

*Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements:
Earthwork Survey*



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Survey funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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INTRODUCTION

1. Background

- 1.1 The earthwork surveys described in this report were undertaken as a follow-up to the Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements Survey (CPAT Report No 60) funded by Brecknock Borough Council, and Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in 1992/3. The report examined the settlements in the 'planning area' of the Borough with the intention of identifying areas which might be termed archaeologically sensitive.
- 1.2 A total of fifty-six settlements were examined in the original study, each of which had previously been identified as a historic settlement in so far as its origins were thought to lie in the early medieval or medieval periods (e.g. between AD 450 and 1500). The methods of study are outlined in the previous report.
- 1.3 As a result of the study a number of settlements were found to contain surviving earthworks relating to their former extent and plan, since many had shrunk considerably from their medieval extents. In general, the earthworks consisted of building platforms, sometimes with evidence of former streets and associated field systems.

2 Earthwork Survey

- 2.1 Following on from the recommendations in the Historic Settlements report, 13 settlements (Fig 1) containing a total of 19 sites were identified as requiring a full earthwork survey to enhance the archaeological record and enable a more accurate interpretation. In only one case, that of Llanfilo, was it not possible to gain access to the site. The remaining sites were surveyed between August and November 1993. Financial support was provided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- 2.2 In all 16 sites were surveyed in 12 settlements, the results of which are presented in the following report. For each settlement the site or sites are presented in the form of an earthwork plan together with contours and other relevant topographical information. The plans are reproduced at a scale of 1:1250. A descriptive text accompanies each of the surveys, indicating the likely date, function and significance of the recorded features. More detailed descriptions of the individual histories and topography are given in the original report.

Alexanderstone

NGR SO07403005

PRN 6770

1. Location

- 1.1 The site consists of a single elongated field and is situated c.100m to the SE of the motte (PRN 480), along the eastern side of a lane leading to Wern farm.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 The series of earthworks belong to the shrunken settlement and consist of two obvious house platforms and associated lynchets, all of unknown date.
- 2.2 Platform 1, 22 x 8m overall, appears on the 1841 Tithe Map as Little Alexander, together with the field boundaries or lynchets to the E. The lynchets survive to a maximum height of c.0.55m, and may be the remnants of strip fields such as those which survive behind Alexanderstone Cottage.
- 2.3 A further platform (2) to the N is similarly well-defined, measuring c.12 x 6m, but does not appear on the Tithe map.
- 2.4 At 'a' the pronounced lynchet (c.0.50m in height), which also forms the corner of building platform 2, displays exposed stonework, presumably revetting.

Alltmawr

NGR SO073468

PRN 2684

1. Location

- 1.1 The site occupies a single field to the S of St. Mauritius's Church, to the W of the A470.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 Two building platforms were identified, together with three tracks or hollow ways. The earthworks are not necessarily part of a medieval settlement, and may perhaps be attributed to a single farmstead of uncertain date.
- 2.2 Platform 1 consisted of a low raised area c.0.1m in height towards the NE corner of the field immediately to the S of the existing lane. The shape is somewhat irregular measuring c.10 x 6m.
- 2.3 Platform 2 occupies a terrace levelled into a prominent spur at the southern end of the field. The levelled area measures c.10 x 5m, and is probably associated with the adjacent lynchet 6.
- 2.4 A slight terrace (3) follows the contours from N to S marking the position of a former track, possibly the original course of the main road.
- 2.5 In the NW corner of the field a hollow way (4), c.10m x 4m and up to 0.65m deep, leads upslope off the existing lane.
- 2.6 Along the western boundary of the field a trackway (7) c.3.5m wide has been levelled into the slope. This feature post-dates the hollow way (4). At its southern end the track descends a steep slope as a slight hollow way (5).

