

White Horse Hill Oxfordshire



Archaeological Landscape Survey



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**White Horse Hill, Oxfordshire,
Archaeological Landscape Survey**

For

**National Trust
Thames and Solent Region**

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The National Trust Thames and Solent Region (NT), have commissioned Oxford Archaeology (OA) to undertake an Archaeological Landscape Survey, Character Analysis and creation of a digital SMR and associated mapping for their estate at White Horse Hill, West Oxfordshire. The area comprises the land held by the National Trust on White Horse Hill and the parcel of land at Further Field, which lies at the foot of the Berkshire Down Scarp and within the Vale of White Horse (Figs. 1-3)
- 1.1.2 White Horse Hill has held a dominant place in the landscape from the later Prehistoric period through to the present day. The area is one of the best known, loved and most significant landscapes in the British Isles. The White Horse and its immediate environs have become steeped in History and Legend and have attracted much attention from antiquarians and more lately archaeologists. It has an extensive record of continuous use and reuse throughout its history, and as such represents one of the most important surviving sites in the study of cultural landscape development .
- 1.1.3 This report has been commissioned to provide a comprehensive inventory and survey of all the archaeological monuments and features on the National Trust Estate at White Horse Hill and Further Field. In addition this report seeks to place these features and monuments into context with the richly diverse relict landscape that surrounds them (Fig. 4)
- 1.1.4 This report has been prepared in accordance with a project design formulated by Oxford Archaeology in agreement with a brief for the scheme as issued by the National Trust.

2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Initial Compilation of GIS resource*

- 2.1.1 Initially all data from known sources was integrated into a project GIS. This included SMR data, NMP (National Mapping Project) cropmark plots, aerial photographs, OA site records and historic maps. Identified sites were entered into the National Trust Exegesis Database system and plotted, initially in AutoCAD and exported to MapInfo. This formed the basis of sites to be validated during fieldwork.

2.2 *Landscape and Topographic survey*

- 2.2.1 Once the initial GIS was constructed, a systematic pedestrian survey was conducted. Where possible a 30m grid system was utilised, though where steep gradients were encountered regularly spaced transects set at distances appropriate to specific slopes were utilised instead. Identified features were located using the methodology as detailed below using a *phase corrected* GPS (Global Positioning System). Where previous work had not already noted them, major earthworks were surveyed in enough detail to produce a hachure survey. Where previous work had already sufficiently recorded the area, a lower level of detail was recorded to ensure a matching and correlation of the different surveys. The major area where a lower grade survey was applied was within the vicinity of Dragon Hill, The White Horse and Uffington Castle. Detailed earthwork surveys of these monuments were carried out in this area by English Heritage in 1989 (See Figs. 5-8). Within this area peripheral features were recorded but the major monuments (Uffington Castle, Dragon Hill and the White Horse) were not, having been covered in sufficient detail already.
- 2.2.2 This detailed topographic survey allowed further assessment of those features already identified and added the newly identified features to the corpus of sites. It also provided the opportunity to revisit the survey area during different times of the day and in different weather conditions, giving a wider access to the different experiential aspects of the landscape. The survey was conducted during March and April and had the advantage of both bright low Spring sun mixed with occasional light snow

cover. This allowed features which may have been missed under other weather conditions to be identified.

- 2.2.3 All features identified on the ground were located by GPS using standard OA operating procedures. Several control points were set up in the vicinity which were referenced to the OS National Grid (OSGB 36 Airey Ellipsoid) by post-processing and comparing with OS RINEX data. The features were then surveyed in using a RTK (real-time Kinematic) differential GPS. The system used was a Leica system 1200 with base station and rover. The accepted accuracy was 30mm +2ppm horizontally and 60mm +2ppm vertically. Fortunately, accuracy only occasionally fell below this, or the equipment was unable to receive corrections at all, due to atmospheric conditions, particularly when it was snowing, so few readings were rejected.
- 2.2.4 Features previously not surveyed were plotted to their maximum visible extent along with any significant break of slope within that extent. Sketch plans were made of the features to assist later processing of the data detailing top and base of slope sharpness of break and steepness.

2.3 *Integrating the Landscape survey with the GIS*

- 2.3.1 The fieldwork data was processed in AutoCAD before being exported to the GIS project in both ArcGIS and Map Info. The different programs were utilised to increase the analytical capacity of the site, and ensure compatibility with National Trust's software and systems requirements. Sites identified during fieldwork were entered into the National Trust Exegesis database and their full extent represented as a polygon in MapInfo, unless this was not possible (for example for findspots), in which case they were plotted as point locations. Features surveyed during fieldwork were located to the accuracy stated above with GPS. Those which could not be so located on the ground (for example certain of the cropmarks identified on aerial photos but no longer identifiable on the ground) were located as accurately as possible by geo-rectifying the photo to OS Landline data. Similarly some features, such as field boundaries and trackways, already marked on the OS data were not surveyed in but their location was derived from the OS data. The level of accuracy that specific features have been located to has been included in the database, but it should be noted that data recorded solely using the OS data they will include any inaccuracies inherent in that dataset.

3 SOURCES CONSULTED

- 3.1.1 The following sources were consulted to provide information to be incorporated into this survey.
- Aerial Photographs: This assessment involved examination of all air photographs for the area of White Horse Hill and Further Field, as held by the National Air Photographic Archives of English Heritage (Swindon) and Cambridge University. Any features identified that were not recorded in the SMR were given a National Trust (**SMR**) number, added to the gazetteer and their location marked on the features mapping (Figs. 2 and 3)
 - Cartographic and Documentary Sources as held by the Berkshire County Record Office and Bodleian Library, including: Ordnance Survey maps, Tithe, Apportionment, Parish maps and Estate maps of the area. No additional features were identified.
 - A survey of any available historical documents, held in local libraries and local record offices was carried out. No additional sites were identified.
 - This assessment involved examination of all relevant and available geological and topographical maps of the area. A study of the physical topography and underlying geology of a region, with its influence on soils, drainage and communications can be used to predict past settlement patterns.

4 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BASELINE

4.1 *Geology and Topography*

- 4.1.1 White Horse Hill lies on the scarpland of the Berkshire Downs, while Further Field lies just below this scarpland, in an area geographically dominated by the sudden upland thrust of the Ridgeway. The solid Geology of the area comprises Jurassic and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks which express a gentle dip southwards with the earliest rocks becoming exposed to the north. The broad Vale of White Horse has been formed by the meanderings of the River Ock, conforming to the Jurassic Gault Clay, towards its confluence with the Thames to the east at Abingdon. Above the floodplain of the Ock lies a bench of Cretaceous Upper Greensand. Above the Greensand rests the Cretaceous Chalks of the Berkshire Downs, which rises c. 100 m above the Vale in a sweeping scarpland. This Scarpland processes on a rough west to east axis and is cut by numerous steep sided dry valleys and re-entrants. The most dramatic of these is the Manger, which lies beneath the Uffington White Horse.
- 4.1.2 The Manger is overreached, firstly by a small natural outlier, known as Dragon Hill and thence by Castle Hill. Dragon Hill, although of natural origin, may have been shaped by human action at some point. Castle Hill itself is formed from the Upper Chalk and rises 50 m or so above the general level of the scarp giving it a commanding position with spectacular views over the surrounding downland and the low lying Vales to the north. To the south the downland follows the dip of the land forming a gently undulating landscape dissected by numerous dry valleys and seasonal streams. These valleys trend south east as a watershed for the Lambourne and Pang rivers and thence the Thames.
- 4.1.3 The Vale of White Horse contains extensive Drift deposits comprising Pleistocene gravel terraces, capped in the main by alluvial clay, alongside the river Ock and Marly chalk deposits along the lower slopes of the Berkshire Down Scarplands. Accumulations of Coombe rock have built up in the larger of the dry valleys dissecting the dipslope of the downland. Some areas of the dipslope, especially on the ridges between valleys, retain a thin capping of Clay with Flints and Plateau Gravel. The coverage of Clay with Flints and Plateau Gravels is, however, very intermittent compared with the Chiltern massif to the east.

4.2 *Soils*

- 4.2.1 The Jurassic and Pleistocene clays of the Vale of White Horse support the gleyed clay soils of the Grove, Evesham, Kingston, Denchworth and Rowsham series. These soils suffer from a low degree of permeability with a high watertable and hence poor drainage quality leading to a tendency for winter flooding. Conversely the Upper Greensand supports the fine slightly acidic loams of the Harwell series. This is a premium and reasonably free draining soil, as are the silty rendzinas of the Wantage and Grove series, which overlie the chalky drift deposits at the foot of the scarpland. The high quality of the soils at the foot of the scarpland and correspondence with the spring line certainly encouraged the development of Medieval settlement along this line and very probably earlier settlement as well.
- 4.2.2 The rolling chalklands of the Berkshire Downs support the silty rendzina of the Icknield series. This is a reasonably fertile calcareous soil that can maintain a good degree of moisture retentive quality derived from the underlying chalk. The patchy areas capped by Clay with Flints and Plateau Gravels support the poor and acidic soils of the Winchester and Berkhamstead series. These acidic soils have often been left under woodland. The dry valleys, dissecting the dipslope, have generally developed the silty brown calcareous soils of the Coombe Series. Some of these brown earths have become decalcified and developed into silty brown argillic soils of the Charity Series.

4.3 Modern Landuse

- 4.3.1 The Ridge top and dipslope in the vicinity of White Horse Hill is generally an open mixed arable landscape with medium sized, mostly parliamentary enclosure fields. Parts of the area within Uffington and Woolstone parishes retain the characteristics of old downland pasture comprising ecologically rich grassland that was not enclosed by the Parliamentary enclosures and thus retains a semblance of older land divisions. Until relatively recently, White Horse Hill its elf was cultivated for arable but presently lies within an area of un-enclosed downland which has been reverted to downland pasture. Settlement is limited in this area and where present, is comprised of isolated farmsteads and small hamlets.
- 4.3.2 The scarp and greensand bench mainly comprises open pastureland with small fields on the scarp slopes and open arable on the greensand with larger fields. These are again often Parliamentary enclosure fields. The area of White Horse Hill, including the Manger and Dragon Hill remains, for the most part, very open. Settlement is again very limited and tends to nestle on the springline at the foot of the scarp. This settlement pattern tends to be isolated farmsteads or small hamlets.
- 4.3.3 The Vale of White Horse is a diverse landscape of mostly open arable land and improved pasture. Field systems in this area have predominantly been formed by the Parliamentary enclosures of the latter 18th century. Some more sinuous boundaries exist, perhaps reflecting informal enclosure of existing Medieval open field furlongs. Settlement is relatively scattered and comprises, for the most part, nucleated villages with isolated farmsteads.

5 MAPPING EXERCISE

- 5.1.1 The earliest map surveyed to a usable scale is the Ordnance Survey 6" 1st Edition of 1883. This map shows that the present divisions on White Horse Hill and at Further Field were already extant at this date and probably reflect the divisions laid out by the parliamentary enclosure commissioners of the 18th century. No enclosure award map exists at either Berkshire or Oxfordshire County Records Offices. Berkshire Records Office does, however hold the Enclosure award of 1777.
- 5.1.2 Earlier maps covering the area of White Horse Hill do exist including Saxton's of c.1607-1610 and the beautifully produced maps of Jeffrey of 1765 and Bryant of 1827. None of these early maps are of a suitably large enough scale to derive any detailed information from.

6 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

- 6.1.1 The area first enters the historical record through a Anglo Saxon charters dating from AD 856 onwards. These charters record the existence of the elongated land divisions that have become the modern parishes (Hooke 1987). These divisions are still very much in evidence on maps and aerial photographs of the area. The parishes were obviously formed to give each a share of the differing resources available on the Berkshire Down massif, the scarp and into the Vale of White Horse.
- 6.1.2 The charters for Uffington (*Uffentune*) and Woolstone (*Æscesbyrig*) are of particular interest. *Æscesbyrig* is first mentioned in 856 and probably derives its name from *Æscesburh*, which may be the Anglo Saxon name for Uffington Castle. The estate was granted to Wulfric c. 958 and had become known as Wulfric's estate (*Olvricestone*) by 1066 and hence Woolstone. *Uffentune* is first recorded in 931. The boundary of the two estates originally passed through the centre of the hillfort at Uffington Castle (**157219**) until the area of the fort and Horse passed entirely to Uffington with the Enclosure Act of 1777.
- 6.1.3 The White Horse (**157218**) is noteworthy by its absence from these early charters, which is strange given its proximity to the estate boundaries. Dragon Hill (**157204**) is, however mentioned as *aecelesbeorh*. There is a possibility that this name derives from *eccles*, either as a reference to a personal name, or in relation to an early church foundation on the site. Early Churches were often placed close by hillforts, or on areas then recognised as important pagan centres. Also mentioned is

Dude beorh which may possibly be a reference to one of the barrows (**157213** or **157217**) lying under the hillfort. One of these (**157217**) at least has now been recognised to contain Saxon burials and the tendency for Saxon burials to lie on, or close to Parish Boundaries is now widely recognised (Bilikowska 1980).

- 6.1.4 A number of documents, referring to the White Horse (**157218**) and White Horse Hill, survive from the 11th and 12th centuries, suggesting that the White Horse was a very well established landmark by that date. Foremost of these is the inclusion of the White Horse amongst the Wonders of Britain which were probably first listed by the end of the 12th century.
- 6.1.5 The White Horse, and its environs, enjoyed a considerable amount of debate from Antiquarians between the 16th and 20th centuries. The first Antiquarian reference is by William Camden c 1607, who records the Horse in his publicly funded itinerary of Britain's curiosities *Britannia*. John Aubrey in his *Monumenta Britannica* first posits the theory that the White Horse had its origins as the standard of Hengist and Horsa, thus giving the monument a date after the Saxon conquest. Aubrey was also the first to comment that the White Horse closely matched the symbology on ancient British coinage. In addition it was Aubrey who first suggested that the hillfort at Uffington may have been a British fortification against the Saxons and that Dragon Hill was the Burial Mound of Uther Pendragon. This theme was reprised by Daniel Defoe in his *Tour through Britain* 1725. In 1730 Francis Wise, in his *Letter to Dr Mead*, embellished this theme with the claim that the horse remained the standard of the Saxon Kings and that the White Horse was actually carved to commemorate Alfred the Great's crushing victory over the Danes at Ashdown in 871. Wise agreed that Uffington Castle was probably a Roman or Romano-British entrenchment. The idea that the Horse was related to England's great Hero Alfred, was apparently prevalent amongst the natives of the region who turned up at the Scouring Festival (Wise 1738). Local and antiquarian tradition had also by this date linked the Hill to King Arthur's legendary victory of Mount Badon.
- 6.1.6 The relationship of the White Horse with the ancient Saxon monarchy remained the established theory into the nineteenth century, although a number of writers, such as Colt Hoare in his *Ancient History of North Wiltshire* also pointed at the similarities of the White Horse with ancient British and Gaulish coinage. A study of the Horse's relationship with the symbology of Celtic coinage was further made, by Reverend Plenderleath, in an essay of 1874 in *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*. Foremost of the coins that Plenderleath referenced was a gold Stater of the Dobunni King *Eisu* (Allen 1944). The similarity of the White Horse to the images on Iron Age coins led to this date for the Horse becoming widely accepted by the early 20th century.
- 6.1.7 The corpus of documentary sources were described and analysed in detail alongside the antiquarian and Archaeological investigations on White Horse Hill in the Oxford Archaeology Monograph *Uffington White Horse and its Landscape. Investigations at White Horse Hill, Uffington, 1989 - 95*. (Miles et al 2003).

7 DESIGNATED SITES

7.1 Scheduled Monuments

- 7.1.1 Six Scheduled Monuments are present on White Horse Hill, or within a mile of the hill and on or adjacent to the Ridgeway (**157328**). Scheduled Monuments are protected by National Statute according to Section 1 of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979*. A summary of these monuments is given below (Figs 2, 3 and 4).
- 7.1.2 **The White Horse Hill Figure SAM 21785 (157218)**. The Uffington White Horse is the best known and perhaps most striking of England's Hill Figures. It is now known that, although the figure has undergone some minor changes in its form since its creation, it retains most of its original characteristics. The White Horse forms part of an unusual group of Prehistoric Monuments, which provide a significant insight into the religious and secular use of landscape over a period of at least four millennia.

- 7.1.3 **Uffington Castle Hill Fort SAM 21778 (157219).** Uffington Castle is traditionally defined as a univallate hillfort enclosing c. 3.2 ha, though elements along the north-eastern exterior slope strongly suggest that other multiple ramparts can be identified. It has long been recognised as the best preserved hillfort of the Berkshire Downs. The hillfort is now known to have had at least two major phases of construction: the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and the Middle Iron Age with the possibility of some form of limited late Roman re-occupation. Medieval ploughing and Ridge and Furrow lie within the fort and this may have severely damaged internal evidence for its pre-Medieval usage. Uffington Castle forms part of a group of important monuments on White Horse Hill.
- 7.1.4 **Bronze Age/Saxon Burial Mounds SAM 21777 (157217 and 157300).** This monument includes what has been identified as a probable small Bronze Age Bowl Barrow (157217) and two possible Anglo Saxon *hlaews* (157300). They form a rough line orientated south west to north east and lie c. 70 m south of the White Horse (157218). These barrows lie astride the ancient parish boundary of Uffington with Woolstone and overlook a probable Neolithic Long Barrow (157213), which is a SAM in its own right. Saxon Burials were identified during excavations of the barrows in the 19th century. Bronze Age Round Barrows and Saxon *Hlaews* are believed to have served similar functions as marking important graves and/or territorial boundaries. The presence of these barrows alongside each other and an earlier Neolithic funerary monument is a very rare and important element of the sacred and secular use of the landscape over a period of at least four millennia.
- 7.1.5 **Neolithic Long Mound and Romano-British Cemetery SAM 21776 (157213).** This monument includes an earthen Long Mound/barrow situated on the north west facing slope c 70 m north of Uffington Castle. The barrow is aligned south west to north east and probably originated as an early Neolithic funerary monument that may have been re-used during the Bronze Age and became the focus for an even later Romano-British cemetery. The site represents the earliest known extant monument to the burial of the dead on White Horse Hill. As such it forms the first element of the apparent focus of burial tradition within the four millennia long tradition of its use.
- 7.1.6 **Wayland's Smithy Neolithic Long Barrow. SAM 21775.** Wayland's Smithy rests c. 50 m north of the present Ridgeway and c. 1000m (1km) west of Uffington Castle. The present Cotswold/Severn type chambered long barrow is built over an earlier earthen and timber example. The barrow later had a pair of Iron Age ditches added around it which were recut during the Roman period. The focus of the barrow remains the impressive forecourt with upright Sarsen Orthostats. The Tomb, at some point became associated with the Saxon God, Waylen the Smith who would shoe a horse left overnight. This tomb is an unusual example of an earlier Neolithic, earthen barrow becoming incorporated into a later Cotswold/Severn type megalithic tomb.
- 7.1.7 **Hardwell Camp. SAM 28167.** This is a very peculiarly placed enclosure now set within woodland, on the scarpland slope overlooking Knighton. The site is comprised of a ramparted enclosure with exterior ditch and slight counter scarp.

8 PAST INVESTIGATIONS

- 8.1.1 A number of archaeological investigations have taken place on White Horse Hill, and in its vicinity, from the 19th century onwards. These have included landscape and geophysical surveys as well as archaeological excavations. No archaeological investigations have been undertaken at Further Field, although a number have taken place near by. The following section lists and summarises the results of archaeological investigations on and within the environs of White Horse Hill. The area for which data has been gathered comprises a rectangle with Ashbury to the south west, the village of Uffington to the north, Sparsholt to the north east and Lambourn to the south. This area includes part of the dipslope and scarpland of the Berkshire Downs and a number of interfluves and also part of the Vale of White Horse. A study of the excavated archaeological sites within this area can help to characterise the broader landscape setting in which White Horse Hill lay from the later Prehistoric period onwards. The known archaeological investigations that have taken place within this area comprises: (Figs 2, 3 and 4). The Investigations on White Horse Hill have all been within the

National Trust Uffington Estate. The following investigations represent previous research either directly on the Uffington Estate or within the wider landscape environment associated with it.

- **White Horse Hill.** A series of investigations on White Horse Hill by Edwin Martin-Atkins. These investigations may have begun with his involvement with an excavation on Dragon Hill in 1852 and culminated with his excavation of the Long Barrow (**157213**) and nearby round barrow (**157217**) on White Horse Hill in 1858/59. These investigations were meticulous and well recorded for such an early date and resulted in the identification of Prehistoric and Romano-British burials in the long mound and Saxon burials within the Round Barrow. The hillfort (**157219**) rampart was also investigated and its earliest timber construction correctly identified. Unfortunately, much of the corpus of notes and plans of his prolific excavations in the vicinity of White Horse Hill were lost after his death. Martin-Atkins was also involved in excavations at the seven Barrows Bronze Age complex on the Lambourne Downs. The Ministry of works commissioned a re-instatement of the White Horse (**157218**), following its camouflage during World War II. The work was carried out by a team of labourers under the supervision of W F Grimes. The work was undertaken between 1951 and 1953 and during the course of the reinstatement a small trench was excavated which demonstrated the Horse's construction. A comprehensive series of contour and geophysical surveys, documentary research and limited targeted excavation was undertaken on White Horse Hill between 1989 and 1996. This work was carried out as part of a strategic project for the conservation of the monuments on White Horse Hill. The work was undertaken by Oxford Archaeological Unit, the University of Oxford and the Council for Archaeology (OA 2003). The targeted excavations confirmed Martin-Atkins findings within the Long Mound (**157213**) and the rampart sequence of the hillfort (**157219**). An enclosure and Romano-British secondary burial in a ring ditch (**157225**) was identified west of the hillfort. The hillfort was identified as originating in the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age with a timber boxed rampart and two opposing entrances, perhaps orientated on the Ridgeway. The hillfort interior has been heavily disturbed by Medieval and later agriculture but the limited excavations suggest that occupation was sparse and perhaps sporadic. The hillfort may have been abandoned only to be refurbished for a short period in about 400BC with a dump rampart. Further occupation is suggested during the Romano British period with the identification of a bread oven and discovery of scattered finds of pottery, coins and glassware. These types of find hint at activity other than agricultural manuring taking place. The linear ditch (**157327**) on the parish boundary south of the hillfort was investigated and shown to be of at least Romano-British date, if not earlier.
- **Lambourn and Seven Barrows.** This is an extensive Barrow cemetery comprising at least 28 (probably Bronze Age) round barrows and ring ditches. Martin-Atkins worked extensively in the area during the 1850's and further work has been undertaken on barrows within this cemetery in the 1950's (Casey 1956) and 1970/80's (Richards 1989). The excavations so far undertaken have confirmed a Bronze Age date for the majority of the excavated examples and have also recognised a degree of re-use of some barrows during the Romano-British and early Medieval periods. In addition to the main Barrow group an avenue of Round Barrows has been identified aligned on an already extant funerary monument in the form of an earthen Long Mound of Neolithic date (Richards 1989)
- **Wayland's Smithy.** Excavations were conducted at Wayland's Smithy by Peers and Smith 1919-20. The excavations recorded the presence of eight burials within the mound and at least one possibly secondary crouched inhumation. A further series of excavations was undertaken in 1963 by Piggot and Atkinson who identified the original earthen barrow and its ten inhumations. Studies of palaeoenvironmental evidence taken from the flanking ditches have helped to define the changing vegetational and landscape history of the environs of this monument (Keeley 1991)
- **Odstone Down.** Excavations of the enclosures and field system identified from aerial photographs at Odstone Down in 1952 (Rhodes 1952). These excavations identified the presence of a Romano-British farmstead with associated surrounding trackways and possibly paddocks or field system.

