ENGLISH HERITAGE

PULPIT HILL
Great and Little Kimble, Buckinghamshire

Iron Age Hillfort

Louise Barker

SURVEY REPORT

ENGLISH HERITAGE

PULPIT HILL
GREAT AND LITTLE KIMBLE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

IRON AGE HILLFORT

Report by: Louise Barker
Survey by: Louise Barker & Graham Brown
Drawings by: Louise Barker & Moraig Brown
Field photography by: Steve Cole

Pulpit Hill; looking north along the inner ditch and inner rampart on the north-east side

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1. INTRODUCTION

During November 2000 English Heritage (Cambridge and Swindon Offices) carried out a survey and analysis of the prehistoric hillfort on Pulpit Hill (Bucks) (SP 8318 0503). Located some 8km south of Aylesbury on the National Trust property of Pulpit Wood, the hillfort forms part of an important later prehistoric landscape focused upon the Chiltern escarpment. This new survey, at a scale of 1:1000, is one of three hillforts investigated along the Ridgeway path as part of the Ridgeway Heritage Project, carried out by English Heritage for André Berry of AOB Landscapes. The other two are Liddington Castle (NMR No: 225113 (SU 27 NW 4)) and Ivinghoe Beacon (NMR No: 346375 (SP 91 SE 19)), each of which is the subject of a separate report.
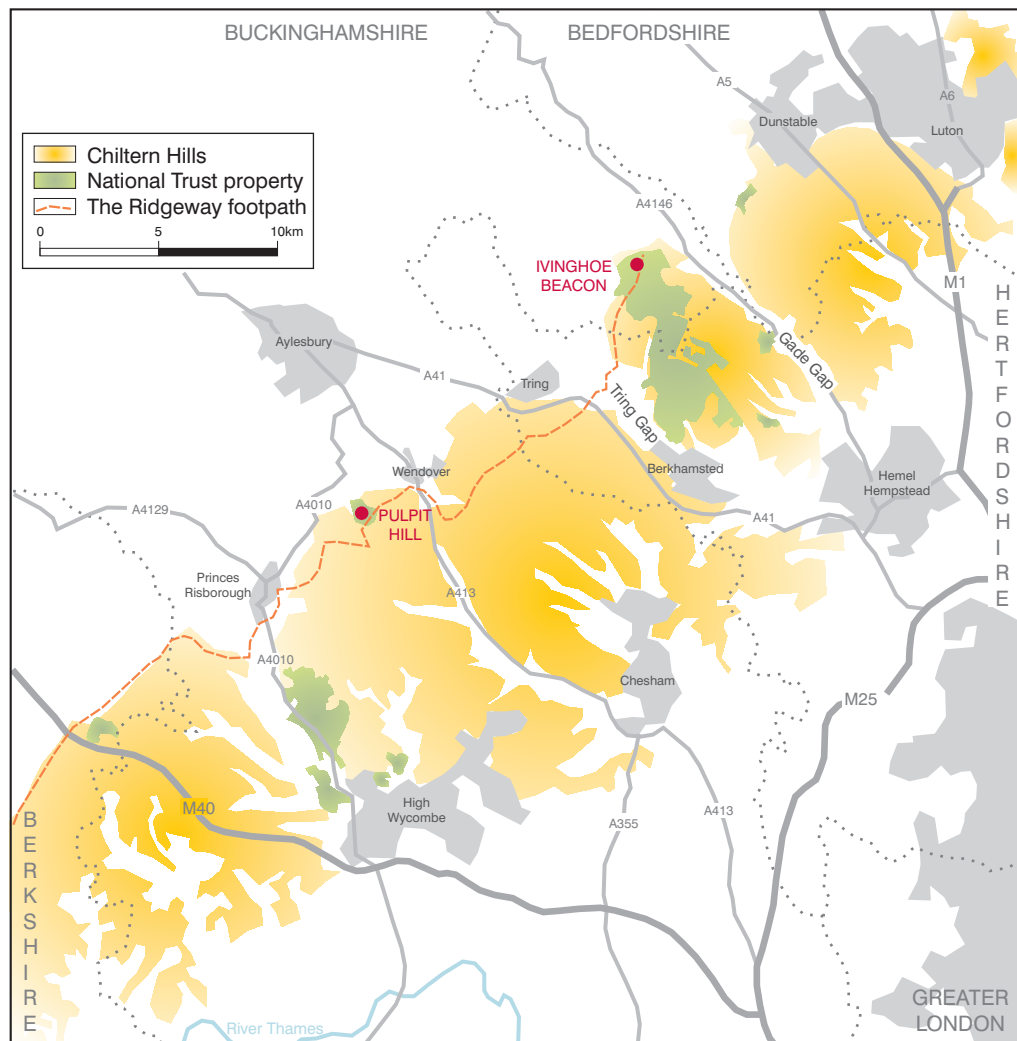
Figure 1
Location Map

The hillfort on Pulpit Hill is situated in the central section of the Chiltern Ridge, a chalk upland that stretches from the Goring Gap in Oxfordshire to Royston in Hertfordshire. The north-west face of the ridge is formed by a steep escarpment, whilst to the south-east a gentle dip slope inclines as far as the mid Thames Valley. A series of river valleys bisect the ridge, the majority of which run in a south-easterly direction to the Thames and its tributaries. In parts the ridge is densely wooded but also supports upland grazing with arable agriculture on the lower slopes. It is a popular recreational and tourist area with the Ridgeway long distance footpath running along the escarpment (Brown 2001, 2).

Pulpit Hill is formed of Cretaceous Upper Chalk, capped by clay with flints and shallow, immature chalky rendzina soils of the Icknield series (OS 1983) and mantled with the remnants of mature beech woodland and elder understorey, with a characteristic flora, including some rare species, and a relict deadwood fauna. The surrounding woodland is crossed by a series of paths and public right of ways, including the Ridgeway long distance footpath (Lister and Alexander 1988, 10).

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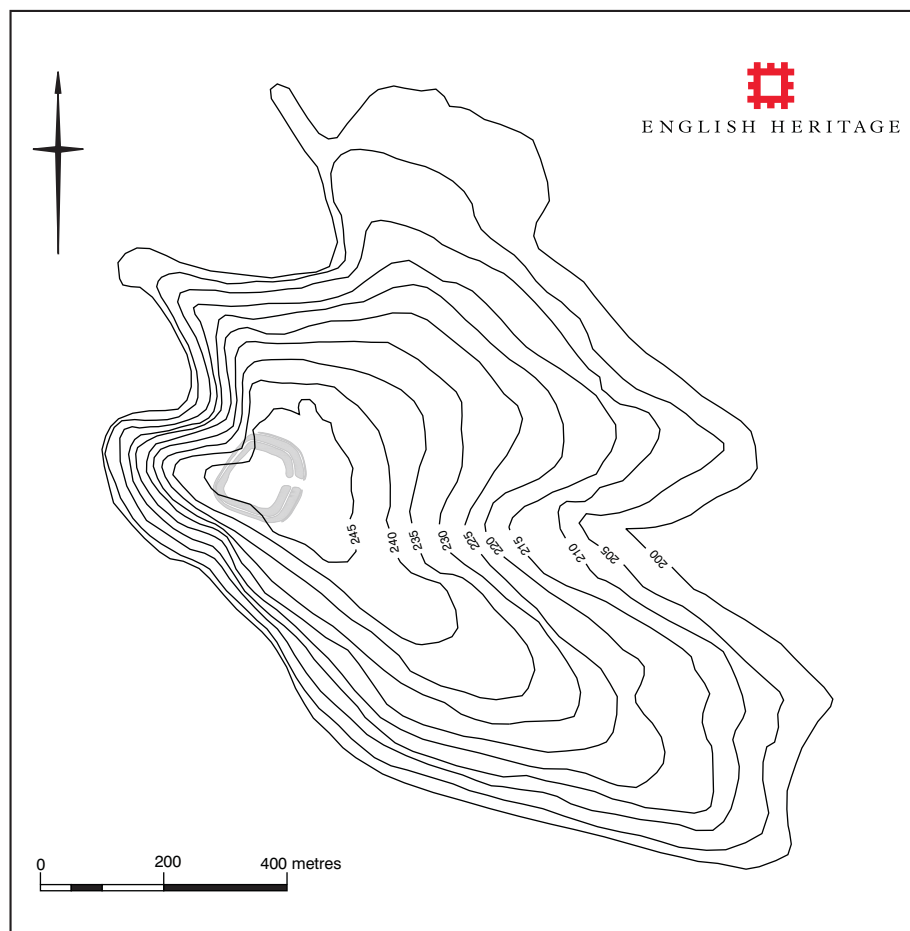
Figure 2
Contour plan of Pulpit Hill showing the situation of the hillfort, based on Ordnanance Survey contour data (OS 1977)