Crickadarn

NGR SO091422

PRN 4931

1. Location

- 1.1 The site occupies a single field to the SE of the village centre, S of the Erwood road and between the Hebron Chapel and Llawr-Ilan farm.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 A series of mostly slight earthworks consisting of only one clear platform, with another possible platform and associated lynchets/field boundaries. None of the features identified need necessarily be earlier than post-medieval in origin.
- 2.2 Platform 1 is the only definite building platform, and may well have contained a building associated with the farm to the E. The platform has been terraced into the slope to the S and W forming a level area c.7m wide and over 11m in length.
- 2.3 To the N of this platform, a partly levelled area (2), c.17m wide and over 17m long, contains two old fruit trees and may therefore be the remains of an orchard associated with the farm.
- 2.4 Below this, a further levelled area (3), c.15m wide and over 15m in length, may be either a platform or field enclosure.
- 2.5 A slight platform (4), measuring c.11 x 6m, may have been levelled for a building. Apart from this the remaining earthworks consist of field banks.

Garthbrengy

NGR SO04603345

PRN 5524

1. Location

- 1.1 The site lies S of St. David's Church and occupies the northern part of a field which has been recently subdivided.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 Fairly distinct earthworks survive, presumably indicating a shrunken settlement consisting of four possible building platforms with associated field banks. The state of preservation and general form of the earthworks may suggest that the features are post-medieval in date rather than earlier.
- 2.2 A slightly raised but poorly-defined area (1), c.10 x 8m and only 0.10m in height, lies within a well-preserved enclosure composed of low banks/lynchets with a gateway towards the NE corner. At their greatest, the lynchets survive to a height of 0.40m.
- 2.3 Platform 2 is rather oddly shaped (c.10 x 10m max) but clearly defined with stone wall/revetment visible in several places along the edges, creating a platform c. 0.25m high.
- 2.4 In the NE corner of the field a raised area (3) may be the remains of a building platform, although this is by no means certain.
- 2.5 Two well-defined lynchets (4 and 5) represent former field boundaries, both with entrance-gaps towards the northern end, possibly indicating a track leading between platforms 2 and 3.
- 2.6 A levelled area (6) to the SE of the entrance-gaps in lynchet 5 may be a further building platform measuring c. 18 x 8m.

Gwenddwr**NGR SO065434****PRN 3913****1. Location**

- 1.1 The site lies to the N of the present village, on the opposite side of the Nant Gwenddwr valley.
- 1.2 The site occupies two fields bisected by a hollow way, and contains substantial earthworks of a deserted part of the settlement, which is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM B168). The hollow way continued in use as a thoroughfare until relatively recent times. There are references to a Grange at Gwenddwr belonging to the Cistercian Abbey Dore, and including a water mill and fulling mill (Williams 1990, 43).

2. The Survey

- 2.1 The major component of the site lies to the east of the hollow way where a fairly complex series of earthworks, reveal at least 10 building platforms (1-10) with associated tracks and field system, together with one or possibly two leats.
- 2.2 The Eastern Field
 - 2.2.1 A 'main street' may have existed leading from trackway 12 to the S of platform 4 and between platforms 5 and 9. A further track may be indicated by terrace 17.
 - 2.2.2 Some of the platforms, notably 1, 7 and 8, are terraced fairly deeply (2.5m) into the slope on the northern side, with a levelled platform extending out to the southern, downslope side. Of these platform 1 is the largest, measuring c.22 x 12m. Platform 7 measures c.20 x 12m internally, with a probable subdivision slightly off-centre and an entrance at the NW corner. Platform 8 is smaller measuring, c.14 x 6m. To the E a further platform (9) is terraced into the slope, but without a raised platform on the downslope side.
 - 2.2.3 Platform 6 has been levelled by raising it above the slope and a substantial amount of stone is evident on the surface. To the west, a further platform (5) is less well defined.
 - 2.2.4 Platforms 2 and 4 are less distinct. In addition to building platforms identified it is entirely possible that further buildings existed on some of the flatter areas.
 - 2.2.5 A slight terrace (11) c. 2m wide and up to 0.60m high runs parallel to the northern boundary of the field, and appears on recent maps as a watercourse. The feature originates at least 500m to the W, where it leads off the Nant Gwenddwr and follows the contours to the E, as a well-preserved leat. Beyond the survey area to the E it can be traced for a further 140m. At this point the leat vanishes, but can be picked up again further downslope leading to a stony platform, presumably the mill (see Gwenddwr PRN 17215, page 10).
 - 2.2.6 The well-defined lynchet (14), currently used as a trackway, would appear to lead off the leat and run downslope to the SE. While it is possible that this is a leat

feeding a mill, possibly located within the deserted settlement, it would seem more likely that the feature is merely a lynchet forming the northern boundary of the settlement.