- **Woolstone Villa.** Excavations were undertaken at Woolstone in 1955 to verify the existence of a Roman Villa previously recorded in 1844. The villa contained at least three tessellated pavements within what is in all probability a significant complex with one c. 12 m long corridor flanking a courtyard. Three inhumations were identified within the corridor during the 1844 investigation and were attributed an Anglo Saxon date. Several other skeletons have been recovered in the immediate vicinity.
- **Ram's Hill.** A series of excavations have been undertaken at Ram's Hill since the 1940's (Piggot and Piggot 1940, Bradley and Ellison 1975 and Gosden and Lock 1998/99.) These have demonstrated the late Bronze Age origin of the hillfort. An open settlement appears to have preceded the hillfort. The first enclosure comprising a timber framed box rampart with two opposed entrances, potentially conforming to the Ridgeway. The hillfort was apparently sparsely and only sporadically occupied and was perhaps abandoned for an extensive period prior to the refurbishment of the enclosure with a dump rampart with single entrance in the middle Iron Age. Occupation again appears to have been short lived. The enclosure was reused to seat a shrine in the Romano-British period. An associated Linear ditch of late Bronze Age/Iron Age date may also have been identified.
- **Maddle Farm and Knighton Bushes.** A comprehensive programme of fieldwalking and excavation at Maddle Farm and Knighton Bushes (Gaffney and Tingle 1989) identified the probable location of a Romano-British Villa at Maddle Farm and a Romano-British enclosure at Knighton Bushes. Knighton Bushes appears to be the focus of an extensive field system (Rhodes 1950). Interestingly the axis of this field system appears to have been used to fix the Medieval parish boundary of Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp.
- **Tower Hill.** An extensive field system and lynchet grouping was identified on Tower Hill in the 1950's (Rhodes 1950). In 1993 a hoard of Bronze Age metalwork including socketed axes and horse furniture was found by chance prompting a targeted series of geophysical survey and excavation which identified the ephemeral remains of a Bronze Age open settlement that continued to be periodically re-occupied in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (OA 2003).
- **Alfred's Castle** Since 1995 the University of Oxford, working with the CfA, have been investigating the larger landscape area around White Horse Hill as part of their hillforts of the Ridgeway Project and the Wessex hillforts Geophysics Project (Lock and Gosden 1997, 1998, 1999, and Payne 1996). This has included further investigations at Ram's Hill and Alfred's Castle (Gosden and Lock 2000). Alfred's Castle was identified on a ridgetop over looking Tower Hill and on excavation proved to have a stone walled enclosure that originated in the early Iron Age. Occupation within the enclosure was apparently more intensive than at the scarpland forts of Uffington and Ram's Hill. Again occupation appears to have ended by the late Iron age although a Romano-British occupation was also identified. The excavators posit that this Romano-British occupation may have included a sacred element.

9 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (FIG. 2)

9.1 Principal Known Sites

- 9.1.1 The Study Area contains in excess of one hundred archaeological sites, representing considerable evidence of activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Although many of the sites within the area are chance findspots of material, indicative only of a general level of activity, the area contains a number of excavated sites of archaeological interest. The most apparent feature are the remains of the famous chalk hill figure of the White Horse (**157218**), but there are also a number of burial mounds (**157213**, **157217** and **157300**), linear boundaries, enclosures, remnant field systems, the ancient Ridgeway (**157328**), and the hillfort (**157219**), known as Uffington Castle, to consider.

9.2 *The Uffington White Horse (157218)*

- 9.2.1 The most impressive and the most important feature of White Horse Hill is, of course, the chalk hill figure of the White Horse. Hill figures, of which the White Horse at Uffington is perhaps the most famous, are an English peculiarity. Most of the known surviving examples are carved onto chalk downland. The figures include a number of horses, a lion, giants, crosses and other badges. Most of the hill figures are known to be very recent, having been cut during the 18th to 20th centuries but a few could be very early. These early figures include the White Horse at Uffington, the Cerne Abbas Giant and the Long Man of Wilmington. All three of these figures are documented by 1700, but the White Horse at Uffington is unique in appearing in historic documents as early as the 12th century. The White Horse and White Horse Hill are mentioned in the Abingdon Cartularies, which are thought to date from the latter 11th-12th century. References to the White Horse continue thence, throughout the Medieval period.
- 9.2.2 The White Horse at Uffington is a stylised figure, in picked in silhouette and reminiscent of the art to be found on Iron Age metalwork and coinage. This stylised form separates it from most of the other known horse figures. The Uffington figure also differs stylistically from the Giants at Wilmington and Cerne Abbas, which are picked out in lines. Like the Long Man at Wilmington, the Cerne Abbas Giant and the first Westbury White Horse, the Uffington White Horse is positioned in close proximity to a number of Prehistoric monuments. A study of the written accounts of the horse and, more specifically, a comparison of the available artwork suggests that the scourings and succeeding erosion over a period of centuries, if not Millennia, may potentially have altered the morphology of the horse. The changes have apparently included shortening, detachment and reattachment of the limbs, changes to the body shape and alterations to the 'beak'. Results of Geophysical surveys and excavations, undertaken in the 1990's, (OA 2003), however, suggest that the figure has retained a high degree of conformity to its stylised original form. The tail has always been somewhat overlong and the foremost hind leg has always been detached from a rather slender body. Successive scourings over millenia have, however, caused the figure to migrate somewhat upslope. This migration will have altered the perception of the figure from its surroundings, most notably from the underlying Vale of White Horse.
- 9.2.3 The figure was originally cut into the chalk bedrock but subsequent scourings have since favoured the puddling of chalk in a cut trench. Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating of hill wash material from over and beneath the earliest phasing of the figure gives a 95% likelihood of the figure having first been cut between 1740 and 210 BC (OA 2003). This range of dates accords well with the horse being originally Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age in date. Such a date would place the horse in association with the construction of the first hill fort on White Horse Hill and the sharp rise of Horse remains and trappings in faunal and funereal assemblages from sites in Wessex and the South Midlands (Keeley 1987). Horses may potentially have been accorded an especial status during the Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and it was this that prompted the creators of the figure to etch the Horse onto a prominent hillside that had already singled out as a location of importance by association with funerary monuments.
- 9.2.4 Regular, organised scourings of the Uffington Horse were occurring as early as 1677 and continued until 1857, when close to 20,000 people gathered on White Horse Hill to 'celebrate the Scouring of the White Horse according to immemorial custom' (Hughes 1889). People attended this event from all over Southern Britain to take part in the scouring and associated fair. The event was immortalised in Thomas Hugh's novel, *The Scouring of the White Horse*. Scouring fairs have certainly been occurring for a significant period before this great-recorded event. The possibility exists that the rites of the scouring may have been promulgated for several millennia preceding the 1857 event and that associated and/or pre-existing rituals may explain other unusual features to be found on White Horse Hill.
- 9.2.5 During World War II, the White Horse was temporarily covered over and further camouflaged by the placement of false hedging, so as to prevent it becoming a navigational aid for the Luftwaffe. The investigations of the White Horse, undertaken by the Ministry of Works during 1953 were part of the reinstatement program instituted to remove this overburden from the monument.

9.3 Uffington Castle (157219)

- 9.3.1 Uffington Castle is the best preserved hillfort on the Berkshire Downs Ridgeway. The Hill Fort is traditionally described as having been D shaped with a single rampart enclosing an area of c. 3 ha. A slight counterscarp bank was constructed on the outer edge of the ditch and a series of outworks were constructed at the west entrance. A series of rampartine features can also be identified along the north-western slope descending from the principal hillfort that can be interpreted as representing additional ramparts (157258 and Fig. 5). If such an interpretation is correct, the placement of additional ramparts on this, the single most difficult approach to the hillfort, would most likely have been for display purposes rather than for any defensive nature. Despite being a very well known monument, relatively little was known of its origins and subsequent history until a series of excavations were undertaken in the 1980's-90's. These excavations were an integral part of a scheme instigated by the National Trust and English Heritage to preserve and manage the monument, which was at that time suffering erosion from agricultural and recreational use (OA 2003).
- 9.3.2 The excavations demonstrated that there had been some form of low intensity use of the site from the Neolithic period, although no structure pre-dating the Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was recognised. The initial construction of the hillfort comprised a timber faced, box type rampart with two opposing entrances that was constructed during the later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (c. 800-700 BC). The opposing entrances may potentially have been associated with the passage of an original line for the Ridgeway (**157328**) through the enclosure. A degree of infilling in the ditches belonging to this phase of construction may potentially suggest a hiatus in use before a second construction phase dating to the later Iron Age (c. 400 BC) was undertaken. This phase utilised a dump rampart with a single entrance. The eastern entrance was apparently deliberately blocked at this point. This sequence of rampart typology has now been recognised to be a widespread phenomenon (Avery 1993). Early hillforts, including Uffington Castle and Ram's Hill generally have boxed ramparts and fall out of use by the middle Iron Age. The later hillforts, with dump ramparts, are often constructed on new sites, perhaps reflecting a change in social organisation, ritual focus or land tenure. Uffington Castle is an example of a reused site which may have had its first origin in between c 800 and 700 BC and underwent a hiatus of use between c. 600-400 BC before being reoccupied, albeit briefly it would seem c. 400BC. Geophysical surveying and targeted excavation of the hillfort interior suggest a low intensity and potentially seasonal occupation (OA 2003). A considerable degree of effort, in terms of manpower and resources (Miles 1986), (especially woodland in the instance of the earliest hillfort) is represented by the construction of the hillfort, suggesting a high degree of social cohesion. This would seem to be a great deal of effort for a structure, which appears to have been little used. From this it may be inferred that the hillfort was an important focus for something other than economic or political functionality (Sharples 1991 and Barret 1999).
- 9.3.3 The hillfort appears to have only been occupied for a very limited period after its latest Iron Age incarnation c 400 BC. There is very little evidence to indicate any intensive use of the site between this date and the later 4th to early 5th centuries AD. During this late Roman period a scatter of finds, including coins, pottery, glassware and shoe fittings has been identified within the enclosure as well as a single probable bread oven. No substantial structures have been identified within the hillfort in association with this material. The material may have been associated with nearby Romano-British remains (**157225**), or may merely have been deposited during agricultural activity within the hillfort. It would be unusual, however, to associate the presence of coins, glassware, and indeed the presence of a bread oven with such agriculturalist depositions. The artefacts and bread oven point strongly to the presence of some form of occupation existing nearby or within the interior of the hillfort.
- 9.3.4 The interior of the hillfort contains Ridge and Furrow earthworks, indicating that this and the surrounding area had been taken under the plough by the Medieval period. Arable cultivation has continued on the site until very recently. The formation processes of the ridge and furrow coupled with more modern ploughing techniques inside the earthwork, may potentially have seriously disrupted or masked earlier archaeological features and deposits within the hillfort interior. Intrusive archaeological excavation of the rampart and interior has so far been only very small in scale.

9.4 *The Ridgeway (157328)*

- 9.4.1 Until recently it was universally agreed that the Ridgeway was an ancient thoroughfare which ran from the Marlborough Downs, in the vicinity of the great megalithic complex at Avebury, to East Anglia and that this route had its origins in the Neolithic period. The traditional view of this route suggested that the western half of the route is certainly dominated by a broad spectrum of remains, which conform to its orientation. These remains include Neolithic funerary monuments, such as Wayland's Smithy, Bronze Age Barrow Cemeteries, Late Bronze Age to Iron Age hillforts, including Uffington Castle and Ram's Hill, Romano-British and Saxon burials. There are also numerous documentary references to bloody strife wrought by Saxon and Dane along the length of the Ridgeway. During the Medieval period and into recorded history, the route continued as an important droveway for moving Cattle and sheep from Wales and the west country to the London markets. The present form of the Ridgeway may only have developed as a result of the Enclosure Acts of 1750-1800. Before this the Ridgeway may potentially have been a series of numerous green lanes in a broad belt exploiting the drier ground on the crest of the chalk downs.
- 9.4.2 The great antiquity of the Ridgeway on its present course has now been cast into doubt by a detailed analysis of aerial photographic evidence and targeted fieldwork (Fowler 2000 and OA 1999). The results of these studies show that the present Ridgeway is laid across a relict Prehistoric and Romano-British landscape without any due care or attention being paid to pre-existing boundaries. Numerous boundary features of Prehistoric date have now been shown to be dissected by the Ridgeway, which has also been shown by excavation to have been laid across the partly infilled Linear Ditch (157327) at Uffington Castle. This evidence would seem to indicate that the existing alignment of the Ridgeway post dates the latter part of the Iron Age, and may potentially have its origins no earlier than the 10th century AD (Fowler 2000). However, The presence of a structured Prehistoric and Romano-British landscape on the downland suggests that there should have been at least a local network of communications and that if these networks could only be recognised, they may prove to have conjoined to form a longer distance routeway (OA 1999). The possible alignment of the Ridgeway through the opposed entrances of the scarpland hillforts, recognised at Uffington Castle, Ram's Hill, Segesbury Camp and Liddington Castle, during the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age can not be discounted.

9.5 *The Linear Ditch (157327)*

- 9.5.1 A linear ditch runs up to the hillfort at Uffington from the south. The ditch is visible in aerial photographs for at least 2.0 km and exploits the top of a natural ridge on the dipslope of the downs. A number of similar ditches have been identified on the Berkshire Downs and from southern Britain as a whole. Many of these features are, like the Uffington example, associated with hillforts. The origins of this type of ditch are generally thought to lie in the late Bronze Age and their function and relationship to hillforts and other prehistoric monuments, such as field systems, has attracted much discourse (Dyer 1963, Cunliffe 1990 and Bradley *et al* 1994).
- 9.5.2 Linear ditches of this type are notoriously difficult to accurately date. A ditch that is kept scrupulously cleaned out will have few finds present dating to its origin but will have a higher degree of material from the period in which it fell out of use and became infilled. A series of excavations to investigate this feature were undertaken in 1995 (OA 2003). OSL dating indicated that the original excavation of this feature was unlikely to be earlier than the mid Iron Age and probably later. Little cultural material was recovered, but what there was pointed to a Romano-British date for the ditches infilling. The excavations did, however, show that the infill of the ditch pre-dated the present route of the Ridgeway, which must, by inference be a later feature in the landscape on its present line.
- 9.5.3 Given the Bronze Age dates attributed to similar linear ditches elsewhere on the Berkshire Downs and Chilterns (Dyer 1963, Ford 1982), a Romano-British date for this ditch appears to be unusual. The possibility exists that the ditch was excavated at an earlier date and was afterwards kept scrupulously clean, perhaps throughout the Iron Age. This would indicate that this ditch was another integral part of the ritual landscape associated with the White Horse. This would, however, have engendered a great deal of effort to accomplish and a Romano-British date remains a possibility.

Regardless of its original temporal affiliations, this element remains an important addition to the regional landscape.

9.6 *The Enclosure (157225)*

- 9.6.1 This rectilinear enclosure, encompassing a low hillock to the west of Uffington Castle was first recognised from aerial photographs. A Geophysical survey of the enclosure and targeted excavation were undertaken in 1995 (OA 2003). These investigations demonstrated that the enclosure (**157225**) with its shallow ditch was a Romano-British feature encompassing a Ring Ditch, which is probably a Bronze Age Round Barrow, into which a single Romano-British burial had been placed. Agricultural damage in the succeeding periods may potentially have damaged or destroyed further secondary burials within this enclosure. Aerial photographs seem to indicate that a trackway or bank (**157331**) may once have linked the enclosure to the present course of the Ridgeway, suggesting that the Ridgeway had become fixed on its present course at the point that the enclosure was created.
- 9.6.2 The ring ditch (**157303**) within the Romano-British enclosure (**157225**) appears to have enclosed another round barrow. The barrow may potentially have been destroyed by later ploughing. This ring ditch and the area within was investigated during the 1990's investigations on White Horse Hill (OA 2003). No early primary burial was identified but a Romano-British burial was identified in the ring ditch. A circular feature cutting the ditch was also identified and classified as a solution hollow. This feature was 2.0 m in diameter, had vertical sides and cut into the ditch fill. This suggests that the feature may not be natural. The feature was excavated to a depth of 4.0 m without finding any artefacts or the base. If it is a manmade feature, then its function is unclear, although the creation of a ritual shaft to the underworld can not be discounted (Green 1995). The single burial recorded within the ring ditch is not necessarily the only one present, as only approximately half of the ring ditch and the area within was excavated and even less of the larger surrounding enclosure.

9.7 *The Long Mound (157213)*

- 9.7.1 The presence of this feature was first noted in 1857 when the local antiquarian Martin-Atkins excavated the oblong mound that lies between the White Horse and Uffington Castle. Martin-Atkins recorded at least 46 inhumation and cremation burials (Davis and Thurnam 1865) of Romano-British date. The inhumations were generally set in a west to east orientation, a number had the skulls removed and placed between the legs and at least one was buried with a shield and other military harness. The recorded details of a central cremation within a coarse urn set in a sarsen lined cyst suggests that this, at least was of Prehistoric date, most likely Bronze Age, but potentially Neolithic. A geophysical survey and targeted excavation was undertaken on this mound between 1990 and 1993 (OA 2003).
- 9.7.2 The 1990-93 investigations confirmed that the mound was constructed of earth and chalk rubble with flanking ditches and that the mound had been constructed over a preserved soil horizon that had been disturbed by ploughing or by the construction of the mound. Three further burials were identified within the filled in flanking ditches. The burials identified by Martin-Atkins appeared to be for the most part still within the mound but the extent of the full cemetery group was not ascertained. Further burials could well lie outside the limits of the flanking ditches.

9.8 *The Round Barrows and Ring Ditches (157217 and 157300)*

- 9.8.1 Until recently White Horse Hill was recognised to have only two identified ring ditches or round barrows. A ring ditch was identified as the focus for the probably much later Romano-British enclosure (**157225**) and a probable round barrow (**157217**) was identified close to the long mound (**157213**) discussed above. Both these monuments were investigated during the 1990-1993 archaeological works on White Horse Hill (OA 2003).
- 9.8.2 The Round Barrow (**157217**) survives as a standing monument, with a barely perceptible surrounding penannular ditch, albeit heavily damaged by later natural erosion, antiquarian delvings

and past agricultural practices. Martin-Atkins probably excavated this barrow in 1858 and uncovered a group of at least 6 burials, which, by the associated finds, appear to be of 6th-7th century Saxon date. Unfortunately no plan of this burial group survives but the records indicate that the burial group contained both adults and children and that a number of the skeletons had been decapitated. Artefacts were found in conjunction with two of the decapitated burials suggesting that this grouping is not a 'gallows' cemetery (Dickinson 1976). The decapitation may be associated with superstition of the period concerning the protection of the living from the dead (Wilson 1992). Martin-Atkins suggested that the barrow had already suffered deprecation by earlier investigators and this may account for the failure to confirm the presence of any earlier burials during his investigations. The 1990's investigations suggested that the entire barrow had been stripped to its base and reinstated by Martin-Atkins (OA 2003).

- 9.8.3 The possibility that this mound and the nearby pairing (**157300**) are in fact Saxon constructions (*Hlaews*) can not be discounted, although Saxon reuse of Bronze Age barrows is relatively common. Once again, the location of the excavated mound (**157217**) and burials, within an area associated with already ancient funerary monuments potentially represents a continued reaffirmation with ancestors in the landscape during the Saxon period. Like Bronze Age barrows, Anglo Saxon burials have been shown to have an association with territorial division, specifically with modern parishes (Dickinson 1976, Bilikowska 1980). It is significant that the Saxon burials so far identified on White Horse Hill lie on the present boundary of the parishes of Woolstone and Uffington. Perhaps more significantly the parish boundary and Saxon burials may lie on a pre-existing Prehistoric territorial division marked by at least two round barrows (**157217 and 157300**) and probably more.

10 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXERCISE.

10.1 *Aerial Photographs Introduction*

- 10.1.1 A search was made of available aerial photographs, covering the area of White Horse Hill, from the two major repositories for Aerial Photographs that exist in this country. The first at the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon and the second at the University of Cambridge. These were studied and a number of potential features identified. These features were given a National Trust index number (through the use of Exegesis), added to the gazetteer of sites and had their position plotted on the archaeological base plan by digital rectification. Pioneering studies of the Berkshire Downs and the other Wessex chalklands have been undertaken through the study of aerial photographs from the 1950's onwards (Rhodes 1950 and Crawford 1954). These studies have resulted in a rich corpus of landscape features dating from the late prehistoric period onwards being recognised. This work has been continued by the present English Heritage Aerial Photographic mapping program.
- 10.1.2 The chalk downland in which White Horse Hill stands is well served by Aerial Photography. The area is open and generally covered by crops or grazed pasture overlying light, moisture responsive soils of reasonable fertility. Parts of the downland interfluves, capped by Clay with Flints, will, however, be far less responsive to this technique. The Vale of White Horse is an area dominated by clays, especially alluvium. Clays are, in general, less responsive to aerial photographic techniques and the formation of alluvial/colluvial deposits and extensive Medieval Ridge and Furrow may potentially have masked earlier features.

