreted as suggesting early medieval re-occupation of this hillfort. Although re-occupation of Iron-Age hillforts is attested for the early medieval period at other Welsh sites, there is, at present, no evidence to confirm such use of Castell Nanhyfer.

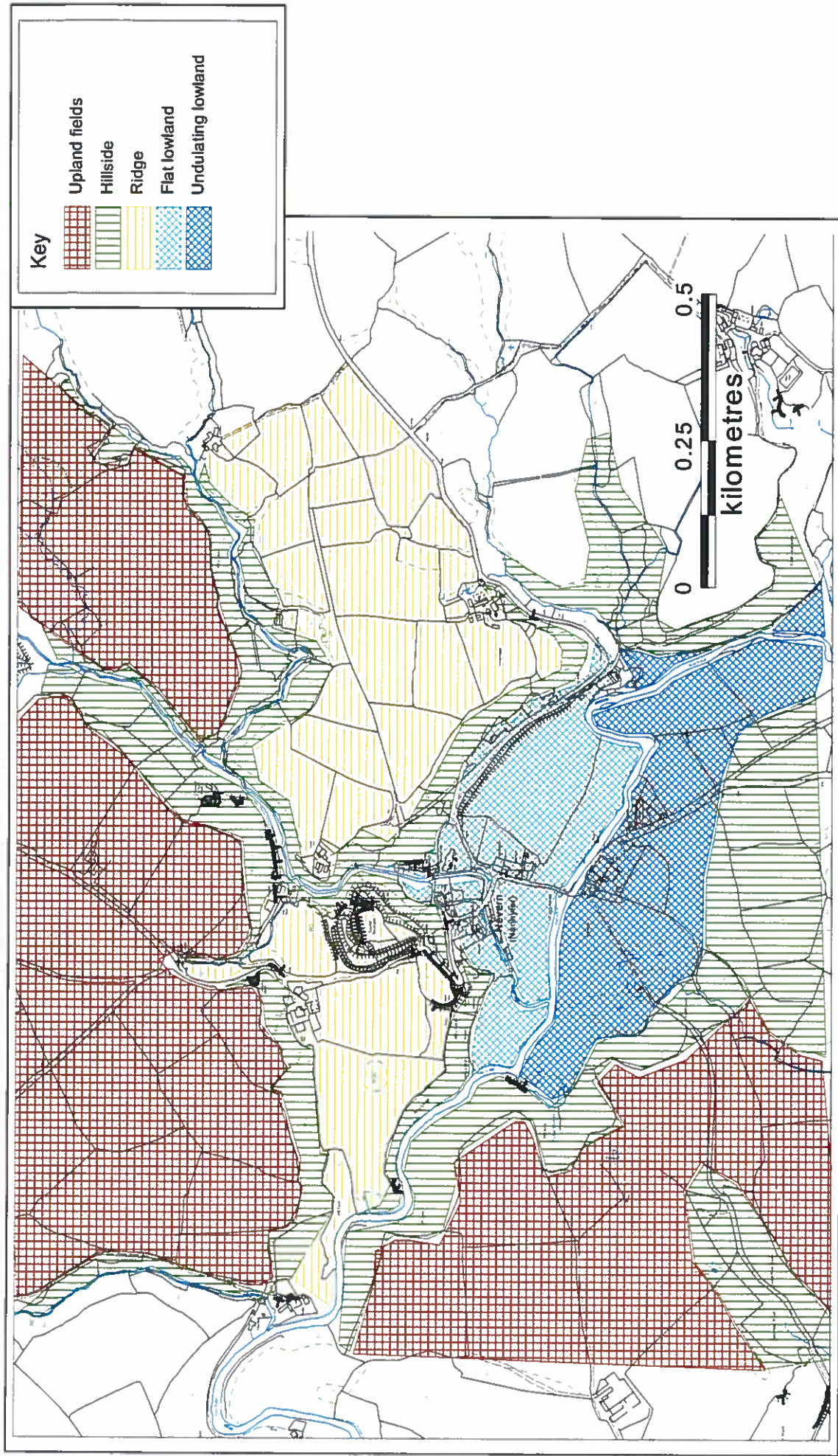
PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
1602	CASTELL NANHUYFER;NEVERN CASTLE;LLANHUYVOR CASTLE	SN082401	MOTTE	Medieval	Castle site defended by double bank and ditch to the west and north, with steep natural slopes to the east and south. A motte lies in the NW corner with the remains of a masonry tower on top. A 2 nd masonry tower lies in the SE corner, defended by a rock cut ditch. Original 12 th century castle of the Fitzmartins, captured by the Lord Rhys in 1191, abandoned towards the end of the century.
1603	ST BRYNACH'S	SN0941	CLAS	Dark Age	
1604	ST BRYNACH'S	SN08334002	CHURCH	Medieval; Post Med	Medieval parish church, large, 'cruciform'. Consists of chancel, nave, north transept, south aisle, and west tower. Probably 12 th century in origin. The church occupies a high-certainty site of pre-conquest religious foundation. It has a Celtic Dedication and ECMs. South porch added 1864-81
1608	ROCK CROSS	SN08094001	PILGRIMAGE CROSS	Dark Age; Medieval	
4477	NEVERN BRIDGE	SN08283983	BRIDGE	Post Med	A two span, buttressed, post medieval road bridge which crosses the Afon Nevern. The bridge is shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the 1 st (1891) and 2 nd (1907) Edition OS maps.
7553	NEVERN	SN0840	GRANGE	Medieval	
12605	RHYD-OFFEIRIAD	SN0940	WATER MILL	Medieval	
18586		SN08134037	QUARRY	Post Med	
18590	FELIN TRE-FACH	SN084403	MILL	Post Med	
18592		SN08284030	VICARAGE	Post Med	
18595		SN08333989	SCHOOL	Post Med	A school is shown at this location on the 1964 OS map and the 1 st (1891) and 2 nd (1907) Edition OS maps.
18597	LLWYN-GWAIR LODGE	SN08293977	LODGE	Post Med	