2.2.7 A possible lynchet (15) may be part of the old field system, while the N-S field-bank (16) is probably post-medieval.

2.3 The Western Field

2.3.1 The field to the W of the hollow way was found on closer inspection to contain only two feature of archaeological significance.

2.3.2 A lynchet (18) runs downslope from NE to SW, with a slight counterscarp bank on the western side, deepening to a gully in the lower section. The initial appearance is similar to a hollow way, but it would seem more likely that the lynchet is simply a field boundary which has been enhanced by subsequent water erosion.

2.3.3 A slight track (19) c.0.8m wide roughly follows the contours from E to W.

3 References

Williams, D. H., 1990 An Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales

Gwenddwr

NGR SO06554327

PRN 2919

1. Location

- 1.1 The field lies to the E of the churchyard, and N of the track leading to the church.

2. Background

- 2.1 The earthworks of the shrunken settlement are fairly well preserved, consisting of up to 5 platforms, a hollow way and possibly part of the former churchyard. While it would appear that the earthworks belong to a deserted part of the settlement, their proximity to the church may suggest a link with the Cistercian Grange, and possibly even the supposed 6th century monastic site.
- 2.2 At the time the survey was undertaken the lower part of the hollow way (7) had been partly infilled with spoil removed during construction of a footpath alongside the track leading to the church.
- 2.3 The field has been designated as an extension to the graveyard which will involve levelling the site. The southern part of the field has apparently already been consecrated.

3. The Survey

- 3.1 The earthworks are all fairly well preserved and consist of a hollow way (7) c.6.5m wide with a large platform (1) to the E and up to three platforms (2-4) along the western side. Platform 1 measures c.11 x 10m, with a further levelled area to the east. Platforms 2 and 3 may be part of a single building measuring c.12 x 5m with an internal subdivision, rather than separate structures.
- 3.2 A lynchet (6), c.0.35m high, backing against these platforms to the W may indicate the former churchyard boundary, which would introduce the possibility that this corner of the site may have been used for burial during the medieval period.
- 3.3 In the NE corner, a raised area (5) extends into the adjacent property and may be part of a building platform, although this is not clear.
- 3.4 The northern part of the field is relatively level and occasionally boggy with no indication of further occupation.

Gwenddwr

NGR SO06824335

PRN 17215

1. Location

- 1.1 The main earthworks belonging to a supposed mill lie in the field immediately to the E of the deserted settlement PRN3913, on the edge of a scarp above the Nant Gwenddwr.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 The leat identified in the field to the W continues along the northern boundary into the corner of the adjacent field. Here there is a small spread of stone which may have come from the levelling of the leat, which be is visible for a further 35m before all trace of it is lost.
- 2.2 Further downslope c.85m from where the leat vanishes, a narrow gully (1) is visible running obliquely down the field from east to west. This is presumably the continuation of the leat identified above.
- 2.3 The leat leads to a stony platform (2) set on the edge of a scarp c.8.5m above the Nant Gwenddwr. At this point the leat divides, one branch entering a steep channel along the western edge of the platform, while the other continues westward for c.8m before turning downslope and disappearing.
- 2.4 Further downslope below the platform a series of three terraces (3) are visible running across and down the slope from W to E. It is possible that they represent a continuation of the leat towards a well-preserved linear channel (4), c.11 x 4m, along the northern bank of the river, which presumably marks the outfall of the leat.
- 2.5 The platform itself measures c.15 x 7m and consists mainly of small loose stones. There are, however, a significant number of large angular stones strewn about the slope below the platform. It may be presumed that this platform marks the site of a mill with the water-wheel at the western end located within the steep channel identified above. Although there is a lack of dating evidence, it is tempting to associate the site with either the water mill or fulling mill of the Cistercian Grange (Williams 1990, 43).
- 2.6 To the W of the platform a short section of trackway (5) is visible skirting the base of the slope.