The hillfort, one of the smallest on the Ridgeway, is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 27134) falling within the Chilterns Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB) and just outside the Grangelands and Pulpit Hill Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Standing at 248m above OD, it is located in the north west corner of the National Trust property of Pulpit Wood, within the parishes of Great and Little Kimble (Figures 1 & 12). Its situation at the western end of Pulpit Hill in an almost promontory location does much to explain the origin of the name (Figure 2). The hillfort might indeed be the 'pulpit', with steep slopes falling away to the south-west and north-west, dominating the Icknield Way below and offering extensive views across the Vale of Aylesbury.

'Viewed from the vale of Aylesbury or of Thame, the appearance of the hills is that of a high rampart or table – land of very uniform level, its front to the vale here green with downy turf, there clothed with mature and characteristic beechen wood'

(Burgess WJ 1854, 19).

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY

The hillfort stands on an estate which belonged to the Hampden family from the late 11th century AD until 1984. At this time, the estate was broken up and the National Trust acquired Pulpit Wood. An earlier attempt at sale, in 1847, included a sales document describing the woods of the estate, some 1360 acres:

'*not only beautiful features and pleasurable appendages to the estate, affording a great variety of sport with delightful rides and walks – free of tithes and poor rates'*

(BCRO D.MH/27B).

Cartographic sources do not depict the hillfort until the later 19th century, although an earthwork marking the eastern boundary of Pulpit Wood, running through the hillfort, is shown on a number of maps dating from 1805. These estate, enclosure and tithe maps indicate that, following enclosure of Great and Little Kimble at the turn of the 19th century, a small section of the hillfort lay outside the wood in the *downlands* known as 'Warren Pasture' in 1840 (BCRO: PR 117/27/IR; Figure 12). The term 'warren' is indicative of former use in the breeding and exploitation of rabbits for meat and fur, a valuable resource in the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is somewhat surprising that in an area of such intense rabbit activity, the earthworks of the hill fort have not suffered. By 1877, the woodland had been extended over this area too and the hillfort is depicted for the first time (OS 1885).

The first known antiquarian observations on the hillfort date to 1847, when it was classified as a Roman camp:

'*on the brow of a high hill, south of the church at the northwest corner of a wood known as Pulpit Wood, commanding the track of the Icknield Way, is a square camp with deep ditches on the east and south. The area is covered with wood and bushes, so as not to be explored without difficulties, but the lines are still perfect, though the avenues of approach are no longer seen. The formation of this military work is popularly ascribed to Cunobeline, from whom both the Kimbles are conjectured to have derived their name'*

(Lipscombe 1847, 341)

Cymbeline's Castle, a medieval motte with two baileys which lies just over 1km north of Pulpit Hill in Chequers Park (Figure 12), is popularly and fancifully associated with the Catuvellaunian king, Cunobelinus, at the time of the Roman invasion. At this site,

Burgess excavated the smaller bailey in 1854, by a cutting half way across the centre of the roughly square feature, revealing coarse black and brown pottery sherds, a boars tusk, animal bones and oyster shells (Burgess B 1854, 140). However, this excavation has been wrongly ascribed to the hillfort on Pulpit Hill, which has never been excavated (Matthews 1988, 5). The explanation may be that another Burgess, the Rev W J, visited the hillfort in the same year as the dig at Cymbeline's Castle and published an account of it side by side with the other Burgess' excavation report. The Rev Burgess speculated upon the origin of the name Pulpit Wood:

'On a lofty eminence, within site of Princes Risborough….we meet with another fortification or camp, now however, devolved to the purposes of Religion, benignly contrasting with the heathen rites, once connected with the spot, for the place itself and the wood in which it is partly hidden form part of the Glebe of Hampden Rectory, and the wood is probably called from that circumstance 'Pulpit Wood'

(Burgess W J 1854, 23)

Further association with the church is indicated on the Kimble estate map of 1805; abutting Pulpit Wood to the south is *Parsonage Wood* which may have provided the parish priest with fuel and other woodland products (BCRO: D/BMT 67R; Matthews 1988, 13; Figure 12).
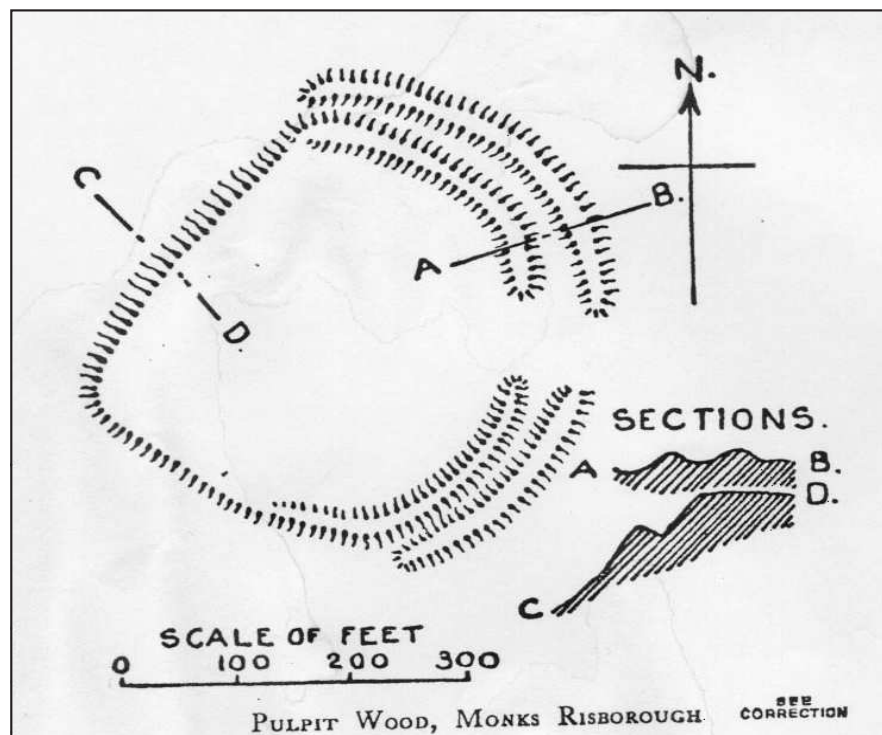
Figure 3
Plan and sections of the hillfort as published in the Victory County History (1908, 25)

The first detailed description, illustration and analysis of the hillfort is provided in the *Victoria County History of Buckinghamshire* (Figure 3). This account pays particular attention to the topography of the site and its influence on the formation and character of the ramparts:

'The manner in which the natural features have been utilised and the extent to which these features have affected the shape of the camp, are points which strike the observer at once'

(VCH 1908, 25)

A number of flint flakes and chippings from inside the hillfort led to its tentative classification as one of the Neolithic strongholds of Buckinghamshire (VCH 1908, 26).