10.2 *Aerial Photographs Interpretation*

- 10.2.1 The analysis of the available aerial photographs revealed a surprising number of potential and so far unrecognised archaeological features on White Horse Hill and some hint of activity, pre-dating the formation of Medieval Ridge and Furrow, at Further Field. A listing of the photographs identified as displaying new features is given in Appendix 3

10.3 *Potential Barrows (Fig. 2)*

- 10.3.1 Of particular interest is the identification of numerous faded cropmarks that can be interpreted as ploughed out Round Barrows or Ring ditches on White Horse Hill. These include three potential additions (**157256, 157300 and 157316**) to the established group between the White Horse and Uffington Castle (**157213 and 157217**), and new groupings to the east of the White Horse (**157312, 157313 and 157317**), and to the west of Uffington Castle (**157311, 157320 and 157235**). One of these groupings (**157311**) appears to be associated with a rectilinear enclosure. A number of single features of this type were also recognised, including one (**157305**) to the west of field boundary **157286** and two associated with potential trackways on the western margin of the Manger (**157322 and 157323**). Finally, partially destroyed examples appear to be present on the northern flank of Dragon Hill (**157248**) and within the hillfort (**157332**). The majority of the newly identified potential Round Barrows/ring ditches appear as cropmarks and not extant earthworks suggesting that they have been significantly eroded down by later agricultural practices.
- 10.3.2 Some care should be exercised in accepting all these features as Prehistoric or Saxon barrows, as parts of White Horse Hill have been extensively quarried in the past, especially the area immediately to the east of the hillfort in which a number of these features lie (**157256, 157300 and 157316**). The apparently enclosed ring ditched feature (**157313**) to the east of the White Horse is certainly suspect as it remains as a partial earthwork within the corner of a field. By and large, however, the fact that the potential barrows identified are very evenly circular and do not generally survive as extant earthworks (which would be likely if they were more recent quarry upcast) is suggestive of them being barrows. In addition, several exhibit traces of a ditch and internal mound and the groupings are placed on the false crest of White Horse Hill.

10.4 Enclosures and Trackways (Fig. 2)

- 10.4.1 A number of features that can be classified as parts of enclosures or trackways were identified from the analysis of the aerial photographs. The majority of these were associated with nearby potential Round Barrows/ring ditches (**157311, 157322 and 157323**). A rectangular enclosure was also noted within the hillfort (**157333**) and a double enclosure (**157321**), possibly representing a settlement feature was identified east of the hillfort. The enclosures and trackways (**157322**) were identified on the west boundary of the property (**157211**) appear to be overlain by Lynchets (**157246 and 157236**). This suggests that these features and possibly associated ringditch are of some antiquity.
- 10.4.2 The possible enclosure (**157333**) identified within the hillfort is of particular interest. The enclosure lies close to the western entrance and may be associated with a possibly circular enclosure or ring ditch (**157332**) just to the north. There is artefactual evidence from within the hillfort of Romano-British occupation of a possibly votive nature (OA 2003), which could be associated with a hitherto unidentified temple or shrine on the site. The placing of such temples within hillforts was a common practice and, given the White Horse's probable importance, the absence of a temple or shrine of this date would be surprising.

10.5 Lynchets and Boundaries (Fig. 2)

- 10.5.1 Numerous lynchets are present on White Horse Hill. These have now been plotted with some accuracy through a combination of digital rectification of the aerial photographs and ground survey. The prolific numbering of the identified lynchets has been rationalised into distinct groupings for the sake of clarity on the features map (Fig. 2) and these group numbers are referred to in the text that follows. The groupings that can be recognised comprise a large group of pronounced lynchets on the shallower, upper slope to the west of the Manger (**157238**), the lynchets (**157242**) and contour way (**157244**) within the bottom of the Manger and lynchets on the lower northern flank of Dragon Hill (**157249/50**). Additional less pronounced lynchets can be recognised on the northern shoulder of White Horse Hill, behind the White Horse, (**157251 and 157254**), west of the hillfort (**157304**) and in the north western corner of the property (**157236 and 157246**). These features are best preserved on slopes that may potentially have not been as attractive for more modern, mechanised agricultural practices. The lynchets and Boundaries recognised on the flatter parts of the hill top (**157304**) are generally less pronounced and more fragmentary, probably due to damage from recent arable

cultivation practices. The wide banks (**157258** and **157259**) just to the north of the hillfort have almost certainly been formed by quarry upcast.

10.6 Further Field (Fig. 3)

- 10.6.1 Further Field lies within the Vale of White Horse and the constraints of aerial photography within the conditions prevailing on the local drift deposits of alluvium/colluvium overlying clay should be borne in mind. In addition this area has not received as much attention from aerial photographers as the more photogenic area of White Horse Hill. The area also clearly lies under well defined ridge and furrow, which may further mask earlier features.
- 10.6.2 Even with these constraints, an irregular feature (**157325**), which may constitute an enclosure is faintly visible towards the north of the area and apparently overlain by Ridge and furrow (**157298**) and an 18th century field boundary (**157293**). The irregular enclosure (**157325**) may include a possible circular enclosure or ringditch on its north eastern extent. The entire cropmark may potentially represent a settlement feature of pre-Medieval date.

11 WALKOVER: FEBRUARY AND APRIL 2005.

11.1 Walkover: Introduction

- 11.1.1 A walkover of the National Trust estate properties on White Horse Hill and at Further Field was undertaken in the week commencing February 28th 2005. The weather during this period was inclement, with poor light and frequent snowy squalls. A thin snow cover was present during parts of the survey of White Horse Hill. White Horse Hill is now all open pasture land and the majority of Further Field is arable land that had been recently harvested. Where feasible the open areas were traversed in a 30 m grid. Areas of steeper slopes, such as the sides of the Manger were examined by a series of linear transects running along the contours of the slope that varied in distances appropriate to the incline and terrain. The entirety of White Horse Hill and Further Field were fully accessible and thus no areas were omitted. Sites identified from a search of the Oxfordshire SMR, NMR and aerial photographs were checked in the field. In addition any new features were noted and recorded on the survey base plan. Field Boundaries and routeways were also examined for evidence of their antiquity or management.

11.2 Walkover Results: Whitehorse Hill (Fig 2)

- 11.2.1 **Barrows.** A number of possible Round Barrows were identified from a study of the aerial photographic coverage of White Horse Hill. One of these (**157300**), adjacent to the Scheduled Round Barrow (**157217**) was recognised during the walkover. This feature had been much denuded and spread by ploughing but hints of a surrounding ditch were apparent, as was a depression that may represent a secondary burial. In addition, a possible barrow group (**157235**) was identified straddling the route from the car park quarry (**157211**) to Uffington Castle. This group comprised of at least four possible Ring Ditches which survive as very slight earthworks with ditched depressions. The previously identified barrows (**157213** and **157217**) also survive as slight monuments. The long mound (**157213**), is clearly identifiable. The round barrow (**157217**), is less obvious and appears to have been denuded and spread. The vicinity of both these monuments is at present pocked by molehills. A cursory search of these molehills identified the presence of a well preserved, probably Roman, pot sherd and a heavily abraded, probably Prehistoric, pot sherd in two separate mounds. This suggests that the underlying archaeological horizons of these monuments may be suffering a degree of damage.
- 11.2.2 **Lynchets.** There are numerous undated lynchet banks and terraces in the environs of White Horse Hill. The majority of these are concentrated on the slightly shallower slopes surrounding the top of the Manger (**157238**). Lynchets were also identified on the lower slope and base of the Manger (**157242**). One of these forms a relatively wide contour way which ascends the lower slope of Dragon Hill (**157244**). A series of apparent lynchets making their way from the top of the west

slope of the manger to the bottom (157272 - 15274) were classified as sheep path during the walkover. In addition, the significant corrugation apparent on the steep western slope of the Manger was classified as having derived from natural hill wash/soil creep.

- 11.2.3 *Elements of Medieval Field Systems.* At least six furlongs, or part furlongs of Ridge and Furrow are visible within the Study Area (157250, 157278, 157285, 157306, 157307 and 157334). These are all visible as slight earthworks in what must once have been arable land that has now reverted to pasture. Two field boundaries were recorded that are probably of at least Medieval antiquity. These comprise the sunken lane, forming the western boundary of the site (157284), that probably follows an old boundary and the contour way that carries the B4507 past the foot of White Horse Hill (157281).

11.3 Walkover Results. Further Field (Fig. 3)

- 11.3.1 *Elements of Medieval Field Systems* Substantial remains of Medieval ridge and furrow survive in the north west of the area (157297). Ridge and furrow was also recognised in the central and southern portion of Further Field (157298 and 157299).
- 11.3.2 *Field Boundaries* During the walkover it was noted that there was a mixture of pollarded and coppiced willow along the stream (157292), suggesting a fluctuation in landuse and wood exploitation strategy in recent centuries. The majority of the boundaries, judging by their thorn hedges and regular nature can be attributed to inclosure (157290, 157291, 157294, 157295, and 157296). The streamside boundary (157292) is likely to be of greater antiquity.

12 WHITE HORSE HILL AND FURTHER FIELD IN THE WIDER LANDSCAPE (FIGS. 2-5)

12.1 Palaeolithic Period (500,000 BP-10,000 BP)

- 12.1.1 Lower Palaeolithic sites seem to concentrate close to rivers and other bodies of water with human occupation present by c. 250,000 bp (Roe 1981). Later glacial advances such as the Devensian (c. 70 – 30,000 bp) will have affected the survival of the ephemeral remains of the Lower Palaeolithic period and will have resulted in negligible human activity during the Middle Palaeolithic period in the region. The formation, within the Manger, of the characteristic Giants Steps, can be attributed to periglacial forces acting during this period. The deposition of the considerable quantities of Coombe rock into the valleys of the scarp and dip slope can also be attributed to this.
- 12.1.2 Episodic utilisation of the Berkshire Downs by small bands of hunter gatherers will in all probability have resumed by at least the end of the Upper Palaeolithic, c. 10,000 bp, as the ice sheet receded (Jacobi 1980). Palaeolithic hunter gatherers may potentially have been periodically exploiting the resources of the region utilising river valleys to access hunting territories within the increasingly wooded downland area (Lewis et al 1992).
- 12.1.3 Palaeolithic remains are very ephemeral and seldom consist of anything more than fragmentary and scattered finds of flintwork within a ploughsoil. Actual working areas associated with the Palaeolithic period are very rare and are usually found protected under later drift deposits.

12.2 Mesolithic (10,000 BP-4,000 BC)

- 12.2.1 Very limited Mesolithic evidence has been recorded from the environs of White Horse Hill. Remains of this date are, however, ephemeral and generally consist of artefact scatters within ploughsoil. The absence of recorded Mesolithic material is, in all probability, a reflection of the limited archaeological fieldwork that has taken place on the downs in recent years. Specifically there have been few large scale systematic fieldwalking surveys or artefact collection exercises. Fieldwalking has become the established technique for detecting the ephemeral evidence of Mesolithic and early

Neolithic activity. Systematic fieldwalking surveys of large areas on the Chiltern periphery, near Luton, have consistently indicated that the margins of the chalk downland in this area were utilised during this period (Huspith 1992). The pattern of activity within the Chiltern zone may potentially have extended into the similarly characterised Berkshire Downs.

- 12.2.2 By the early Mesolithic period the downland area had potentially become established birch and pine dominated woodland. Human activity of this period may have become concentrated around valleys penetrating the downland plateau and along the scarplands by the later Mesolithic period. The valleys may have been the focus for seasonal camps and small scale clearances of woodland during spring to summer with winter hunting on higher ground.

12.3 Neolithic (4,000 BC-2,300 BC)

- 12.3.1 Evidence for earlier Neolithic activity has mostly resulted from investigations of later sites or by the identification of significant standing monuments, such as megalithic long barrows. Few domestic sites for the early Neolithic period have yet been identified but evidence for this date appears to be concentrated on the upper slopes of the downland scarplands and dipslope beyond the river valleys. Later Neolithic sites include sites that can be classified as domestic with a shift in preference to dipslope and valley locations. Although still rare, evidence for the Neolithic period can be more easily recognised than from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, as structures and earthworks, with a wider selection of find types, including pottery enter the archaeological record. Monuments, including Long Barrows, such as Wayland's Smithy, and Causewayed enclosures survive from the Neolithic period and have received more attention than settlement evidence.
- 12.3.2 Pollen studies have suggested at least limited woodland clearance for horticulture and husbandry began in the Neolithic period with a change from lime with oak and pine woodland to beech dominated woodland by c 2,000 BC alongside the appearance of cereal grains and ruderals (Girling and Grieg 1977/1985). Studies of snail assemblages appear to confirm that woodland clearances occurred in the downland area with an increase in grassland suggesting a low intensity use of the scarplands for grazing. Turf has been identified in the construction of the Lambourn Barrows and dated to 3760-3645 BC (Schulting 2000), similarly open grassland molluscs have been identified associated with the construction of the first, earthen phase of Wayland's Smithy (Kerney 1991) and within the buried soil beneath the earthen Long Mound (**157213**) on White Horse Hill (OA 2003). However, unlike the Malborough Downs, around Avebury (Moffet et al 1989), the Berkshire Downs do not appear to have become completely cleared during the Neolithic, nor were the clearances necessarily permanent. The area of Wayland's Smithy appears to have reverted to woodland by the close of the Neolithic (Kerney 1991). White Horse Hill and the Lambourn area do, however, appear to have remained open once cleared. Both these areas can now be seen to have later developed extensive Bronze Age Barrow cemeteries.
- 12.3.3 The identified evidence for human activity on the Berkshire Downs is dominated by the monuments to the dead. The most visible monuments are the Long Barrows, including not only the famous Wayland's Smithy, but also a barrow group at Lambourn and potentially the earthen Long Mound (**157213**) on White Horse Hill. A slightly less spectacular funerary cairn has also been recognised at Park Farm to the south west of Lambourn (Richards 1990). The construction and continued maintenance of these monuments within their landscape, indicates a high degree of social cohesion had become established.
- 12.3.4 The identified barrows are all placed, so as to be visible within the landscape and the use of chalk for constructing the mounds would have made this visibility even more pronounced. The dating of the White Horse Hill Long Mound (**157213**) to the Neolithic is at present only assumed from its typological similarities with other confirmed earthen barrows from this period. However, if the White Horse Hill Long Mound is of Neolithic date, it would be broadly contemporaneous with the earlier earthen phase of Wayland's Smithy. In a landscape that had been cleared of woodland the two barrows would have been intervisible. Both barrows occupied prominent skylined positions, clearly visible from the Vale of White Horse but not from the dipslope of the downland massif to the south. The possibility exists that the funerary monuments on the Berkshire Downs became linked by a

network of routes cut through the woodland to each other and to cleared areas for settlement, cultivation and stock (OA 2003). This coalescing of these communications may potentially have developed into the Ridgeway by the close of the Neolithic period.

- 12.3.5 Little evidence for domestic activity from the Neolithic period has been identified from the Berkshire Downs. Again a dearth of recent fieldwork within the area means that there is little excavated evidence to fall back on except from the monumental complexes. At Wayland's Smithy there is evidence for agricultural utilisation in the form of a possible plough disturbed soil sealed under the mound of the second phase barrow (Evans 1972) and the use of Quernstones as part of the structure of the earlier earthen mound. The bone assemblages recovered also point to the existence of a managed landscape comprising open pasture for domesticated sheep and possibly cattle and woodland for domesticated cattle and pigs. Red Deer was also hunted in the woodland (Gardiner 1991).

12.4 Bronze Age (2,300 BC-700 BC)

- 12.4.1 During the Bronze Age the intensification of landuse may potentially be associated with a change in agricultural practices and increasing population with greater social complexity (Cunliffe 1978). This may potentially be recognised by the placement of funerary monuments and dyke systems to delineate land divisions (Dyer 1963 and Bradley 1969). Further, more permanent, clearances of woodland may have been recognised in the downland area towards the end of the Bronze Age with a greater degree of cereals indicative of widespread arable uptake with open grassland for grazing.
- 12.4.2 The concentration of activity along the Ridgeway (**157328**) appears to continue into the Bronze Age with a greater number of monument types, such as round barrows, ring ditches and cross dykes, which can be identified and might be expected to be associated with nearby settlement. In the downlands snail assemblages continue to support the possibility that the area supported an increasing degree of seasonal pasture. Settlement evidence has been identified alongside the Ridgeway with the emphasis shifting onto lighter free draining soils over chalk or glacial gravels (Bryant 1995). There may be some bias in the recognition of settlement activity from the Bronze Age on the chalklands due to the availability of aerial photographic data, which works well on these lighter soils compared to the claylands of peripheral vales.
- 12.4.3 The recognition of Bronze Age sites is a simpler task than that for the preceding Neolithic period. The range of material culture recoverable can be expected to include a greater amount of more robust pottery as well as the continued presence of flint work. Even so the Berkshire Downs appear to be relatively devoid of recognisable settlement sites of the early Bronze Age period. Once again, the relative lack of archaeological investigation and systematic fieldwalking surveys, within the area, may account for the dearth of settlement evidence so far recognised. The Barrow complex at Lambourn appears to have continued as a focus into the early Bronze Age with the final establishment of at least thirty barrows, some of which define an avenue aligned on an existing Neolithic Long Barrow (Richards 1990). The recognition, by this survey, of a further twenty or so barrows on White Horse Hill places the significance of this complex on a par with the cemetery (Case 1957), represented at Lambourn.
- 12.4.4 Unlike the majority of the Berkshire Downs, which appear to have remained or reverted to woodland, White Horse Hill and the Lambourn valley seem to have continued as relatively cleared and managed landscapes of grassland dominated by nearby funerary complexes. This focus of activity continued to utilise relevant landscape markers that had developed throughout Neolithic period. This focus of activity continued into the Middle Bronze Age at both Uffington and Lambourn. White Horse Hill, however, maintained its significance into the later Bronze Age and Iron Age eclipsing the great cemetery at Lambourn, which is relatively devoid of any Iron Age activity.
- 12.4.5 The apparent focus of activity, centred on funerary complexes, that has been recognised on the Berkshire Downs, contrasts markedly with the patterns recognised on the otherwise similarly characterised Marlborough Downs to the south west and Chilterns to the east. The Berkshire Downs

appears to have remained a relatively sparsely occupied and relatively untamed landscape dedicated to the sacred, in which funerary monuments were supreme. During this same period, both the Marlborough Downs and Chilterns appear to have been developing a more intensive secular utility, with identifiable settlements and associated linear ditched boundary and field systems becoming established (Gingell 1992, Holgate 1988).

- 12.4.6 During the later Bronze Age there is an apparent shift in emphasis on the Berkshire Downs, with the recognisable establishment of settlement activity at Ram's Hill (Needham and Ambers 1994), Tower Hill and possibly, by the beginning of the Iron Age, at Uffington (OA 2003). The molluscan evidence recovered from the ditches of Wayland's Smithy appears to indicate that by the later Bronze Age this area had been re-established as open grassland (Kerney 1991). The earliest construction of the ramparted enclosures at Ram's Hill, Uffington and Segesbury Camp are broadly contemporaneous and have been accorded a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. These enclosures are recorded as having a rather sparse and possibly periodic occupation. This may potentially indicate that a system of pastoral landuse was becoming established across this part of the Berkshire Downs during the later Bronze Age (Bradley and Ellison 1975) or that the hillforts were being used as occasional centres for exchange and/or ceremony.
- 12.4.7 It is from the late Bronze Age and onwards that the linear ditches associated with Ram's Hill and Uffington Castle have been attributed. These linear ditch/dyke systems no doubt indicate that the area was undergoing division in response to increasing population pressures and social complexity. Significantly, the Linear ditch (**157327**) at Uffington closely parallels the modern Parish boundary, itself aligned on the Bronze Age and Saxon barrow group on White Horse Hill (**157217, 157300 and 157316**). This alignment of territory across the grain of downland, scarpland and vale may potentially be an early apportionment of the varied resources available from upland pasture, scarpland and vale as a single entity to support a mixed agrarian economy (Bradley et al 1994). Further linear ditches, known as the Grim's ditches have been identified at Beedon and Streatley (Ford 1982). These Linear divisions of the landscape have, from the limited excavation so far undertaken and association with the hillforts, been accorded a broadly Late Bronze Age to Romano-British date.
- 12.4.8 Open settlements have been recognised on the Downs as a pre-enclosed phase at Ram's Hill, Tower Hill and Weathercock Hill. The Tower Hill settlement had been heavily degraded by modern ploughing and could easily have remained unidentified without the chance discovery of a Bronze Hoard. The existence of these settlements and their ephemeral nature suggest that further open settlements are present on the Downs but have so far escaped detection.
- 12.4.9 The possibility exists that the creation of the White Horse was undertaken during the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The creation of the horse was in all probability linked with the already established division of the Landscape as originally laid out in the Neolithic, with the placement of a Long Barrow, and reinforced during the Bronze Age with the establishment of a round barrow cemetery. This was further reinforced with the establishment of a ramparted enclosure at Uffington Castle and the possible creation of a dyke division running southward onto the Downs as the Iron Age dawned.

12.5 Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43)

- 12.5.1 The diversity of site types continues into the Iron Age with a hierarchy of settlement becoming apparent around the hillforts concentrated along the Ridgeway. This grouping may potentially indicate the presence of territories, with central storage covering areas of c. 7 – 12 km (Gent 1983 and Stopford 1987). Settlement concentrated in a belt along the downland scarp, adjacent to the Ridgeway (**157328**) and appears to conform to that established during the later Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Again there is likely to be a bias in recognition of sites in this area due to the greater responsiveness of the area's lighter soils to aerial photography. Sites of later Bronze Age and Iron Age date display a degree of preference for locations on lower slopes overlooking valleys. An intensification of arable agriculture can be postulated during the Iron Age with the beginning of extensive build-ups of colluvium and alluvium in valleys and on the periphery of upland areas as

plough soils were eroded. The beginnings of colluvial deposition into the Manger probably began either towards the end of the Iron Age or in the Romano-British period. By the first century AD, there is an apparent intensification of landuse in clayland areas on soils over glacial gravel islands capping the clays. The accumulation of colluvial and alluvial material due to the intensification of arable practices will have masked earlier sites in lower lying areas and on lower slopes. Sites buried beneath such deposits can be expected to survive in a relatively good state of preservation due to the protection offered from later agricultural damage.