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
18716	CHWAREL TRE-FACH	SN08454045	QUARRY	Post Med	The remains of a small cottage with outbuildings. All now roofless. The stone walls are beginning to collapse. The cottage originally a very small single-celled structure with a small fireplace in the S. gable. Two consecutive extensions are built onto the S gable. The former purpose of the outbuildings is unknown. One stands near the river in a situation suitable for a mill – there is no trace of a wheel pit or other machinery. According to Mr Muntz the cottage was called “Capel” on deeds in his possession and that it was lived in until the 1960’s.
26522	CAPEL	SN08324008	COTTAGE	Post Med	
50303	THE IVY	SN08244002	COTTAGE	Post Med	
50304	PWLL-Y-BROGA	SN08194007	COTTAGE	Post Med	An early 19 th century single-storey cottage. Listed as a good example of a traditional single storey cottage of regional type. The ruins of a cottage are visible built at the southern end of the outer ditch of Castell Nanhyfer. The building is aligned N-S, c9mx7.5m, divided into 2 main rooms, doorway to the south, chimney in the western side wall. Shown on the Nevern tithe map (1843), OS 62 1 st edition (VI SW). Still shown on the 1964 OS map, called ‘Pwll-y-Broga’.
50305	NEVERN VIEW;CHWAREL COTTAGE	SN08113999	COTTAGE	Post Med	A cottage is first shown at this location on the Nevern tithe map (1843), called Chwarel Cottage on the 1 st and 2 nd edition OS maps (VI SW).
50306		SN08223999	HOMESTEAD	Post Med	A site first marked on the Nevern tithe map (1843) where it is described as a homestead, a term normally referring to a farmhouse. The building is still marked on the 1 st and 2 nd edition OS maps (VI SW). Elements of the building may be preserved in the current Dolau house.