The RCHME survey (Figure 4) described the hillfort as a contour camp, remarkable for the interesting character and position of the defences. Its condition was described as being fairly good although thickly planted and overgrown (RCHME 1911, 164-5).
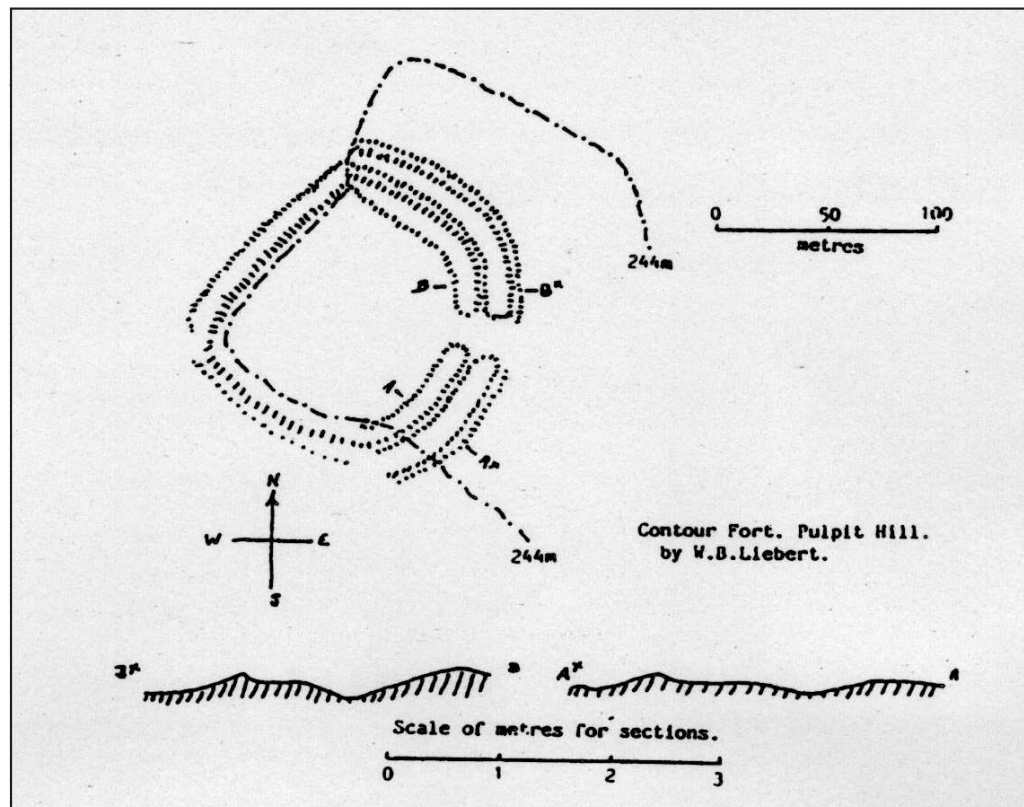
Figure 4
Liebert's plan and sections of the hillfort (RCHME 1911, 164)

