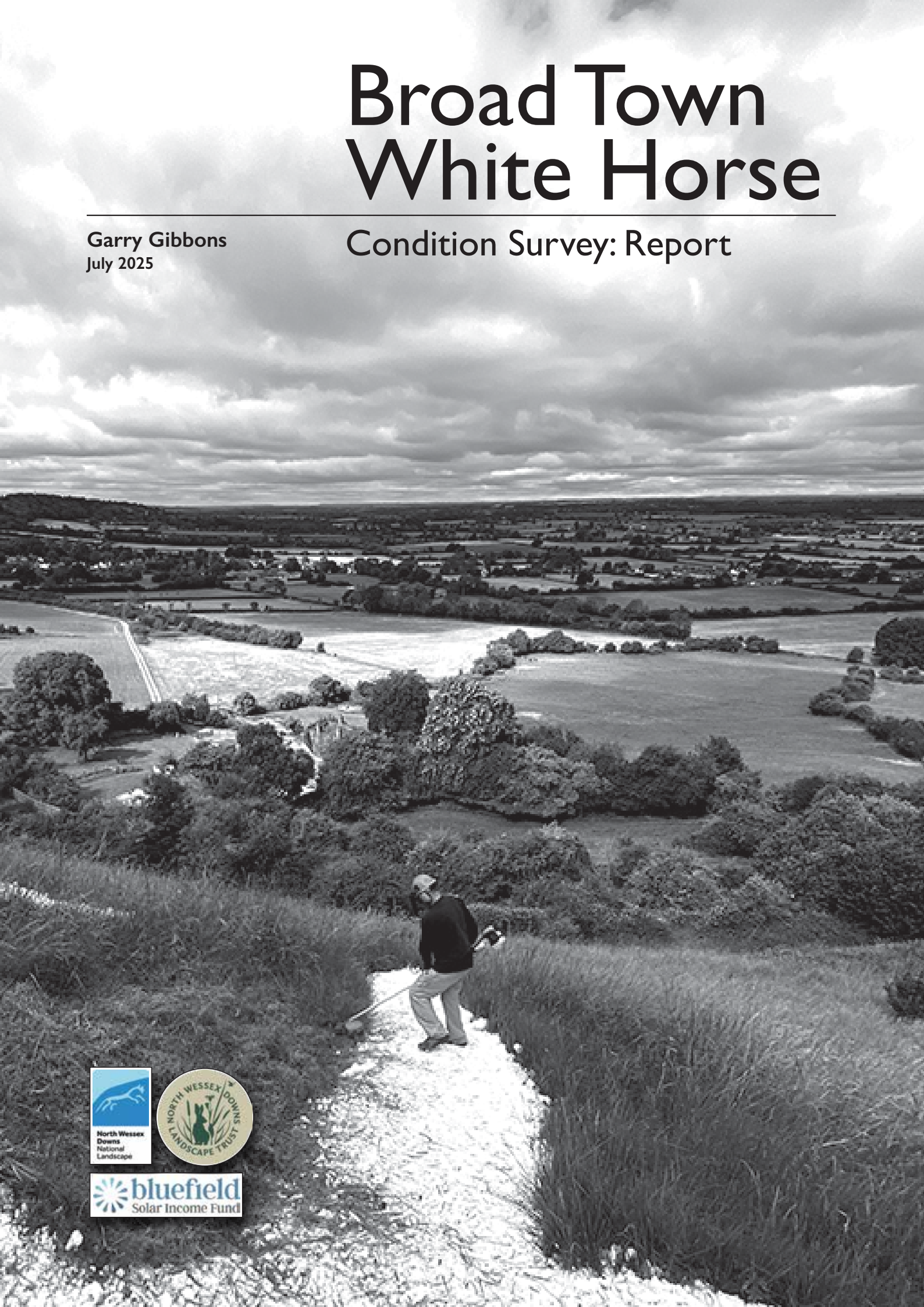


Broad Town White Horse

Garry Gibbons
July 2025

Condition Survey: Report



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Produced as part of the
**Broad Town White Horse Project:
Heritage Protection and Sustainability
through Community Action**

Monument Number: 887823

NGR: SU098782

This report makes available the results of specialist investigations and, by its nature, is not subject to external refereeing. Consequently its conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of information not available at the time of the investigation. Readers must consult the author before citing this report in any publication. Opinions expressed in this report are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the project's sponsors.



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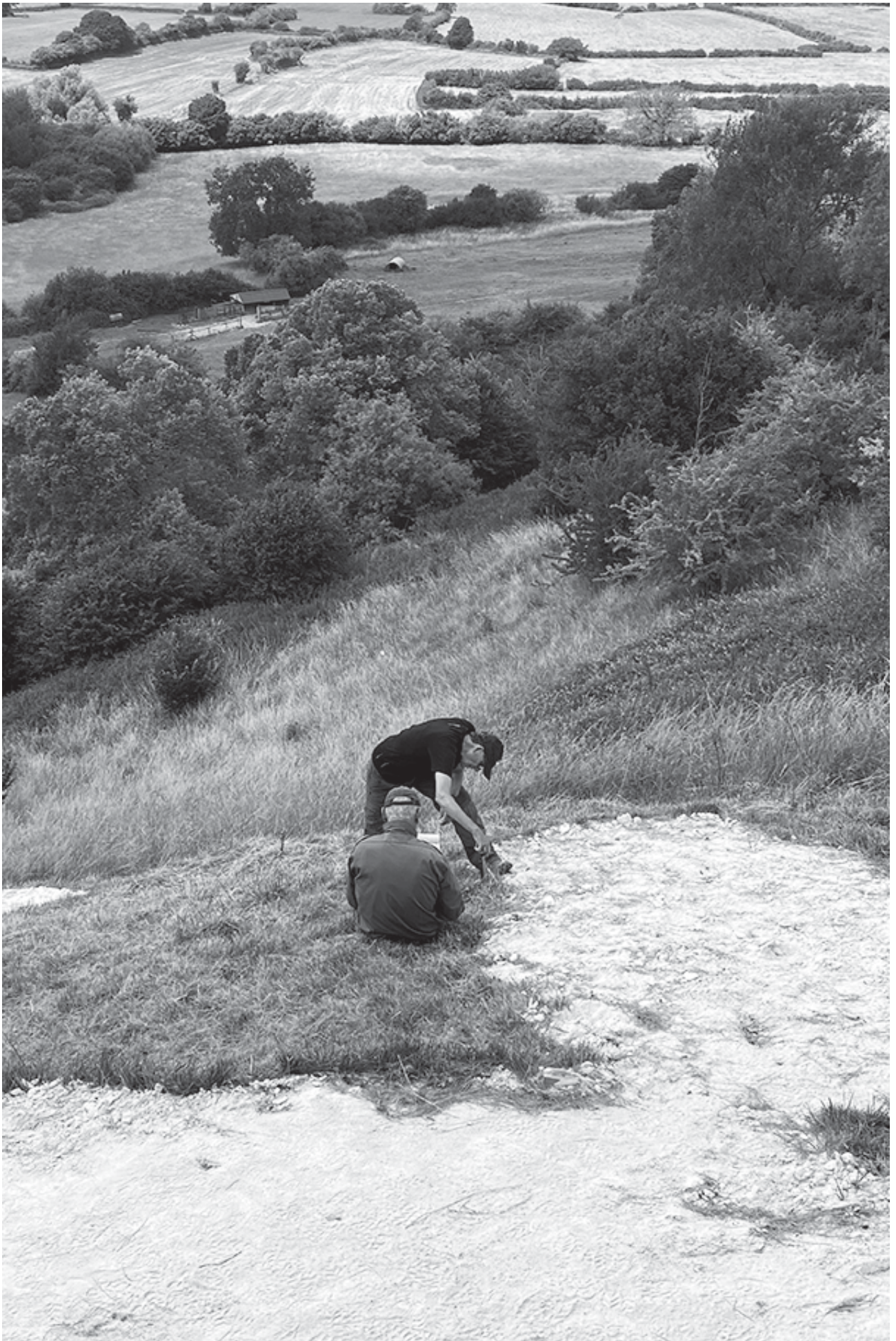
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I Introduction

1.1 The village of Broad Town lies 7 miles south-west of Swindon in the county of Wiltshire. Broad Town's chalk horse was cut into a scarp overlooking the village, is centred on SU098782 (What3Words: wire.thanks.bumps), and stands c.190m above OD (Fig 1).

1.2 The scarp is characterised by numerous springs which exit at the base of the chalk slope creating deeply incised, often wooded, valleys. The section of scarp near Broad Town is historically prone to episodes of landslip. The lower slopes running down to the clay vale are predominantly in pasture with isolated houses dotted along its length (Land Use Consultants, 2002; 167). Over the past century woodland and scrub have gradually encroached along the slope to within c50m either side of the monument. A permissive path runs along the lower slope which forms part of the White Horse Trail.

1.3 The wider historic context close to the section of scarp in the vicinity of Broad Town include earthwork remains of a possible medieval castle at nearby Bincknoll, deserted medieval villages (eg Thornhill) and medieval earthworks near Broad Hinton, all of which feature in North Wessex Downs National Landscape's (NWDNL) landscape character assessment (ibid, 167) yet, strangely, the one dominant feature of the historic landscape in this area, the Broad Town white horse, is not acknowledged as a heritage asset in what is an otherwise comprehensive landscape review.

1.4 The main part of the scarp is formed by the Lower Chalk, with Gault Clay and Upper Greensand. The scarp's slope, rises c100m from the lower lying Open Clay Vale (ibid, 167).

1.5 The Broad Town white horse is located just inside the north-west boundary of the NWDNL. Neither the hill-figure nor the site on which the hill-figure is constructed are currently designated. In common with all Wiltshire's white horses, the monument at Broad Town does not feature on the Heritage at Risk Register, compiled by Historic England.

1.6 Key tasks of this study are to:

- record the general condition of the monument;
- evaluate the nature and level of risk to the monument;
- provide management recommendations to mitigate current levels of risk;
- highlight the role of community action in future management and mitigation work.

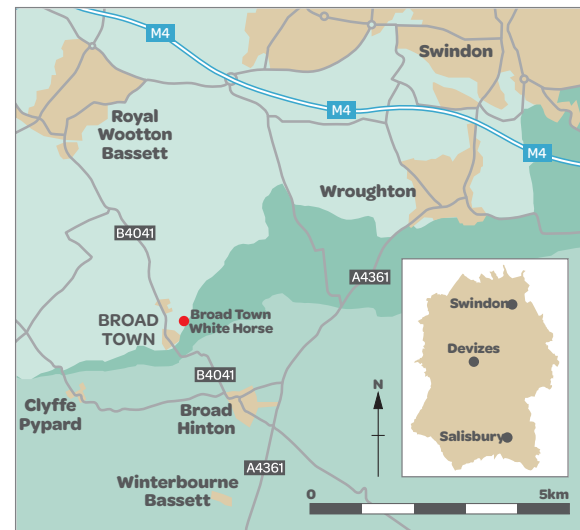


Fig 1: Location map

2 Wiltshire's White Horses: A Brief Outline

2.1 A total of eight extant chalk horse hill-figures can be viewed across north Wiltshire's landscape, whilst a further three, possibly five, are now lost to us. Other equine hill figures appear across England and Scotland, however, Wiltshire is unique in boasting a stable of chalk horses; a phenomenon that remains unexplained.

2.2 The siting of Wiltshire's chalk horses is variable. Some are close to Iron Age hillforts (Bratton, Cherhill, Devizes), others are located near distinct forms of ancient monuments - Alton Barnes (long barrow) and Marlborough (prehistoric mound). Still others are located alongside a toll road (Broad Town, Hackpen, Rockley).

2.3 All Wiltshire's chalk horses face left save for the Millennium Horse, nr Devizes which, although originally designed facing left, was cut facing right. There is no standard representation of a horse; some were created at a trot, others standing -- sometimes featuring a piously raised front leg. Tails are either cob or docked, suggesting different breeds and function of horse.

2.4 Three horses are known to have existed but are now lost. Rockley's white horse was revealed following ploughing of pasture land in 1948, when it was fortuitously captured by aerial photography (Marples 1949, 219). A chalk horse just inside Wiltshire's boundary near the village of Ham featured on an OS 6 inch County Series map (Crawford 1922, 73). Devizes' first chalk horse was thought to have been located below Oliver's Castle, near Devizes, recent investigations have confirmed its location and recorded its outline (Gibbons 2024).

2.5 Two other 'lost' chalk horses are less certain to have existed. Wise (1742, 48) reported local people recalled the Bratton (now Westbury) horse having been cut within living memory, dating the horse to the late-seventeenth/early-eighteenth century, thereby challenging claims the current horse was created in 1778 (Edwards 2007, 17), which itself replaced a much earlier version with Alfredian connections (Plenderleath 1874, 25).

2.6 A horse cut in the late eighteenth century is said to have existed close by the current Pewsey horse, but other than a vague outline described by a local resident (Marples 1949, 89), little other firm evidence exists for an early horse.

2.7 Evidence for the history of Broad Town's white horse is sketchy. Plenderleath (1885:32) claimed it was cut by local farmer, William Simmonds, in 1864. Challenging this date, a curator from the Imperial War Museum wrote to a newspaper in 1919 claiming he helped scour the horse in 1863, suggesting an earlier date for the monument's creation (Marples 1949:98).

3 Methodology

3.1 This condition survey has been undertaken by representatives of the Broad Town White Horse Restoration Group and members from the local community, working with Garry Gibbons. In concert with other reports produced within the wider Broad Town White Horse Project: Heritage Protection and Sustainability through Community Action (The Project), this survey is intended to contribute towards a baseline statement of the monument.

3.2 The condition survey was carried out using *pro forma* field recording forms and a glossary of terms based on CPAT Report No. 1488 (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 2017). The forms (see Section 7) were adjusted to capture data specific to this class of monument and for practical use across a group of project volunteers with a broad range of professional experiences and skill sets.

3.3 The condition survey recorded and assessed the impact of structural elements of the monument, namely, stakes and chicken wire installed to support the monument's raised earthworks (hereafter referred to as 'revetments') across the monument. The survey was undertaken 26 June 2025, in fine weather.

3.4 For the purpose of this report the monument's outline has been divided into 12 distinct areas based on topography, earthworks and grouping of supporting stakes. Volunteers recorded a total of 69 supporting stakes, their individual condition and potential impact on the monument should any stake fail. An analysis of the nature and level of risk for each area is presented in Sections 5 and 6 of this report.

