

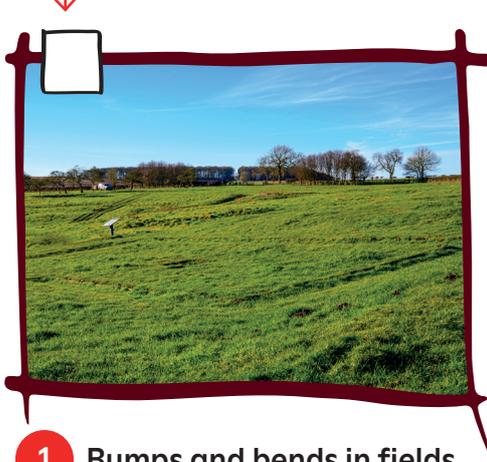


HIDDEN HERITAGE

How to spot clues to the past hidden in plain sight!



Tick the empty boxes as you go!



1 Bumps and bends in fields

Have you ever seen a field that isn't perfectly flat? Sometimes there are gentle, rolling bumps and curves. These can be very old remains of farming, like ridges (bumps) and furrows (indents) from medieval ploughing, or even the outlines of old villages!

Look for these features at **Wharram Percy** (a deserted medieval village), **Silbury Hill** (a massive prehistoric mound) and the Stonehenge **Cursus Barrows** (where burial mounds create a lumpy landscape).



2 Old walls

Look for walls built in a remote area without a clear reason. They might be made of different sized stones, be falling down in places or have gaps in them. These walls might be very old boundaries that divided the land long ago.

Explore sections of **Hadrian's Wall** to see original walls built by the Romans.

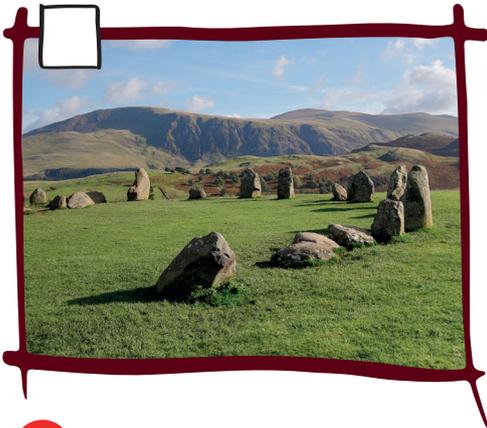


3 Ancient trees

Seek out very old, large trees. They might have thick trunks and gnarled branches. Sometimes, these trees marked important places or boundaries in the past or were planted to remember events.

Find the historic Royal Oak at **Boscobel** and commemorative trees at **Osborne** and **Eltham Palace**.

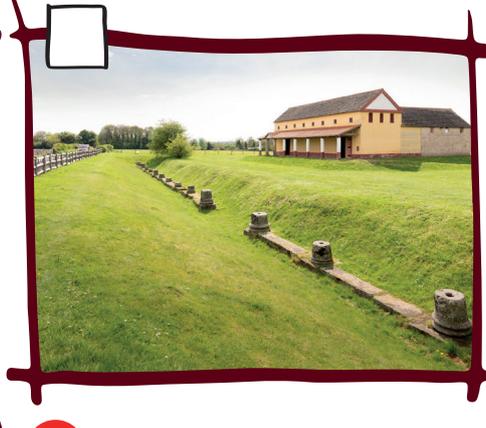




4 Standing stones and monuments

Look for large, upright stones or groups of stones. These are often very old monuments built by prehistoric people for ceremonies, burials, or to mark important places.

English Heritage cares for many stone circles and monuments, such as **Stonehenge**, **Avebury**, the stone circle in the **Upper Plym Valley** and **Kingston Russell Stone Circle**.



5 Ruins and ramparts in the landscape

Sometimes, you can find the remains of old buildings that aren't complete, like foundations or low walls. Also, look for large banks and ditches that once protected settlements.

Explore the walls and ramparts encircling the Roman towns of **Silchester** and **Wroxeter** and the ruins within the wider landscape around sites like **Kenilworth Castle**.



6 Historic water features

Find rivers, streams, ponds, or built water features, such as fountains and lakes. Look for signs that people shaped or used them in the past, as part of gardens, industry or for other reasons.

See the designed water features at **Witley Court** and **Wrest Park**, including the Long Water, canal and fountain.



7 Motte and bailey

In towns and cities, look for a raised mound of earth (the motte) and a flat area next to it (the bailey). This was an early type of castle! The motte had a wooden or stone tower on top to defend the area.

Explore the remains of a motte and bailey castle at **Clifford's Tower** in York. Even though the original wooden tower was replaced by a stone one, the earthworks are still visible.



8 Town walls and gates

Many old towns and cities had walls to protect them. See if you can find sections of the wall, towers along the wall, or the old gates where people entered and left.

Discover the impressive town walls and the Agricola Tower at **Chester Castle**, or the remains of the town walls at **Dover Castle** and the town gates at **Portsmouth** (King James's and Landport Gates).



9 Buried buildings

Even in a busy city, there are often remains of older buildings hidden below the streets! Sometimes you can see clues in the shapes of modern buildings, or if there are ruins visible.

Visit **Chester Roman Amphitheatre**, where you can see the excavated remains of a Roman structure within the modern city, or the abbey ruins in **Bury St Edmunds**, showing the remains of a once great building complex within the town.