The more recent National Trust survey of the Pulpit Wood Estate noted thirteen significant archaeological features, including a possible prehistoric bank and terrace, several Iron Age finds and features of the woodland industry dating to the medieval and post medieval periods (Matthews 1988. See Appendix & Figure 12).
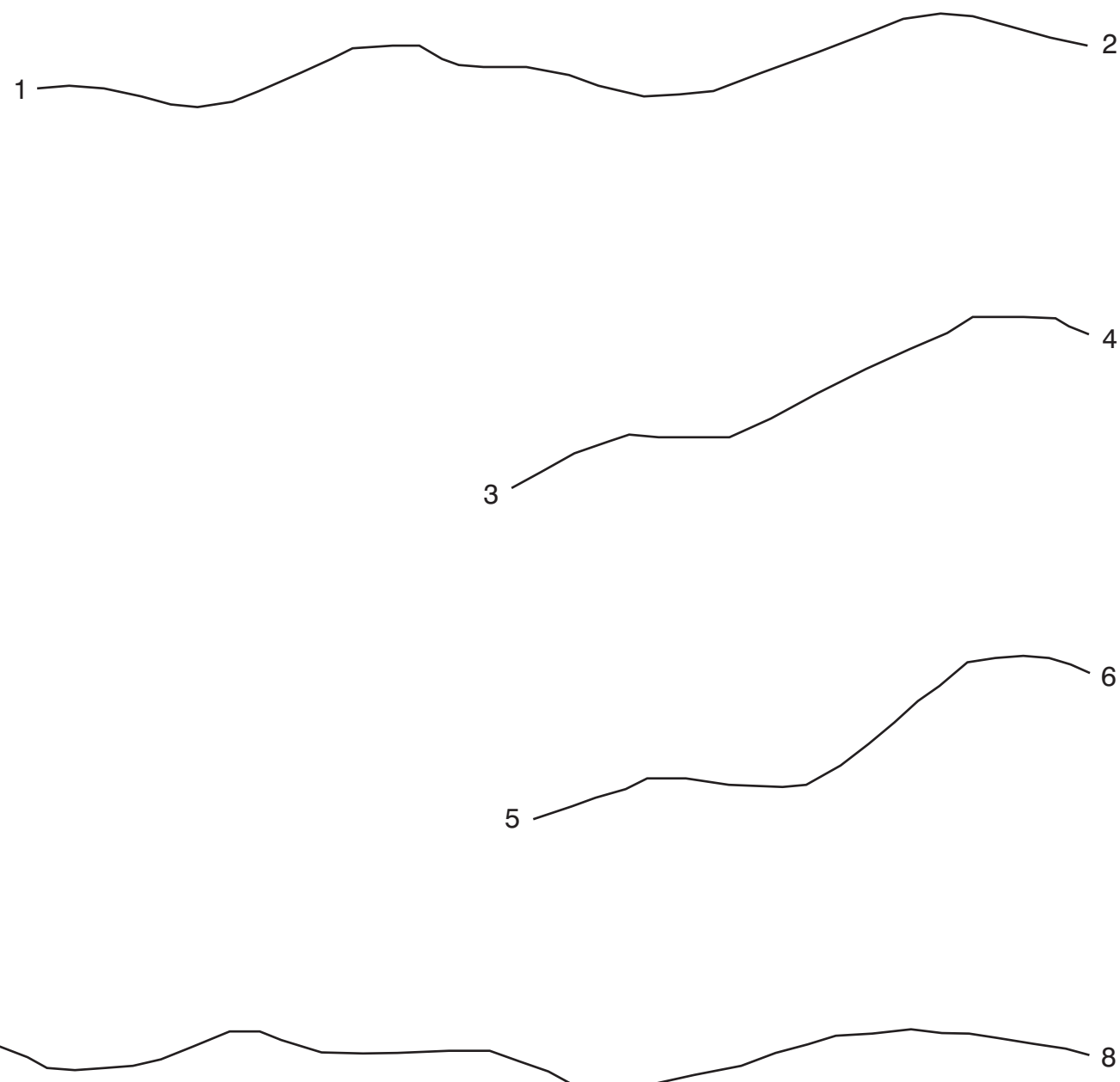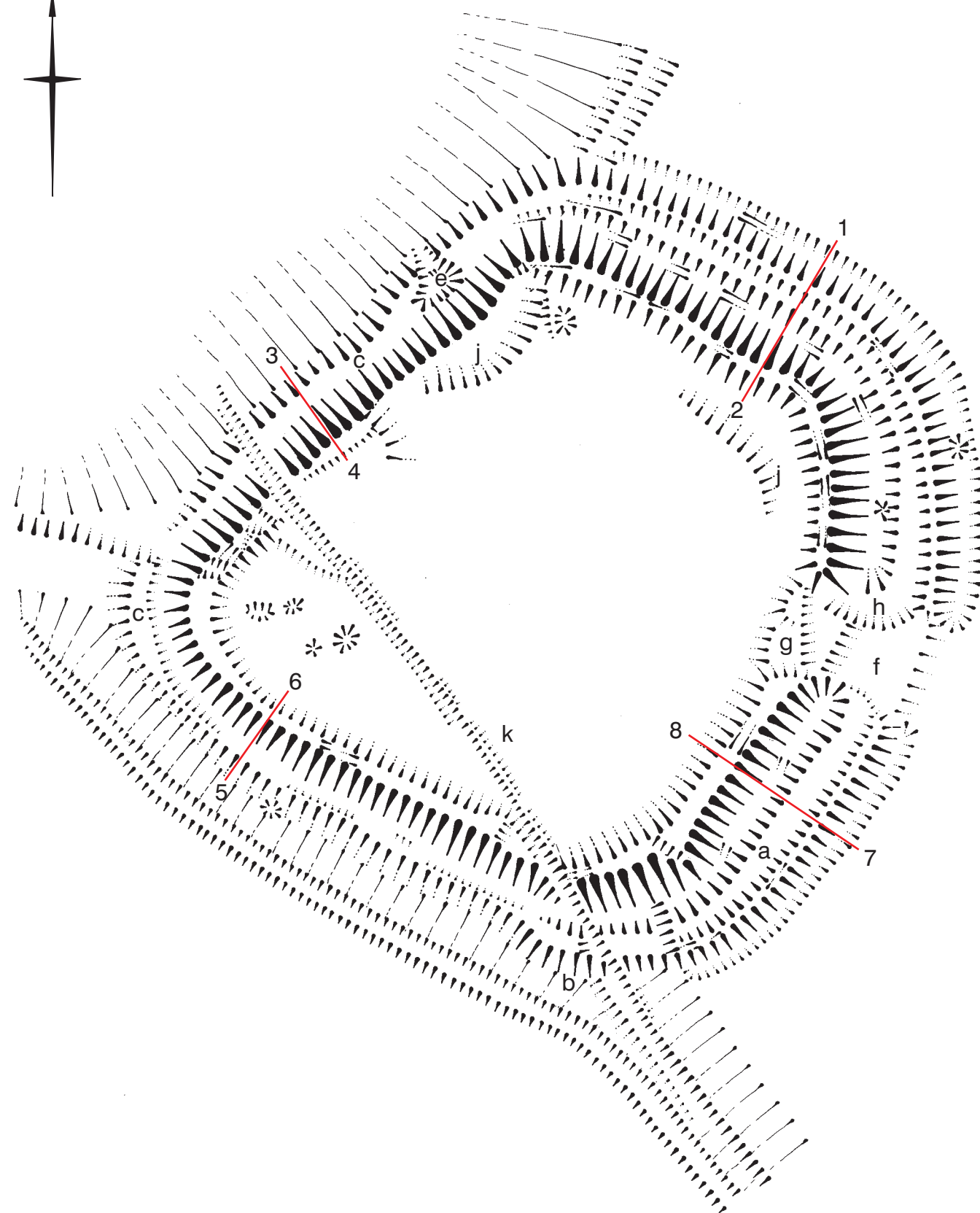
Figure 5
English Heritage survey plan at 1:1000 scale with associated sections at 1:200
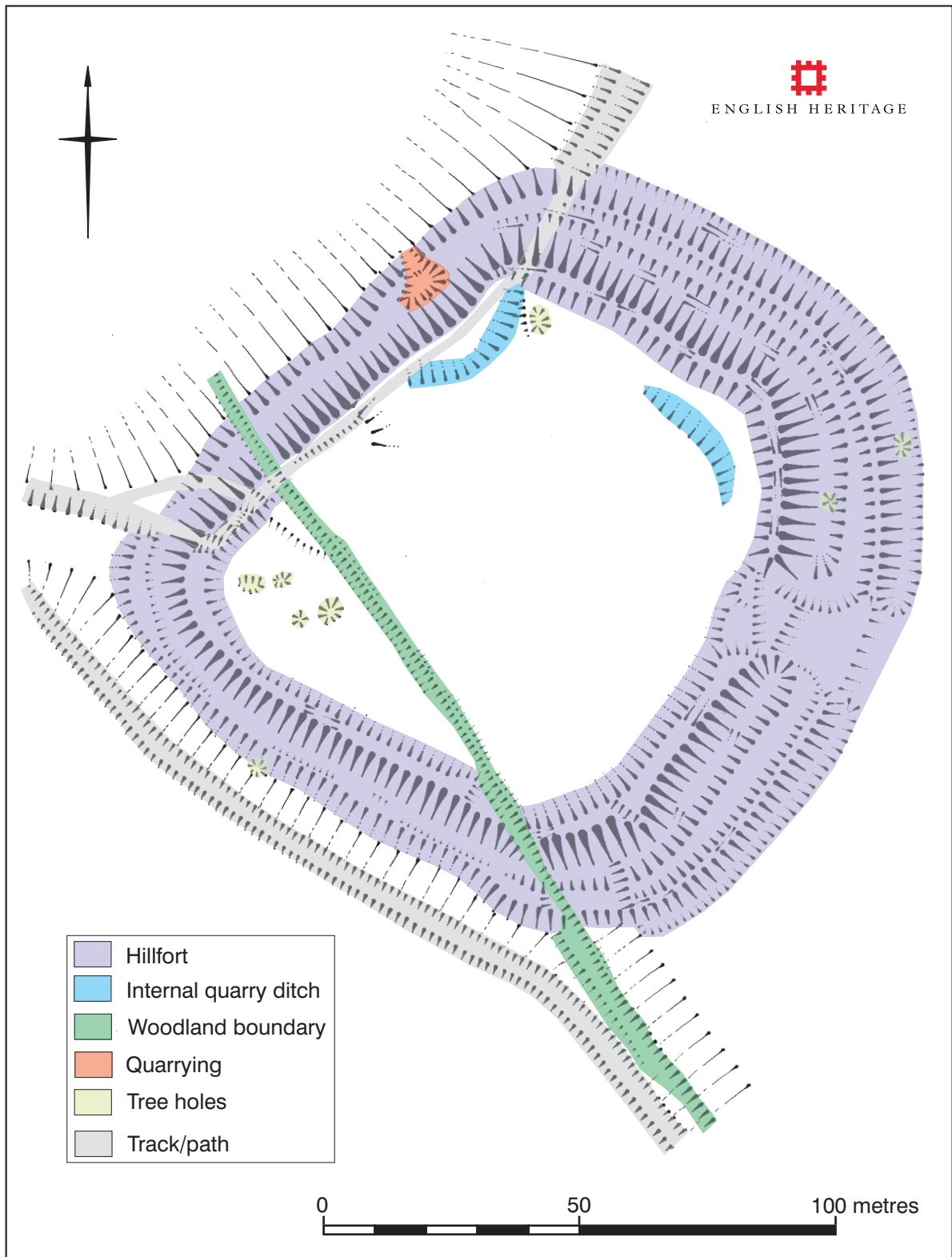
Figure 6
English Heritage interpretative plan of the earthworks

3. DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE EARTHWORKS

In the following description, words and letters which appear **in bold** are shown on Figure 5. Although most of the earthworks are prominent features, vegetation cover in the ditches may have obscured some subtle details.