3.5 Natural risks were also recorded, including scrub encroachment and animal burrowing. This survey was undertaken 10 July 2025, in fine weather. The survey was carried out in the immediate vicinity of the monument, where grass management had taken place, the overgrown site having been trimmed by members of the Broad Town White Horse Restoration Group on 24 June 2025.

3.6 Topographic surveys have also been carried out within The Project and, where necessary, will be utilised by this report.

3.7 Survey field records are available as appendices in this report, or as part of The Project archive.

3.8 A comprehensive survey of the wider scarp will be undertaken within The Project, and published as a separate report.

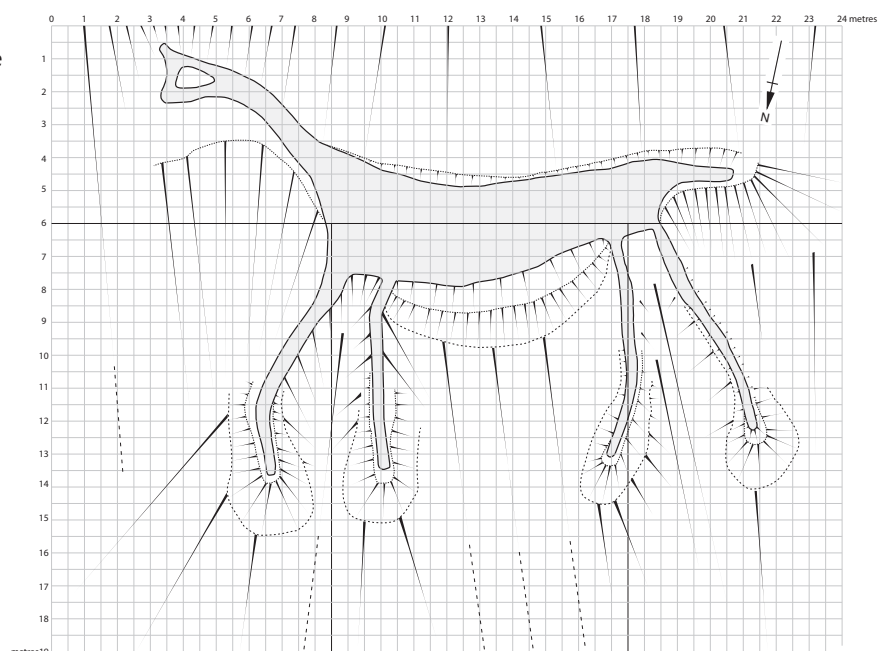
4 Summary

4.1 With the possible exception of the Westbury white horse which was concreted over in the 1950s, the Broad Town chalk horse displays a common problem with other of Wiltshire's chalk horses; it has degraded both in shape and in size from its original form. This is rarely due to a single event enacted upon monuments but represents a gradual process due to the effects of grass encroachment, often measured over many decades. Restoration groups – comprising of local communities, institutions or councils -- care passionately for their local chalk horse as evidenced by their continued persistence as highly visible and valued landscape monuments. Nevertheless, change appears to be an inevitable consequence of action designed to ensure continuity.

4.2 Prior to undertaking this project, it was expected this also represented the situation at Broad Town's white horse. However, in undertaking this condition survey marked changes to the monument have unexpectedly been exposed representing at least one episode of impactful remodelling in the past 30-40 years. Whilst gradual change continues to incrementally shift the shape of the horse, evidence for an abrupt recutting of the monument's outline has been uncovered, the results of which now present management issues which exceed those found at other comparable chalk horse sites across Wiltshire.

4.3 Earthworks associated with most of Wiltshire's hill-figures evolve over the lifetime of each monument. Erosion along the upper 'negative' edges of a hill-figure along with loose material from the chalk face wash down and accumulate on the lower edges of the horse, gradually raising lower features of the hill-figure – lower legs, belly, lower neck and head -- above the slope. Over time accumulated material will result in the creation of distinct ramps which, allowing for slope condition and orientation, may raise features of the hill-figure up to a meter above the natural slope (Fig 2).

Fig 2: Marlborough white horse, tape and off-set survey (2015) recording outline of the hill-figure and associated earthworks. Note ramp to lower area of each leg.



4.4 For the purpose of tracking changes to a hill-figure, recording ramps by survey can be highly informative (Ainsworth & Horgan 2013; Gibbons 2017; Gibbons 2021). Ramps also provide a degree of stability by effectively anchoring the hill-figure against the downward creep of the slope. Remodelling work carried out at the Broad Town horse to create a 'new' outline was established by digging out the existing ramps -- this resulted in new vertical revetments. To stabilise the new revetments, stakes and chicken wire were employed around the outline of the horse to prevent material falling from the face of the new revetments due to erosion and a tendency for downward creep (Fig 3).

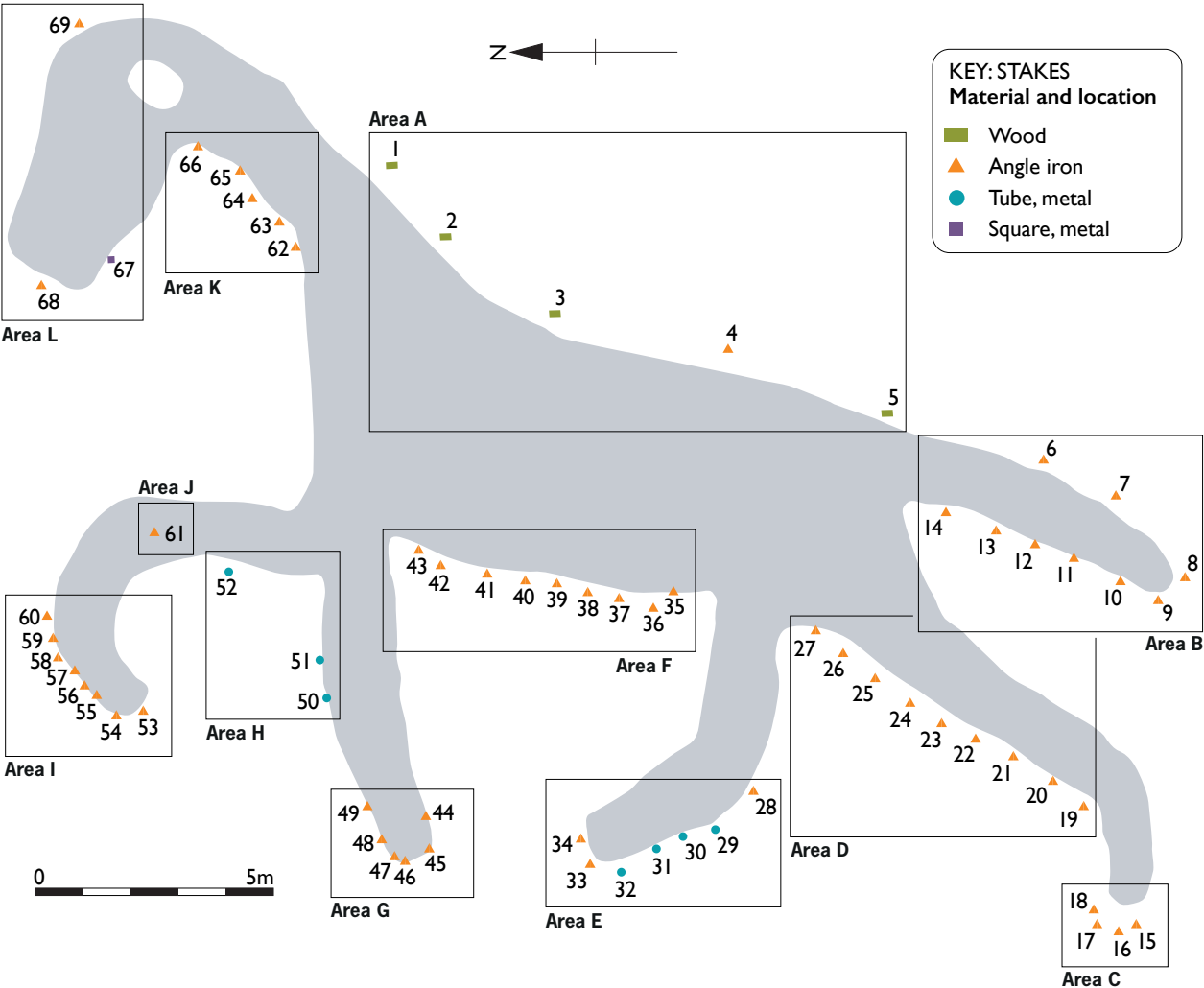


Fig 3: Face of 'new' revetment.

4.5 As a consequence, this condition survey has necessarily concentrated on recording the stakes and chicken wire supporting large sections of the monument's outline, and to assess the level of risk each stake presents to the hill-figure should it fail. The survey has allowed each stake to be exactly placed in context to the monument (Fig 4).

4.6 The condition survey recorded burrowing activity around the monument and summarised grass and scrub conditions close to the monument.

Fig 4: Location and material type of each stake. Stakes grouped into Areas A – L



5 Broad Town White Horse Condition Survey: Areas A-L

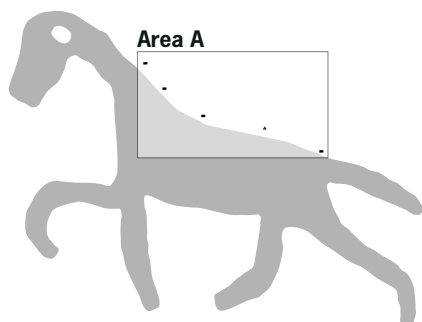


Fig 5: Area A, view along grass bank and back of horse, showing stakes 3-5.

5.1 Area A: Stakes 1-5

5.1.1 Description

Five stakes set back c400mm above the monument's top edge which likely supported a revetment marking an earlier outline of the neck, back and tail (Fig 5). The earlier revetment has gradually collapsed and now forms part of the grass bank. As a consequence, grass encroachment moved the outline downhill to its current position. The stakes once supported chicken wire intended to retain the earlier revetment. The chicken wire has since collapsed but remains connected to each stake and is now partially buried within the grass bank.

5.1.2 Condition summary

Four wooden stakes are rotten and/or broken at their base. A single angle iron stake has tipped forward and is now almost horizontal.

5.1.3 Management issues

None.

5.1.4 Impact

Judged to have 'Low' impact on the monument should a stake fail.

5.1.5 Management recommendations

Leave stakes *in situ*, or carefully remove avoiding undue damage to grass bank.

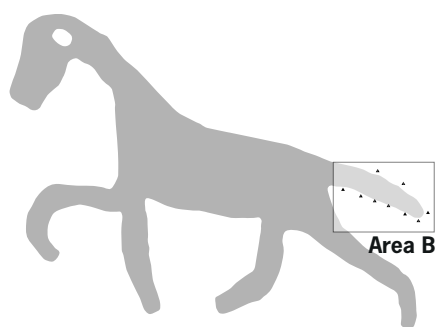


Fig 6: Area B, view along tail of horse, showing stakes 8-14.

5.2 Area B: Stakes 6-14

5.2.1 Description

Stakes 6-8 continue to trace the line of an earlier outline as detailed above. Stakes 9-14 are actively supporting, to a greater or lesser degree, a revetment defining the lower outline of the tail (Fig 6). Chicken wire between the stakes is now only evident at stakes 12, 13 and 14, having been removed or, more likely, incorporated within the grass bank or revetment. Some spillage of chalk/lime at points along the lower outline, but limited as the tail is cut almost horizontally into the slope. Revetment height up to a maximum of 470mm.

5.2.2 Condition summary

All stakes are rusted but sound, with no corrosion evident at their base.

5.2.3 Management issues

Grass roots appear to be the only stabilising factor at the face of the revetment. Ultimately, the revetment will be prone to erosion.

5.2.4 Impact

Judged to have 'Low' impact on the monument should a stake fail.

5.2.5 Management recommendations

Short/medium term monitoring: systematically record and assess condition of revetment at regular intervals looking for signs of further erosion and collapse.

5.3 Area C: Stakes 15-18

5.3.1 Description

Four metal stakes, three of which (16-18) are now some distance from the existing outline of the leg. The stakes define an earlier outline of an extended leg which has suffered the effects of erosion, the fallen material having gradually formed a step down to the natural slope (Fig 7). Chicken wire which once held the revetment is now only evident low down on stake 18, behind which chalk rubble can be seen. Grass roots serve to stabilise the face of the revetment. Revetment height up to a maximum of 650mm.

5.3.2 Condition summary

All stakes are rusted but sound, with no corrosion evident at their base.

5.3.3 Management issues

Grass roots appear to be the only stabilising factor at the face of the revetment. Ultimately, the revetment will be prone to erosion.

5.3.4 Impact

Judged to have 'Low' impact on the monument should a stake fail.

5.3.5 Management recommendations

Short/medium term monitoring: systematically record and assess condition of revetment at regular intervals looking for signs of further erosion and collapse.

5.4 Area D: Stakes 19-27

5.4.1 Description

Nine metal stakes supporting the revetment all of which closely follow the current outline of the leg (Fig 8). Although all stakes are sound, most are now at significant angles due, presumably, to outward pressure acting on the revetment. Chicken wire remains in position behind the stakes although, at places, the wire tends to bulge between stakes as the revetment pushes forward, resulting in obvious stress. Revetment height up to a maximum of 470mm.

5.4.2 Condition summary

All angle iron stakes are rusted but appear to be sound, although a number of stakes are embedded in the revetment. There is no corrosion evident at their base.

5.4.3 Management issues

Although the stakes are generally in sound condition, chicken wire is under stress at points along the revetment.

5.4.4 Impact

Judged to have 'Medium' impact on the monument should a stake fail, which may result in localised damage.

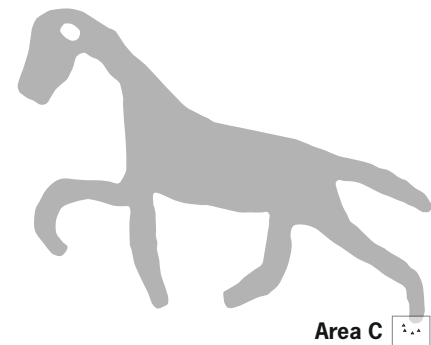


Fig 7: Area C, end of outside rear leg, showing stakes 17 and 18.

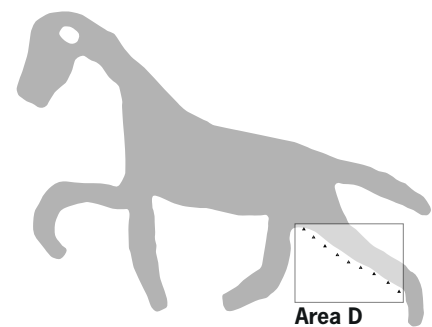


Fig 8: Area D, inner edge of outer rear leg, showing stakes 19-27.

