




# HER Search of Colgate Parish - Scheduled Monuments

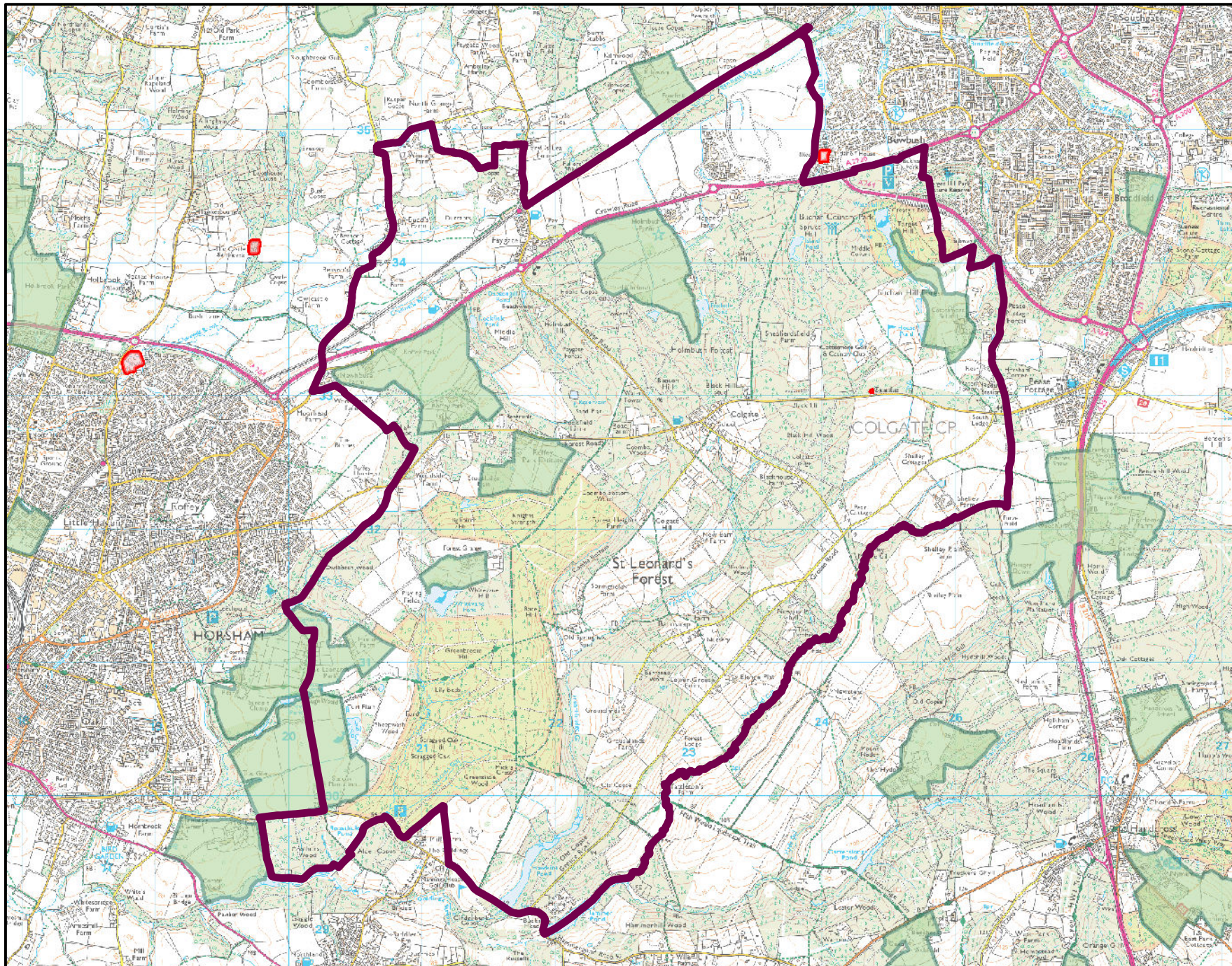


Reproduced from or based upon 2013 Ordnance Survey material with permissions of the Controller of HMSO  
 © Crown Copyright reserved.  
 Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings  
 West Sussex County Council Licence No. 100023447

Reproduction of this map and WSCC HER data will not be permitted

## Legend

-  Colgate Parish
-  Scheduled Monuments
-  Historic Parksapces



0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers





# West Sussex County Council Designation Summary Report

25/10/2016

Number of records: 2

## Scheduled Monuments

---

<b>DesigUID:</b> DWS61	<b>Type:</b> Scheduled Monument	<b>Status:</b> Active
	<b>Preferred Ref:</b> 20008	<b>Grade:</b>

**Name:** BOWL BARROW ON BLACK HILL

### Legal Description

**DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT:** The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on a ridge of weald clay 4km south-west of Crawley.

The barrow has a mound 11m in diameter and 1.2m high with a hollow in the centre suggesting that it was once partially excavated. Surrounding the mound is a ditch from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument. This has become partially infilled over the years but still survives as a slight earthwork feature 3m wide and 0.75m deep.

**ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE:** Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst Early Prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Despite evidence of partial excavation, the bowl barrow on Black Hill survives well and contains archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the monument and the landscape in which it was constructed.

### Associated Monuments

MWS3688 Monument: Bowl Barrow on Black Hill

---

<b>DesigUID:</b> DWS57	<b>Type:</b> Scheduled Monument	<b>Status:</b> Active
	<b>Preferred Ref:</b> 20004	<b>Grade:</b>

**Name:** MOATED SITE AT BEWBUSH MANOR

### Legal Description

**DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT:** The monument includes a rectangular moated site comprising an island c60m by 50m surrounded by a moat, the north and west arms of which remain water-filled. The moat was stream fed, water flowing into the moat in the centre of the northern arm and leaving at the south of the western arm. The west end of the north arm is 55m long and 11m wide with the rest of the north side of the moat being identified by a shallow depression 7m wide and c0.3m deep. This extends 11m to the east before joining the eastern arm and running south for 50m. In front of the present house and halfway along the eastern arm is the site of the original causeway which provided access to the island. The south arm, situated c4m south of the present house (Listed Grade II), survives as a shallow depression 6m wide, 0.2m deep and 55m long, while the west arm is 83m long but tapers towards the south and appears to have been extended after the south arm of the moat silted up.

The house and other modern constructions on the island, the modern house immediately north-east of the moat, the gravel surface of the drive, the brick surround to the stream inlet and all the brick walls and fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all of these features is included.

**ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE:** Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigniorial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside.

Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Bewbush Manor moated site survives well, the silting of two arms of the moat and the waterlogging of the other two enhancing the archaeological potential of the site. Such conditions increase the likelihood that environmental remains, relating to the economy of the site and the landscape in which it was constructed, will survive.

### ***Associated Monuments***

MWS5789      Monument: Moated Site at Bewbush Manor

---