Summary (Figure 6)

The hillfort covers an area of 0.9 ha (2.2 a), with maximum internal dimensions of 104m north-east to south-west by 98m. The defences, comprising two ramparts and two ditches, describe a rough, broad D-shape in plan. Two straighter sides follow the edge of steep natural slopes on the north-west and south-west sides, while the north-east and south-east ramparts traverse the relatively flat summit of Pulpit Hill with a more curving line. There is a single entrance to the interior, which has few surface features to indicate any activity contemporary with the hillfort.

A straight ditch and bank crossing the south-western sector of the hillfort is a former boundary of Pulpit Wood and is probably of post-medieval date.

The Defences

The defences comprise two concentric ramparts and flat bottomed ditches, separated by a narrow berm. There is a clear difference in the appearance of the north-east/south-east sides and the north-west/south-west sides. The former involved the greater labour in digging ditches and forming ramparts across the flat summit of the hill while the latter appear to have been constructed by more economic scarping of the already steep natural slopes – apparently *without* the need for an outer ditch. There *are* slight traces of the inner ditch along the south-west side but at the north and west angles of the work, the outer rampart fades into a scarp and both ditches apparently terminate, leaving only the berm between the ramparts along the north-west side. However, erosion of the steep slope may have simply infilled and concealed the inner ditch along this side and reduced it on the south-west. The sections associated with the VCH description and plan of the site show a clear inner ditch (Figure 3).

The inner rampart on the north-east and south-east sides, although adopting an overall curved line, may be formed of four straight sections. This is usually taken as an indication of the work of separate construction gangs. There are also some fluctuations in the surface level on the banks, berm and ditches which, in this case, are probably the result of tree growth and decay over several centuries.

Figure 7
View looking south along the inner ditch and inner rampart on the north-east side

Figure 8
View looking south along the outer ditch on the north-east side

The ramparts on the north-east and south-east sides, are of broadly similar heights, although the inner rampart is better defined. The inner bank is on average 12m wide and 1m high on its internal face (Figure 7). The inner ditch is 7-8m wide and bottoms some 2.5m below the crest of the inner rampart and 0.7m below the crest of the outer rampart. The outer bank is 7-8m wide and stands 1.8m above the base of the outer ditch. Although the outer ditch, 5-6m wide with a counterscarp only 0.4m high, runs right onto the natural slope on the north-west, it has a clear terminal on the south-west, at the brow of the hill (Figure 8).

Figure 9
View looking south along the inner ditch and berm (overlain by a felled tree) on the north-east side

A narrow berm, between 3m and 5m in width, separates the inner rampart and ditch from the outer (Figure 9). It is broader along the south-east side at **a**, perhaps as a fighting platform behind the outer ditch for the defence of the entrance. Berms of this width were generally employed to add depth to hillfort defences (Forde-Johnston 1976, 148), however it may also have some chronological significance, perhaps indicative of the outer rampart being a later addition to the hillfort, to strengthen the more vulnerable sides of the earthwork. If this were the case then it would explain the lack of ditch on the north-west and south-west sides as well providing an explanation for the slight bulge in

the southern corner of the hillfort at **b**, where the outer rampart bank meets the outer scarp.

On the straighter north-west side, the inner and outer ramparts are formed mainly by scarps created by steepening of the natural slope, although there are traces of an internal face to the inner rampart. A berm, **c**, between them, some 5m wide, appears as a terrace, but may conceal the silted inner ditch. The inner scarp stands over 4m in height, in comparison to the outer scarp which stands just under 2m. When crowned by defensive barriers, both would have appeared formidable from below.

On the south-west side, scarping of the natural slope has also been used but there *are* traces of the inner ditch. Additionally, at the western corner the defences cross a narrow natural spur, which was thereby excluded from the hillfort. At this point there *are* two banks, separated by a berm 2m in width, the inner one some 10m wide with a steep outer face, 3.5m high, and a slighter inner face, up to 0.5m high. This inner face, reduced to 0.2m in height, continues along the full length of the south-west rampart. The outer bank, **d**, runs for only 30m from the west corner towards the south-east, thereafter fading to a scarp; it is between 5m and 9m wide and up to 1m high externally but only 0.3m internally.

A hollow, **e**, some 10m wide, which interrupts the outer rampart and berm on the north-west is likely to result from small-scale quarrying for chalk or flint in the more recent past.

The Entrance

There is a substantial break in both ramparts near the centre of the south-east side at **f**, the obvious line of approach to the hillfort. This entrance is unusually broad for defensive purposes, the gap in the inner rampart being 9m while that in the outer rampart is wider, at 19m. With the exception of the inner rampart to the south of the entrance, all other terminals are clear. Several scarps, **g**, running across the entrance on line with the inner rampart may be the remains of the collapsed south terminal. Alternatively they may represent the levelled remains of a whole section of the inner bank, which suggests that the entrance may be a secondary feature possibly not connected with the lifespan of the hillfort. The fact that nearly all the entrance terminals are clear, in addition to there being no evidence for another entranceway makes this unlikely and it can therefore be suggested that if the outer rampart is indeed a later construction then the entranceway may be associated with this phase, which would have necessitated the levelling of the inner rampart.

A further complication is introduced on the north side of the entrance gap, where one of the secondary scarps is crossed by a tertiary, arc-shaped scarp, **h**, 0.2m in height, creating

a form of berm between it and the inner ditch terminal. Was this an attempt at reducing the width of an even wider entrance?

The Interior

The interior of the hillfort is not perfectly flat, indeed there is a gradual rise from south-east to north-west towards the centre and a gentle slope from the centre towards the north-east and south-west. There are few internal features and only two probably related to the hillfort; these, **j**, are short sections of internal quarry scooping following the line of the rampart on the north-east and north-west and possibly a source of material for its construction. The disturbance caused by the mature beech trees that cover the interior has probably concealed any subtle surface indications of prehistoric occupation, as well as causing sub-surface damage to buried archaeology. There are several large tree throws, particularly near the west corner, and some damage has been caused by a footpath along the top of the north-west rampart (Figure 6).

A linear earthwork, **k**, cutting north-westward across the hillfort from the south corner, is a section of the former boundary of Pulpit Wood, as shown in 1805 on the enclosure map for Great Kimble (BCRO: IR/91/Q). As it approaches the hillfort from the south east, the boundary consists of two parallel south-facing scarps cut into the slope, the larger to the north being 0.5m high, the smaller only 0.2m high. Once inside the hillfort, there is no outer scarp but a counterscarp now forms a ditched boundary with the remaining scarp. Moreover, there are slight intermittent traces of a bank along its north side, no more than 0.2m high. The ditch cuts through the north-west rampart and runs down the steep slope beyond.