5.4.5 *Management recommendations*

Short/medium term monitoring: systematically record and assess condition of revetment at regular intervals looking for signs of further erosion and collapse. Carry out close inspection of chicken wire along Area D.

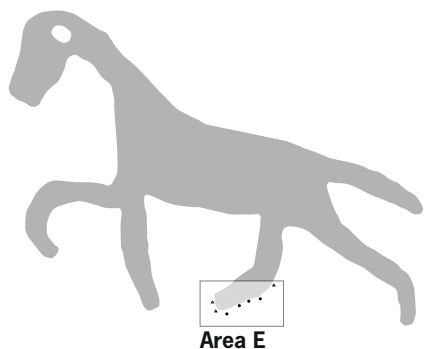


Fig 9: Area E, end of inner rear leg, showing stakes 33 and 34.

5.5 **Area E: Stakes 28-34**

5.5.1 *Description*

Angle iron stakes are located at positions 28, 33 and 34, the remaining four stakes are metal tubes, presumably replacing failed angle iron at those locations. Chicken wire runs behind and links all seven stakes and mostly survives to the full height of each stake, however, the chalk/lime surface at Area E has now built up to c100mm above the height of the stakes, allowing chalk/lime to spill down the revetment. Behind the chicken wire, a top layer of compacted lime is visible, sitting atop a layer of chalk rubble (Fig 9). Revetment height up to a maximum of 500mm.

5.5.2 *Condition summary*

The angle iron stakes are rusted, the tubes are galvanised and sound. There is no corrosion evident at their base.

5.5.3 *Management issues*

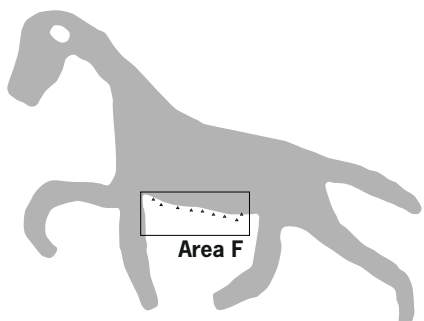
Although the stakes are generally in sound condition, it is notable that across stakes 29-34, the chicken wire tends to bulge between stakes as the revetment pushes forward, resulting in obvious stress.

5.5.4 *Impact*

Judged to have 'Medium' impact on the monument should a stake fail, which may result in localised damage to the revetment.

5.5.5 *Management recommendations*

Short/medium term monitoring: systematically record and assess condition of revetment at regular intervals looking for signs of further erosion and collapse. Carry out close inspection of chicken wire along Area E.



5.6 **Area F: Stakes 35-43**

5.6.1 *Description*

A line of angle iron stakes standing upright following the outline of the horse at the belly, save for stakes 36, 37 and 38, each of which lean at an angle facing downhill having been pushed over by downward movement of the revetment (Fig 10). The stakes terminate below the surface of the horse, allowing the surface to overhang. Stake 35 is largely unsighted as it's embedded some 75mm into the revetment, only a small section showing at its base. The revetment has substantially bulged out between stakes 39-43. A gradual build-up of chalk and lime due to restoration work, has raised the level of the horse's body above the top of the stakes and chicken wire. The exposed face of the revetment, up to a maximum of 630mm high, comprises soil and loose chalk which is mostly retained by chicken wire.

5.6.2 Condition summary

All stakes are rusted but sound, with no corrosion evident at their base.

5.6.3 Management issues

Needless to say, chicken wire running behind all eight stakes under considerable stress as it struggles to contain the downward push across the revetment.

5.6.4 Impact

Judged to have 'Medium' impact on the monument should a stake fail, which may result in localised damage to the revetment.

5.6.5 Management recommendations

Short/medium term monitoring: systematically record and assess condition of revetment at regular intervals looking for signs of further erosion and collapse. Carry out close inspection of chicken wire along Area F.



Left

Fig 10: Area F, belly of horse, showing stakes 35-43.

Below

Fig 11: Area G, end of inner front leg, showing stakes 44 and 45.

5.7 Area G: Stakes 44-49

5.7.1 Description

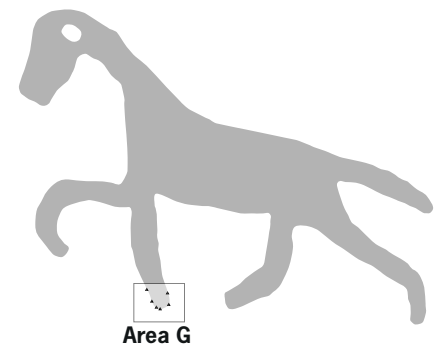
Six metal angle iron stakes support the lower leg. Although the height of the revetment at stake 44 is relatively low, chalk and lime are spilling over from the surface of the horse (Fig 11). The remaining stakes are all connected by chicken wire which, like the stakes, is being gradually engulfed by the downward motion of the earthwork; particularly between stakes 45 and 46. Soil and loose chalk rubble are evident at the face of the revetment, behind the chicken wire. The revetment rises to a maximum of 560mm.

5.7.2 Condition summary

All stakes are rusted but appear sound, with no corrosion evident at their base.

5.7.3 Management issues

Chicken wire and stakes are gradually being engulfed by the downward creep of the revetment until their utility as a support will, ultimately, be compromised. Chicken wire is attached to the front edge of stakes 46, 47 and 48.



5.7.4 Impact

Judged to have 'Medium' impact on the monument should a stake fail, which may result in localised damage to the revetment.

5.7.5 Management recommendations

Short/medium term monitoring: systematically record and assess condition of revetment at regular intervals looking for signs of further erosion and collapse. Carry out close inspection of chicken wire along Area G, especially between stakes 46-48.

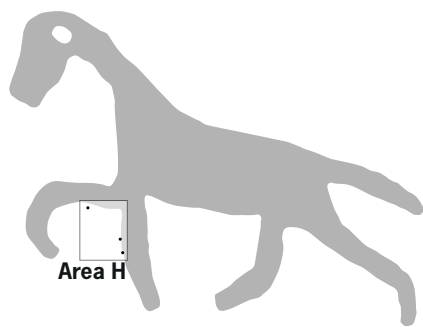


Fig 12: Area H, chest of horse, showing stakes 50 and 51.

5.8 Area H: Stakes 50-52

5.8.1 Description

Stakes 50 and 51 a pair of isolated metal tubes, probably the remnants of a line of stakes extending back down the slope, connecting to stake 49 (Area G). Chicken wire was noted low down on stake 51. Chalk and lime from the surface of the horse spills between the two posts (Fig 12). Stake 52 a similar outlier, probably one in a line of stakes supporting the lower outline along the upper section of the front leg. Chicken wire remains connected to the stake, but the current outline has now 'shrunk' away from the stake.

5.8.2 Condition summary

All stakes are galvanised and appear sound, with no corrosion evident at their base.

5.8.3 Management issues

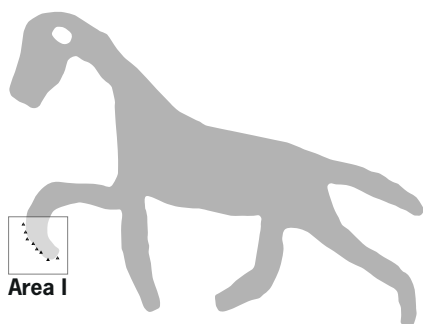
Chalk and lime spillage.

5.8.4 Impact

Judged to have 'Medium' or 'Low' impact on the monument should a stake fail, which may result in some localised damage to the revetment.

5.8.5 Management recommendations

Stakes 50 and 51 -- regularly monitor levels of spillage. Stake 52 -- leave *in situ*, or carefully remove to avoid undue damage to monument.



5.9 Area I: Stakes 53-60

5.9.1 Description

The stakes in Area I are generally upright with chicken wire firmly fixed to the full height of each stake. There are no signs of significant bulging to the chicken wire due to downhill creep of the monument (Fig 13). There is limited spilling of material from the surface of the horse. Soil and loose chalk rubble can be seen at the face of the revetment, behind the chicken wire. The revetment rises to a maximum of 630mm.

5.9.2 Condition summary

All stakes are rusted but appear sound, with no corrosion evident at their base.

5.9.3 Management issues

Chalk and lime spillage.

5.9.4 *Impact*

Judged to have 'Medium' impact on the monument should a stake fail, which may result in localised damage to the revetment.

5.9.5 *Management recommendations*

Regularly monitor levels of chalk and lime spillage, and revetment slumping at Stake 53.



Left

Fig 13: Area I, outer edge of front leg, showing stakes 55-58.

Below

Fig 14: Area J, front leg, showing stake 61.



5.10 **Area J:** Stake 61

5.10.1 *Description*

Isolated angle iron stake to centre of front leg (Fig 14).

5.10.2 *Condition summary*

Stake is rusted but appears sound, with no corrosion evident at its base.

5.10.3 *Management issues*

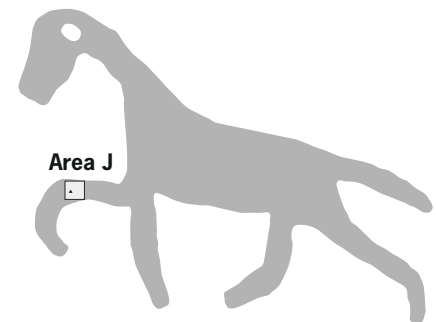
None.

5.10.4 *Impact*

Judged to have 'Low' impact on the monument should stake fail.

5.10.5 *Management recommendations*

Leave stake in situ, or carefully remove avoiding undue damage to leg.



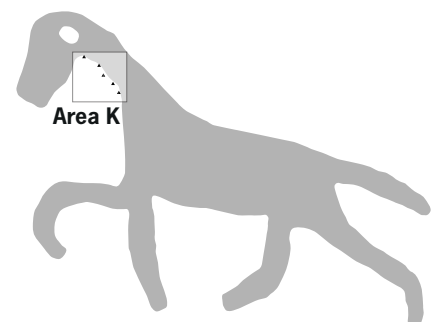
5.11 **Area K:** Stakes 62-66

5.11.1 *Description*

A row of six angle iron stakes following the underside of the horse's neck retaining a revetment that rises to a maximum of 560mm (Fig15).The main stakes (63-65) are upright and largely retain chicken wire in place, although the wire does fall away at stake 65. Stake 66 is embedded in the revetment. Behind the chicken wire, the face of the revetment comprises an upper layer of soil and chalk, and a lower level of chalk rubble.

5.11.2 *Condition summary*

All stakes are rusted but appear sound, with no corrosion evident at their base.



5.11.3 *Management issues*

The three centre stakes (63, 64, and 65) and chicken wire hold back a revetment that appears to comprise loose chalk rubble, the chicken wire bulging along its lower edge.

5.11.4 *Impact*

Judged to have ‘Medium’ impact on the monument should a stake fail, which may result in localised damage to the revetment.

5.11.5 *Management recommendations*

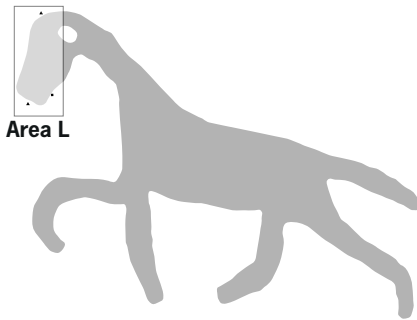
Short/medium term monitoring: systematically record and assess condition of revetment at regular intervals looking for signs of stress.

Right

Fig 15: Area K, lower edge of neck, showing stakes 62-66.

Below

Fig 16: Area L, head, showing stakes 67 and 68.



5.12 **Area L: Stakes 67-69**

5.12.1 *Description*

Three stakes positioned at different locations around the head. Stake 67 is the only square stake on the monument. Stakes 67 and 68 were located to retain the revetment to the lower area of the head (Fig 16). Both are set back 200mm from the current outline of the head. There is evidence of chicken wire attached to stake 68. Stake 69 is positioned to retain the grass bank above the horse. It is hard up against the bank and no chicken wire is evident (Fig 17).

5.12.2 *Condition summary*

All stakes are rusted but appear sound, with no corrosion evident at their base.

5.12.3 *Management issues*

Potential ongoing erosion of then horse’s outline between stakes 67 and 68.

5.12.4 *Impact*

Judged to have ‘Low’ impact on the monument should stakes fail.

5.12.5 *Management recommendations*

Short/medium term monitoring: systematically record and assess condition of revetment at stakes 67 and 68 looking for signs of stress. Leave stake 69 *in situ*, or carefully remove avoiding undue damage to grass bank.

Fig 17: Area L, head, showing stake 69.