3 References

Williams, D. H., 1990 An Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales

Llanywern**NGR SO10232865****PRN 6779****1. Location**

- 1.1 The main site occupies a large field to the E of St. Mary's Church, with some additional earthworks in the adjacent field to the N.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 A series of fairly well preserved earthworks belonging to former water meadows consisting of a series of inter-connected leats. The main 'carriage' appears on the OS 1886 survey.
- 2.2 Water meadows developed from the sixteenth century onwards and were well developed by the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The water was conducted into the meadow via a series of leats controlled by sluice gates. The water overflowed from the leats and was allowed to percolate through the soil rather than stand, and then flow into a lower leat to be carried away or redistributed. This system was used to produce early grass for sheep (Aston 1985, 117-8).
- 2.3 The visible remains at Llanywern are presumably only a part of the original system. From what remains it is possible to suggest the following interpretation. The main leat (2) leads into the system from the SW with a branch to the W and the main 'carriage' (3) to the E. To the S of this the ground is very boggy, and springs here may have helped to feed the system. It is possible that the system worked by water overflowing from the main carriage and running downslope to the N, across a slight terrace (4), and into a further series of leats (5) to be redistributed and eventually fed back into the stream in the NE corner of the field. A series of roughly circular depressions c. 0.6m across may indicate the position of sluice gates. The field to the N has a single but substantial leat (6), possibly leading to further earthworks in the field beyond to the NE.
- 2.4 A single, roughly square building platform (1) c.5m across lies in the SW corner of the field. Stone footings are visible, and it seems likely that the building was of post-medieval or even relatively modern construction.
- 2.5 A rectangular depression (7) adjacent to the northern boundary, c.4 x 2m across, is of unknown date or function.

3. References

Aston, M., 1985 Interpreting the Landscape. Landscape Archaeology in Local Studies.

Llan-y-wern

NGR SO10252855

PRN 6774

1. Location

- 1.1 The site is located on the southern edge of the village, and occupies the northern part of a field bounded to the N and E by a road.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 A rather complex series of earthworks (1) is likely to represent the site of a building. However, there is no indication of any building on this plot on the Tithe Map, or the OS map of 1887, and no interpretation of the plan of a structure is possible.
- 2.2 The remaining earthworks belong to old field boundaries, most of which appear on the Tithe Map of 1846.

Llanafan Fawr

NGR SN968557

PRN 2907

1. Location

- 1.1 The site lies to the S of St. Afan's Church and is bounded to the N by the road to Cilmeri and to the east by the main B4358.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 The earthworks belong to at least two phases of field systems with elements of a hollow way and part of the former churchyard along the northern boundary.
- 2.2 The present lane which forms the northern boundary of the field has at some point been diverted to its existing course where it cuts through the original churchyard. Evidence for this is provided by a hollow way (2), c.5m wide, which indicates its former course, and the adjacent earthwork (1) which defines the southern boundary of the earlier churchyard.
- 2.3 A sub-rectangular enclosure (3), c.30 x 20m, extends beyond the western boundary. There is no indication that this contained building platforms and it may therefore have been simply an animal pound. A field bank (4) leads S from the SE corner, and an entrance into the field to the east is visible leading from the hollow way adjacent to the NE corner.
- 2.4 A curving ditch (6) running roughly E-W is likely to be a former field boundary. The base of the feature contains large roughly circular scoops at fairly regular intervals which probably resulted from uprooting trees. This bisects an earlier boundary (5 and 7) running N-S, which is also cut by a shallow gully (8) running E-W.

Llanafan Fawr**NGR SN968557****PRN 3008 2908 2909****1. Location**

- 1.1 A small ringwork lies c.260m SW of the church with an area of tracks and field systems adjacent to it.

2. The survey**2.1 The Ringwork (1)**

- 2.1.1 The ringwork known as Lle'r Prior (PRN 3008) is protected as a scheduled ancient monument (SAM B89). The site is roughly circular with a central raised platform c.27m across. This is surrounded by a partly silted ditch c. 5.5m wide and up to 1.4m deep, with an external bank up to c.0.8m high. A gap in this bank on the southern side may indicate the position of the entrance. A further gap to the NE is probably of recent origin. Along the northern side the exterior of the bank has been eroded by a modern drain.

2.2 Trackways

- 2.2.1 A trackway (2) has been levelled into the slope at the southern end of the field. From the top of a natural terrace the track continues N as a slight hollow way leading to the W of the ringwork. It is bisected by later boundaries 6 and 7 and may be associated with trackway 3.