4. DISCUSSION

In the absence of any excavated material, nor any significant surface finds, it is difficult to form any definite conclusions concerning the date and functions of the hillfort on Pulpit Hill, and the roles it may have played in the prehistoric period in the wider Chiltern area. Indeed, it is surprising that no excavation has been undertaken there, particularly in an area of such rich prehistoric archaeology. Perhaps its remote and secluded location, almost hidden in mature woodland, has contributed to this apparent lack of interest. Yet it is such a complete and well-preserved example of its type.
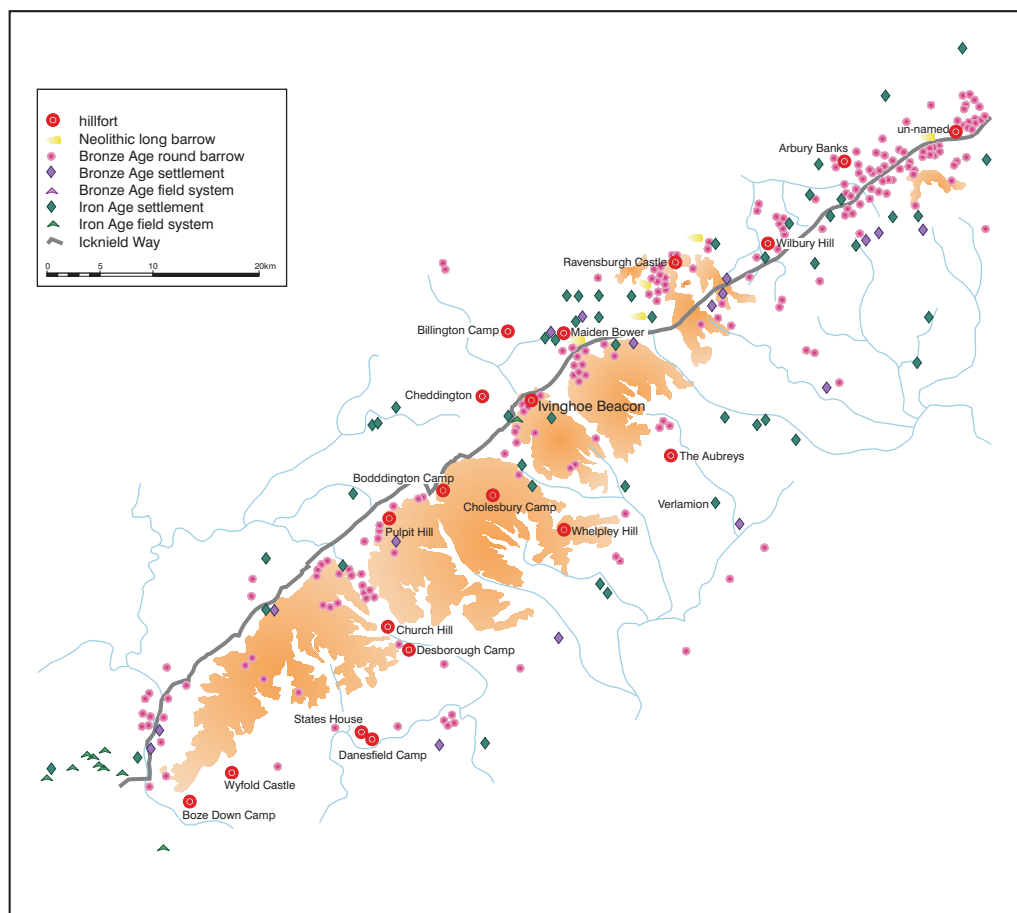
Figure 10
The Chilterns;
Bronze Age and Iron
Age landscape

Pulpit Hill may well have been an important site from as early as the Neolithic period, if the flint flakes and chippings noted by the VCH from inside the hillfort are of sufficient quantity and nature. The importance of the Chiltern escarpment is certainly evident throughout later prehistory in the large numbers of settlements, agricultural remains and ritual monuments in the area (Figure 10). During the Early Bronze Age, both domestic and ritual sites were generally located on the scarp slope near

the Icknield Way, or on ridges overlooking the river valleys. On the ridge near Pulpit Hill, eight round barrows and a Bronze Age settlement are known (NMR search; Holgate 1994). At this time, thicker woodland in the river valleys was less suitable for clearance, cultivation and settlement, unlike the fertile, well-drained and less densely wooded upper slopes, where clearings could more easily be made: the surrounding woodland provided shelter and a variety of resources. It has been suggested that a bank within Pulpit Wood on the flatter downland of the ridge top may be part of an early field system (NT 150077. See Appendix & Figure 12). Although these early clearings lacked obvious water supplies, dewponds could have been created (Holgate 1994, 38). A clay-lined pond within Pulpit Wood may have originated as a dewpond but its date is unknown (NT 150075. See Appendix & Figure 12).

During the later Bronze Age and Iron Age, the focus of settlement appears to have shifted from the ridges and upper slopes to the river valleys (Holgate 1994, 45). It is during this period that several hillforts of differing size and shape and possibly of varying dates (Hill 1995, 10) appear along the Chiltern escarpment (Figure 10), forming part of a wider group stretching across southern and eastern England, into Wessex as well as the North and South Downs. Hillforts were a new type of settlement, invariably situated in locations that command the surrounding countryside, occurring at frequent intervals between five and ten miles apart (Bryant 1984, 51). It is likely that they fulfilled a number of roles in the social and economic system, including centres for the storage and redistribution of agricultural produce, secure places for the storage of grain and stock from farming settlements in the surrounding territory, defensible bases in times of war, prestige monuments attesting to the power of the tribe or tribal leader and centres for ceremony and ritual (*ibid*, 52). Pulpit Hill is the smallest of the Chilterns group and thought to date firmly to the Iron Age on purely typological grounds. The only local finds come from a rabbit burrow in the vicinity of the hillfort and include flint flakes and scrapers, sherds of Iron Age 'A' (5th century BC) flint-gritted coarse pottery, a tanged knife blade thought to be Roman and an iron socketed spearhead (NMR SP 80 SW 6, 27; NT 150067. See Appendix).

One of the more interesting and debatable aspects of the prehistoric landscape is the role played by the Icknield Way. This lies along the Ridgeway from the Goring Gap through South Buckinghamshire, South Bedfordshire, North Hertfordshire and South Cambridgeshire, facilitating movement south-west to north-east. Supplemented by the river valleys, which bisect the line of the Chilterns, approach would have been possible from virtually any direction (Forde-Johnston 1976, 51). Whilst the Icknield Way formed an invaluable line of communication and interchange between communities from the Neolithic period (Taylor 1979, 16; Holgate 1994, 39), it is unlikely to have been the one determining factor in the distribution of the hillforts.

Another possible relationship has often been sought between hillforts and linear earthworks, the latter also appearing in the late Bronze/early Iron Age. Three such features are indicated on the 1977 OS map, less than 1km to the north-west of the hillfort (OS, 1977; Figure 12). Such earthworks have been considered as defining the boundaries of territories, each of which contained a hillfort, as well as restricting access between the territories along the Icknield Way (Bryant 1994, 54; Dyer 1961 43). However, the assumption that the Bronze Age/Iron Age landscape was so comprehensively carved up has been questioned, together with the implied movement of large numbers of people around the countryside (Brown 2001, 6; D Field, pers comm).

In the ensuing period, until the Roman invasion of AD 43, it is thought that the Chiltern region developed from a loose collection of tribal groups into a single large kingdom under the Catuvellauni, whose King, Cunobelinus, Lipscombe fancifully associated with the hillfort on Pulpit Hill (Bryant 1994, 49; Lipscombe 1847, 341). The dominance of the Catuvellauni came to an end with the Roman invasion of AD 43. Whilst the transition appears to have been relatively smooth, changes did occur in the settlement pattern, including an apparent end to the hillforts, completing a process begun in the late Iron Age, when proto-urban *oppida* began to appear alongside the hillforts. After the invasion, it appears that only the *oppida* continued in a new role as Romanised towns, while many Iron Age farmsteads were transformed into Roman villas (Bryant 1994, 65-66).