6 Vegetation and Animal Burrowing

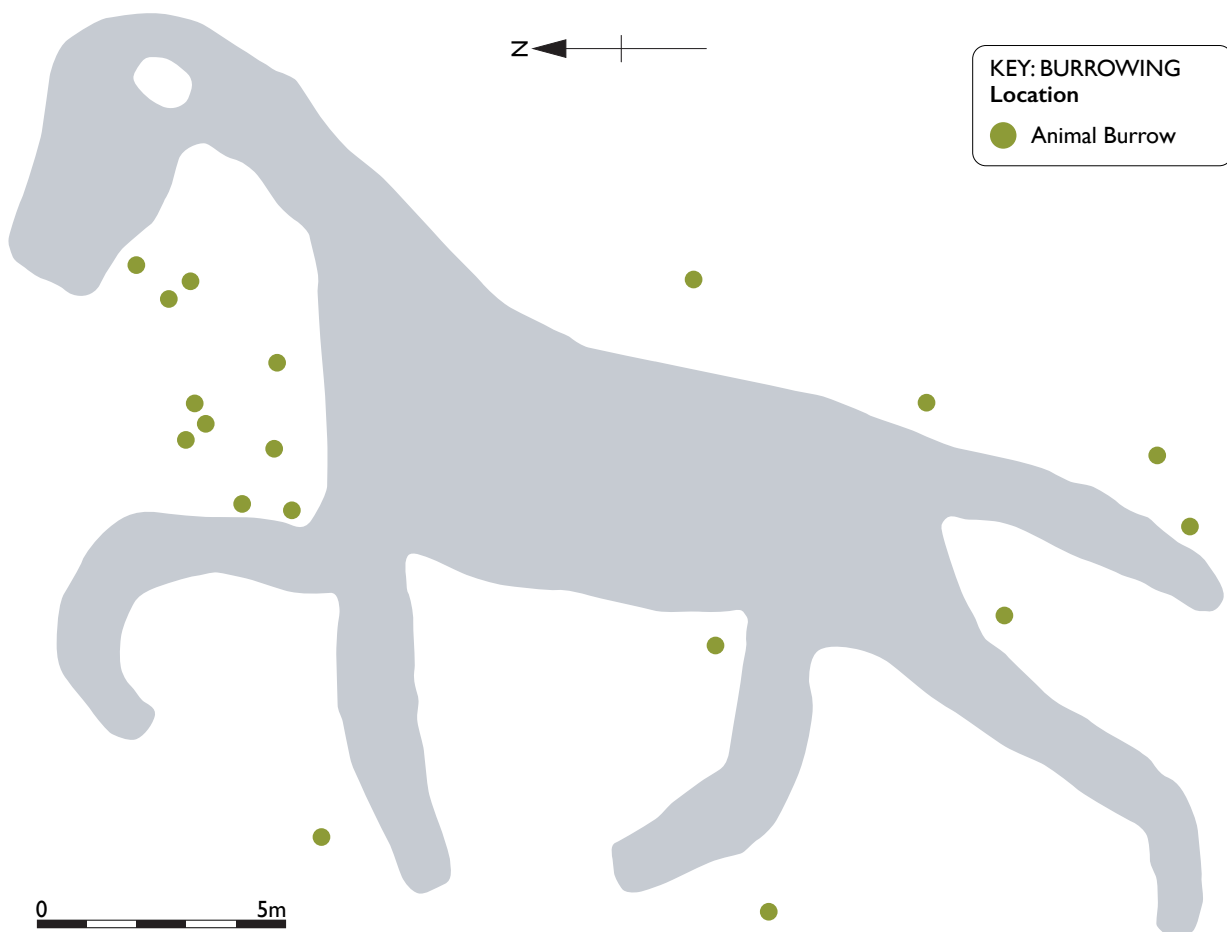
6.1 Grass and Scrub Growth

6.1.1 Broad Town's white horse sits on a block of chalk grassland bounded either side by woodland. The grassland on this section of the slope has remained largely unmanaged with limited human access due to the steep nature of scarp and to the lack of a permissive footpath leading directly to the monument. Consequently, the slope comprises densely packed long grasses and scrub. Annual strimming takes place around the hill-figure's outline prior to the monument being weeded and limed.

6.2 Animal Burrowing

6.2.1 Due to the compacted nature of the grass and scrub on the slope, identifying evidence of animal burrowing is particularly difficult. Fig 18 indicates the location of various burrows, most of which show no obvious signs of activity, ranging in size from smaller than 75mm to larger than 100mm in diameter. Although difficult to identify evidence for burrowing across the slope, in general such activity has focussed on the area in front of the hill-figure's chest.

Fig 18: Burrowing activity

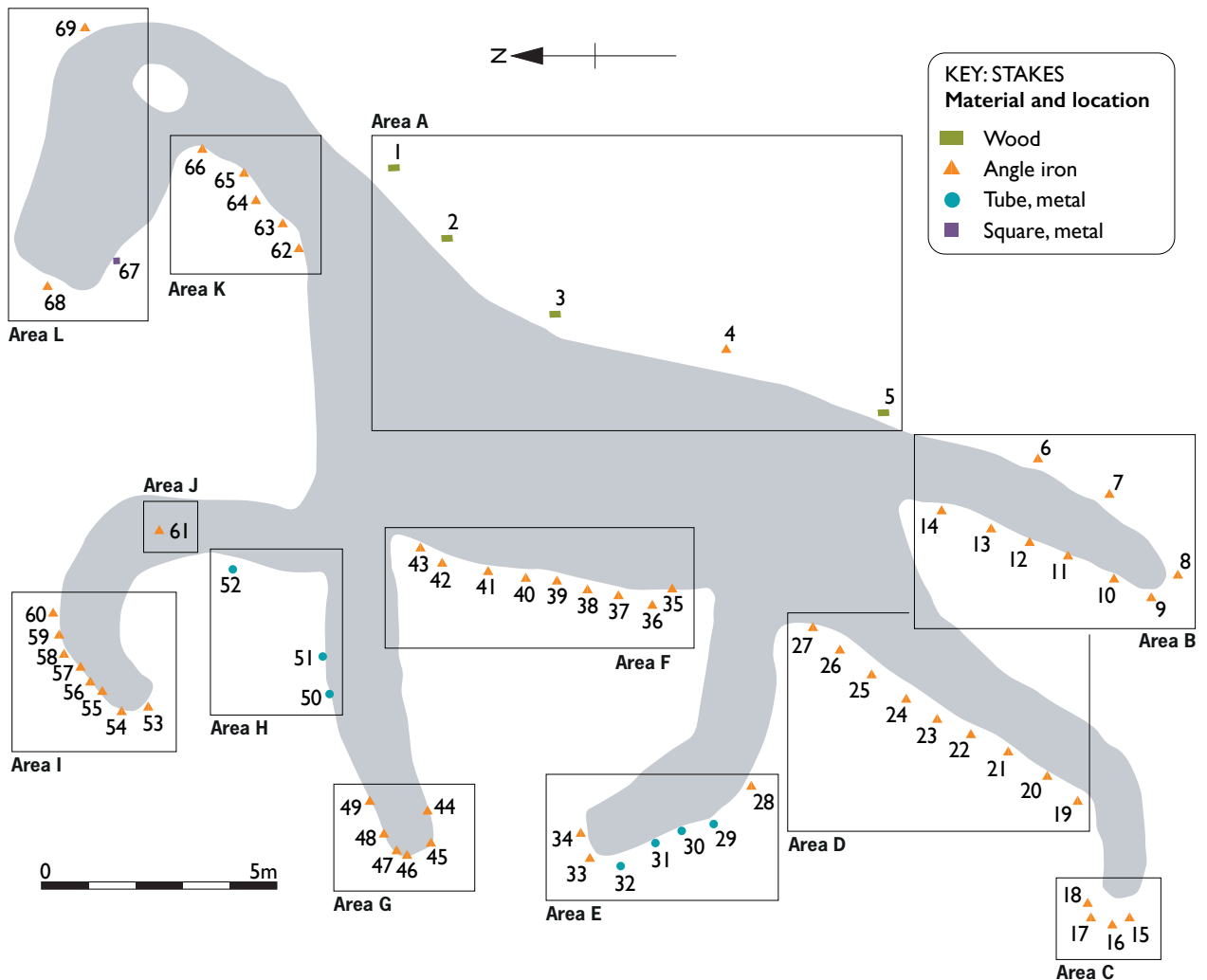


7 Discussion

7.1 The condition survey investigated Broad Town’s white horse, assessing the condition of the monument and its immediate locale. Management issues were identified, together with perceived risk levels to the monument. The study largely focussed on the condition and impact of metal and wooden stakes which are closely connected with the monument; prior to them being identified as part of this study, these elements were a completely unexpected feature of the monument. The stakes were seemingly introduced after the hill-figure’s outline was re-cut, although they may have been installed across several phases.

7.2 For this study, the outline of the horse was divided into ‘Areas’ which enabled the stakes to be grouped according to their relationship with the hill-figure’s component parts, allowing the survey results to be more effectively analysed. In total 69 stakes were identified around the monument, which were then grouped into twelve distinct Areas (Fig 19).

Fig 19: Stakes grouped into Areas A-L



7.3 Volunteers completed Summary Record Forms (Appendix 1), recording each individual stake, including its size, condition, and its association with the hill-figure (see also Appendix 2: Glossary of Terms).

7.4 The Summary Record Forms were then analysed in combination with Detailed Notes Forms (Appendix 3), and the results translated onto a matrix to identify: a) levels of risk for each stake (Table 1); and b) the characteristics of each level of risk (Table 2).

Top

Table 1: Level of Risk for each stake.

Bottom

Table 2: Characteristic of each level of risk.

Matrix: Overall Risk Levels, Stakes

Condition of material	Active	Impact	Overall Risk Level	Stake ID
S	No	Low	Low	04, 06, 07, 08
S	No	Medium	Low	n/a
S	No	High	Medium	n/a
S	Yes	Low	Low	35, 46, 47, 66
S	Yes	Medium	Low	09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 44, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 67, 69
S	Yes	High	Medium	21, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 63, 64, 65, 68
Un	No	Low	Low	01, 02, 03, 05
Un	No	Medium	Low	n/a
Un	No	High	Medium	n/a
Un	Yes	Low	Low	n/a
Un	Yes	Medium	Low	n/a
Un	Yes	High	High	n/a

Matrix: Overall Risk Levels, Characteristics

Condition of material	Active	Impact	Overall Risk Level	Stakes: Typical Characteristics
S	No	Low	Low	Metal stakes, sound condition, limited or no connection to other stakes via chicken wire, up to 400mm outside horse outline, stakes not load bearing, no impact if any stake fails
S	No	Medium	Low	n/a
S	No	High	Medium	n/a
S	Yes	Low	Low	Metal stake, sound condition, almost totally embedded in revetment, no impact if stake fails
S	Yes	Medium	Low	Metal stakes, sound condition, limited or no connection to other stakes via chicken wire, located on or near revetment, localised damage to hill figure if any stake fails
S	Yes	High	Medium	Metal stakes, sound condition, strong connection to other stakes via chicken wire, chicken wire under stress, located on or near revetment, extended damage to hill figure if any stake fails
Un	No	Low	Low	Wood stakes, rotten or broken condition, up to 450mm outside horse outline, limited connection to chicken wire, stakes not load bearing, no impact if any stake fails
Un	No	Medium	Low	n/a
Un	No	High	Medium	n/a
Un	Yes	Low	Low	n/a
Un	Yes	Medium	Low	n/a
Un	Yes	High	High	n/a

7.5 Levels of risk were then generalised for each of the twelve defined Areas. The level of risk for each Area was judged solely on the sum of risk for individual stakes in a given Area.

7.6 However, this risk rating does not account for specific physical conditions at different points around the monument, which should also be factored in. For this reason, Areas C, I and H have each been re-evaluated and their risk level adjusted as detailed below.

7.6.1 Area C.

The level of risk for all four stakes in this area were judged to be 'Low'. The physical conditions at the lower part of the rear leg show the hill-figure's outline is retreating, therefore the stakes (15-18) may have little or no risk on the monument should they fail; however, the risk level at Area C has been elevated to 'Medium' as the monument is evidently undergoing active erosion. All four stakes, and once probably more, had afforded a degree of protection for the revetment but through poor instillation or the system only providing short-term protection, the outline is experiencing a period of rapid -- and ongoing -- erosion, leading to the monument's outline contracting away for the stakes that once offered protection.

7.6.2 Area I.

The level of risk for all eight stakes in this area are judged to be 'Low'. Nevertheless, this study has demonstrated that lower leg areas are prone to higher-than-expected levels of erosion and/or downward creep, possibly due to their reduced area and exposed position on the slope. As a consequence, this area's level of risk has been raised to 'Medium'.

7.6.3 Area H.

The risk level for two stakes (50 and 51) were judged to be 'High' but as there is no structural coherence to the revetment at this area, the risk level has been downgraded as 'Low'.

7.7 Following these adjustments, a final risk map for the hill-figure is shown in Fig 20. Areas A, B, D, H, J and L, containing a total of 30 stakes, are each judged to be 'Low' levels of risk. Areas C, E, F, G, I and K, containing a total of 39 stakes, are each judged to be 'Medium' levels of risk.

7.8 The impact of vegetation on the scarp in the immediate area of the monument is judged to be minimal. Although not a SSSI site, chalk grass downland is bio-diverse so grass management through spraying, should this method be adopted in the future, should be utilised sparingly and undertaken in appropriate weather conditions. As with most of Wiltshire's chalk horse hill-figures grass encroachment is a common problem and its impact on the monument's outline should be monitored and addressed accordingly.

7.9 Evidence for animal burrowing is at surprisingly low levels around the monument, especially given the degree of cover afforded by long and compacted grass across the scarp.

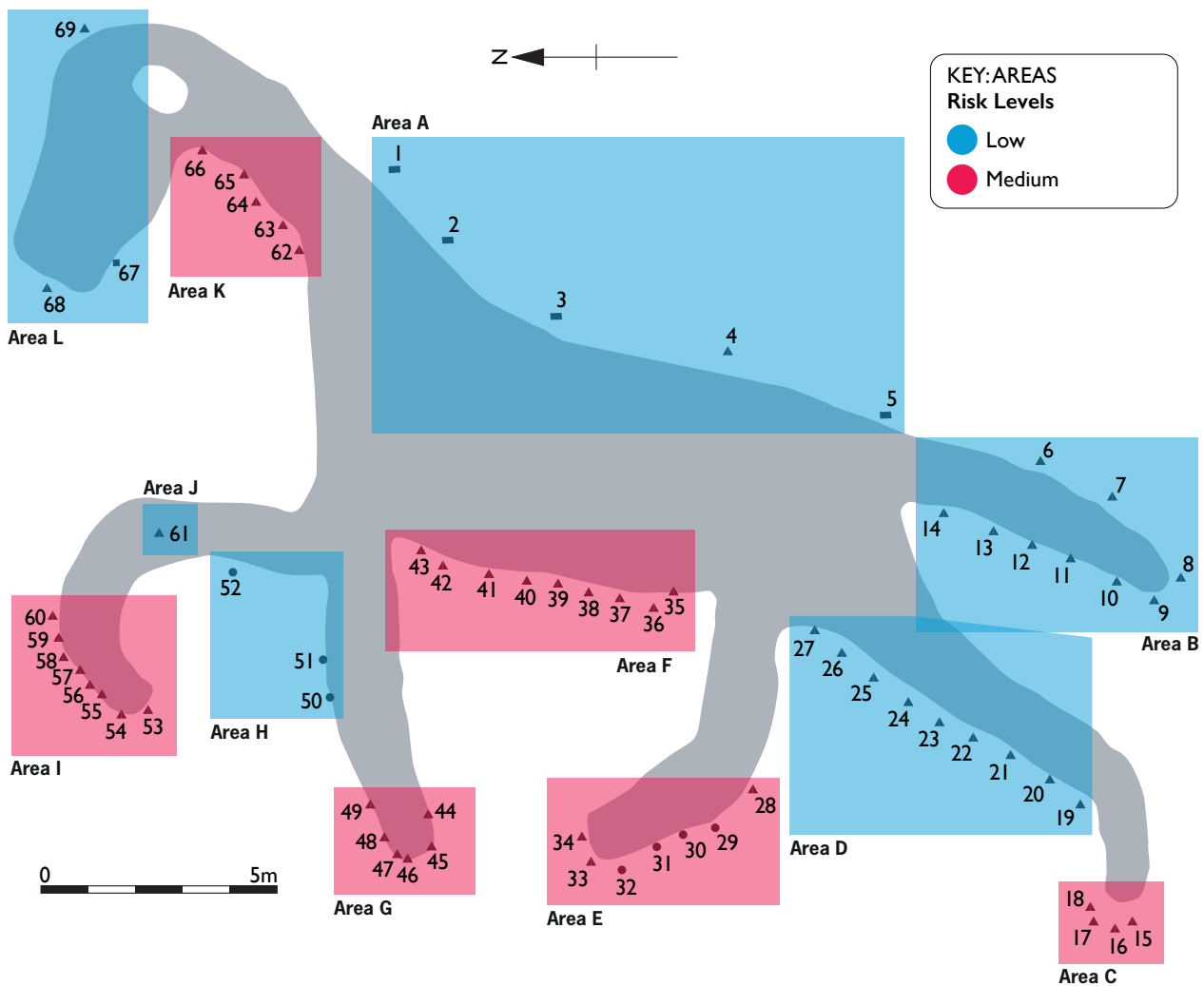


Fig 20: Levels of risk, Areas A-L

7.10 This survey had intended to record the general condition of a chalk hill-figure monument that, it was expected, shared many characteristics with other Wiltshire chalk horses; this was not to be the case. Extensive clearance of surrounding grass and scrub around the monument in advance of a photogrammetric survey revealed the hill-figure had undergone extensive remodelling which had seen the digging out of ramped areas to the lower outlines of the horse, resulting in vertical revetments which required a series of mainly metal stakes and chicken wire for support. This reality of this situation demanded a more detailed examination of the monument than had been planned to evaluate the levels and nature of risk posed by this unexpected development.