- 2.2.2 To the N of the ringwork a hollow way (3) curves to the W. A branch to the SW is probably recent. The feature is bisected by the later boundary 4.

2.3 Field Boundaries

- 2.3.1 A curving ditch (4) is probably the remains of a field boundary. The southern half has been infilled and its line can be traced extending to the S of the modern drain.

- 2.3.2 Two former boundaries (5 and 6) roughly follow the contours from N to S, and for the most part both consist of a narrow silted gully.

- 2.3.3 The latest field boundaries appear to be 7 and 8, both of which consist of a prominent bank, with 7 having a ditch along the W side at its southern end.

2.4 Other Features

- 2.5 An irregular depression (9) may be the result of peat cutting.

- 2.6 The field has been bisected in recent times by three linear drains cut deeply into the subsoil. An E-W drain cuts through many of the features described above and follows the exterior of the ringwork bank around the northern side resulting in some erosion.

Llanddew**NGR SO057308****PRN 5580****1. Location**

- 1.1 The large field (4.7 ha) to the E of the present village contains substantial earthworks of a deserted settlement and field system to the W of Llanddew Court.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 A hollow way forms the NE boundary of the field for much of its length before entering the field in the SE corner. The hollow way widens from c.8m at its northern end to approximately 18m wide within the SE corner of the field.
- 2.2 At this point along the NW side there are three building platforms (2-4). Platforms 2 and 3 are c. 15 x 8m, while platform 4 extends beyond the field to the W. A possible fourth platform (5) lies on the SE side of the hollow way. A small square platform (6) against the SE boundary looks to be of later date.
- 2.3 At the southern end of the field a rectangular enclosure contains a building platform (1) with possible internal subdivision. The enclosure is c. 20 x 18m overall, with the platform along its NE side up to 7m in width.
- 2.4 A slight earthwork (7) follows the contours from NW to SE, becoming more pronounced in the lower section. The nature of the feature might suggest a leat, although its destination is unknown.
- 2.5 The remaining earthworks belong to perhaps two phases of field systems. At the southern end of the field a series of parallel banks and lynchets (13) delineate former strip fields, while to the N further field subdivisions are evident (9, 10 and 11).
- 2.6 A small irregular enclosure (8), c.20 x 8m internally, may be an animal pound, possibly associated with field banks 10 and 11, the latter of which is crossed by later ridge and furrow running roughly NE-SW which was too slight to survey.
- 2.7 At the NE corner of the field is a short section of hollow way (12) with a bank along the NW side, which is presumably just an entrance into the field.
- 2.8 A small track (14) running from W to E is likely to be fairly late.
- 2.9 To the NW of the main site in the grounds of the Old Vicarage, itself in the area of the former Bishop's Palace, are a series of low earthworks which had previously been surveyed during 1991. At the NE end of the field lies a broad, shallow ditch (14), presumably associated with the defences of the Bishop's Palace. The remainder of the earthworks are assumed to belong to up to three building platforms (15 -17) with an associated boundary bank (18).

Llandefalle

NGR SO10823554

PRN 4486 20196

1. Location

- 1.1 The main site lies in a small field to the S of the church, with an additional survey carried out within the northern part of the churchyard.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 Elements of a shrunken settlement consist of three definite building platforms with associated field banks and probable trackway.
- 2.2 The area adjacent to the present churchyard boundary (3) contains quantities of stone, presumably from the recent reconstruction of the wall. However, a curving lynchet may indicate that the churchyard formerly extended further to the S within the boundaries of the existing field. Indeed, this feature continues as a pronounced scarp within the present churchyard, cutting the SW corner. It would seem likely, therefore, that the existing southern boundary is of relatively recent origin.
- 2.3 A trackway (4), c. 4m wide, runs along the base of the slope from W to E.
- 2.4 Platform 1 is quite large, 23 x 10m overall, and may have contained more than one building. However, the undergrowth at the time of the survey prevented close examination.
- 2.5 Platform 2 is fairly well defined (10 x 7m overall) with a possible internal division adjacent to an entrance from the trackway on the W.
- 2.6 A slight platform (6) is less certain, and may well be part of the field system, as is a low bank (5), presumably a former field boundary.
- 2.7 Within the churchyard a curving bank (7), up to 4m wide and 1.25m high, forms a subdivision to the N and NW of the church. Along its western half, the bank has a ditch c.2.75m wide and 0.5m deep on the northern side which carries the stream emanating from a spring at the holy well. The function and dating of the feature are unknown, although it is possible that the bank is part of an earlier enclosure or else a contemporary subdivision, possible associated with the holy well.