- 12.5.2 The hillforts along the Berkshire Down scarpland have all so far been demonstrated to have an initial period of construction at the end of the Bronze Age and beginning of the Iron Age. This was followed by periods of decline or abandonment, before further construction occurs in the middle Iron Age. In addition, the scarpland hillforts are all associated with the formation of land divisions in the form of linear ditches and in all probability the Ridgeway. Uffington Castle (**157219**) and Ram's Hill have both been demonstrated, albeit by limited excavation, to have had sparse and sporadic occupation, which implies that they do not easily conform to the central storage model favoured by Gent and Stopford. The hillforts, like the Round Barrows of the Bronze Age and the Long Barrows of the Neolithic would have stood proud on the skyline when viewed from the vale below. A stupendous amount of effort and resources, especially of wood, was required to construct the hillforts and the associated linear ditches. Further effort would have been regularly required to maintain the hillfort defences and ensure that the linear ditches remained as extant boundary features. This effort, if not directly employed for the strategic management of resources, points to the hillforts of the Berkshire Downs and their associated features, possibly including the White Horse, being a significant focii for communities living on the downland and its periphery.
- 12.5.3 A lesser enclosure, but boasting a walled rampart has been identified at Alfred's Castle (Lock and Gosden 2001). This enclosure appears to have its origins later than the scarpland hillforts and was again periodically occupied. However, the excavated evidence points to a more densely occupied and secular function at Alfred's Castle than in the scarpland hillforts. Open settlement also appears to have continued, at least periodically at Tower Hill.
- 12.5.4 A full appreciation of the extent of Iron Age occupation of the downland and its periphery is again hampered by the relative scarcity of archaeological investigations that have occurred in the area. However, there are hints from aerial photographs that, as yet undated enclosures in the Vale of White Horse, including that identified at Further Field (**157325**), represent later Prehistoric settlements. The continued division of the landscape throughout the Iron Age and plough derived colluviation into valley bottoms suggests that extensive clearances of woodland for agriculture had resumed by the late Iron Age. The settlements associated with this uptake of land may not have been identified due to their ephemeral nature and the impact of later agricultural practices, either through destruction by the plough or by masking with colluvial deposits. Numerous field systems are continuing to be identified on the downlands of southern Britain, and the Berkshire Downs is no exception. These field systems have been broadly dated to be of Late Bronze Age date and later. The examples lying in the vicinity of White Horse Hill are assumed to be of later Iron Age and Romano-British date but an earlier date for some is by no means improbable.

12.6 Romano-British (AD 43-AD 410)

- 12.6.1 The pattern of later Iron Age settlement continues into the Roman period with an apparent intensification of agriculture in river valley locations. It has been suggested that by the first century AD settlement was becoming increasingly nucleated as the emphasis shifted from agricultural production to a more trade orientated economy (Cunliffe 1978). This shift can be recognised more fully in the centuries after 43 AD with the establishment of a Romanised infrastructure of roads and towns supported by nearby settlements.
- 12.6.2 Numerous field systems have now been identified, the majority of which have been attributed to this period. Activity, in the form of Villa complexes, has also been recognised both on the Downs at Maddle Farm (Gaffney and Tingle 1989) and in the Vale of White Horse at East Challow (Gosden and Lock) and Starveall Farm (Phillips 1979). The nearest identified Villa site is that at Woolstone

(Peake 1931), at the foot of White Horse Hill. The Romano-British period, with an apparent series of villa based estates with centres along the foot of the downland scarp, appears to be the earliest period at which the linked association of vale and downland resources within unitary land parcels can first be discerned with any certainty. This division may be reflected by the modern strip parishes of the area and may potentially echo boundaries that had already become established in the later Prehistoric period.

- 12.6.3 The beginnings of large scale colluviation within the Manger has been attributed either a Late Iron Age or a Romano-British date and has been associated with the formation of Lynchets by agriculturally derived soil creep around and within the Manger (OA 2003). The Lynchets on White Horse Hill, have not as yet, been fully investigated to provide a secure date for their formation although some lynchets, elsewhere on the downs have been demonstrated to be of Romano-British date (Bowden et al 1993).
- 12.6.4 Many of the existing late Prehistoric monuments of the area remained a focus for activity during the Romano-British period and White Horse Hill is certainly no exception. Traces of activity have been noted at the scarpland hillforts at Liddington Castle (Hirst and Rahtz 1996), Ram's Hill (Piggot and Piggot 1940 and Bradley and Ellison 1975) and Uffington Castle (**157219**, OA 20003). Occupation has also been identified at the fortified enclosure at Alfred's Castle (Gosden and Lock 2001). Limited re-occupation of hillforts during the Romano-British period has often been associated with the presence of hilltop shrines. An enclosure at Ram's Hill has been classified as part of a sacred enclosure based on the presence of potentially votive deposits of high status material, such as coins, bracelets and a figurine (Bradley and Ellison 1975). Similar activity has been posited to have occurred alongside domestic settlement at Alfred's Castle (Gosden and Lock 2001). Given the obvious significance of the hillfort and hill figure on White Horse Hill, alongside what may have been a significant barrow cemetery, it would be surprising if no sacred activity of Romano-British date is represented on White Horse Hill. Similar higher status artefacts to those found at Ram's Hill, including glassware and coins, have been recovered from within Uffington Castle (OA2003), suggesting that similar activity was taking place within the hillfort. A circular and a rectangular enclosure, within the hillfort at Uffington, (**157333 and 157332**) have now been identified from aerial photographs. These may potentially be part of a sacred enclosure dating to the Romano-British period. A bread oven with probably associated Roman coins and a spearhead were also identified during the limited investigations within the hillfort interior (Hind J pers comm).
- 12.6.5 As at Ram's Hill (Piggot and Piggot 1940) burials of Romano-British date have been recognised on White Horse Hill. These include a significant cemetery group centred on the probable Neolithic earthen Long Barrow (**157213**) as well as a burial within the ring ditch of a probable round barrow which was enclosed by a rectangular enclosure during the Romano-British period.
- 12.6.6 A picture of a fairly integrated landscape with burgeoning population, intensifying agricultural commitment and an established road network to facilitate trade has been painted for southern Britain during the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The continued importance of White Horse Hill as a centre for non secular activity can now be recognised with the enclosing and reuse of existing funerary monuments and the possible utilisation of the hillfort interior for the location of a hill top shrine. Such activity is certainly not unique in southern Britain, and has been potentially recognised at the nearby downland hillforts of Liddington Castle and Ram's Hill.

12.7 Early Medieval (AD 410-AD 1066)

- 12.7.1 There is a relative dearth of archaeological representation for the period following the decline of Roman infrastructure in the 5th to 6th centuries AD. The collapse of regional potteries and urban infrastructure seems to have heralded a period of relatively aceramic settlement with an associated shift in settlement and agricultural practices. Many Saxon sites could easily have not been

recognised during the excavation of the later phases of Romano-British sites or the earlier phases of later Medieval sites, due to the relative lack of cultural material (Williams 1989).

- 12.7.2 It has been suggested that there was a significant decrease in the population during the Early Medieval period. This demographic collapse was in all probability the result of a deterioration in the climate, affecting crop yields and/or the outbreak of widespread disease (Higham 1992). If there was a significant decrease in population it is likely that areas of marginally workable soils would have been abandoned for agriculture. There is a possibility that these areas would still have been utilised for hunting and swine pasture in re-established woodland (Bilikowska 1980). It has been suggested that areas such as the Berkshire Downs and the Chilterns may have reverted to be up to 50% wooded at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Rackham 1986). However, the periphery of the Downs on the margin of the Vale of White Horse and Thames watershed appear to have remained part of an established agricultural hinterland throughout much of the post Roman period. The strip parishes along the scarpland had certainly become established by the Norman conquest in 1066. No agricultural features or settlement evidence of the period has yet been identified close to White Horse Hill although the colluviation into the Manger does appear to have continued (OA 2003).
- 12.7.3 Evidence for Anglo Saxon activity from the area around White Horse Hill is sparse and limited to isolated finds, pottery scatters and burials within the Villa at Woolstone, Lowbury Barrow (Williams 1998) and at the Lambourn Barrow complex (Meaney 1964). The distribution of the funerary evidence suggests that there must be associated settlement of Early Medieval date in the area, and that this settlement is concentrated along the Ridgeway (**157328**), although the focus of settlement may have been shifting to locations within the vale. The Ridgeway certainly remained an important routeway during the early medieval period and has been suggested to have been used, in conjunction with major rivers such as the Thames, as a strategic thoroughfare by Saxon and later Danish raiders. A number of hillforts on the ridgeway, including Uffington Castle, have laid claim to be the legendary site of King Arthur's legendary victory against the Saxons at Mount Badon. In addition, Pottery scatters suggesting the presence of as yet unidentified settlement have been identified on the edge of Lambourn (Astill 1978), Alfred's Castle (Gosden and Lock 2001), Ashdown (MacGregor and Bollick 1993), Hardwell Camp, and near Kingston Lisle.
- 12.7.4 The funerary evidence is compelling from White Horse Hill, where burials of Anglo Saxon date have been recovered, possibly as secondary internments within an existing Bronze Age round barrow (**157217**). The association of Anglo Saxon graves, and especially cemeteries, with Prehistoric funerary monuments is a well established phenomena in the archaeological record. The presence of Anglo Saxon graves within a Bronze Age burial mound (**157217**), or a newly created *Hlaewe*, alongside the regularly scoured chalk figure of the horse, again confirms the importance that White Horse Hill and its monuments represented to the natives of the region during the Anglo Saxon period. The association of Anglo Saxon cemeteries with nearby parish boundaries is well represented in the archaeological record (Dickenson 1976 and Bilikowska 1980) and is confirmed on White Horse Hill, where the parish boundary of Uffington and Woolstone passes through the barrow (**157217**) in which Anglo Saxon burials were identified.

12.8 Late Medieval to Present (AD 1066 +)

- 12.8.1 The Medieval period saw a gradual increase in population, with a trend from scattered farmsteads to more nucleated settlement. The increasing demands on land led to the uptake of marginal land and the creation of woodland closes through assarting on the periphery of established settlement. In some areas steeper slopes were brought into agricultural use through the creation of lynchets, possibly including some of those on White Horse Hill. From the 14th century onwards deterioration in climate with associated crop failures, stock diseases and soil exhaustion coupled with the onset of plague caused a population decline and the abandonment of more marginal land. The long established feudal system with farmers tied to a particular estate also relaxed causing a more mobile agrarian workforce. The effects of this are clearly represented in the archaeological record by the survival of the earthworks of deserted or shrunken Medieval villages such as can be seen at Woolstone. The

emparking of areas of land marginal to settlement, such as Ashdown Park, may also potentially date from this period onwards.

- 12.8.2 An integrated agrarian economy appears to have developed in the region before the beginning of Norman Rule in 1066. A number of Saxon Charters record the presence of today's parish boundaries, which form strips allowing the associated utility of vale, scarpland and downs resources for each parish. The scale and density of Medieval farming is clearly visible in the widespread ridge and furrow that is endemic within the Vale of White Horse. The presence of extensive Lynchets systems alongside Ridge and Furrow, such as those at White Horse Hill, may represent the uptake of more marginal land in response to population pressures during the late 13th and early 14th centuries. The interior of Uffington Castle was clearly brought under cultivation with the formation of Ridge and Furrow (**157334**) and Ridge and Furrow abounds on the flatter portions of the hill (**157278, 157285, 157306 and 157307**) with Lynchets on the steeper sloped periphery (**157201, 157236 and 157238**). These Lynchets may potentially have formed through soil creep associated with the intensification of plough activity. White Horse Hill has remained an open and either arable or pastured landscape from the Medieval period. The distribution of Medieval settlement clearly remains the basis for the present pattern in the region. Many field boundaries in the Vale and to a lesser extent on the Downs have since been superimposed over an earlier landscape at the behest of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 12.8.3 The existence of the White Horse in documentary sources of Medieval and later date has already been commented on in this report. The White Horse itself appears to have become the main focus of non agrarian activity on the hilltop. The White Horse has been regularly scoured, a testament to its enduring importance whilst the many other monuments on the hill top have been damaged, flattened and spread by Medieval and later ploughing and quarrying that has occurred elsewhere on the hill.

13 CONCLUSION

- 13.1.1 This assessment provides an inventory of all recorded and identified sites upon the National Trust estate at White Horse Hill and the associated Further Field. This inventory has been compiled through a search of a range of archaeological databases and sources, each of which has its own limitations. Aerial photographs are of variable effectiveness depending on geology, land use, weather conditions, and the nature of any remains present. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purpose, often containing biasing factors and only become common from the later medieval period onwards. As in any desk-based assessment, limitations are also imposed by the current level of knowledge about a particular area, based on previous research and fieldwork.
- 13.1.2 The Berkshire Downs, in which White Horse Hill lies is an area categorised by lighter free draining calcareous soils overlying chalk (BGS 1992). This area has been identified as having a rich and diverse archaeological resource. The lighter, well-drained soils would have been attractive to early farmers and clearance for agriculture began in the Neolithic period. It is generally believed that it was in this period that the Ridgeway (**157328**) became established as a major route way, though alterations in portions of its course appear to have occurred in later periods. The intensity of landscape utility continued and seems to have increased throughout the Bronze Age with recognisable territorial divisions becoming established in the form of the Downland Cross Dykes and barrow cemeteries. At White Horse Hill the existence of an earthen Long Mound (**157213**) of probable Neolithic origin and three Round Barrows (**157217, 157225 and 157300**) of probable Bronze Age origin were already known. The Fort enclosure (**157219**) was first laid out towards the end of the Bronze Age, perhaps alongside the first construction of the White Horse (**157218**) and possibly within an established barrow cemetery, that has now been recognised from the study of aerial photographs. The identification, during this survey, of a large number of probable (**157135, 157311, 157322 and 157323**) and potential (**157248, 157256, 157312, 157313, 157316 and 157317**) Ring Ditches and Round Barrows on White Horse Hill is highly significant.

13.1.3 Settlement activity in this area intensifies in the Iron Age and Roman periods, perhaps reflecting an increasing population pressure for agricultural land, with the establishment of a pattern of settlement comprising scattered farmsteads with associated field systems. The settlement pattern generally continued to conform to that established during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. In the early Medieval period the intensity of settlement appears to have receded. There is a known hiatus in the archaeological record in the period immediately after the collapse of Romano-British infrastructure. Anglo Saxon cemetery distribution has also been shown to often conform to present parish boundaries (Bilikowski 1980). The evidence from White Horse Hill comprises the apparent sparse and periodic occupation within the hillfort during the Early Iron Age and its refurbishment and short occupation during the Middle Iron Age. A Romano British cemetery was centred on the existing earthen Long Mound (**157213**). A number of the potential Bronze Age Barrows are associated with enclosures (**157225/157335 and 157311**), of which one has been partially excavated and produced a Romano-British date. This survey has also identified another rectangular enclosure (**157333**), which when viewed alongside the finds of glassware and coins from excavations in the fort may suggest the presence of a hill top shrine within the fort during the later Roman period. The White Horse appears to have remained a focal point throughout the later Prehistoric and Romano-British periods and into the early medieval period. A number of barrows (**157217, 157300 and 157316**) and the linear ditch (**157327**) were used to demarcate the boundary of Woolstone and Uffington parishes. Saxon burials were placed in at least one of the barrows (**157217**).

13.1.4 An extensive and possibly superimposed network of Lynchets, tracks and banks have been identified on the hill top and on the margins of and within the Manger. The dating for these is by no means certain and in all probability they are not all contemporaneous. It is probable that division of the hill top may have begun by the later Bronze Age with the formation of agricultural lynchets from the Late Iron Age onwards. Extensive division may potentially have occurred during the Medieval period when the presence of Ridge and Furrow systems (**157250, 157278, 157285, 157306, 157307 and 157336**) indicates use of the hill top and its margins. This Medieval arable utility may account for the apparent extensive damage that has occurred to the now recognised barrows on the hill top and for the formation of slope top lynchets on the margins of the Manger (**157201, 157238 and 157276**)

Appendix One

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Horse, Which Gives its Name to the Vale, is a Monument of the West Saxons, Made in Memory of a Great Victory Obtained Over the Danes in AD871.

Other Sources

Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record
Berkshire Centre for Local Studies
National Monuments Record, Swindon
University of Cambridge Aerial Photographic Collection.
Bodleian Library, Oxford
Sackler Library, Oxford
English Heritage, London

Appendix Two

Aerial Photographs with features identified in this survey.

RAF/106/UK/1561. frame 3191. 07/06/46.

Taken over further field and shows a relatively clear series of grass cropmarks (**157325**) in adjacent fields cut by field boundary (**157293**). Enclosure is irregular in shape and may incorporate a ring ditch at the north east. Cropmarks appear to be overlain by ridge and furrow (**157298**).

SU3086/23 and 24. CAP8107 22/04/53.

Taken west of Uffington Hillfort. Shows the relatively clear presence of two possible ring ditches and an associated enclosure (**157309** and **157311**) north of the investigated ring ditch and enclosure (**157225/157335**). Ring ditches and enclosure appear to have been spread, possibly by ploughing.

SU3086/25 and 26. CAP8107 22/04/53.

Taken of area east of the hill figure. Shows four ephemeral and faded cropmarks of potentially severely spread ring ditches and barrows. (**157312, 157313 and 157317**). One appears to be a double ditched type.

SU3086/27 CRW 06/05/80

Taken of area to north east of Uffington Hillfort. Shows ephemeral cropmark of a rectangular enclosure with two potential ring ditches (**157313**) on the edge of National Trust property. Enclosure may survive as a slight earthwork. Also hints of an enclosure on steep upper east slope of Manger (**157314**).

SU3086/30 Frame 3102 CRW July 1983.

Taken over Uffington Hillfort. Shows relatively clear dark grass marks of a rectangular enclosure (**157330**) with a partial ring ditch (**157337**) to its north. Ridge and furrow (**157336**) is clear and appears to at least partly overlie the other features.

SU3086/29 NMR1763

Taken in of area between hillfort and hill figure. Shows the known barrows (**157213, 157217 and 157300**) as slight earthworks. Also appears to show presence of an ephemeral circular earthwork (**157316**) on edge of quarrying (**157262**). Earthwork **157316** may be another barrow/ring ditch.

SU3086/61 CRW May 1990.

Taken of area to east of the hill figure. Shows an ephemeral and apparently badly spread pale cropmark of a potential ring ditch (**157317**) lying immediately behind the Hill Figure.

SU2986/4 and 11

Taken of White Horse Hill and showing clearly the Lynchet System in within and on the margins of the Manger. Also show the presence of a faded and partially quarried large ring ditch (**157248**) on the northern flank of Dragon Hill and the presence of two ephemeral and possibly ploughed out lynchet banks (**157304**) to the west of the Hill Fort (Possibly part of a settlement boundary?)

SU2986/27 15/04/89

Taken to the west of the hillfort. Shows a complex of very well defined circular features including at least one concentric double ring ditch (**157320**). These are fairly clear dark cropmarks and appear to have suffered little damage from agricultural practices.

AMC 89002 (Photograph unavailable)

Taken of hillfort area and shows the presence of an apparent double rectangular enclosure with associated trackway (**157321**). May be overlain by ridge and furrow (**157255**).

Zeiss 406 15/07/72

Taken of area south west of hillfort and shows clearly defined cropmarks of a superimposed series of boundaries tracks and potential ringditch (157322). Appears to be overlain by slight earthworks of lynchet systems (157212 and 157246).

SU2986/26 April 1989.

Taken of hillfort Area and shows clear crop/grass marks of a circular enclosure with two linear features (157323) on the western margin of the Manger. Ring ditch with trackways?

Appendix Three:

Gazetteer

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157201

Monument

Name

2 earthwork remains, probable field boundaries, White Horse

Grid Reference SU2954086800

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

EARTHWORK

FIELD BOUNDARY?

Status

National Monuments Record - 1254464

National Trust SMR - 157201

Description

The earthwork remains of two banks, probably field boundaries?, and mapped from aerial photographs. The banks are joined and located close to the base of the slope of the chalk escarpment. They are aligned NW-SE, between SU 2963 8664 and SU 2940 8700 (centred on SU 29548680). They have a total length of 420m.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127

Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX3

Aerial Photograph: RCHME Lamourn Downs NMP SU 28 NE, , RCHME Lamourn Downs NMP, 1999,

ZX2

Aerial Photograph: RAF 540/958/4295, , , 01-Dec-1952,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3

Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157202

Monument

Name

Lynchets, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs

Grid Reference SU3005087000

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

EARTHWORK

LYNCHET Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157202

National Monuments Record - 975370

Description

Lynchets of probable medieval date are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The features are located on a north facing slope. They are centred on grid reference SU 3005 8700.

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX7			Aerial Photograph: RCHME Lambourn Downs NMP SU 38 NW, , RCHME, 1999,
ZX5			Aerial Photograph: FSL 222094-5, , 05 Oct 1971,
ZX4			Article in serial: South Midlands archaeology newsletter, pp 103, 8, South Midlands archaeology

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157203

Monument

Name

Possible Saxon or Medieval chapel, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3010086900

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

CHAPEL? Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 410 AD? to 1539 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157203

National Monuments Record - 1152935

Description

A possible Saxon or Medieval chapel on the north slope of Dragon Hill. Identified by geophysical survey in 1990. Centred on SU 301869

Notes:

AML Survey Database Reference No.: 178

Survey type: Magnetic susceptibility: spot samples

Survey type: Magnetometer: recorded grid

Survey type: Resistivity: recorded grid

Survey in support of the Uffington: White Horse Hill Project.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX119 Bibliographic reference: AML Survey No.178, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, 1990?,

ZX9 Site Activity Recording Form: NMR Monument Report 1152935, , ,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX6 Event - Survey: Dragon Hill survey, BET 01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157204

Monument

Name

Dragon Hill Mound, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3008086950

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

MOUND

INHUMATION Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157204

National Monuments Record - 229208

Old County Scheduled Ancient Monument - OX229

Guardianship Monument

Description

A large circular flat-topped mound, about 10 m high, with much chalk digging around the base. It is situated below the top of a chalk scarp, and is thought to be a natural feature. No earthworks have been identified. Roman-British and Iron Age coins and pottery have been found. Centred on SU301869.