7.11 Although at this time risk levels for the monument are judged to be ‘Low’ or ‘Medium’, the ongoing effects of erosion and the constant pressure of downhill creep on the stakes and chicken wire supporting the hill-figure’s revetments will pose an increasing threat to the monument in the coming years. This survey has judged there’s unlikely to be a single event of failure resulting in the collapse along an entire revetment, rather it’s expected that in future years there are likely to be repeated

episodes of localised collapse at discrete locations around the hill-figure, especially within those areas currently rated as 'Medium' risk.

7.12 This study has served to identify the main nature of threat to the monument and where that threat is likely to occur. It has also opened a window of opportunity during which a team from the local community, working with heritage professionals, can be formed and a strategy devised with the express aim of stabilising the monument to secure it for future generations.

Fig 21: The Broad Town White Horse Restoration Group, 18 May 2025.



Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to R. D. Horton & Son for their kind permission to access the site and to undertake this survey; to North Wessex Downs National Landscape, North Wessex Downs Landscape Trust and the Bluefield Solar Income Fund (Broad Town Community) for funding the project; to Broad Town Parish Council for providing support and volunteer insurance; to the Broad Town White Horse Restoration Group in the persons of Andrew Law (Chair) and Derek Greer (Secretary) as the driving force behind this project; to David Dawson, Director, Wiltshire Museum for ongoing support; to Emma Burns for her patience, support and advice; and to volunteers David Walker, Zoe Gibbons and Reuben Gibbons. Credit is also extended to illustrator Steven Cheshire (Figs 1 and 4) and to photographer Andrew McNally (Fig 21). All other photographs are credited to the author, as are any errors or omissions.

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Broad Town White Horse

Garry Gibbons
July 2025

Condition Survey: Appendices



Broad Town White Horse

Condition Survey: Appendices

Appendix 1 Summary Record Forms

Appendix 2 Glossary of Terms

Appendix 3 Detailed Notes Forms

Appendix I

Summary Record Forms

BTWH Stakes

No	Material	Shape	Size (mm)	Length (mm)	Condition of material	Active	Impact
01	Wood	Rectangle	50x40	225	Un	No	Low
02	Wood	Rectangle	50x40	320	Un	No	Low
03	Wood	Rectangle	50x40	270	Un	No	Low
04	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	170	S	No	Low
05	Wood	Rectangle	50x40	220	Un	No	Low
06	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	280	S	No	Low
07	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	180	S	No	Low
08	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	410	S	No	Low
09	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	320	S	Yes	Medium
10	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	260	S	Yes	Medium
11	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	190	S	Yes	Medium
12	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	380	S	Yes	Medium
13	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	470	S	Yes	Medium
14	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	420	S	Yes	Medium
15	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	380	S	Yes	Medium
16	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	230	S	Yes	Medium
17	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	270	S	Yes	Medium
18	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	460	S	Yes	Medium
19	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	510	S	Yes	Medium
20	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	460	S	Yes	Medium

BTWH Stakes

No	Material	Shape	Size (mm)	Length (mm)	Condition of material	Active	Impact
21	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	510	S	Yes	High
22	Metal	Angle iron	35x30	440	S	Yes	Medium
23	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	390	S	Yes	Medium
24	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	380	S	Yes	Medium
25	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	260	S	Yes	Medium
26	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	380	S	Yes	High
27	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	200	S	Yes	Medium
28	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	380	S	Yes	Medium
29	Metal	Round	25	390	S	Yes	High
30	Metal	Round	40	410	S	Yes	High
31	Metal	Round	37	510	S	Yes	High
32	Metal	Round	38	380	S	Yes	High
33	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	450	S	Yes	High
34	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	560	S	Yes	High
35	Metal	Angle iron	?	?	S	Yes	Low
36	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	380	S	Yes	High
37	Metal	Angle iron	37x37	260	S	Yes	High
38	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	490	S	Yes	High
39	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	460	S	Yes	High
40	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	540	S	Yes	High

BTWH Stakes

No	Material	Shape	Size (mm)	Length (mm)	Condition of material	Active	Impact
41	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	400	S	Yes	High
42	Metal	Angle iron	37x37	490	S	Yes	High
43	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	520	S	Yes	High
44	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	490	S	Yes	Medium
45	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	810	S	Yes	High
46	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	?	S	Yes	High
47	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	?	S	Yes	High
48	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	860	S	Yes	High
49	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	540	S	Yes	High
50	Metal	Round	33	130	S	Yes	High
51	Metal	Round	33	370	S	Yes	High
52	Metal	Round	33	390	S	Yes	Medium
53	Metal	Angle iron	40x37	530	S	Yes	Medium
54	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	630	S	Yes	Medium
55	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	660	S	Yes	Medium
56	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	620	S	Yes	Medium
57	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	610	S	Yes	Medium
58	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	590	S	Yes	Medium
59	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	380	S	Yes	Medium
60	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	420	S	Yes	Medium

BTWH Stakes

No	Material	Shape	Size (mm)	Length (mm)	Condition of material	Active	Impact
61	Metal	Angle iron	30x30	100	S	Yes	Low
62	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	400	S	Yes	Medium
63	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	530	S	Yes	High
64	Metal	Angle iron	35x35	350	S	Yes	High
65	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	460	S	Yes	High
66	Metal	Angle iron	?	?	S	Yes	Medium
67	Metal	Square	18x18	280	S	No	Low
68	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	380	S	Yes	High
69	Metal	Angle iron	40x40	480	S	Yes	Medium

Appendix 2

Glossary of Terms

Stake Record Sheet -- Glossary

Material

W: wood M: metal

Shape

L: angle iron □: square ▭: rectangle ○: round

Dimension (mm)

∅: diameter □ ▭: w x l L: w x l

Length of stake (mm)

measure from ground level along stake to its tip

Condition of material

S: satisfactory

Un: unsatisfactory

Active

Yes: stake connected to the monument

No: stake not connected to the monument

Impact

High: if stake fails, potential for extensive damage to the monument

Medium: if stake fails, potential for localised damage to the monument

Low: if stake fails, unlikely to cause damage to the monument

Appendix 3

Detailed Notes Forms

Stake no. 01

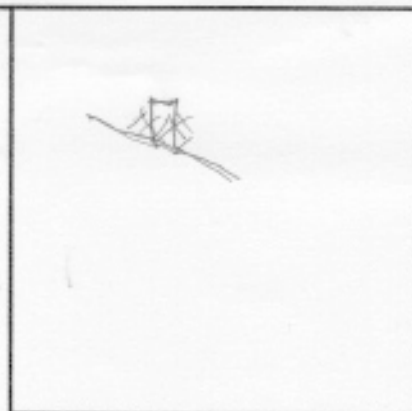
Condition of material, appearance, etc
POST LOOSE AND ROTTEN.
CHICKENWIRE ATTACHED

Active

800mm FROM EDGE OF HORSE

Impact

NIL



Stake no. 2

Condition of material, appearance, etc
POST LOOSE AND ROTTEN
CHICKENWIRE ATTACHED

Active

500mm FROM EDGE OF HORSE

Impact

NIL



Stake no. 3

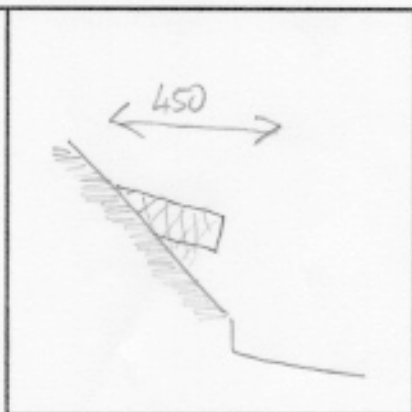
Condition of material, appearance, etc
POST BROKEN AND LYING ON LINE OF SLOPE
CHICKEN WIRE ATTACHED

Active

450 m FROM HORSE EDGE

Impact

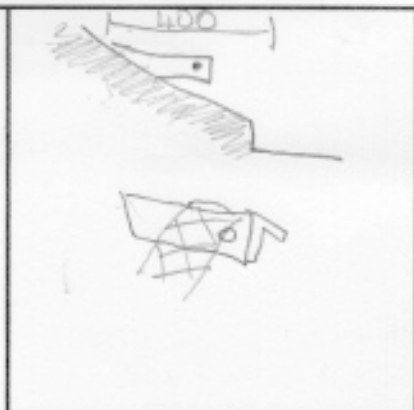
NIL



Stake no. 4

Condition of material, appearance, etc

ANGLE IRON WITH PIERCED HOLE ($7\frac{1}{2}$ mm)
HORIZONTAL
CHICKENWIRE AT TOP 50mm OF STAKE



Active

400mm FROM BASE TO HORSE

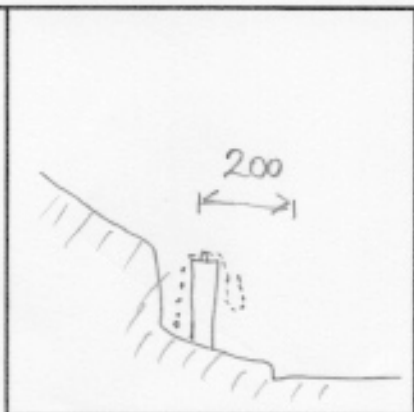
Impact

NIL

Stake no. 5

Condition of material, appearance, etc

WOOD BROKEN BUT HELD IN POSITION BY
CHICKENWIRE.
CHICKENWIRE TO REAR AND WRAPPED OVER
TO FORM DOUBLE LAYER AT FRONT



Active

200mm FROM BASE TO HORSE
CHICKENWIRE HOLDING BACK BANK
LOCALLY.

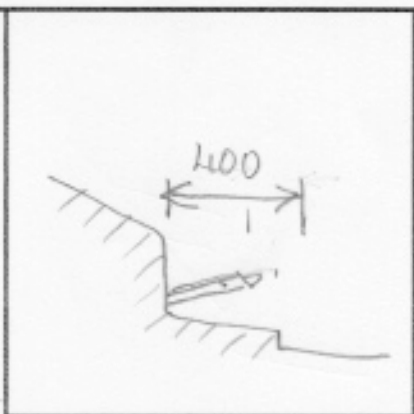
Impact

FAILURE OF CHICKENWIRE WOULD ALLOW SMALL
SLIP

Stake no. 6

Condition of material, appearance, etc

ANGLE IRON LYING HORIZONTAL.
NO CHICKENWIRE.
ANGLE IRON PIERCED 100mm FROM TOP
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm HOLE



Active

400mm FROM BASE TO HORSE
IRON IS NOT SUPPORTING, HOWEVER
EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS SLIP ACTIVITY ABOVE

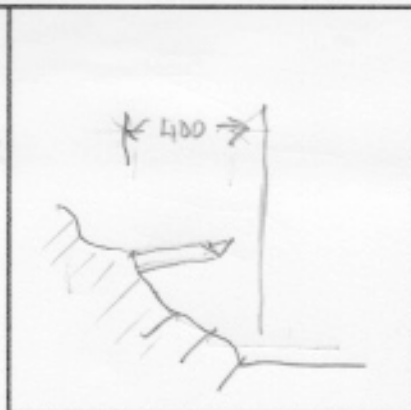
Impact

NIL

Stake no. 7

Condition of material, appearance, etc

ANGLE IRON AT 30° TO HORIZONTAL UPWARDS
CHICKENWIRE IN BELOW STAKE BUT NOT
VISIBLY ATTACHED



Active

NO. EVIDENCE OF SURROUNDING SHIRS
AND BURROWS 400MM FROM BASE TO
HOLE

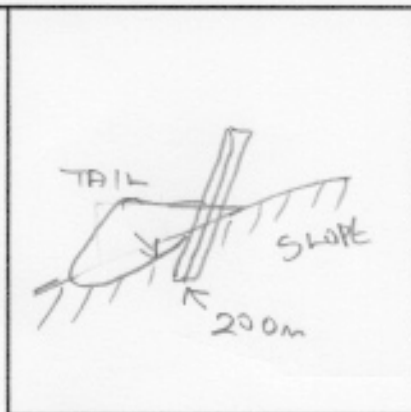
Impact

NIL

Stake no. 8

Condition of material, appearance, etc

ANGLE IRON RUSTED BUT SOUND
 30° TO VERTICAL. TWO PIERCED HOLES
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm
NO CHICKENWIRE



Active NO.