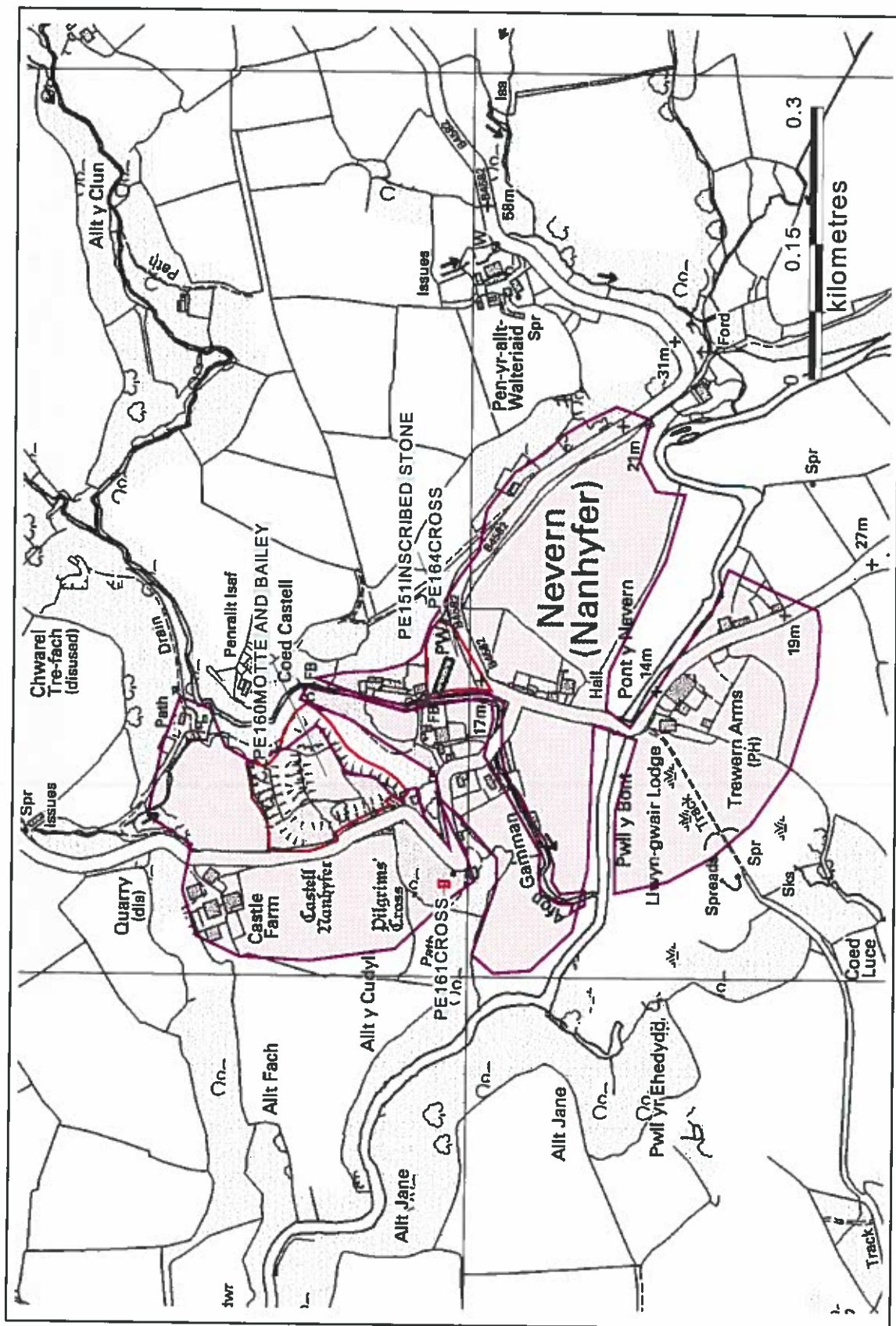
PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
50307		SN08253995	HOUSE	Post Med	An L-shaped building marked on the Nevern tithe map (1843) and the 1 st edition OS map (VI SW). It lies just to the south of the current 'Court' building (first shown on the 1 st edition OS map) on the edge of what is now open pasture field.
50308		SN08273991	BUILDING	Post Med	The Nevern tithe map (1843) shows a single building at this point, aligned N-S, set slightly back from the road. The building is not described in the apportionments. It is no longer marked by the time of the 1 st edition OS map in 1891.
50309		SN08183988	EARTHWORKS	Unknown	A large rectangular earthwork platform lies in a field now used for pasture. The platform is aligned roughly NE-SW. Noted during a site visit on 10/2/04.
50310		SN08844024; SN08394013; SN09294025	TRACKWAY	?Medieval; Post Med	A mostly disused trackway that ran along the top of the ridge. It is shown on the OS original surveyors drawing of 1810, also shown on the Nevern tithe map (1843) and OS maps up until the 1960's. The OS original surveyors drawing shows it as the principal route East out of Nevern, which is now the B4582 running along the base of the ridge.



SMR sites in and around Nevern, labelled with PRN's.



Landscape components.



Area of potential medieval settlement (outlined in purple) and area of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (outlined in red and labelled).

NEVERN, PEMBROKESHIRE
SETTLEMENT MORPHOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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This report has been prepared by Philip Poucher

Position Heritage Management Assistant

Signature Date

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

Position Head of Heritage Management

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