Name SU 3008 8695 Dragon Hill [T.I.]

Roman coins found [T.I.] (1)

Dragon Hill, on the Uffington/Woolstone parish boundary is " a very large circular mound which may or may not be artificial. It has been known as Uffington Castle [Huntingford (3) says this is not so, the name having always been applied to the nearby Iron Age hill fort - SU28NE6], a name that supports one theory - that it is a Norman castle-mound. Roman coins have been found on the site." (2)

E. Martin Atkins, who excavated the mound circa 1852, concluded that it is natural (3-5)

Dragon Hill is a large circular flat-topped mound, about 10 m high, with much chalk digging around the base. Its position below the top of the chalk scarp is unlikely to be that of a castle mound, and it is probably only a chalk outlier. No artificial works (ditch or ramparts) are apparent at the foot of the mound and the top appears to be entirely natural (6)

No information could be obtained locally about the Roman coins referred to by authority (2)

SU 301871 Four Iron Age sherds have been found on Dragon Hill (Acc 308/65: 184/67), two of them donated by PH Crampton; he also donated a Roman colour-coated sherd and a rim sherd (Acc 94/65: 313/65). Another colour-coated sherd was picked up on the SE corner of the hill, at OSGB SU 301868 (Acc 134/67) (7)

A coin of Constantine II (AE) was also found on Dragon Hill by Master R Dunkley (Acc 262/65) (7)

SMR bibliographic references:

A. Upson Field Investigations 1977

Palmer, S. South Midlands Archaeology Vol. 21 (1991) p.97

The White Horse Hill Project Proposed Programme 1991/1992 Oxford Archaeology

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX70			Unpublished document: The White Horse Hill Project: Proposed Program, , Oxford Archaeology,
1991-2,			
ZX50			Article in serial: South Midlands archaeology newsletter 21, 21, Council for British Archaeology, 1991,
ZX19			Bibliographic reference: Crania Britannica, 51, Davis, JB and Thurnham, J, 1865,
ZX18	(7)		Article in serial: Berkshire Archaeological Journal, 62, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1965-66,
ZX17	(6)		Field Recording Form: Field Investigator's comments Nov/63, , Oxford City and County Museum: Field
			Department, 21-Nov-1963,
ZX16	(5)		Bibliographic reference: The Victoria History of Berkshire (ed. Ditchfield, PH and Page, William), 1, ,
ZX15	(4)		Article in serial: Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club, 1, Newbury District Field Club, 1870,
ZX14	(3)		Article in serial: G.W.B Huntingford (author), 40, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1936,
ZX13	(2)		Article in serial: L.V. Grinsell (author), 40, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1936,
ZX11	(1)		Map: Ordnance Survey 6" 1960, , Ordnance Survey, 1960,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

ZX8 Event - Intervention: Dragon Hill - excavation, 01/01/1852 - 31/12/1852

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157205

Find Spot

Name

Findspot of four Iron Age sherds on Dragon Hill Mound, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3010087100

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157205

National Monuments Record - 229208

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7544

Description

Findspot of four Iron Age sherds on north side of Dragon Hill.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX18 Article in serial: Berkshire Archaeological Journal, 62, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1965-66,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

POT POTTERY Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157206

Find Spot

Name

Roman colour-coated sherds on Dragon Hill Mound, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3010086800

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157206

National Monuments Record - 229208

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7544

Description

Roman colour-coated sherds from north side of Dragon Hill.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX18 Article in serial: Berkshire Archaeological Journal, 62, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1965-66,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

POT POTTERY Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157207

Find Spot

Name

RB coin of Constantine II found on Dragon Hill Mound, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157207

National Monuments Record - 229208

County Sites & Monuments Record - 10724

Description

RB coin of Constantine II

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX20			Unpublished document: OS Field Inspection, , Ordnance Survey - Palmer, J., 21/11/1963,
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ZX18			Article in serial: Berkshire Archaeological Journal, 62, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1965-66,
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ZX13			Article in serial: L.V. Grinsell (author), 40, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1936,
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Associated Events/Activities

ZX7	Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005
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Associated Finds

COIN	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD?
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Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157208

Find Spot

Name

Roman colour-coated sherd found on Dragon Hill Mound, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3010086800

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157208

National Monuments Record - 229208

County Sites & Monuments Record - 10724

Description

Roman colour-coated pot sherd

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX20			Unpublished document: OS Field Inspection, , Ordnance Survey - Palmer, J., 21/11/1963,
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ZX18	(7)		Article in serial: Berkshire Archaeological Journal, 62, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1965-66,
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ZX13	(2)		Article in serial: L.V. Grinsell (author), 40, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1936,
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Associated Events/Activities

ZX7	Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005
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Associated Finds

POT	POTTERY	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
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Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157209

Monument

Name

4-6 horizontal lynchets, in and above the Manger

Grid Reference SU2998086800

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

EARTHWORK Early Iron Age to Medieval - 800 BC? to 1539 AD?

LYNCHET Early Iron Age to Medieval - 800 BC? to 1539 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157209

County Sites & Monuments Record - 11024

Description

4-6 horizontal lynchets south of an old chalk pit, in and above the Manger. Those at the bottom of the hill are more pronounced. Three decent vertical banks and three more faint.. Possible remains of "Celtic Fields", which were cut through by excavation of the Manger in 1990.

Centred on SU29988680.

References: NMR aerial photographs and St. Joseph's aerial photographs 1969 (not provided)

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX23 Article in serial: OAU Archaeology News, 18, OAU - Palmer, S., June 1990,

ZX22 Field Recording Form: Field Investigation, , Upson, A and Davie, A., 21/10/1977,

ZX21 Field Recording Form: Lynchets, , Oxfordshire C.C. Department of Museum Services, ,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX14 Event - Survey: White Horse, 01/01/1980 - 31/12/1980

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157210

Find Spot

Name

Roman colour-coated sherd found near Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2960086600

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157210

National Monuments Record - 225461

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7945

Description

Sherds of Romano-British greyware found near the parish boundary, in a tractor rut, west of Uffington Castle. Centred on SU 296 866

Related sources include OA Monograph Appendix 2 p.278.

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX25			Unpublished document: Reading Museum Record File, , Wilcox, M., 26/11/1973,
ZX24			Field Recording Form: Primary record card

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

POT POTTERY Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157211

Monument

Name

Small quarry and trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2924086610

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

TRACKWAY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157211

National Monuments Record - 1254462

Description

A small quarry and associated trackway of probable Post Medieval date are located at the base of the chalk escarpment. The quarry is located at SU 2932 8657 and the trackway which appears as a hollow way leads out of the quarry to the northwest. The track can be traced for 400m between SU 2924 8661 and SU2894 8688. Both features were mapped from aerial photographs. (1)

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX2 (1) Aerial Photograph: RAF 540/958/4295, , , 01-Dec-1952,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157212

Find Spot

Name

Neolithic conical flint core, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2929086550

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Neolithic - 4000 BC? to 2351 BC?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157212

National Monuments Record - 12216

Description

Conical flint core found by side of the road, past the new White Horse car park. Probably of early Neolithic date.
Centred on SU29288655

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX26 Field Recording Form: Field investigator's comments, , Hingley, R., March 1979,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

CORE Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157213

Monument

Name

Neolithic long barrow, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU300086520

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LONG BARROW Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC

CREMATION Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?

INHUMATION CEMETERY Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157213

National Monuments Record - 229274

County Sites & Monuments Record - 10730/7903

Old County Scheduled Ancient Monument - 21776

Description

A Neolithic long barrow situated on a northwest-facing slope, 70 metres north of Uffington Castle on Whitehorse Hill. The barrow has a mound aligned south west to north east which measures 25 metres long and 12 metres across at its widest point, with the widest end facing the north-east. It stands up to 0.3 metres high and was originally flanked by two quarry ditches which have become infilled over the years. A circular depression on the centre of the barrow represents an excavation shaft dug in 1857, from which a cremation in a large coarse urn was recovered. This excavation also demonstrated that the mound formed the focus for 46 skeletons buried in 42 graves; five individuals had coins in their mouths which dated them to the late Roman period. Partial re-excavation and geophysical surveys undertaken in June 1993 (Event 1053681) have proved that the majority of Roman burials remain in situ and that the cemetery extends an unknown distance around the long barrow and its ditch. The excavation has also demonstrated that many of the skeletons lack skulls. Scheduled.

Notes

['A' - SU 3000 8652] Tumulus [G.T.] (1)

'A' - An oblong mound, 80 feet long, 40 feet broad (2) and 3 feet high (6) with a slight ditch, situated a little east of Uffington Castle and just above the White Horse. The mound was excavated by E. Martin Atkins (2) in 1857 (6) and 46 skeletons in 42 graves were found. Five of the skeletons had coins in their mouths, and the burials were thought to be of 4th or 5th century date; nine Roman urns were also found in the mound. An earlier cremation in a large coarse urn with two handle-like bosses [?Bronze Age] was discovered near the centre of the mound.

'B' - [SU 3008 8652; site of mound as given by Grinsell (5) but said by him not to have been located with certainty]. An irregular, figure eight-shaped mound, with slight ditch, very near site A, was opened in 1858. Six carelessly buried skeletons with Saxon grave goods, and a circular bronze Roman brooch with blue and red enamel, which is in the British Museum were found. A confused heap of bones was also found.

Decapitated skeletons were found in both mounds (2) and according to Peake, (4) all the objects found are in the British Museum. (2-7).

Mound 'A' at SU 3000 8652 is rectangular with a ditch on the south-eastern side. Mound 'B' lies due east of 'A'. It is now an incomplete circle 0.3m high with slight traces of a ditch. It is possibly a half of the figure eight-shaped mound. Surveyed at 1/2500. (8)

The barrows have been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Lambourn Downs NMP project. (12)

The NMR Monument Report also notes a related event, in the form of a field observation (on SU 38 NW 24), undertaken February 10, 1964 (ref number 229275). There is no further information, on this event, nor on the Roman urns mentioned above.

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX33		(11)	Bibliographic reference: The Use of Grave Goods in Conversion Period England, c. 600-800, 261, Geake, Helen, 1997,
ZX19		(2)	Bibliographic reference: Crania Britannica, 51, Davis, JB and Thurnham, J, 1865,
ZX15		(3)	Article in serial: Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club, 1, Newbury District Field Club, 1870,
ZX27		(4)	Bibliographic reference: The Archaeology of Berkshire, , Peake, Harold, 1931,
ZX13		(5)	Article in serial: L.V. Grinsell (author), 40, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1936,

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ZX28	(6)	Bibliographic reference: Wessex from the air, , Crawford, O.G.S and Keiller, Alexander, 1928,
ZX29	(7)	Aerial Photograph: 106 G/UK/1561/3140-1, , RAF, ,
ZX30	(8)	Field Recording Form: Field Investigator's comments, , Bond, C.J., 1976,
ZX11	(1)	Map: Ordnance Survey 6" 1960, , Ordnance Survey, 1960,
ZX32	(10)	Bibliographic reference: A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites, , Meaney, Audrey, 1964,
ZX127		Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX34	(12)	Aerial Photograph: Vertical aerial photograph, , , 05-10-1971,
ZX35	(13)	Bibliographic reference: Scheduled Monument Notification, , English Heritage, 30-11-1995,
ZX36		Aerial Photograph: Geonex aerial photographs 5191 089 90, , , 1991,
ZX37		Bibliographic reference: MPP Evaluation (note), , Lisk, Susan, 07/08/1992,
ZX7		Aerial Photograph: RCHME Lambourn Downs NMP SU 38 NW, , RCHME, 1999,
ZX39		Microform: White Horse Hill, , RCHME, 1993,
ZX42		Field Recording Form: OS Field investigator's comments, , Palmer, J, 10/2/1964,
ZX31	(9)	bibliographic reference: Oxford Archaeological Unit reports, , , 1993,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3	Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -
ZX7	Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005
ZX9	Event - Intervention: White Horse Hill Excavation, AST 01/01/1857 - 31/12/1858
ZX10	Event - Intervention: White Horse Hill Excavation, 01/01/1993 - 31/12/1993
ZX13	Event - Interpretation: Field Observation on SU 38 NW 24, 10/02/1964 - 10/02/1964

Associated Finds

URN	Roman - to 409 AD
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Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157214

Find Spot

Name

Cremation and urn recovered from White Horse Hill, Uffington

Grid Reference SU3005086520

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

CREMATION Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157214

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7303

Description

Cremation urn recovered by Atkins, near the centre of the White Horse mound/long barrow (NMR 229274). The cremation was in a large, coarse urn, with two handle-like bosses. Possibly of Bronze Age date.

P. Jeffrey could not identify this urn type, and so it is omitted from the Scheduled Ancient Monument form. There is no existing illustration of this urn.

Centred on SU 3005 8652

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX41			Bibliographic reference: MPP evaluation, , Jeffrey, P., 17/04/1996,
ZX19			Bibliographic reference: Crania Britannica, 51, Davis, JB and Thurnham, J, 1865,
ZX28	(6)		Bibliographic reference: Wessex from the air, , Crawford, O.G.S and Keiller, Alexander, 1928,
ZX27	(4)		Bibliographic reference: The Archaeology of Berkshire, , Peake, Harold, 1931,
ZX15	(3)		Article in serial: Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club, 1, Newbury District Field Club, 1870,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

ZX9 Event - Intervention: White Horse Hill Excavation, AST 01/01/1857 - 31/12/1858

Associated Finds

CINERARY URN POTTERY Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157215

Find Spot

Name

Bronze and enamel brooch, White Horse Hill, Uffington

Grid Reference SU3008086520

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157215

County Sites & Monuments Record - 10731

Description

Bronze Age enamel brooch with blue and red enamel, found in the White Horse mound with Saxon skeletons, c. 1858. Possibly Romano-British.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX27 Bibliographic reference: The Archaeology of Berkshire, , Peake, Harold, 1931,

ZX13 Article in serial: L.V. Grinsell (author), 40, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1936,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

BROOCH BRONZE Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157216

Find Spot

Name

Finds from excavation of long barrow, White Horse Hill, Uffington

Grid Reference SU3005086520

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

INHUMATION Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157216

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7866

Description

Finds from the excavation of White Horse mound in 1857. 46 skeletons, some decapitated, in 42 graves. Five of the skeletons thought to be of C4-5 date.

9 Roman urns were also in the mound.

There is a record of six "carelessly" buried Anglo-Saxon secondary burials.

Bone combs, bronze needles and iron nails also found - but there is no other information written about them.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX19 Bibliographic reference: Crania Britannica, 51, Davis, JB and Thurnham, J, 1865,

ZX16 Bibliographic reference: The Victoria History of Berkshire (ed. Ditchfield, PH and Page, William), vol. 1

ZX27 Bibliographic reference: The Archaeology of Berkshire, , Peake, Harold, 1931,

ZX28 Bibliographic reference: Wessex from the air, , Crawford, O.G.S and Keiller, Alexander, 1928,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

HUMAN REMAINS	BONE	Roman to Early Medieval/Dark Age - 43 AD to 1065 AD
COMB	BONE	- to
NEEDLE	BRONZE	- to
NAIL	IRON	- to

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157217

Monument

Name

Bronze Age bowl barrow, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3010086530

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

EARTHWORK Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC

Status

National Trust SMR - 157217

County Sites & Monuments Record - 10731/7903

National Monuments Record - 1302944

Old County Scheduled Ancient Monument - 21777

Description

A small Bronze Age bowl barrow and two Anglo-Saxon barrows known as "hlaews", aligned south west to north east, and situated 70 metres south of the White Horse on Whitehorse Hill, an area that is in the Guardianship of the Secretary of State. The Bronze Age barrow mound measures 11 metres in diameter and stands up to 0.15 metres high. Surrounding the mound is an infilled quarry ditch, which is visible as a slight depression to the north and west of the barrow. The mound has been cut by later Roman features from which artefacts, including metal work, have been recovered. The two Anglo-Saxon hlaews are difficult to locate at ground level but they have been plotted by a geophysical survey as being circa 11 metres apart and each having a diameter of 9 metres. Scheduled. Formerly recorded as an irregular figure-eight shaped mound until MPP re-evaluation.

'irregular figure-eight shaped mound with slight ditch, opened by Atkins in 1858. Six carelessly buried skeletons with Saxon grave goods (and an RB brooch - prn 10731) and a confused heap of bones were found. Some of the skeletons were decapitated. Mound is now an incomplete circle 0.3m high with slight traces of a ditch. Could possibly be half of the figure-eight shaped mound' Grave goods recorded include shield boss and handle, knife blade' (1)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX27			Bibliographic reference: The Archaeology of Berkshire, , Peake, Harold, 1931,
ZX19			Bibliographic reference: Crania Britannica, 51, Davis, JB and Thurnham, J, 1865,
ZX15			Article in serial: Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club, 1, Newbury District Field Club, 1870,
ZX13			Article in serial: L.V. Grinsell (author), 40, Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1936,
ZX42			Field Recording Form: OS Field investigator's comments, , Palmer, J, 10/2/1964,
ZX36			Aerial Photograph: Geonex aerial photographs 5191 089 90, , , 1991,
ZX41	(1)		Bibliographic reference: MPP evaluation, , Jeffrey, P., 17/04/1996,
ZX37			Bibliographic reference: MPP Evaluation (note), , Lisk, Susan, 07/08/1992,
ZX35			Bibliographic reference: Scheduled Monument Notification, , English Heritage, 30-11-1995,
ZX43			Field Recording Form: Field Investigator's comments, , Bond, C.J. (Oxford CC Dept of Museum Services),
			08/04/1976,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

ZX11 Event - Survey: White Horse Hill, 01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990

Associated Finds

HUMAN REMAINS	BONE	Early Medieval/Dark Age - ? to 1065
		AD
KNIFE		- to
SHIELD		- to

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157218

Monument

Name

The White Horse, White Horse Hill, Uffington

Grid Reference SU3012086630

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BARROW Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval/Dark Age - 2350 BC to 1065 AD

BURIAL Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

HILL FIGURE Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 1000 BC to 42 AD

UNIVALLATE HILLFORT Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

BARROW CEMETERY Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157218

National Monuments Record - 229205

Old County Scheduled Ancient Monument - 21785

Old County Scheduled Ancient Monument - BK 28

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7302

Guardianship Monument - OX 230

Description

A chalk hill figure on White Horse Hill known as the 'White Horse' situated 170 metres north-north-east of Uffington Castle. The figure appears as the side view of a stylised horse with its head to the right, measuring 111 metres in length from tail to ear and 40 metres high. In the past scouring of the figure took place over two days every seven years, but this custom came to an end in 1857. The figure was cleaned and re-cut in 1884 and in 1892, it is now maintained by the National Trust. The horse was consolidated as it now appears in 1936. It was generally believed to be Iron Age in date, making it contemporary with the hillfort to the south. In 1995 Optical Stimulated Luminescence dating was used to date the figure to the late Bronze Age.