Llanfihangel Nant Bran

NGR SN94583425

PRN 2948

1. Location

The site is located to the SE of the present village, c.100m from the church.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 The field contains poorly-defined earthworks which may represent up to four platforms (1-4). However, none of these are particularly convincing.
- 2.2 The only other features of note are the trackway (5) which broadly follows the contours from NW to SE, and the former field boundary (6) which it bisects.

Llanfihangel Talyllyn

NGR SO11402850

PRN 2937

1. Location

- 1.1 The field lies to the NE of the present village and contains substantial earthworks of a deserted part of the settlement.
- 1.2 The farmer recalls that the main hollow way was used until recently as a footpath to the village. This is reflected by finds of 19th and 20th-century coins by a group with metal detectors. No other finds have been reported.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 The site comprises several tracks and hollow ways with at least 13 building platforms and associated field system earthworks.
- 2.2 Hollow ways
 - 2.2.1 The main hollow way (A) is fairly broad (c.11m) and more pronounced at both the N and S ends than the central section which is poorly defined. This appears as a track or footpath on the 1886 OS map.
 - 2.2.2 Further to the W a second hollow way (B) leads to two platforms (1 and 3), and along the NW boundary a possible third hollow way (C) is less well defined.
 - 2.2.3 Two trackways (D and E) lead into the field from the existing lane to the E.
- 2.3 Platforms
 - 2.3.1 The majority of the building platforms are arranged on either side of hollow way A. Along the SE side platforms 2, 7 and 8 are well defined, with 8 having a clear entrance at the SW from trackway E. Platform 10 is less certain, but the area appears to have been levelled.
 - 2.3.2 Along the NW side of the hollow way a track leads to platform 3 which is terraced into the slope, with a further entrance leading from hollow way B.
 - 2.3.3 Platform 4 also has a definite track leading from the hollow way, and this in turn leads to a further possible platform (5).
 - 2.3.4 Platform 6 is fairly well defined, while platforms 9 and 11 are less certain, but are possible building platforms.
 - 2.3.5 Of the remaining platforms, 1 is clearly defined, terraced into the slope with an entrance from hollow way B. 12 is identified as a slight terrace with possible central entrance and 13 is a platform terraced fairly steeply into the slope with an entrance leading from the possible hollow way C.

2.4 Other Features

2.4.1 The levelled area in the NE corner of the field contains visible stone foundations at 'a', which are likely to belong with the complex of post-medieval farm buildings adjacent.

2.4.2 At the northern end of the field a lynchet (b) marks a former field boundary beyond which is an area of former post-medieval farm buildings, now levelled.

Llanlleonfel

NGR SN93954990

PRN 2977

1. Location

- 1.1 The field to the E of the church contains a series of earthworks, but without any certain evidence for occupation, with the features more clearly associated with field systems and hollow ways.

2. The Survey

- 2.1 The earthworks appear to belong to two separate phases as follows.

2.2 Phase 1

- 2.2.1 The remains of what appears to be a hollow way (3) leads towards the church from the E. The upper, western section is less clearly defined, but becomes more pronounced further downslope. Here it broadens and is defined on the S side by a substantial bank with an active drainage gully along the northern side.

2.3 Phase 2

- 2.3.1 A hollow way (1) up to 4.5m wide curves gradually downslope from N to S, becoming fairly deep (0.75m) at the point where it crosses the former, and perhaps contemporary field bank (6). Beyond this to the S the line can still be traced heading for an existing gate in the SE corner of the field.
- 2.3.2 A smaller trackway (2) leads off the main hollow way to the N of the former field bank and heads towards a stile in the churchyard boundary.
- 2.3.3 Both features remain as public footpaths and are recorded as extant on the 1880s OS survey.

2.4 Other Features

- 2.4.1 A drainage gully (5) runs from W to E.
- 2.4.2 A possible hollow way (4) leads upslope from E to W. The feature is fairly broad and shallow and could easily be a dry watercourse rather than an archaeological feature.