It is not known when beech woodland became established on Pulpit Hill. Beech was introduced into Britain during the Iron Age but it is likely that the woodland was established during or after the Roman occupation (Stainton 1994, 8; Matthews 1988, 13). Woodland was a valuable resource throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, providing coppice for firewood and hurdles, timber for building and grazing for livestock. It is entirely probable that the hillfort could have been used, if not continued to be used as a stock enclosure throughout this period, especially if the pond near to the earthwork was used for watering livestock (NT 150075. See Appendix & Figure 12). With enclosure in 1805 and the decline of coppicing in the 19th century, Pulpit Wood became an ideal site to provide timber for the furniture industry at High Wycombe. The furniture trade began to expand rapidly *c* 1870 and between 1875 and 1885 the 6th Earl of Buckingham cut heavily, mostly in overstocked woods to exploit overly mature timber. Much of today's mature beech woods, including Pulpit Wood, originated from restocking at this time. The westward expansion of Pulpit Wood during this period illustrates the profitability of the timber resource (Matthews 1988, 13-14).

5. SURVEY, RESEARCH METHODS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The survey was carried out by Louise Barker and Graham Brown using a Wild TC1610 Electronic Theodolite with Integral EDM and Key Terra-Firma surveying software. Data was captured on a Wild GRM 10 Rec Model by means of a single ring traverse (Figure 11). Further detail was supplied with tapes using traditional graphical methods.
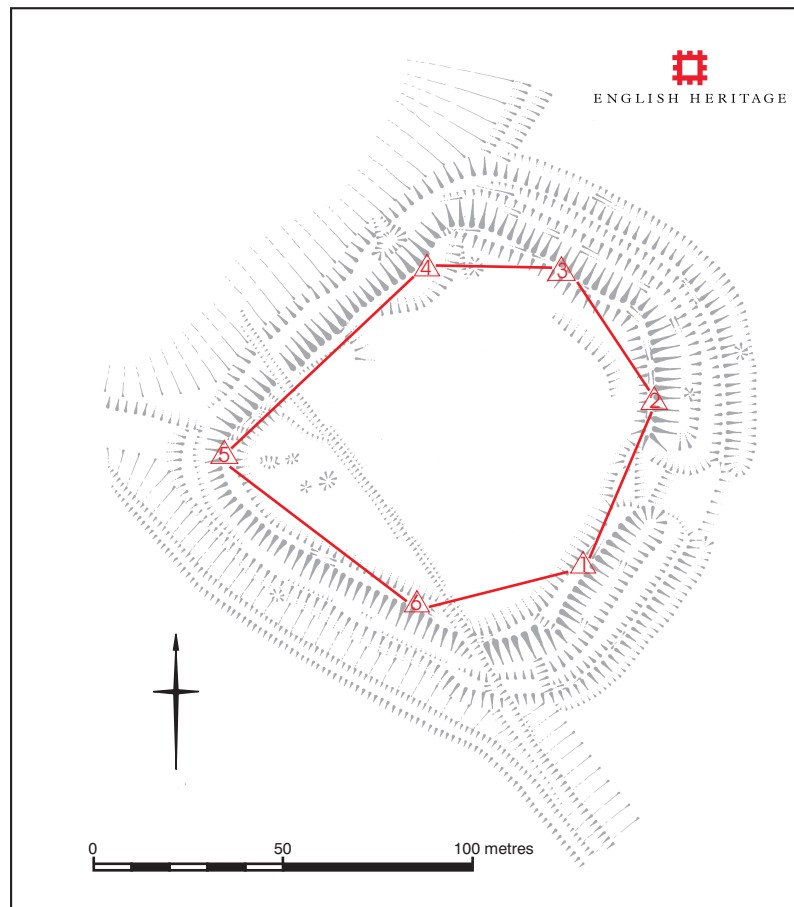
Figure 11
Survey traverse

The report was researched and written by Louise Barker, edited by Paul Pattison and commented upon by Graham Brown and David McOmish. Illustrations are by Louise Barker and Moraig Brown using CorelDraw 8 and AutoCAD Map 2000 software. Photographs are by Steve Cole. The final report was assembled using CorelVentura 8 software.

The site archive has been deposited in the National Monument Record Centre, Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ: NMR reference 344187 (SP 80 NW 9).

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Buckingham County Records Office (BCRO), County Hall, Aylesbury

D/BMT 67R: Kimble Estate Map, 1805

IR/91/Q: Great Kimble Enclosure Map, 1805

IR/91/BR: Little Kimble Enclosure Map, 1812

PR 117/27/IR: Kimble Tithe Map, 1840

Q/H/28: Map of Great Kimble between the Church and Pulpit Wood, 1808

MA/R/14: Map of Great and Little Kimble, Chequers Estate, 1629. *Pulpit Wood is classified as Bulpit Wood on this plan*

D/MH/27/3: Sales Catalogue of the Hampden Estate, 1847
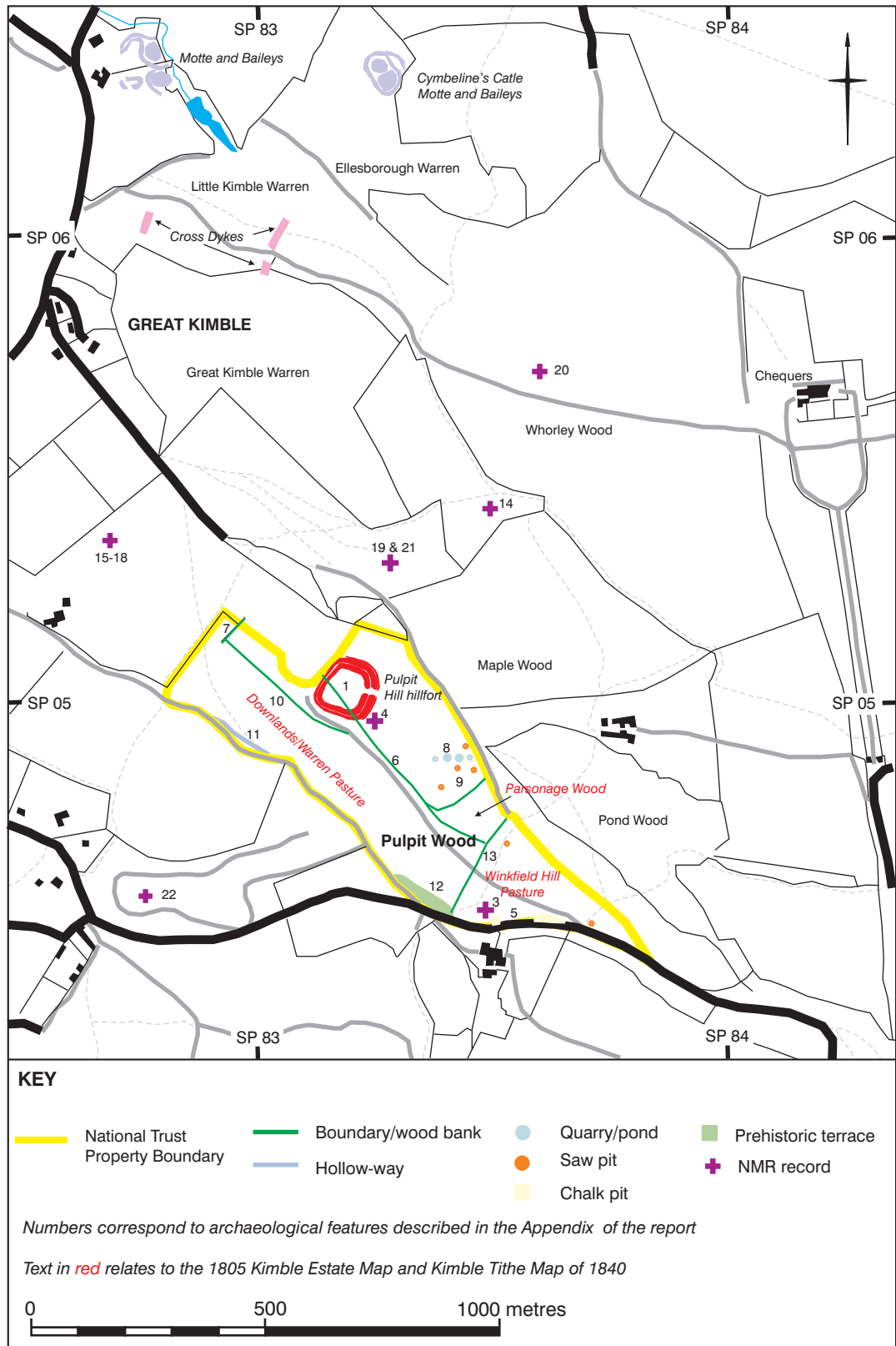
Figure 12