Notes:

[SU 3012 8663] White Horse [OE] (1)

The White Horse, Uffington, is perhaps the earliest chalk-cut hill figure in Britain and probably dates to the late first century BC. It has been cut down to natural chalk in broad terraces, is 360 feet long and has a maximum height of 130 feet. (2)

The White Horse was probably cut between 50 BC and 43 AD (3)

Scheduled (4) See AO/LP/63/147(5). (4-5)

Published survey (25") correct. (6)

Only minor alterations in shape and position and appeared to always have been stylised. A prehistoric date has been given by optical stimulated luminescence. (7-8)

[A team from the Oxford Archaeological Unit have been investigating the White Horse on behalf of the National Trust and EH for the last five years. Excavations across the head and body of the horse showed that it had not been scoured into the natural chalk but that a trench had been cut in the shape of the horse and filled with rammed chalk. Beneath the turf, along the lower edge, were a series of earlier chalk outlines. Optical Stimulated Luminescence dating produced a Bronze Age date of approx. 1400-600 BC for the horse. - National Trust Information Note ??/95]

General description with historical observations and references. Suggestion that form of horse is vestigial rather than stylised. (9)

National Trust continued conservation work on White Horse Hill and Ancient Monuments Inspectorate has been repairing the horse. Surveys, including resistivity were carried out in Aug. 1980. Provisional results suggest that considerable changes have taken place to the shape of the horse, in particular around the head. An Iron Age date for the figure is still favoured. (10)

Aerial photographs of White Horse published (copyright The Ashmolean Museum), viewed from NW. (11)

The horse was extensively restored after the war and a trench was excavated by the beak-like projection. This showed two successive phases of beak but re-opening of the trench in 1990 has shown an earlier phase that had been missed and a 4th one formed after 1952 restoration. Another 1990 trench has shown that the horse was mainly of a packed chalk construction and that it was probably always

of a stylised shape. (12)

The earliest document that refers to the White Horse is from the 12th century. Excavation in May 1990 showed that it was not cut into natural chalk, but was built up in layers within a trench. The shape of the horse has not changed significantly. The silt beneath the earliest beak has been dated to the later prehistoric period by optically stimulated luminescence (O.S.L.). (13)

Additional references. (14-15)

Summary of OAU excavations. OSL dates obtained from the White Horse are: 1240 +/- 360BC, 900 +/- 340 BC, and 1030 +/- 360 BC. (16)

The White Horse is a Scheduled Monument. (17)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX50		(8)	Article in serial: South Midlands archaeology newsletter 21, 21, Council for British Archaeology, 1991,
ZX58		(16)	Article in serial: Current Archaeology, 142, , 1995,
ZX57		(15)	Article in serial: Berkshire, , Pevsner, Nicklaus, 1966,
ZX56		(14)	Article in serial: The Vale of the White Horse Survey: the study of a changing landscape in the clay lowlands of ..., 218, Tingle, Martin, 1991,
ZX55		(13)	Bibliographic reference: Oxford Archaeological Unit: annual report, , OAU, 1990,
ZX54		(12)	Bibliographic reference: Oxford Archaeological Unit: newsletter, 18, OAU, 1990,
ZX53		(11)	Article in serial: Aerial Archaeology, 10, Aerial Archaeology: the journal for air photography and
ZX37		(17)	Bibliographic reference: MPP Evaluation (note), , Lisk, Susan, 07/08/1992,
ZX51		(9)	Article in serial: Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club, 11, , 1965,
ZX61		(20)	Bibliographic reference: Gods and Graven Images: the chalk hill-figures of Britain, , Newman, Paul, 1987,
ZX49		(7)	Article in serial: South Midlands archaeology newsletter, 11, Council for British Archaeology Group 9,
ZX48		(6)	Field Recording Form: Field Investigator's comments, , , 21/11/1963,
ZX47		(5)	Aerial Photograph: St. Joseph's AP no. 24, , , ,
ZX46		(4)	Bibliographic reference: Ancient Monuments of England and Wales, , Ministry of Works, 1961,
ZX45		(3)	Bibliographic reference: The Archaeology of Wessex: an account of Wessex antiquities from the earliest
			times to the end of..., , Grinsell, L.V., 1958,
ZX44		(2)	Bibliographic reference: A Guide to Prehistoric England, , Thomas, N., 1960,
ZX11		(1)	Map: Ordnance Survey 6" 1960, , Ordnance Survey, 1960,
ZX52		(10)	Bibliographic reference: Oxford Archaeological Unit: newsletter, 5, OAU, 1980,
ZX69			Article in serial: Britannia 23, 23, , 1992,
ZX120			Bibliographic reference: Extensive bibliography, , Jenkins, S., 23-05-91,
ZX35			Bibliographic reference: Scheduled Monument Notification, , English Heritage, 30-11-1995,
ZX76			Illustration: Drawings by Herbert Hunt, , Hunt, Herbert, 1894,
ZX75			Article in serial: BAJ 58, 58, , 1960,
ZX74			Article in serial: BAJ 56, 56, , 1958,
ZX73			Unpublished document: OUDCE report for summer school, , , ,
ZX72			Article in serial: New Light on the White Horse, 78, Woolner, D., 1967,
ZX59		(18)	Bibliographic reference: The English Heritage Visitor's Guidebook, , English Heritage, 1998-9,
ZX70			Unpublished document: The White Horse Hill Project: Proposed Program, , Oxford Archaeology, 1991-2,
ZX60		(19)	Article in serial: Discovering Hill Figures, 12, Bergamar, Kate, 1997,
ZX68			Field Recording Form: Field Investigation, , Upson, A., 1977,
ZX67			Bibliographic reference: The Mystery of the White Horse, , Pocock, 1965,
ZX66			Article in serial: n/a, 5, Piggot, S., 1931,
ZX65			Bibliographic reference: Transactions of the Newbury District Club 9, 9, Woolner, 1965,
ZX64			Bibliographic reference: White Horse Hill, , Grinsell, L.V., 1939,
ZX62		(21)	Bibliographic reference: White Horses and Other Hill Figures, , Marples, Morris, 1949,
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX71			Bibliographic reference: White Horse Project: a Summary of Work in 1990-91, , Oxford Archaeology, ,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7	Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005
ZX10	Event - Intervention: White Horse Hill Excavation, 01/01/1993 - 31/12/1993
ZX11	Event - Survey: White Horse Hill, 01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990
ZX12	Event - Interpretation: Field Observation on SU 38 NW 1, 21/11/1963 - 21/11/1963
ZX15	Event - Survey: White Horse Hill measured survey, 01/01/1980 - 31/12/1980
ZX16	Event - Intervention: The White Horse excavation, 01/01/1989 - 31/12/1990
ZX17	Event - Survey: White Horse Hill, Uffington, 01/01/1995 - 31/12/1995
ZX18	Event - Intervention: Uffington White Horse, 01/01/1994 - 31/12/1994
ZX19	Event - Intervention: White Horse Hill excavation, 01/01/1857 - 21/12/1858
ZX20	Event - Intervention: Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, 01/01/1988 - 31/12/1990
ZX21	Event - Intervention: Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, 01/01/1994 - 31/12/1994
ZX22	Event - Intervention: Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, 01/01/1995 - 31/12/1995
ZX23	Event - Survey: White Horse Hill, Uffington, 01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990

ZX24 Event - Intervention: White Horse Hill, BET 01/01/1989 - 31/12/1995

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157219

Monument

Name

Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2996086330

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

HILLFORT Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

PIT CLUSTER Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

CISTERN Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

GATE Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

CORN DRYING KILN Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157219

National Monuments Record - 225401

Old County Scheduled Ancient Monument - 21778

Guardianship Monument - OX 210

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7304

Description

A univallate, Iron Age hill-fort of about eight acres, with a counterscarp bank and a single entrance. Limited excavation has shown that the inner bank appeared to be sarsen faced, and two rows of post-holes discovered suggest either a timber palisade or posts incorporated in the sarsen facing. Excavations have also identified two phases of rampart construction, the earliest, early Iron Age in date, comprising box rampart with a backing ditch. This was succeeded by a dump rampart with a large V-shaped ditch. A parapet wall was also present. A geophysical survey of the interior indicated the site was not densely occupied and probably not long-lived. Breaches in the ramparts on the northeast and southeast sides appear to be Roman in date.

Notes

[Centred SU 29968633] Uffington Castle [T.I.] HILL FORT [G.T.]. (1)

Uffington Castle, on White Horse Hill, is a univallate, Iron Age A hill-fort of circa 8 acres, with a counterscarp bank. There is a single entrance facing northwest [on O.S. 6" it faces due west] with the inner-rampart turning outwards to flank the causeway, and apparently then turning back round the ditch-ends to join the counterscarp bank.

Limited excavation by E.Martin-Atkins about 1850 showed that the inner bank appeared to be sarsen faced, and two rows of post-holes discovered suggest either a timber palisade or posts incorporated in the sarsen facing. (2-5)

Uffington Castle is as described with the only original entrance facing west.

Surveyed at 1/2500. (6)

SU 300863: An area of rampart that had been breached was investigated in 1989-90. Documentary evidence shows that the breach, together with one on the SE side was present in the ninth century AD. Roman pottery was recovered from layers above the breach. The rampart was a box rampart with a backing bank. This was succeeded by a dump rampart with a large V-shaped ditch. A parapet wall was also present. An early Iron Age date for the initial construction of the hillfort has been indicated. A geophysical survey of the interior also took place, the results indicated the site was not densely occupied, and probably not long-lived. (7-8)

SU 299 863. Uffington Castle. Listed in gazetteer as a univallate hillfort covering 3.4ha. (9)

Uffington Castle. Description with plan. Woolston Castle mentioned as former alternative name. (10)

Sherd of early Iron Age 'A' ware from Uffington Castle presented by Patrick Grary to Ashmolean Museum. (11)

Inward curve of defences at Eastern end, together with heightening of counterscarp bank in this area, suggestive of the presence of a former eastern entrance, later blocked. (12)

Counterscarp bank on West side of main entrance much better developed than that to East of it. No mention of possible eastern entrance. (13)

Excavation and documentary research have shown that breaches in the ramparts on NE and SE sides are at least Roman in date. (14)

Recently surveyed topographically in detail, with geophysical investigation by Ancient Monuments Laboratory, but final results still awaited. (15)

Record card. (16)

The earthwork remains of the Iron Age hill-fort described by the previous authorities was mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Lambourn Downs NMP Project. Within the ramparts of the castle is the faint earthwork remains of cultivation marks of unknown date. (17)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX88		(11)	Bibliographic reference: Ashmolean Museum Report, , Ashmolean Museum, 1960,
ZX44		(4)	Bibliographic reference: A Guide to Prehistoric England, , Thomas, N., 1960,
ZX50		(8)	Article in serial: South Midlands archaeology newsletter 21, 21, Council for British Archaeology, 1991,
ZX16		(10)	Bibliographic reference: The Victoria History of Berkshire (ed. Ditchfield, PH and Page, William), 1, ,
ZX2		(17)	Aerial Photograph: RAF 540/958/4295, , , 01-Dec-1952,
ZX82		(2)	Article in serial: Berkshire Archaeology Journal 60, 60, Cotton, M., 1962,
ZX83		(3)	Article in serial: Antiquity 5, 5, Hawkes, 1931,
ZX84		(5)	Aerial Photograph: St. Josephs A.P.'s, , , ,
ZX85		(6)	Field Recording Form: Field Investigators comments, , , 10/02/64,
ZX11		(1)	Map: Ordnance Survey 6" 1960, , Ordnance Survey, 1960,
ZX87		(9)	Serial: British Hillforts: an index, 62, Hogg, AHA, 1979,
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX89		(12)	Article in serial: Oxoniensia 40, 40, O'Connor and Starstin, 1975,
ZX90		(13)	Bibliographic reference: Hillforts of the Iron Age in England and Wales: a survey of the surface evidence,
			Forde-Johnston, J.L., 1976,
ZX91		(15)	Bibliographic reference: Oxford Archaeological Unit: newsletter, 17, OAU, 1989,
ZX92		(14)	Bibliographic reference: Oxford Archaeological Unit: newsletter, 1990?, OAU, 1990,
ZX93		(16)	Bibliographic reference: NMR monument report, , NMR, 1964,
ZX120			Bibliographic reference: Extensive bibliography, , Jenkins, S., 23-05-91,
ZX106			Article in serial: South Midlands archaeology newsletter 27, 27, Council for British Archaeology Group
			9,
ZX121			Field Recording Form: Field Investigation, , Bond, C.J., 1975,
ZX122			Bibliographic reference: Department of the Environment, , D.O.E., 1971,
ZX86		(7)	Article in serial: South Midlands Archaeology Newsletter 20, 20, Palmer, S., 1990,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3	Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -
ZX20	Event - Intervention: Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, 01/01/1988 - 31/12/1990
ZX24	Event - Intervention: White Horse Hill, BET 01/01/1989 - 31/12/1995
ZX25	Event - Interpretation: Observation on SU 28 NE 6, 10/02/1964 - 10/02/1964
ZX26	Event - Intervention: Uffington Castle excavation, 01/01/1858 - 31/12/1858
ZX27	Event - Survey: Uffington Castle survey, 01/01/1989 - 31/12/1989
ZX28	Event - Survey: Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, 01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990
ZX29	Event - Intervention: Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, 01/01/1994 - 31/12/1994
ZX30	Event - Intervention: Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, 01/01/1995 - 31/12/1995
ZX31	Event - Survey: Uffington Castle, 01/01/1995 - 31/12/1995

Associated Finds

FIGURINE	BRONZE	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
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Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157220

Find Spot

Name

Rim of 4th century jar, Uffington Castle

Grid Reference SU2983086320

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157220

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7939

Description

Rim of a 4th century storage jar, found at the entrance to Uffington Castle by Pat Crampton.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

JAR POTTERY Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157222

Find Spot

Name

Shield boss and spearhead found SE of Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3015086300

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157222

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7851

Description

Iron Age shield boss and spearhead found "on White Horse Hill" in 1776, but the noted findspot (SU30158630) is actually SE of Uffington Castle. Both were found by labourer digging for chalk. The boss is described as a "Celtic bronze stud enamelled in red" (1).

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX99 (1) Article in serial: Antiquity II, 2, Antiquity, 1928,

ZX98 Article in serial: Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Journal 26, 26, Berkshire,

Buckinghamshire

and Oxfordshire Journal, 1920,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

SHIELD BRONZE Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

SPEAR METAL Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157223

Find Spot

Name

Uninscribed silver coin, SW corner of Uffington Castle

Grid Reference SU2997086200

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157223

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7523

National Monuments Record - 225413

Description

Uninscribed silver coin (Evans type F6) attributed by Allen to the Dobunni. Found at the junction of Icknield Way (the Ridgeway) and a cart track at the SW corner of Uffington Castle. Late 1st century.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX103 Bibliographic reference: Coinage of Ancient Britain, Mack, R.P., 1953,

ZX102 Article in serial: Early British Coins from White Horse Hill, 56, Sellwood and Grinsell, 1958,

ZX101 Article in serial: British Numismatic Journal 25, 25, British Numismatic Journal, 1949,

ZX100 Article in serial: Archaeology 90, 90, Allen, D., 1944,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

COIN SILVER Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157224

Find Spot

Name

Possible prehistoric flint working site, west of Uffington Castle

Grid Reference SU2900086000

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157224

County Sites & Monuments Record - 9768

National Monuments Record - 225435

Description

A possible prehistoric flint working site to the West of Uffington Castle hillfort. When visited in the 1960's no evidence of the site could be found.

Notes

There is a flint chipping-floor west of the Iron Age hill-fort called Uffington Castle [SU 28 NE 6]

Twenty-one flakes from the site are in Newbury Museum. (1)

The flakes cannot be traced in Newbury Museum. (2)

The fields immediately to the west of Uffington Castle are under plough but no evidence of a flint chipping floor could be found.

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX104	(2)		Field Recording Form: Field Investigator's comments, , Palmer, J., 14/02/64,
ZX27	(1)		Bibliographic reference: The Archaeology of Berkshire, , Peake, Harold, 1931,

Associated Events/Activities

X:7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

DEBITAGE STONE Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157225

Monument

Name

Rectangular enclosure on SW side of Uffington Castle

Grid Reference SU2973086200

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RING DITCH Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC

DITCHED ENCLOSURE Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?

SHAFT

Status

National Trust SMR - 157225

County Sites & Monuments Record - 12009

National Monuments Record - 1263429

Description

The remains of a probable rectilinear enclosure and associated length of trackway of unknown date were seen as cropmarks/soil marks centred at SU 2973 8620 and mapped from aerial photographs. The enclosure appears to be defined by a single ditch, has straight sides and curved corners and has dimensions of 100m x 60m with a possible entrance in the eastern end.

The trackway is attached to the southern side and can be traced for 160m. The site is situated immediately to the south-west of the IA hillfort of Uffington. (1)

Unspecified archives held by Gary Lock. The reports, notes and plans are held by the Oxfordshire Museums Service, and the microfilm by the NMR.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX36 Aerial Photograph: Geonex aerial photographs 5191 089 90, , 1991,

ZX107 Field Recording Form: Oxfordshire CC Dept of Museum Services record card, , 1978?,

ZX106 Article in serial: South Midlands archaeology newsletter 27, 27, Council for British Archaeology Group

9,

ZX105 (1) Aerial Photograph: Vertical aerial photograph FAS, , Fairey Surveys Ltd., 1969,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157226

Find Spot

Name

LBA socketed axehead found in Uffington

Grid Reference SU3000087000

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FINDSPOT Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC

Status

National Trust SMR - 157226

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7827

National Monuments Record - 229283

Description

A Late Bronze Age socketed axehead found in Uffington is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (accession number 1896-1908 pr: 369).

Notes

A Late Bronze Age socketed axe-head, found in Uffington parish, is in the Ashmolean Museum. (1)

The axe-head is in the Ashmolean Museum Acc. No. 1896-1908 pr: 369. No details of its precise provenance are known. (2)

Thick-butted stone axe found in Uffington in 1888 (also called groundstone axe). No precise provenance details are known. (3-4)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX111		(4)	Bibliographic reference: Neolithic Settlement of the Thames Basin, 194, Holgate, R., 1988,
ZX110		(3)	Bibliographic reference: Oxford CC Museum Field Dept record card, , Oxford CC Field Dept, ,
ZX109		(2)	Field Recording Form: Field Investigator's comments, , Palmer, J., 16/01/1964,
ZX27		(1)	Bibliographic reference: The Archaeology of Berkshire, , Peake, Harold, 1931,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7	Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005
ZX32	Event - Interpretation: Field Observation on SU 38 NW 27, 08/11/1963 - 08/11/1963

Associated Finds

SOCKETED	BRONZE	Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC
AXEHEAD		BC
AXEHEAD	STONE	Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157227

Monument

Name

Small Medieval quarry, at the edge of Uffington

Grid Reference SU3150088850

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157227

National Monuments Record - 1256541

Description

A small quarry and associated trackway of unknown date seen as an earthwork and mapped from aerial photographs.

Notes

A small quarry and associated trackway of probable Post Medieval date are located at the base of the chalk escarpment. The quarry is located at SU 2932 8657 and the trackway which appears as a hollow way leads out of the quarry to the north-west. The track can be traced for 400m between SU 2924 8661 and SU2894 8688. Both features were mapped from aerial photographs. (1)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX7			Aerial Photograph: RCHME Lambourn Downs NMP SU 38 NW, , RCHME, 1999,
ZX112	(1)		Aerial Photograph: Vertical aerial photograph RAF 106G, , RAF, 1946,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157228

Monument

Name

Early medieval inhumation, Stockholm Farm, Uffington

Grid Reference SU3000088000

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

INHUMATION Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157228

National Monuments Record - 229277

County Sites & Monuments Record - 7996

Description

An Early Medieval inhumation accompanied by a spearhead and knife found in Stockholm Farm. The spearhead was too eroded to tell whether it was Saxon or Viking.

Notes

A skeleton with a Saxon spearhead and knife was ploughed up on Stockholm Farm between Woolstone and Uffington. The finds are in Swindon Museum. (1)

The spearhead and knife are still in Swindon Museum, Acc. No. C/1963/15 and C/1963/16 respectively. They were donated by Mr. F. Jenkins (1).

No information could be obtained locally about the site of this find. Mr. Jenkins could not be traced. (2)

Classified as possible inhumation cemetery for the MPP (3)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX115		(3)	Bibliographic reference: MPP evaluation (note), , Lisk, Susan, 18/03/1993,
ZX114		(1)	Article in serial: Berkshire Archaeological Journal 37, 37, Hallam, W.R., 1933,
ZX113		(2a)	Verbal communication: Correspondence or staff comments, , Jolliffe, H., ,
ZX17		(2)	Field Recording Form: Field Investigator's comments Nov/63, , Oxford City and County Museum: Field
			Department, 21-Nov-1963,
ZX32			Bibliographic reference: A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites, , Meaney, Audrey, 1964,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX33 Event - Interpretation: Field Observation on SU 38 NW 25, 21/11/1963 - 21/11/1963

Associated Finds

SPEAR METAL Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD? to 1065 AD?

KNIFE METAL Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD? to 1065 AD?

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157229

Monument

Name

Medieval ridge and furrow, south of Uffington

Grid Reference SU3090088200

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157229

National Monuments Record - 1257289

Description

An extensive area of Medieval ridge and furrow to the south of Uffington, on gently sloping land between the village and the foot of the Lambourn Downs, visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs.

Notes

An extensive area of contiguous Medieval ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs. The Medieval fields cover just over 300 hectares of gently sloping land between the foot of the Lambourn Downs and Uffington village. At least half of the earthworks have been levelled by ploughing. (1-2)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX116	(2)		Aerial Photograph: Vertical aerial photograph FSL 222094-6, FSL, 05-10-71,
ZX112	(1)		Aerial Photograph: Vertical aerial photograph RAF 106G, RAF, 1946,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157230

Monument

Name

A group of four possible lynchets, Uffington

Grid Reference SU3070087470

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1900 AD?

EARTHWORK Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157230

National Monuments Record - 1255002

Description

A group of four possible lynchets of Medieval or Post Medieval date, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.

Notes

Lynchets of probable Medieval or Post Medieval date, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, located on a north facing slope. There are four parallel lynchets 100m long. (1)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX7			Aerial Photograph: RCHME Lambourn Downs NMP SU 38 NW, , RCHME, 1999,
ZX5	(1)		Aerial Photograph: FSL 222094-5, , , 05 Oct 1971,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157231

Monument

Name

Rectilinear enclosures and track, Uffington

Grid Reference SU3065087300

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RECTILINEAR Lower Palaeolithic to Roman - 500000 BC? to 409 AD?

ENCLOSURE

TRACKWAY? Lower Palaeolithic to Roman - 500000 BC? to 409 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157231

National Monuments Record - 1254976

Description

A group of rectilinear enclosures and a possible ditched trackway, possibly a compact field system of Prehistoric or Roman date, visible on aerial photographs.

Notes

A compact group of rectilinear enclosures at SU 3065 8730, probably of Prehistoric or Roman date, visible on aerial photographs. There is a possible ditched trackway on the eastern side. The enclosures may represent a small field system. (1)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX7			Aerial Photograph: RCHME Lambourn Downs NMP SU 38 NW, , RCHME, 1999,
ZX117	(1)		Aerial Photograph: Oblique aerial photograph NMR SU 3087/1, , NMR, 1980,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157232

Monument

Name

A possible trackway, near Uffington

Grid Reference SU3105087480

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY? Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157232

National Monuments Record - 1254982

Description

A possible trackway, probably of Medieval or Post Medieval date, visible on aerial photographs.

Notes

Possible trackway or hollow way on a north west facing slope, probably of Medieval or Post Medieval date, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The relationship between this feature and the Medieval ridge and furrow in the immediate vicinity is uncertain. (1-2)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX118	(1)		Aerial Photograph: Oblique aerial photograph NMR SU 3187/5, , NMR, 1980,
ZX7			Aerial Photograph: RCHME Lambourn Downs NMP SU 38 NW, , RCHME, 1999,
ZX5	(2)		Aerial Photograph: FSL 222094-5, , , 05 Oct 1971,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX3 Event - Survey: RCHME:Lambourn Downs NMP, 01/01/1999 -

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157233

Monument

Name

Site of former car park, White Horse Hill, Uffington

Grid Reference SU2968886443

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BANK (EARTHWORK) Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

BOUNDARY DITCH Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157233

Description

Site of former car park defined by earthwork bank and ditch. Modern intrusion.

OA site number 22

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details
ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157234

Monument

Name

Field system, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2947686477

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD

BANK (EARTHWORK)

FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157234

Description

Earthwork bank of a probable former ridge within a furlong of ridge and furrow, later utilised as a field boundary, remaining extant when those around it have been denuded by ploughing.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157235

Monument

Name

4 barrows showing as grassmarks, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2942386572

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BARROW Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157235

Description

At least four barrows showing as grassmarks and very slight sporadic earthworks within pasture on the northern facing field. The grid reference is a GPS-derived centrepoint, for all four barrows.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157236

Monument

Name

2 substantial lynchet banks, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2946586876

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157236

Description

Two substantial lynchet banks on a north facing slope.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157237

Monument

Name

Dew pond, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2948287001

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

EARTHWORK Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

DEWPOND? Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157237

Description

Earthwork of a probable dew pond.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157238

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2965586688

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157238

Description

Lynchet bank / field boundary, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157239

Monument

Name

Lynchet bank/field boundary at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2969086971

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157239

Description

Lynchet bank / field boundary, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157240

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2969086971

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157240

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157241

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2958687040

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157241

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the Manger

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157242

Monument

Name

2 probable field boundaries, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2969086971

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FIELD BOUNDARY? Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157242

Description

Two probable former field boundaries running north/south within the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157243

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2970687080

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD?