200mm FROM END OF TAIL

Impact

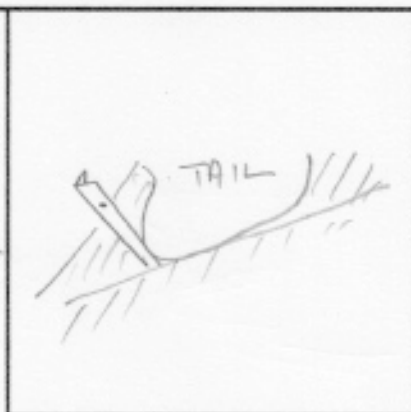
NIL

Stake no. 9

PIERCED $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm HOLE

Condition of material, appearance, etc

ANGLE IRON AT 20° TO VERTICAL
NO VISIBLE CHICKENWIRE
DIRECTLY ON LOWER SIDE OF END OF TAIL



Active

YES

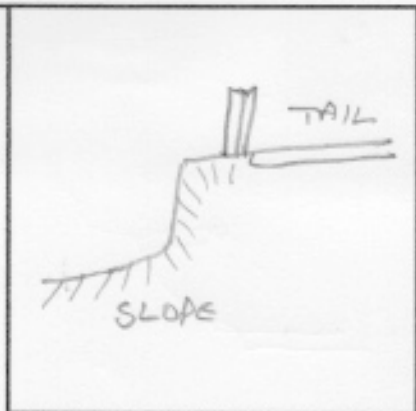
LOCALIZED SUPPORT OF CHALK AT
TAIL TIP.

Impact

POTENTIAL FOR SHIP OF CHALK FROM TAIL ONTO
SLOPE

Stake no. 10

Condition of material, appearance, etc
METAL RUSTED BUT SOUND
CHICKENWIRE AT BASE
ONE 7/2 MM HOLE



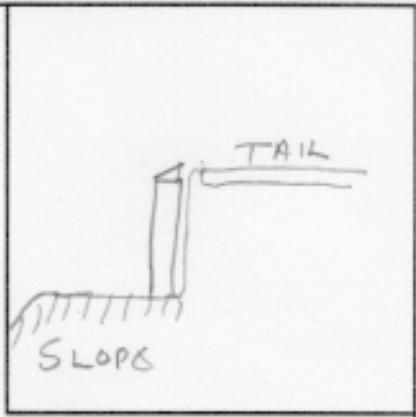
Active YES
SUPPORTING LOWER SIDE OF TAIL
DIRECTLY ON CHALK/SLOPE BOUNDARY

Impact MEDIUM
POTENTIAL FOR SLIP OF CHALK ONTO SLOPE. AND
TO TAIL

Stake no. 11

METAL RUSTED BUT SOUND

Condition of material, appearance, etc
NO VISIBLE CHICKENWIRE



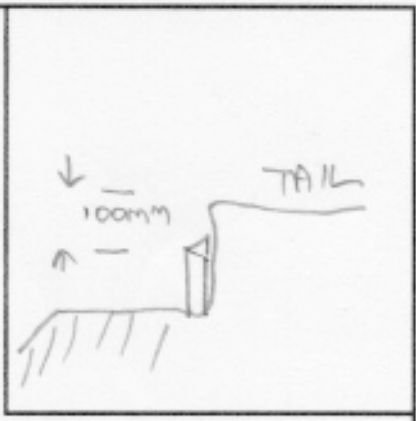
Active YES
SUPPORTING LOWER SIDE OF TAIL
POSITIONED DIRECTLY ON CHALK/SLOPE
BOUNDARY

Impact MEDIUM
POTENTIAL FOR SLIP OF CHALK ONTO SLOPE

Stake no. 12

METAL RUSTED BUT SOUND

Condition of material, appearance, etc
CHICKENWIRE ATON INSIDE BASE OF
POST
NO PIERCING



Active YES
SUPPORTING LOWER SIDE OF TAIL
POSITIONED DIRECTLY ON CHALK/SLOPE
BOUNDARY

Impact MEDIUM
POTENTIAL FOR SLIP OF CHALK ONTO SLOPE

Stake no. 13

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CORRODED BOT SOUND

CHICKENWIRE HALF WAY UP VISIBLE STAKE

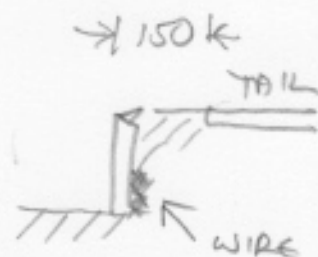
NO HOLES

Active

YES

SUPPORTING LOWER SIDE OF TAIL

150 MM IN FROM SLOPE / CHALK BOUNDARY



Impact

MEDIUM

SUPPORTING BANK WITH POTENTIAL FOR SLIP

Stake no. 14

7/2 mm PIERCING

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CORRODED / SOUND

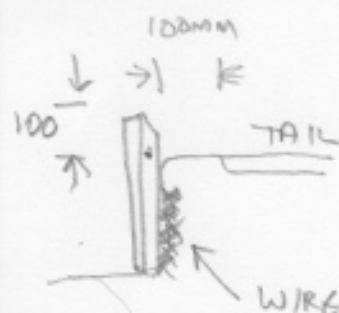
CHICKENWIRE WRAPPED AROUND STAKE
2/3 FROM BOTTOM SO PROBABLY LAST IN
FINAL STAKE IN ROW, ~~LAST~~ SEQUENCE

Active

YES

SUPPORTING LOWER SIDE AND CORNER OF
TAIL.

100mm FROM CHALK.



Impact

MEDIUM

SUPPORTING BANK WITH POTENTIAL FOR SLIP

Stake no. ~~14~~

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Active

Impact

Stake no. 15

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place

Active

Active = Holding bank



Impact

Localized if removed/fails. Grass roots nearby.
No visible chicken wire

Stake no. 16

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place

Active

Active = Holding bank, Lower down



Impact

Localized if removed.
No visible chicken wire

Stake no. 17

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place

Active

Active = holding bank



Impact

Localized if removed. No visible chicken wire

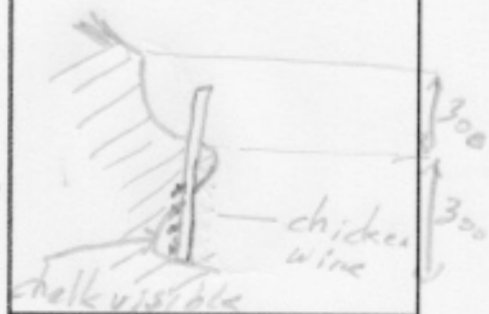
Stake no. 18

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place

Active

holding bank



Impact

High medium but localised, Chicken wire visible on lower portion of stake

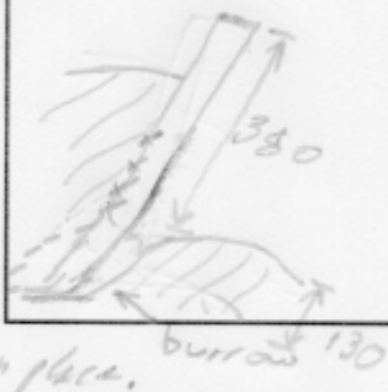
Stake no. 19

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place
380 from level, 510 from burrow

Active

Active - stabilising bend in leg goes into burrow. Holding chicken wire in place.



Impact

Localised. Chicken wire visible. possibly edge of a wire run as cut ends of wire visible

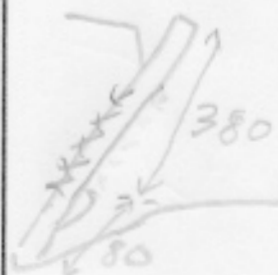
Stake no. 20

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place
Goes into burrow

Active

Active. Holding up leg edge
Goes into burrow at angle. Chicken wire visible



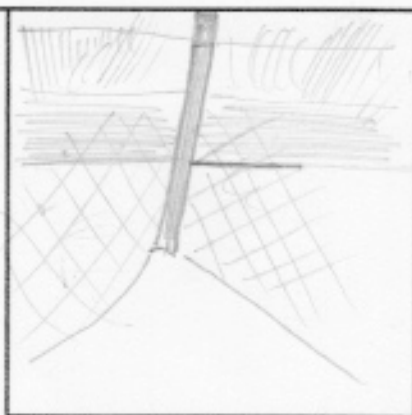
Impact

At angle so will collapse local edge of leg if removed/fails

Stake no. 21

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Rusted but solid, in place.
Chicken wire behind post



Active

Very effective, holding bank. Soil bulging around post, contained within wire.

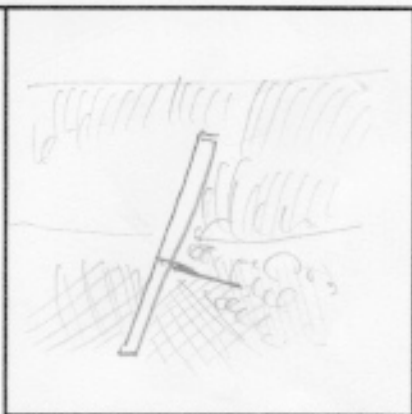
Impact

Holding part of leg up. Localised impact but high impact - collapse of soil.

Stake no. 22

Condition of material, appearance, etc

slightly rusted at bottom. Chicken wire slightly collapsing to right of post. No holes in post. Post at a large slant outwards.



Active

Very active. Providing ^{much} support - Post comes out from under leg of horse, suggesting slip.

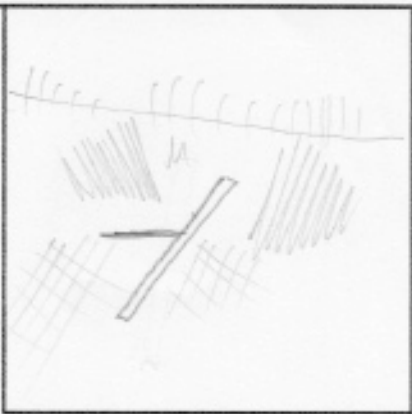
Impact

Localised impact to lower leg. But ^{potentially} significant impact

Stake no. 23

Condition of material, appearance, etc

post rusted but otherwise doing good job. Chicken wire about half way up visible post. Chicken wire sagging both sides,



Active

~~active but less so than previous~~ ^{Very} Active. Tending much support and sturdy but slippage where chicken wire sags.

Impact

Medium impact to the leg, though where support from chicken wire is lacking grass roots seem to be holding soil in place

Stake no. 24

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place

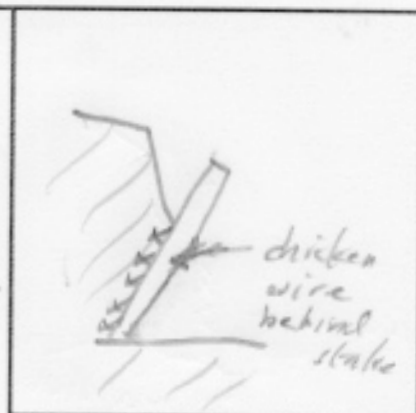
Active

Active underpinning leg edge

Chicken wire visible - bulged at edges

Impact

Will impact upper portion of leg if fails



Stake no. 25

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place
Deeply embedded in slope

Active

Active. But not in contact with upper part of slope - similar to all of area C

Impact

Localised slip of leg edge if fails
Chicken wire not visible



Stake no. 26

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place
Supporting slope above

Active

Active. Supporting slope above

Upper corner of leg would collapse if removed

Impact

Upper corner of leg would collapse if removed

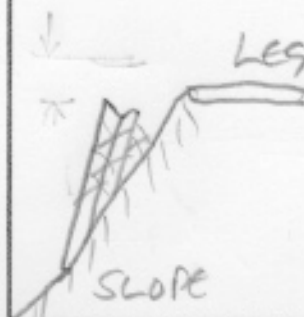


Stake no. 28

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CORRODED BUT SOUNDED
CHICKENWIRE ATTACHED THROUGH LENGTH
CHICKENWIRE WRAPPED ROUND STAKE AND

Active ^{SO} PRESUMABLY FIRST IN SEQUENCE
EFFECTIVELY ON CHALK SLOPE / BOUNDARY
SUPPORTING BANK ON LEG.



Impact MEDIUM

POTENTIAL FOR CHALK SLIP

27 R
see "41"

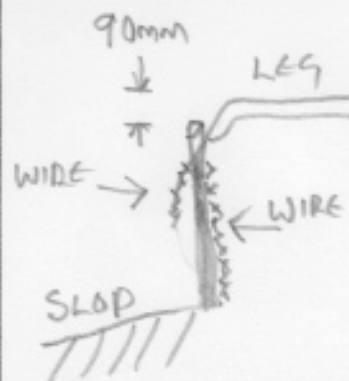
Stake no. 29

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CORRODED BUT SOUND
TOP OF PIPE THREADED
CHICKENWIRE BEHIND PIPE THROUGHOUT
LENGTH
SUPPORTS BANK ON LEG

Active YES

CHICKENWIRE IS SUPPORTING BANK / LEG



Impact HIGH

FAILURE WILL RESULT IN SLIP AND LOSS OF
SHAPE OF LEG.

Stake no. 30

SOUND

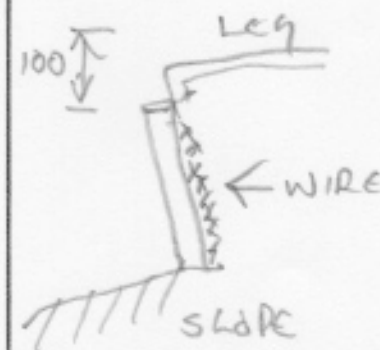
Condition of material, appearance, etc

TOP OF PIPE THREADED WITH
CONNECTOR SCREWED ON
CHICKENWIRE FULL HEIGHT OF
INSIDE OF PIPE



Active YES

CHICKENWIRE IS SUPPORTING BANK / LEG

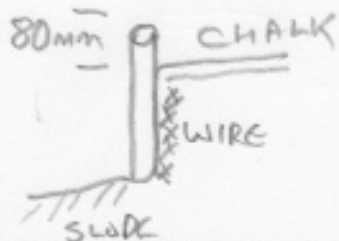


Impact HIGH

FAILURE WILL RESULT IN SLIP AND LOSS OF
SHAPE OF LEG

Stake no. 31

Condition of material, appearance, etc
CORRODED BUT SOUND
CHICKEN WIRE UP TO 130mm FROM PIPE TOP
SUPPORTS LEG



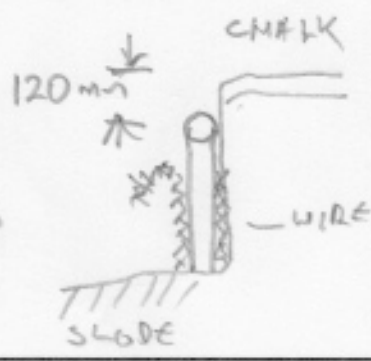
Active Y
SUPPORTS LEG

Impact H
FAILURE WILL RESULT IN SLIP AND LOSS OF
SHAPE OF LEG

Stake no. 32

CORRODED / SOUND

Condition of material, appearance, etc
CHICKEN WIRE HALF WAY UP PIPE,
WIRE APPEARS TO BE BOTH BEHIND
AND IN FRONT OF PIPE WITH EXCESS FOLDED