Location of archaeological features as recorded by the National Trust in Pulpit Wood and by the National Monuments Record in a 500m radius around the hillfort, superimposed on the 1977 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey (OS 1977)

APPENDIX: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES IN AND AROUND PULPIT WOOD

Listed below are the results of the National Trust's (NT) 1988 survey of Pulpit Wood, as well as a National Monuments Record (NMR) search covering an area of 500m around the hillfort (Figure 12).

1. NMR SP 80 NW; NT 150064 (SP 8317 0503): Pulpit Hill hillfort

2. NT 150065 (SP 8317 0503): Iron Age hillfort finds: Coarse black and brown pottery sherds, a boars tusk, animal bones and a quantity of oyster shells. The oyster shells suggest some Roman or later occupation. Finds from excavation by B Burgess 1855. *These are actually the excavation finds from Cymboline's Castle (SP 832 063)*

3. NT 150066 (approx. SP 8354 0546): An iron spearhead with split socket was found on the slope of Pulpit Hill above a chalk pit. The blade twisted through a right angle about half way along, it was 104mm long and is now in Buckinghamshire County Museum.

4. NT 150067 (approx. SP 8320 0495): Flint flakes and scrapers, sherds of Iron Age A (5th century BC) coarse heavily flint gritted pottery, a tanged knife blade possibly Roman and an iron socketed spearhead found in the spoil from a rabbit burrow in the vicinity of the hillfort. They are all now in the Buckinghamshire County Museum.

NMR SP 80 SW6 (SP 8304): Alleged Anglo-Saxon spearhead found in a rabbit warren on Pulpit Hill. Also thought to be Iron Age in date

NMR SP 80 SW 27 (SP 830 049): A tanged iron knife blade, probably Roman, found on the surface at Pulpit Hill.

5. NT 150068 (SP 8365 0455): Post Medieval chalk pits. Several small quarries dug into the hillside above and alongside the road, with access from the road are likely to be chalk pits used for agricultural purposes.

6. NT 150069 (centre SP 8335 0480): Medieval/Post Medieval wood bank: This bank runs approximately south-east to north-east for most of its length, turning sharply north east at its southern end to join the property boundary bank. At its northern end it cuts

through the hillfort and runs part of the way down the slope to join the property boundary bank. The area enclosed coincides with Pulpit Wood shown on the Parish Plan of Great and Little Kimble of 1805 and on the Kimble Tithe map of 1840.

A second bank was added running parallel to the Pulpit Wood bank for part of its course thus forming a double bank. This turns north east to join a further property boundary enclosing an area known as Parsonage wood on the 1805 and 1840 plans.

7. *NT 150074 (centre SP 8293 0515):* Medieval/Post medieval boundary bank. Short section of boundary bank running approximately north-east to south-west. It is probably what is left of the north-west boundary of the scrubby downland area indicated at about the 600ft contour on the OS 6" 1877 map.

8. *NT 150075 (approx SP 8340 0492):* Medieval/Post Medieval quarries/pond. A series of 4 quarry pits, more or less in line running down the slope are thought to be chalk or marl pits. One has been used as a pond, which would have deliberately been lined with clay to stop the water draining away. The pond may have been used for cattle grazing in the wood or may pre-date it (dew pond?)

9. *NT 150076 (approx. SP 8340 0492):* Medieval/Post Medieval saw pits. There are several throughout the wood. They are grave shaped features 5-6m long and 2m wide. These were used to reduce large trees to manageable proportions without the cost and difficulty of moving them to a saw mill. Their presence indicates that the woods at some stage contained standard trees as well as coppice.

10. *NT 150077 (centre SP 8304 0505):* Prehistoric/Medieval bank. Traces of a bank starting at boundary bank NT 150074, runs straight up Pulpit Hill and passing the hillfort at a lower level. There is no reference to this on the 1805 or 1840 maps and therefore it may be associated with the hillfort of possibly with the medieval warrens in the area. The farmland associated with the hillfort would have been on flatter land and this feature may have been part of the field system.

11. *NT 150078 (centre SP 8280 0502-8333 0459):* Medieval track/hollow-way. This track formed an alternative to Longdown Hill road for communication between the Kimbles and the South-east.

12. *NT 150079 (centre SP 8335 0460):* Prehistoric terrace. A large terrace running parallel to the road from the car park to the east. It may well be of prehistoric date as it is cut by hollow-way NT 150078.

13. *NT 150080 (centre SP 8345 0468):* Medieval/Post Medieval boundary bank. Running north-east from the road near the present farm entrance, to the south corner of the Parsonage Wood boundary, this bank corresponds to the boundary between Parsonage Wood and the Downland Warren on one side and the Winkfield Hill Pasture on the other, as shown on the 1805 and 1840 maps.

14. *NMR SP 80 NW 8 (SP 8346 0535):* Tessellated paving consisting of marble tesserae in cement, was found at the south end of Whorley Wood in 1943. Indications of a rectangular enclosure have also been seen in the area on aerial photographs. It is listed by E Scott in her gazetteer on Roman villas (1993, 27).

15. *NMR SP 80 NW 19 (SP 82 05):* Iron Age bead, blue with white spirals, found at Great Kimble.

16. *NMR SP 80 NW 20 (SP 82 05):* Neolithic flint hammerstone and scraper, found at Great Kimble.

17. *NMR SP 80 NW 29 (SP 82 05):* A copper core for a plated denarius of Septimius Severus found at Great Kimble

18. *NMR SP 80 NW 30 (SP 82 05):* Romano-British sherds found at Great Kimble

19. *NMR SP 80 NW 51 (SP 834 054):* Romano British ovens (unlocated)

20. NMR SP 80 NW 76 (SP 8356 0543): Small prehistoric flint axe found at Chequers

21. *NMR SP 80 NW 86 (SP 83 05):* Late Bronze Age sickle with ribbed blade.

22. NMR AP 80 SW 57 (SP 82 04): Romano-British enamelled brooch dated to the 2nd century AD.