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157243

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157244

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2972687102

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157244

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157245

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2974687137

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157245

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157246

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2975287138

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157246

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger. This lynchet appears to be an augmented natural slope, which in its southern section carries the modern road.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157247

Monument

Name

Quarry and trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2994687205

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY

TRACKWAY

FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157247

Description

Significant area of quarrying with an earthwork trackway, along the line of a probable former field boundary running northwards towards the main road.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157248

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3005186986

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC to 1539 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157248

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157249

Monument

Name

Lynchet at Dragon Hill, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3008186904

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC to 1539 AD?

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157249

Description

2 lynchets at the foot of Dragon Hill, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger. Probably related to NTSMR 157280

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157250

Monument

Name

Probable ridge and furrow, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3009787182

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW? Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157250

Description

Probable ridge and furrow earthworks, much denuded by ploughing.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157251

Monument

Name

Lynchet bank, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3019786949

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157251

Description

Substantial lynchet bank.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157252

Monument

Name

Short section of lynchet bank, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3019886856

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157252

Description

Short section of lynchet bank.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157253

Monument

Name

Lynchet bank, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3026386937

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157253

Description

Lynchet bank on modern field boundary.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157254

Monument

Name

2 substantial lynchet banks, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3021486659

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157254

Description

Two Substantial lynchet banks on the steep north facing slope. The uppermost of these lynchet banks has been heavily denuded by ploughing.

The grid reference for these features is an approximate centrepoint between the 2 banks.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157255

Monument

Name

Trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3018386715

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157255

Description

Substantial sunken trackway leading to a large quarry at the top of the slope, from the road at the base.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157256

Monument

Name

Possible barrow, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3017986537

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BARROW Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157256

Description

Possible much denuded and spread barrow.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157257

Monument

Name

3 large quarry pits, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2981086418

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157257

Description

At least 3 large quarry pits

The grid reference is an approximate centrepoint.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157258

Monument

Name

Possible rampart or lynchet bank, Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2976686448

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET? Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

EARTHWORK? Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 1501 BC?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157258

Description

Lynchet bank on the north face of the slope below Uffington Castle.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157259

Monument

Name

Quarry and tracks, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2989386475

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY

TRACKWAY

Status

National Trust SMR - 157259

Description

Quarry and several associated tracks, White Horse Hill.

References**Associated Events/Activities**

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157260

Monument

Name

Quarries and trackways, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2989186544

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY

TRACKWAY

Status

National Trust SMR - 157260

Description

Quarries and trackways.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157261

Monument

Name

Quarries and trackways, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2986186525

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY

TRACKWAY

Status

National Trust SMR - 157261

Description

Quarries and trackways, at White Horse Hill.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157262

Monument

Name

Substantial quarrying, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3010886454

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY

Status

National Trust SMR - 157262

Description

Substantial quarrying at White Horse Hill.

The centrepiece for this site marks an area of quarrying.

References**Associated Events/Activities**

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157263

Monument

Name

Possible barrow, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3015186401

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BARROW? Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157263

Description

Possible barrow / long barrow on the edge of an area of quarrying

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157265

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2995486832

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157265

Description

Substantial lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157266

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3000186722

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157266

Description

Substantial lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157267

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157267

Description

Substantial lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157268

Monument

Name

System of lynchets, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2989986732

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157268

Description

System of lynchets on a spur within the manger, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157269

Monument

Name

System of lynchets, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2989086758

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157269

Description

Lynchets, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger. Directly below OA 61, and part of the same field system.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157270

Monument

Name

Former field boundary, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2983586754

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157270

Description

Line of former field boundary. Ditched feature delineating area of deep modern ploughing within the manger and areas not subject to modern ploughing. The survival of earthworks between the two areas

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157271

Monument

Name

Probable lynchet in the Manger, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2955787048

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET? Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

HOLLOW

Status

National Trust SMR - 157271

Description

Probable lynchet at the mouth of a small coombe on the Manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157272

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2967086808

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157272

Description

Substantial lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157273

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2968186798

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157273

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157274

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2966786802

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157274

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157275

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2968086757

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157275

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157276

Monument

Name

Lynchet and field system at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2972286484

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157276

Description

Lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157277

Monument

Name

Probable field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3010086252

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157277

Description

Probable former elements of field system shown within the line of the Ridgeway where the soft ground has been depressed by the movement of vehicles.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157278

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3012686341

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157278

Description

Denuded furlong of ridge and furrow on the flat ground within the angle between the hillfort and the Ridgeway.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157279

Monument

Name

Lynchet bank, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3028586481

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157279

Description

Lynchet bank possibly formed by differential ploughing, or deliberately formed.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157280

Monument

Name

Lynchet bank and field system, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3010087217

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157280

Description

Lynchet bank, part of the same system as 42. Forms the southern bank of the probable contour way 84.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157281

Monument

Name

Trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3006587222

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157281

Description

Probable contour way defined by lynchet banks to the north and south.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157282

Monument

Name

Substantial lynchet, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2967287099

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157282

Description

Substantial lynchet, part of a much larger lynchet field system in and around the manger.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157283

Monument

Name

Trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2964687062

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157283

Description

Probable contour way defined by lynchet banks to the north and south. Continuation of 157281.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157284

Monument

Name

Trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2940587090

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY? Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157284

Description

Sunken lane on the site boundary. Probably original track to the quarry, now occupied by the main car park.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157285

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2939286456

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW? Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157285

Description

Probable furlong of ridge and furrow, orientated north/south.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157286

Monument

Name

Substantial lynchet, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157286

Description

Substantial lynchet, the upper lynchet of 3 banks the lower two (15) of which have been ploughed out.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157287

Monument

Name

Substantial lynchet, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2991786221

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157287

Description

Substantial lynchet bank south of the hillfort.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157288

Monument

Name

Substantial lynchet, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2991786221

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157288

Description

Substantial lynchet, Immediately below and to the south of the hillfort.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157289

Monument

Name

Substantial lynchet, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2990786190

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157289

Description

Substantial lynchet, Immediately below and to the south of the hillfort.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157290

Monument

Name

Ditched boundary, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3093788544

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157290

Description

Ditched boundary. Patchy but fairly constant hedge on the southern (internal) side of the boundary. North side appears to have been recently machine cut.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157291

Monument

Name

Ditched boundary, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3088888409

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157291

Description

Ditched boundary. Patchy but constant hedge on the southern (internal) side of the boundary.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157292

Monument

Name

Boundary on a stream channel, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3099488281

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

COPPICE

Status

National Trust SMR - 157292

Description

Boundary on a stream channel. Many old and stable pollarded willows. Also many grown-out coppice stools of significant age.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157293

Monument

Name

Boundary hedge, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3106588310

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

HEDGE Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157293

Description

Enclosure type boundary hedge. Thick thorn and largely intact.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157294

Monument

Name

Ditched and hedged boundary, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3124088323

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

HEDGE Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157294

Description

The northern quarter of this section of boundary is deeply ditched with the waterflow running into the main drain to the north. The central and southern sections are thickly hedged, sporadically on both sides, unmanaged. Sections c. 2m in length x c. 0.3m have been dug into the boundary, presumably to encourage wildlife.

References**Associated Events/Activities**

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157295

Monument

Name

Ditched boundary, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3124787962

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

HEDGE Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157295

Description

Ditched boundary containing a significant stream flow running into a drain to the north, running to the north-east. Thick but unmanaged thorn hedge upon both banks.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157296

Monument

Name

Ditched boundary, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3100487815

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

COPPICE

HEDGE Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157296

Description

Ditched boundary. Patchy but fairly constant hedge on both sides of the boundary. Some semi-mature trees and grown out coppice of significant age.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157297

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3098288429

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157297

Description

Ridge and furrow still significantly extant, standing to a height of c. 0.45m and to a width of c. 6.5m. The earthworks are stable within pasture.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157298

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3116588168

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

EARTHWORK Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157298

Description

Ridge and furrow still as earthworks within a field of recently harvested arable. Possibly part of the same system as 157299.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157299

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3093387987

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

EARTHWORK

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157299

Description

Ridge and furrow still as earthworks within a field of recently harvested arable. Possibly part of the same system as 157298.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157300

Monument

Name

Probable barrow, with secondary burial, White Horse

Grid Reference SU3010886542

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

ROUND BARROW Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157300

Description

Probable dispersed and denuded barrow marked by an irregular sub-circular mound. There is the strong possibility of a secondary burial on the eastern side of the mound.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157301

Monument

Name

Substantial lynchet banks, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3016186456

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157301

Description

Substantial lynchet banks. The southernmost is particularly denuded by plough action, while the northernmost has been significantly impacted by later chalk or flint digging.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157302

Monument

Name

Quarry and track, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3009186272

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY

TRACKWAY

Status

National Trust SMR - 157302

Description

Quarry and track linking the feature to the Ridgeway.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157303

Monument

Name

Significant bank of unknown function, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2981186205

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

EARTHWORK

Status

National Trust SMR - 157303

Description

Significant bank linking two areas of banking

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157304

Monument

Name

Lynchets, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2963286127

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157304

Description

Lynchets marked by negative lynchets showing as grassmarks within the harvested crop.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157305

Monument

Name

Probable ring ditch, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2953886107

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RING DITCH? Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157305

Description

Probable three quarter ring ditch showing as a grassmark within the harvested crop.

Grid co-ordinates refer to the either end of the feature.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157306

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2958586047

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157306

Description

North / south aligned ridge and furrow, much denuded by ploughing.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157307

Monument

Name

Probable ridge and furrow

Grid Reference SU2948986167

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

EARTHWORK Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157307

Description

Earthwork bank of a probable former ridge within a furlong of ridge and furrow, later utilised as a field boundary, remaining extant when ploughing has denuded those around it.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157308

Monument

Name

Possible structure, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2948185959

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

STRUCTURE? Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157308

Description

Possible structure located within the corner of the field boundary.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157309

Monument

Name

Probable former field boundary, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2964086343

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

FIELD BOUNDARY? Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157309

Description

Probable former field boundary.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157310

Monument

Name

Probable former trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2969086290

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Woolstone, Vale of White Horse, Oxford

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157310

Description

Probable former trackway adjoining hillfort from the west.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157311

Monument

Name

Two ring ditches, enclosure and track, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2965786361

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD?

TRACKWAY?

RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE? Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157311

Description

Two ring ditches and a trackway that may be a field boundary or a dyke. Possible rectangular enclosure, plus a ring ditch north of the enclosure excavated by the OUDCE. The two ring ditches may be part of the same grouping as 157320 on the north side of the access track. Both ring ditches are cropmarks of the enclosing ditch only with no internal form. Not visible on ground survey. The enclosure has its long axis north south and is marked by a cropmark of a ditch with no internal form. Centred on SU29658636

Identified on aerial photography (1)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX123	(1)		Aerial Photograph: Cambridge AP SU3086/23 and 24, , Cambridge AP, 22-04-1953,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157312

Monument

Name

4 complete ring ditches, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3022886619

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157312

Description

4 ring ditches, one with a double ditch, one half complete and one 3/4 complete, all atop White Horse Hill directly behind the chalk figure. Visible as very faint cropmarks of external ditch with possible plough spread material within. Not visible to ground survey. Centred on SU30228661

Identified by aerial photography (1)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX124	(1)		Aerial Photograph: Cambridge AP SU3086/25 and 26, , Cambridge AP, 22 April 195,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157313

Monument

Name

Rectangular enclosure and two ring ditches, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3026386640

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RECTANGULAR Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

ENCLOSURE

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157313

Description

Rectangular enclosure with an internal possible ring ditch behind the chalk figure. The outer rectangular enclosure has a long axis north to south of c. 50 m length and 20 m width and is still visible as a very denuded bank in a corner of the NT property. Internal ring ditch is not visible on the ground. Present boundary conforms to the eastern limit of the rectangular enclosure. May potentially be a more recent feature.

Centred on SU30268664

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX125	(1)		Aerial Photograph: Crown AP SU3086/27, , Crown AP, May 1980,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157314

Monument

Name

Enclosure and trackway at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3002286825

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY

RECTANGULAR Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
ENCLOSURE

Status

National Trust SMR - 157314

Description

Track from the east of National Trust land, running up to blocked hillfort entrance.

Rectangular enclosure is on the west-facing slope of the Manger.

Centred on SU30028682

Identified by aerial photography (1)

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX125 (1) Aerial Photograph: Crown AP SU3086/27, , Crown AP, May 1980,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157316

Monument

Name

Sub-circular ditched feature at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3006186467

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

EARTHWORK Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157316

Description

Sub-circular ditched feature (possibly a ring ditch), which may be part of the bowl barrow and Saxon burial mound complex Related to 157263, which was surveyed in March 2005.

Centred on SU30068646

Identified by AP (1)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX129	(1)		Aerial Photograph: NMR SU3086/29 1763, , NMR, May 1980,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157317

Monument

Name

Ring ditch, may be part of a larger complex at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3015186655

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157317

Description

A ring ditch, visible on aerial photography directly behind the rear of the Horse chalk figure (1)

Centred on SU30158665

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX130	(1)		Aerial Photograph: Crown SU3086/61, , Crown AP, May 1990,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157318

Monument

Name

Lynchets in the Manger, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2985586651

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHEM Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157318

Description

Lynchets in the Manger, identified on aerial photography (1)

Centred on SU298558665

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX131	(1)		Aerial Photograph: ACA SU 2986/11, , ACA, ,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157319

Monument

Name

Lynchets west of the Hillfort, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2962186764

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LYNCHEAT Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157319

Description

Lynchets west of the Hillfort, possibly a settlement boundary
Identified on aerial photography (1)

Centred on SU296867

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX132	(1)		Aerial Photograph: NMR SU2986/26 and 11, , NMR, ,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157320

Monument

Name

Complex of ring ditches, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2950686403

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157320

Description

Complex of ring ditches, west of the hillfort, identified on aerial photography (1).

At least seven cropmarks of ring ditches and partial ring ditches. All except one are visible only as the crop mark of an enclosing ditch with no visible internal structure. One of the group has an outer circular enclosure with a central ring ditch. The two south-western members of the group are only partial enclosures. Not visible in ground survey.

Centred on SU29508640

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX133	(1)		Aerial Photograph: NMR SU2986/27, , NMR, April 1989,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157321

Monument

Name

Rectangular feature, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3026086345

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RECTANGULAR Early Neolithic to Post Medieval - 4000 BC? to 1900 AD?

ENCLOSURE

Status

National Trust SMR - 157321

Description

Rectangular feature, possibly a settlement enclosure, with a secondary internal enclosure.

Centred on SU30268634

Identified on aerial photography (1)

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127

Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX134

(1)

Aerial Photograph: AMC 89002, AMC,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157322

Monument

Name

Trackway and features NE of the quarry, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2942886790

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY

FEATURE Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157322

Description

Trackway and several features NE of the quarry, visible on aerial photographs (1-2).

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details
ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

ZX136 (2) Aerial Photograph: OS/72224, , Ordnance Survey, 1972,

ZX135 (1) Aerial Photograph: Zeiss 406, , Zeiss, 15 July 1972,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157323

Monument

Name

Ring ditch and trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2964086556

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?

TRACKWAY

Status

National Trust SMR - 157323

Description

Ring ditch and trackway, NW of the hillfort, identified on aerial photographs (1)

Centred on SU29648655.

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX137		(1)	Aerial Photograph: SU2986/26, , n/a, n/a,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157324

Monument

Name

Ring ditch and lynchets north of Dragon Hill, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3001086969

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD?

LYNCHET Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157324

Description

Large ring ditch, visible on aerial photographs, on the north side of Dragon Hill (1)

Centred on SU30018696.

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX127			Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,
ZX138	(1)		Aerial Photograph: SU3086/82, , , 12/07/1993,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds**Management Recommendations**

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157325

Monument

Name

Irregular grassmark enclosure and features, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3115788308

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

CURVILINEAR Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD?

ENCLOSURE

RING DITCH Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

AGGREGATE FIELD
SYSTEM?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157325

Description

Outline of an irregular enclosure with a large regular dark grassmark of unusual shape in the adjacent field, probably marking its full extent. Seen on AP north of the main hillfort, in Further Field. Probably cuts/cut by a ring ditch on the NE side. Overlain by ridge and furrow in the east section. A rid pattern of either under drainage or aggregate field system is clear within the field. Relationship is unclear.

Identified from aerial photographs (1)

References

SourceUID	Ref:	SourceNo:	Source Details
ZX139		(1)	Aerial Photograph: RAF/106G/UK/1561 3191, , RAF, 7 June 1946,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157326

Monument

Name

Two regular parchmarks and features, Further Field, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU3074088231

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RECTANGULAR Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?

ENCLOSURE

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157326

Description

Two large regular rectangular parchmarks, seen on AP north of the main hillfort in Further Field.. The largest of these is c. 150-200 m E/W by c. 40-60 m N/S. The second, which is to the east of the first and closer to the stream channel, is c. 40 m N/S by c. 30 m E/W. Both features appear to be overlain by ridge and furrow, as the drag of the plough in the furrows seems to spread the features that lie beneath.

Possible circular features to the west, maybe treethrows, all overlain by ridge and furrow.

Identified on aerial photographs (1)

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX140 (1) Aerial Photograph: RAF/106G/UK/1561 3190, , RAF, 7 June 1946,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157327

Monument

Name

Linear ditch, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

BOUNDARY DITCH Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD

LINEAR EARTHWORK Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157327

Description

Part of extended linear ditch monument, which extends for at least 1.5 Km south of Uffington Castle. An ancient Land division. Excavation indicates that primary silts were Late IA/RB in date. Feature may be earlier and regularly cleaned.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details
ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157328

Monument

Name

The Ridgeway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY Neolithic - 4000 BC? to 2351 BC

EARTHWORK Neolithic - 4000 BC? to 2351 BC

Status

National Trust SMR - 157328

Description

Present route of the Ridgeway. An ancient routeway from the Avebury area that extends towards East Anglia. Probably originally came to being in the Neolithic. Present route may be a later genesis of original. Present route consists of a chalk track c. 10 m width with flanking ditches.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157329

Monument

Name

Trackway, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

TRACKWAY Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD

EARTHWORK Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157329

Description

Trackway used by present access road across Uffington Down. Passes under south slope of Hillfort and follows edge of The Manger and across the saddle between Uffington Down and Dragon Hill. Almost certainly at least partly following an ancient route. Early Ridgeway route?

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157330

Monument

Name

Two quarries and track, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

QUARRY Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD

TRACKWAY

Status

National Trust SMR - 157330

Description

Two quarries on western periphery of NT area opening to sunken trackway that forms a boundary.

References

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157331

Monument

Name

Earthwork/enclosure at White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

EARTHWORK Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?

ENCLOSURE Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157331

Description

Low earthwork embankment. Forms southern boundary of ?RB enclosure containing a round barrow.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157332

Monument

Name

Cropmark of semi-circular feature in Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference SU2987786367

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LINEAR FEATURE Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?

RING DITCH? Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157332

Description

Faint cropmark of semi-circular feature within Uffington Hillfort. Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch?

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157333

Monument

Name

Cropmark of partial rectilinear feature within Uffington Castle, White Hors

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

LINEAR FEATURE Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?

SHRINE? Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

TEMPLE? Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?

Status

National Trust SMR - 157333

Description

Cropmark of partial rectilinear enclosure within Uffington Hillfort. Possibly Romano British Shrine/Temple?

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations

The National Trust: Monument Details: 157334

Monument

Name

Cropmarks of ridge and furrow within Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill

Grid Reference

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Uffington, Vale of the White Horse, Oxfordshire

NT Property White Horse Hill, Uffington, Thames and Chilterns

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

EARTHWORK Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 157334

Description

Cropmarks of Medieval Ridge and Furrow within Uffington Hillfort.