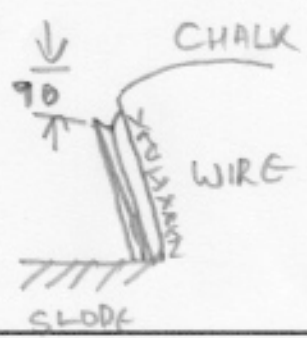
Active Y
SUPPORTS FOOT

Impact H
FAILURE WILL RESULT IN SLIP AND LOSS OF
SHAPE OF LOG

Stake no. 33

SOUND / CORRODED

Condition of material, appearance, etc
CHICKEN FULL HEIGHT ON INSIDE



Active Y
SUPPORTS FOOT

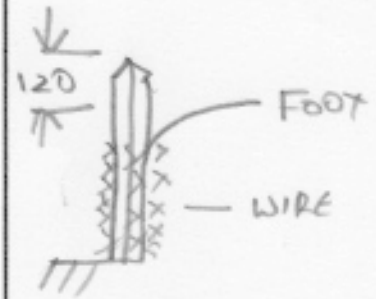
Impact
FAILURE WILL RESULT IN SLIP + LOSS OF
SHAPE OF FOOT

Stake no. 34

CORRODED / SOUND

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CHICKEN WIRE TO WITHIN 150 MM TOP.
WRAPPED ROUND STAKE AND SO END
OF SEQUENCE



Active Y

SUPPORTS FOOT

Impact H

FAILURE WILL RESULT IN SLIP AND CONSEQUENT
LOSS OF FOOT

Stake no. 12

CORRODED / SOUND

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CHICKEN WIRE 200 MM BELOW STAKE TIP

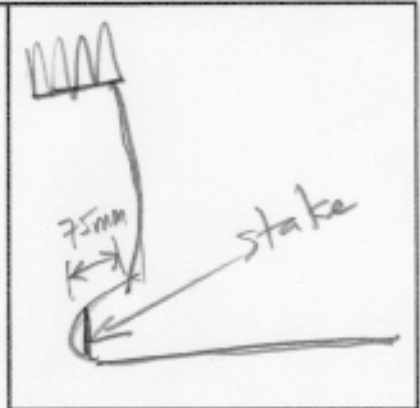
Active Y

Impact

Stake no. 35

Condition of material, appearance, etc

unsighted



Active Y

Y

Impact

Low, embedded in slope.

Stake no. 36

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty but sturdy post. Post submerged, a few inches only visible. Chicken wire visible and effective where post goes into ground.



Active chicken wire to the right broken - slumping here especially, but generally clear the lead has slidden over time over the post.

Impact high impact to main body of horse

Stake no. 37

Condition of material, appearance, etc

post fine but rusty. chicken wire not present, so slumping all around post. Post largely hidden also like previous



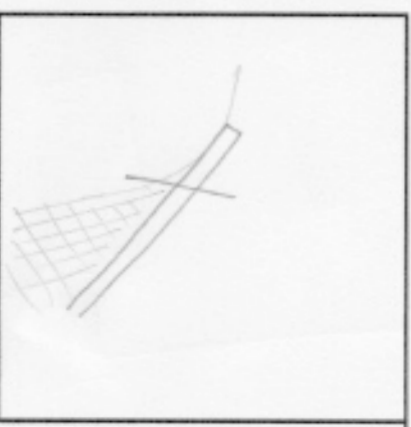
Active significant to support of horse but accumulated soil surrounding post.

Impact impact high

Stake no. 38

Condition of material, appearance, etc

more visible than previous post. Chicken wire visible halfway up to exposed post.



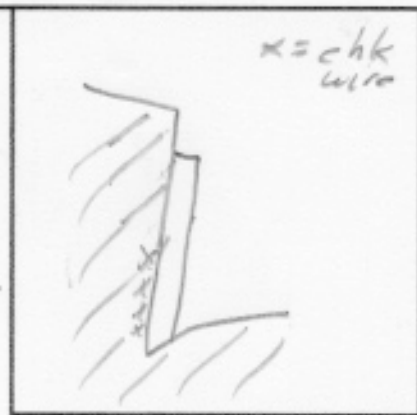
Active Yes. Holding up well. Chicken wire more supportive - contained bulging.

Impact high impact - centre point of horse.

Stake no. 39

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place



Active

Active. Holding back horse body.
Chicken wire bulges either side

Impact

High if fails - probable slip of lower half of body

Stake no. 40

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place



Active

Active. Holding back horse body.
Chicken wire bulges either side

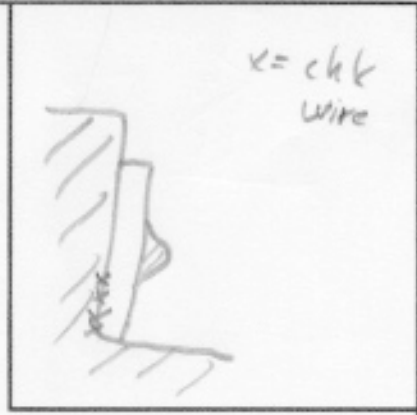
Impact

High if fails - probable slip of lower half of body

Stake no. 41

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place



Active

Active. Holding back horse body
Chicken wire bulges either side

Impact

High if fails - probable slip of lower half of body

Stake no. 27

(looks to be collapsed)

Condition of material, appearance, etc

good condition. Chicken wire just visible where the post goes into ground. largely buried.



Active yes, supporting the corner between 2 back legs. chicken wire ~~is~~ ineffective and so slight overhang where the soil has slumped.

Impact medium impact to horse, localised.

Stake no. 42

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place



Active

Active. Holding back horse body. chicken wire slight bulging either side

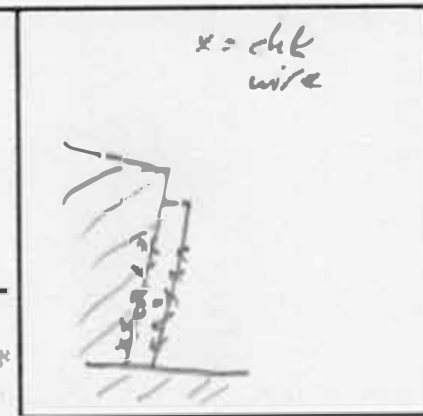
Impact

High if fails - probable slip of lower 1/2 of body

Stake no. 43

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place



Active

Active. Forms corner of chicken wire "fence" with wire wrapped round stake.

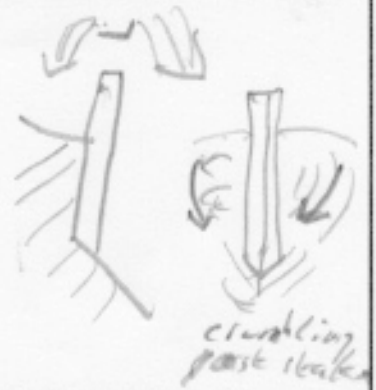
Impact

High if fails - possible slip of lower corner of body

Stake no. 44

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place



Active

Active but chalk and lime is collapsing on both sides of stake - no visible chicken wire

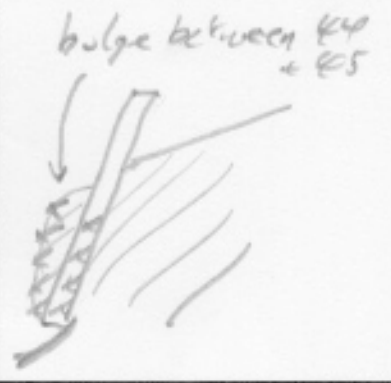
Impact

Medium - localized chalk slip around stake already happening

Stake no. 45

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place



Active

Active holding up the front leg "hook", chicken wire visible + bulging between 44 and 45

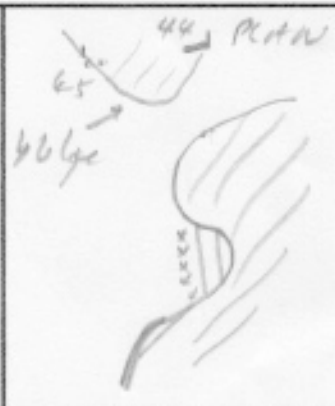
Impact

High - likely slip of whole leg if stake + chicken wire give way. Not holding chlk wire which is outside stake

Stake no. 46

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Angle iron, just visible as mostly buried.



Active

Active but unusually chicken wire is on open side of stake - not holding back chicken wire

Impact

High - likely slip of whole leg if stake + chicken wire give way

Stake no. 47

Condition of material, appearance, etc
Took visible, Unable to check condition



Active
Yes Active, Almost totally covered by chalk (inside wire) so not holding wire back

Impact
High as stake is "absorbed" into the chalk structure inside the chicken wire. Doesn't seem to connect to wire

Stake no. 48

Condition of material, appearance, etc
Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm in place

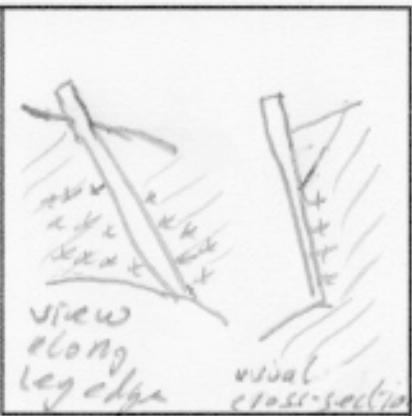


Active
Active restraining edge of "hoof" but inside chicken wire so not holding wire back

Impact
High as stake is embedded in chalk structure in 2 sections. Chicken wire goes across other edge of stake

Stake no. 49

Condition of material, appearance, etc
Angle iron, rusted, sound, firm but with slight wobble when rocked



Active
Active at angle, On outside of chicken wire so holding wire in place

Impact
High - if removed then possibly chicken wire around whole "hoof" becomes loose and leg at risk of slip

Stake no. 50

Condition of material, appearance, etc
good condition, but only a few inches visible above ground. Chicken wire absent.

Active active but surrounded by debris/chalk.

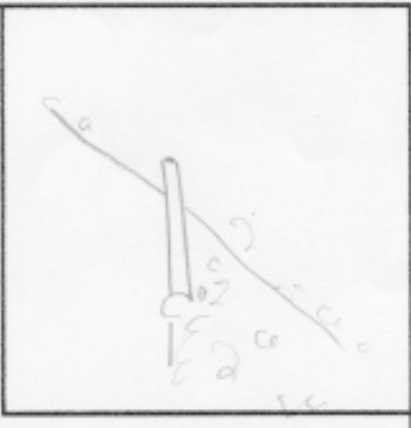


Impact ~~low~~ ^{medium} impact to leg. Already failing to the left of pole but not severe. Only local impact

Stake no. 51

Condition of material, appearance, etc post in good condition. Secure. Chicken wire visible but ineffective at base of pole

Active high impact to the leg of the horse medium where it begins to slip.

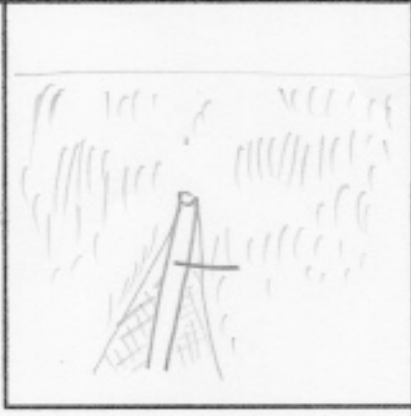


Impact stamping especially on lower side of post. Grass roots to the other side holding soil compact.

Stake no. 52

Condition of material, appearance, etc post lies at a slant, nearly concealed by surrounding soil and grass. Chicken wire is just visible but working effectively where debris bulges around the pole.

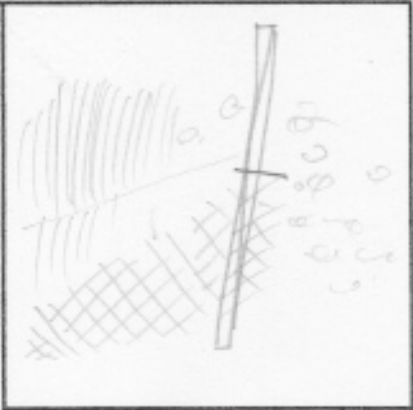
Active Active - supporting front leg of horse. ~~Minimum~~ stamping



Impact medium to high impact to the local part of horse as only post supporting this stretch, but rest looks sound where roots are holding soil together.

Stake no. 53

Condition of material, appearance, etc condition is good, no rust. Chicken wire present + strong but starting to slacken in places left of the post

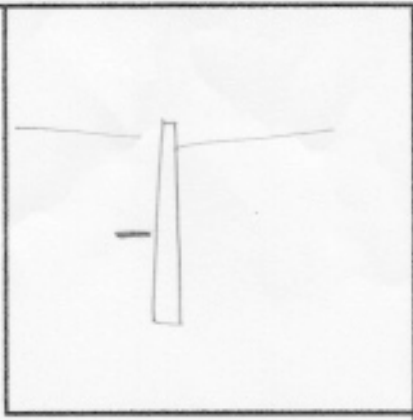


Active Active, mainly to the left where chicken wire holds. Lack of chicken wire on the right has caused some slumping of foot. roots to left above wire also providing protection.

Impact medium impact to this part of horse but not significant.

Stake no. 54

Condition of material, appearance, etc post in good condition. chicken wire also good condition.



Active No significant bulges either side of post, roots in layer above wire. Holding well.

Impact Only local impact to the foot of horse

Stake no.

Condition of material, appearance, etc

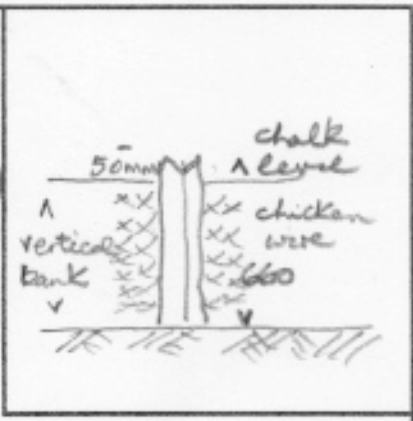


Active

Impact

Stake no. 55

Condition of material, appearance, etc
Surface rust / sound / firmly embedded
chicken wire behind stake (holding chalk backfill)

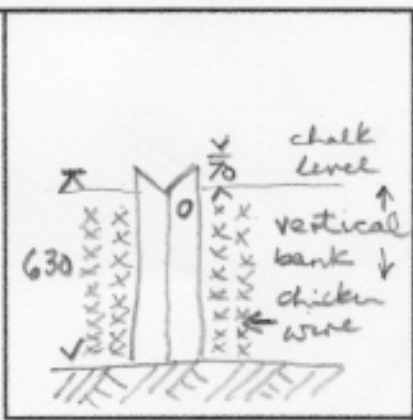


Active yes

Impact high - less likely to allow collapse of front (left) foot.