References

SourceUID Ref: SourceNo: Source Details

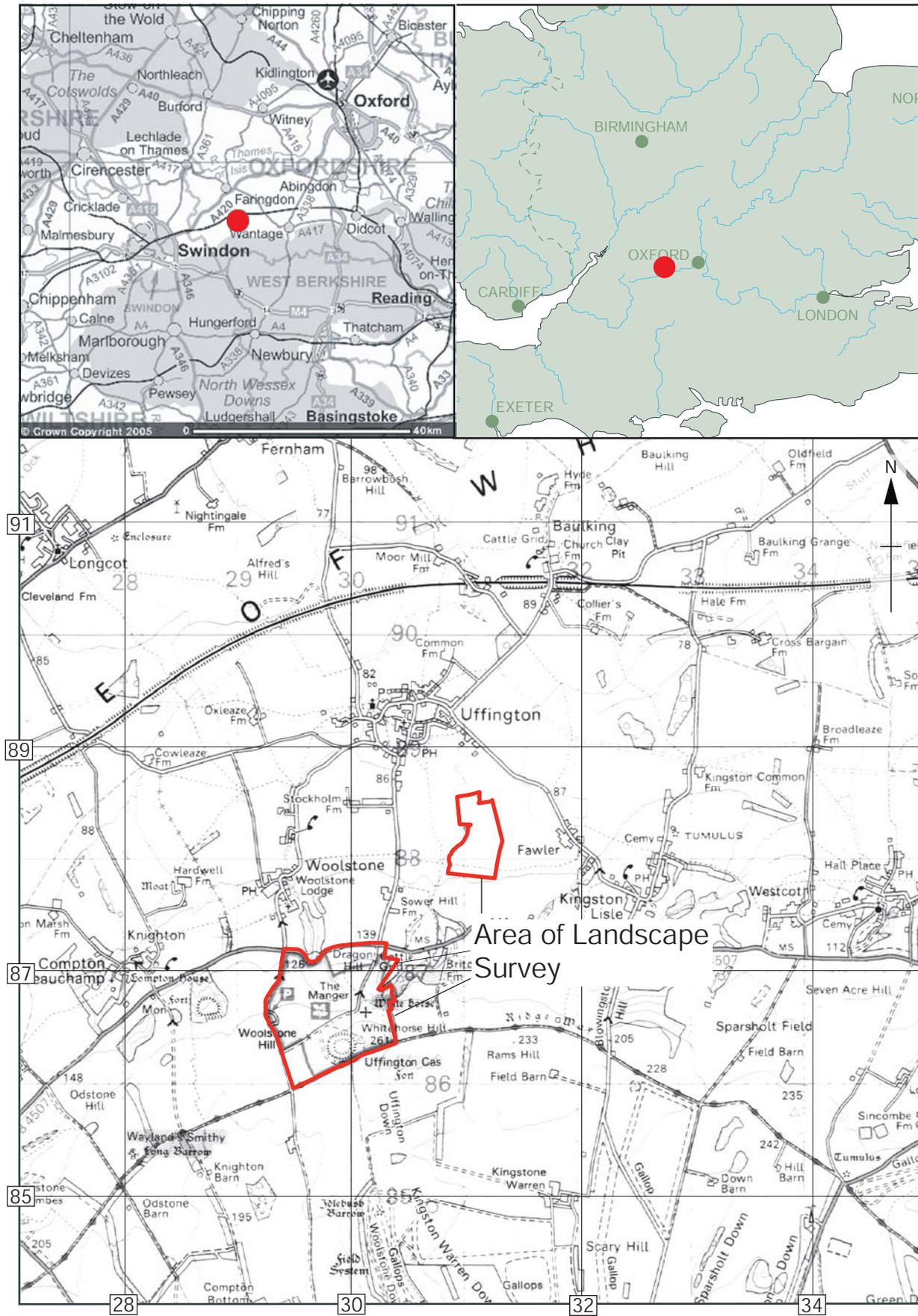
ZX127 Monograph: Uffington White Horse and Its Landscape, , Miles D., Palmer S., Lock G., Gosden C., Cromarty AM., 2003,

Associated Events/Activities

ZX7 Event - Survey: Historic Landscape Survey of White Horse Hill, BET 01/02/2005 - 05/04/2005

Associated Finds

Management Recommendations



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Figure 1: Site location

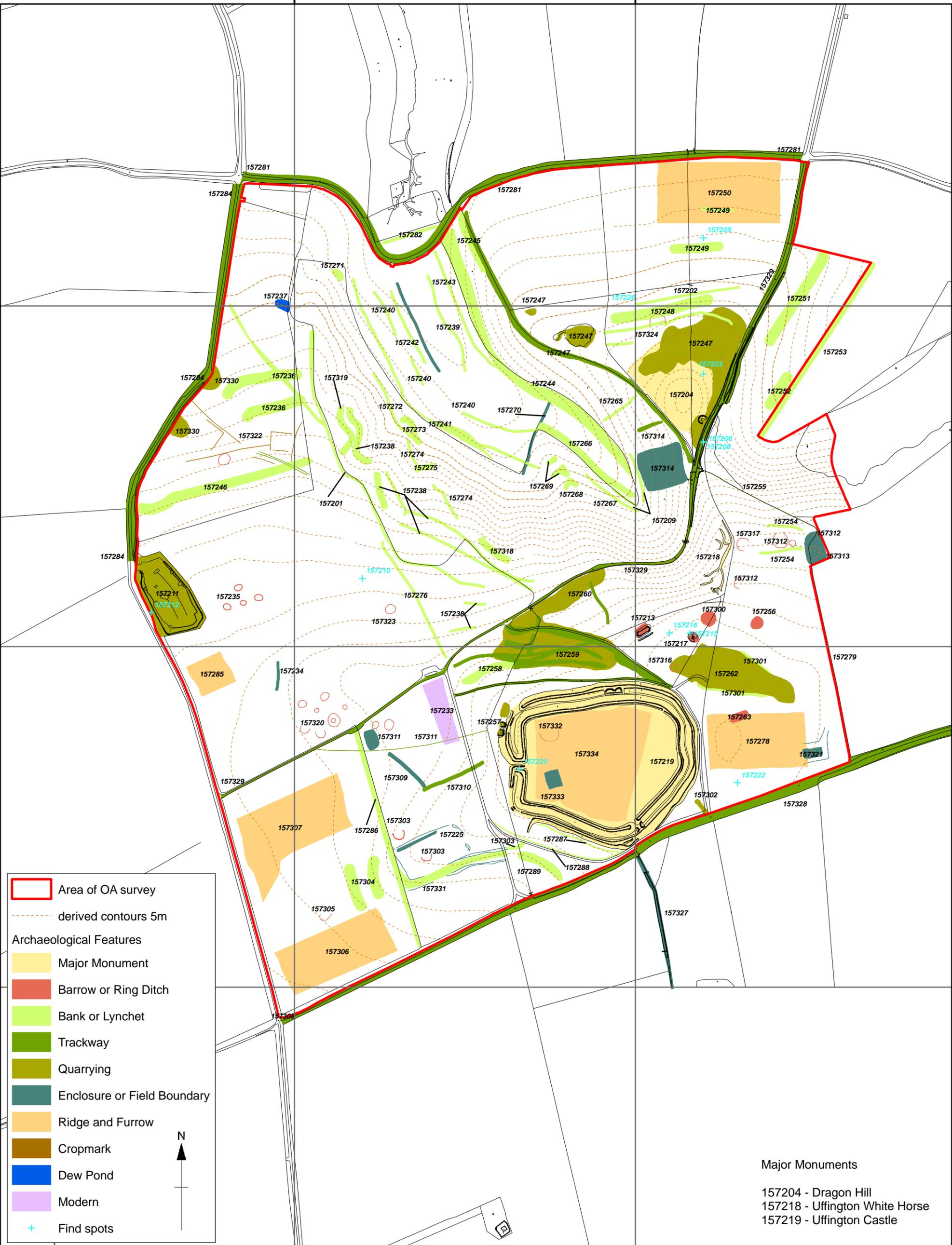
429500

430000

187000

186500

186000



- Area of OA survey
- derived contours 5m
- Archaeological Features
- Major Monument
- Barrow or Ring Ditch
- Bank or Lynchet
- Trackway
- Quarrying
- Enclosure or Field Boundary
- Ridge and Furrow
- Cropmark
- Dew Pond
- Modern
- + Find spots

Major Monuments

157204 - Dragon Hill
 157218 - Uffington White Horse
 157219 - Uffington Castle

0

500 M

Figure 2 Archaeological Features Mapping, White Horse Hill

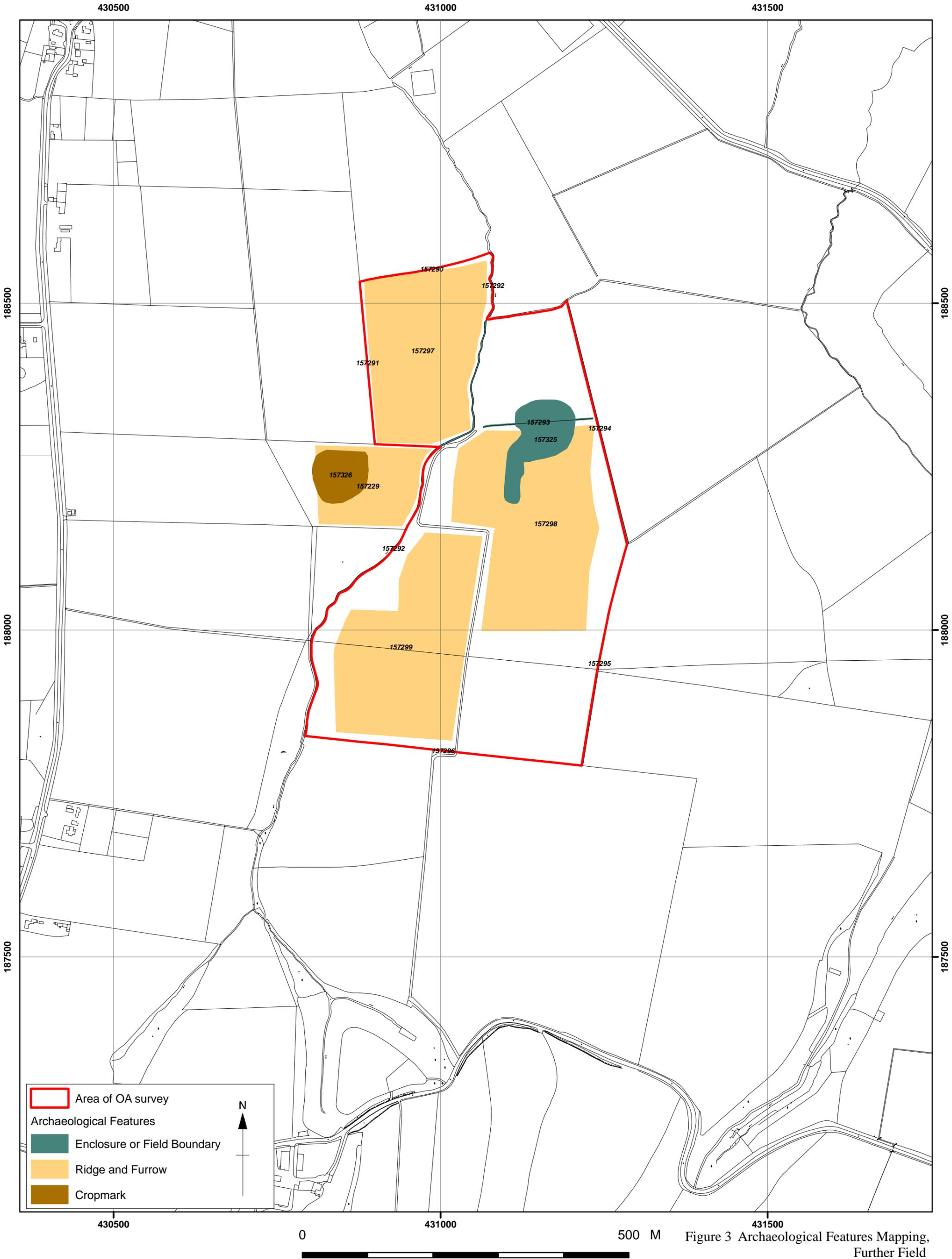
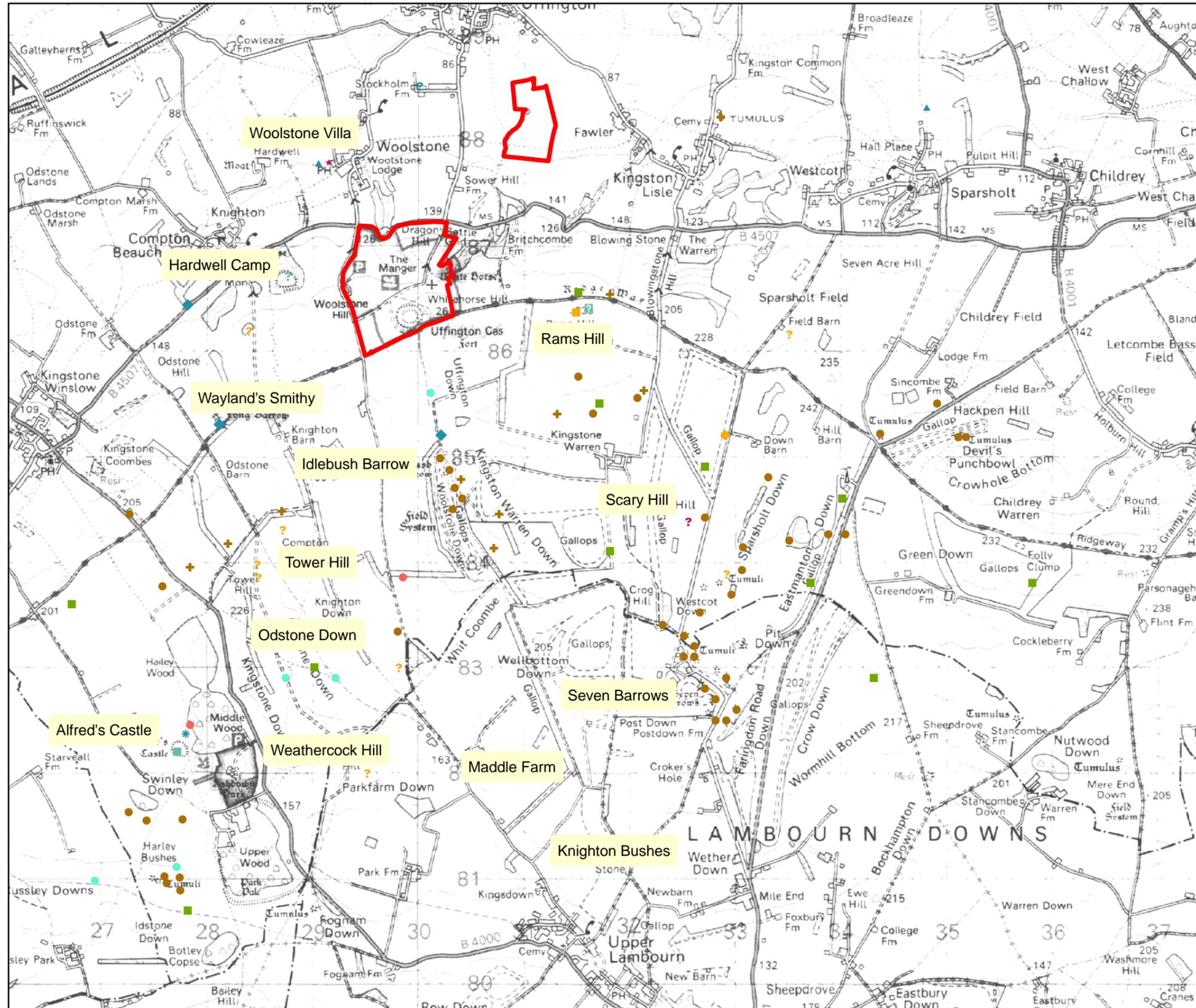


Figure 3 Archaeological Features Mapping, Further Field



Area of OA survey

Type

- Barrow or Ring ditch
- + Barrow or Ring ditch ?
- ▲ Burial
- ? Burial?
- ▲ Burials
- Cropmark
- Fieldsystem (Cropmarks)
- Hillfort
- ? Hillfort?
- Reused Hillfort
- Reused Hillfort?
- Linear Boundary
- ◆ Monument
- * Scatters
- Settlement
- ? Settlement?
- Settlement and Hillfort
- ★ Villa
- ? Villa?

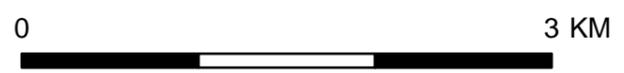


Figure 4 Heritage environment in the wider vicinity of Uffington White Horse



- Area of OA survey
- Area of English Heritage Earthwork Survey 1989
- Area of Uffington Castle
- 5 Metre Contour derived from OS 1:10,000 data
- Sharp Break of Slope
- Gentle Break of Slope
- Area of features with visible earthworks
- Uffington White Horse

Survey Data supplied by :
 Matt Bradley, Robin Latour ; Oxford Archaeology

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 Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496
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 web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

UWHHTS Uffington White horse Landscape Survey	
Drawing No.	UWHHTS/OA/01
Date printed	06/06/2005
Drawing title	

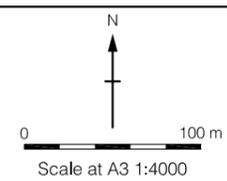
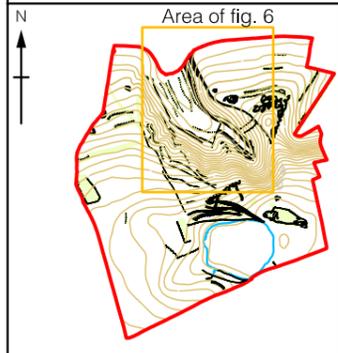


Figure 5
 Hachure plot of
 survey area



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Area of OA survey — Area of English Heritage Earthwork Survey 1989 — Area of Uffington Castle — 5 Metre Contour derived from OS 1:10,000 data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharp Break of Slope Gentle Break of Slope Area of features with visible earthworks Uffington White Horse
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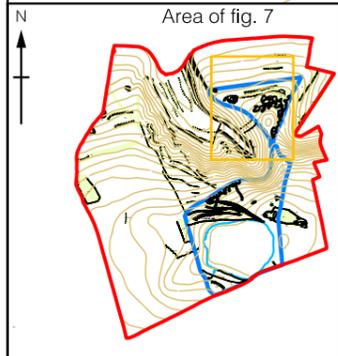
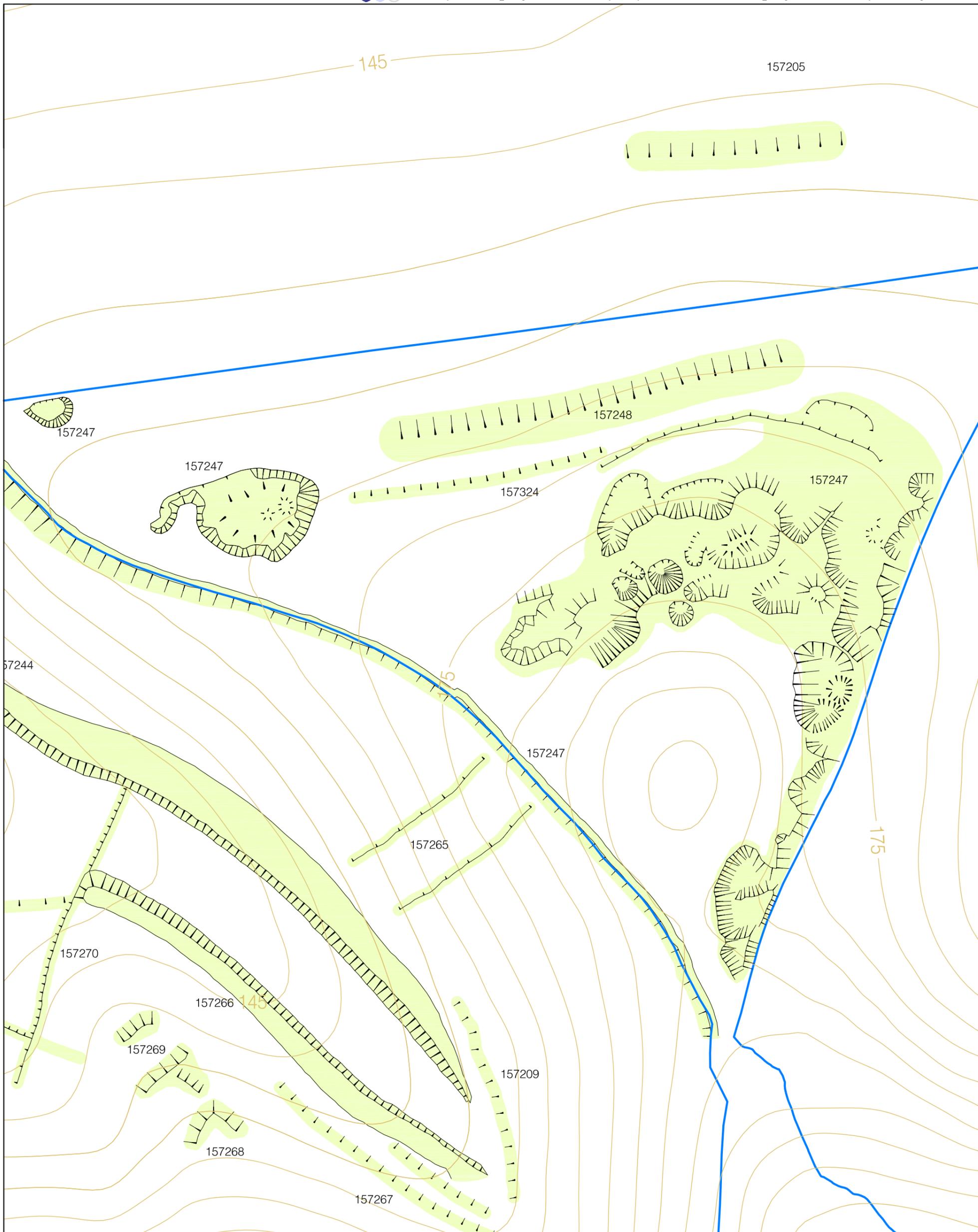
Survey Data supplied by :
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Scale at A3 1:2000

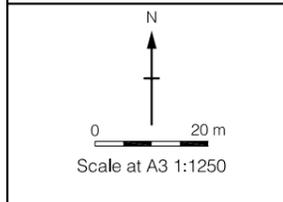
UWHHTS	
Uffington White horse Landscape Survey	
Drawing No.	UWHHTS/OA/01
Date printed	06/06/2005
Drawing title	
Figure 6 Hachure plot - detail of The Manger	



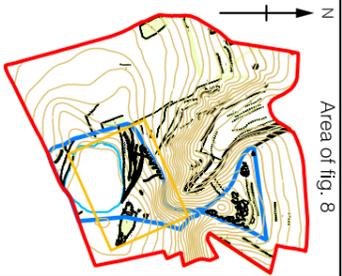
	Area of OA survey		Sharp Break of Slope
	Area of English Heritage Earthwork Survey 1989		Gentle Break of Slope
	Area of Uffington Castle		Area of features with visible earthworks
	5 Metre Contour derived from OS 1:10,000 data		Uffington White Horse

Survey Data supplied by :
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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk



UWHHTS Uffington White horse Landscape Survey	
Drawing No.	UWHHTS/OA/01
Date printed	06/06/2005
Drawing title	Figure 7 Hachure plot - detail of quarrying around Dragon Hill



- Sharp Break of Slope
- Gentle Break of Slope
- Area of OA survey
- Area of English Heritage Earthwork Survey 1989
- Area of Uffington Castle
- 5 Metre Contour derived from OS 1:10,000 data
- Area of features with visible earthworks
- Uffington White Horse

Survey Data supplied by :
 Matt Bradley, Robln
 Latour : Oxford
 Archaeology

Scale at A3 1:1250

0 20 m

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UWHHTS
 Uffington White horse
 Landscape Survey

Drawing No.	UWHHTS/CA/D1
Date printed	06/06/2005
Drawing title	

Figure 8
 Hachure plot - detail
 of quarrying and
 trackways around
 Uffington Castle