Stake no. 56

Condition of material, appearance, etc
Surface rust / sound / firmly embedded (slight movement) / chicken wire behind stake (holding chalk backfill)

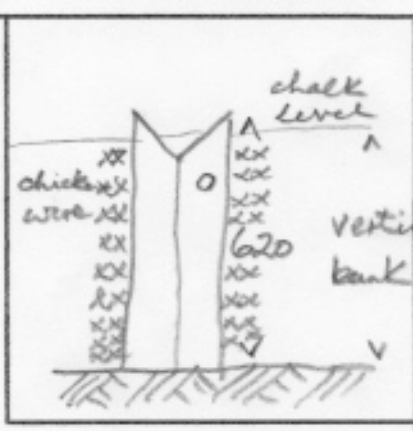


Active yes

Impact high - less likely to allow collapse of front (left) foot.

Stake no. 57

Condition of material, appearance, etc
Surface rust / sound / firmly embedded (holding chalk) / chicken wire behind stake (holding chalk backfill)



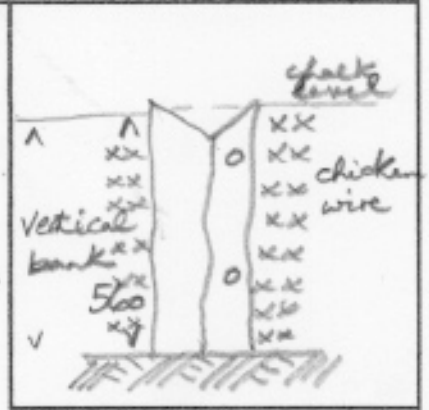
Active yes

Impact high - less likely to allow collapse of front (left) foot.

Stake no. 58

Condition of material, appearance, etc
Surface rust / sound / firmly embedded
(slight movement) / chicken wire behind
stake (adding chalk backfill).

Active
Yes

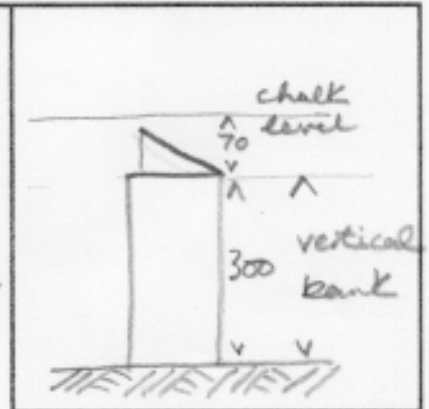


Impact
high - less likely to allow collapse of front (left) foot.

Stake no. 59

Condition of material, appearance, etc
Surface rust / sound / firmly embedded / no
chicken wire visible

Active
Yes



Impact
high - less likely to allow collapse of front (left) foot.

Stake no.

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Active

Impact

Stake no. 60

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, but sound



Active

to the edge of horse

Impact

if removed, ^{or fails} localized damage

Stake no. 61

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, but sound



Active

located mid-way on horse foreleg
(front)

Impact

no potential for damage if removed.

Stake no. 62

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, but sound



Active

located on edge of horse

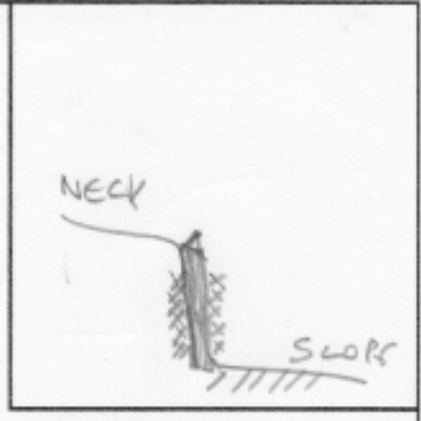
Impact

localised damage if stake fails, no chicken wire
attached. Link fencing (broken) either side of
stake.

Stake no. 62

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CORRODED BUT SOUND - NO HOLES
CHICKEN WIRE - FIRST IN SEQUENCE
CHICKEN WIRE STARTS 220 FROM TOP



Active Y

ON CHALK / SLOPE BOUNDAR NECK

Impact M

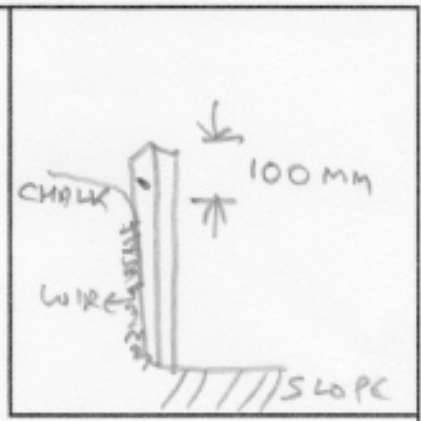
SUPPORTS NECK, POTENTIAL FOR SLIP

Stake no. 63

CORRODED / SOUND

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CHICKEN WIRE 200mm FROM TIP OF STAKE
PIERCED 11mm HOLE



Active Y

SUPPORTS NECK. ON CHALK / SLOPE BOUNDARY

Impact H

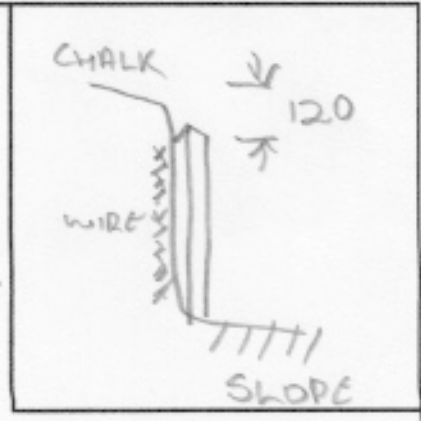
POTENTIAL FOR SLIP & LOSS OF NECK

Stake no. 64

CORRODED / SOUND

Condition of material, appearance, etc

CHICKEN WIRE 150mm BELOW STAKE TIP
NO HOLES



Active Y

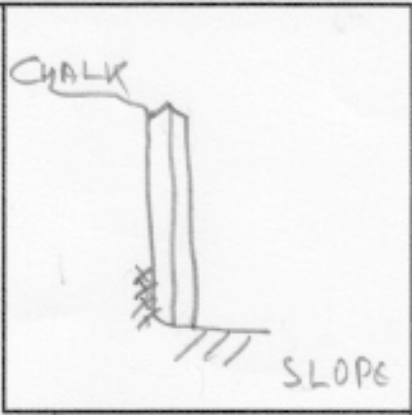
SUPPORTS NECK. POSITIONED ON SLOPE NECK BOUNDARY

Impact H

POTENTIAL FOR SLIP & LOSS OF NECK SHARP

Stake no. 65

Condition of material, appearance, etc
CORRODED / SOUND
CHICKEN WIRE AT BASE



Active Y
SUPPORTS NECK. POSITIONED NECK / SLOPE

Impact H
RISK OF SLIP & LOSS OF SHAPE OF NECK

Stake no. 66

Condition of material, appearance, etc
STAKE ENTIRELY BURIED AND NOT VISIBLE
WIRE WRAPPED ROUND AND SO END OF
SEQUENCE.
PROBABLY ANSHE IRON.



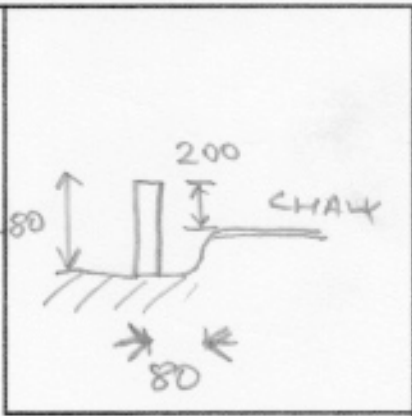
Active Y
SUPPORTS JUNCTION NECK / HEAD
ON EDGE AND UNDER CHALK

Impact M
POTENTIAL FOR SLIP BUT AS BANK OF LIMITED
HEIGHT, THE EFFECT WOULD BE LIMITED

Stake no. 67

STAKE CORRODED BUT SOUND

Condition of material, appearance, etc
NO VISIBLE CHICKEN WIRE



Active N
STAKE 80mm OUTSIDE JAW AND ON
LEVEL GROUND

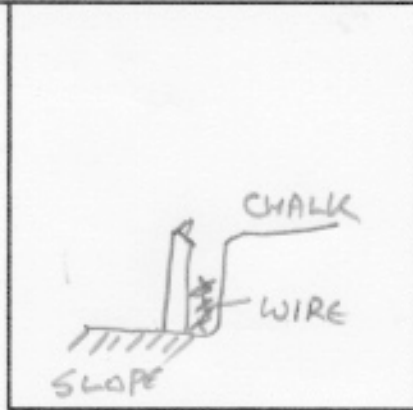
Impact L
STAKE PROVIDES A POSITION FOR OUTLINE OF
JAW BUT PROVIDES NO SUPPORT FOR FIGURE

Stake no. 68

Condition of material, appearance, etc
CORRODED SOUND
CHICKEN WIRE 230mm BELOW STAKE TIP.

Active Y

SUPPORTS NOSE FROM
POSITIONED 150mm BOUNDARY NOSE / CHALK



Impact

POTENTIAL FOR SLIP RESULTING IN LOSS OF NOSE
THIS STAKE IS ONLY SUPPORT BELOW NOSE AND
THEREFORE DEEMED HIGH IMPACT.

Stake no. 69

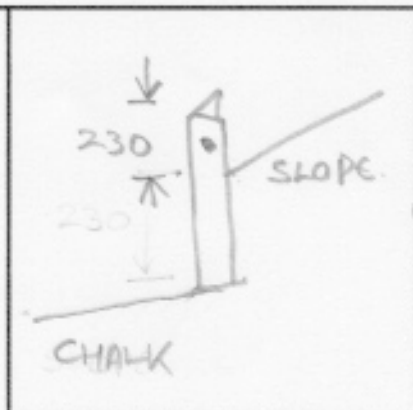
SOUND / CORRODED

Condition of material, appearance, etc
NO VISIBLE CHICKEN WIRE
1 x 11mm HOLE

ON BOUNDARY FOREHEAD AND BANK

Active Y

RETAINS BANK BEHIND STAKE



Impact

M

RISK OF SLOPE SLIPPING ONTO FOREHEAD. BUT NO

Stake no.

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Active

Impact

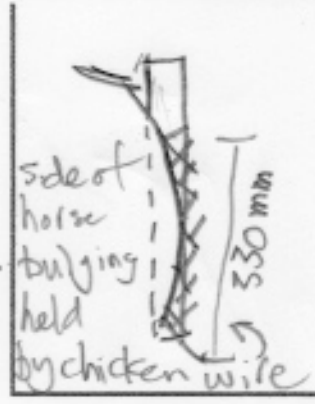
Stake no. 63

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rust, but sound

Active

to edge of horse



Impact

if removed/fails section of horse could collapse
broken chain links between (62) and (61)

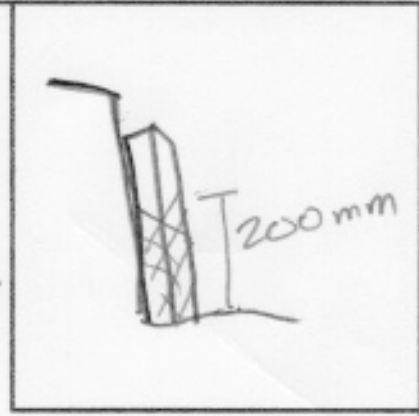
Stake no. 64

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, but sound

Active

to edge of horse



Impact

if removed/fails section of horse could collapse

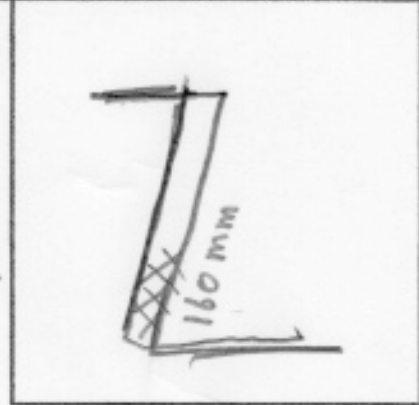
Stake no. 65

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, but sound

Active

to edge of horse



Impact

if removed/fails section of horse could collapse

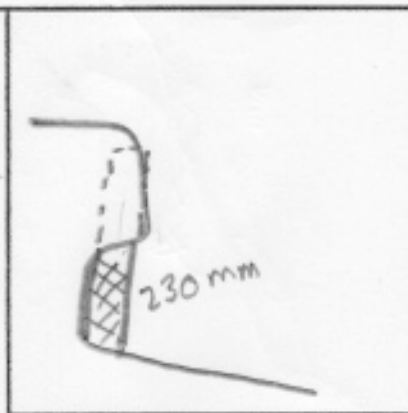
Stake no. 66

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, appears sound
partly, top half embedded in
bank

Active

to edge of horse



Impact

if removed/fails, localised damage

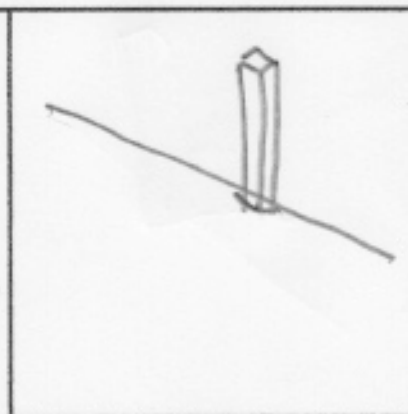
Stake no. 67

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, but sound

Active

to edge of horse
no chicken wire



Impact

little damage if removed

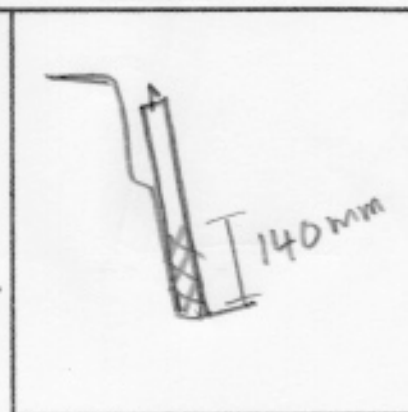
Stake no. 68

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, but sound

Active

to edge of horse



Impact

if removed/fails minor local damage

Stake no. 69

Condition of material, appearance, etc

rusty, sound, slightly loose



Active

to edge of horse

Impact

if removed failed little localized damage
no chicken wire

Stake no.

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Active

Impact

Stake no.

Condition of material, appearance, etc

Active

Impact