



THE NATIONAL TRUST

for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty

SULLINGTON WARREN, WEST SUSSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS INVENTORY LISTING

Volume Two of Three

Compiled and written by Joy Ede on behalf of
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Brief Introduction to the property

Sullington Warren lies on Lower Greensand which gives rise to poor, sandy, acidic soils. On these soils a heather dominated heathland has developed. There are areas of both wet and dry heath, grassland, bracken, birch and gorse scrub and woodland on this property. The National Trust acquired 28 acres in 1935 and a further 35 acres in 1986. The whole property is a Site of Special Scientific Interest for its vegetation and its breeding birds. The eastern part of the property is a Registered Common. There are ten round barrows covered by seven Scheduled Ancient Monument designations.

The property is used as a place for engaging in leisure activities. Many people walk their dogs and take exercise around the Warren. There is an active Conservation Group which helps in the practical management of the property once a month.

Summary of the development of Sullington Warren

The earliest period of activity for which there is evidence is the Mesolithic. Several flint blades have been discovered both on Sullington Warren itself, and in the area around it. In the early Bronze Age ten, and possibly more, round barrows were constructed on the small area of land now owned by the National Trust. Most of these lie on the tops of two ridges running north-south. Antiquarian excavation in the 19th century indicates that at least some were used for burial. Modern excavation elsewhere has shown that it is likely that the barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren probably developed over several centuries, and that each barrow is probably constructed in a different way. After this period soils probably degraded to such an extent that cultivation was not feasible on the by now acidic podzols. From this time onwards this property was probably an area of rough grazing using sheep and cattle predominantly. This remained largely unchanged until the early 20th century. The exception is a small enclosure of land in the middle of the property which was used for arable cultivation from about the middle of the 19th century until the First World War. Another enclosure in the north east of the property may also have been used for arable cultivation for a short period of time in the mid 19th century. It is unclear exactly how important the Warren was to the farm economy at Sullington Manor Farm since the beginning of the agricultural depression from about 1880. It is likely that, as this area of land was some distance away from the centre of farm activities, grazing was carried out to a lessened extent until 1935 when the land was sold and acquired by the National Trust. After that time the property has not been used for grazing but as a public open space for recreation.

Threats to the archaeological and historical heritage of the property

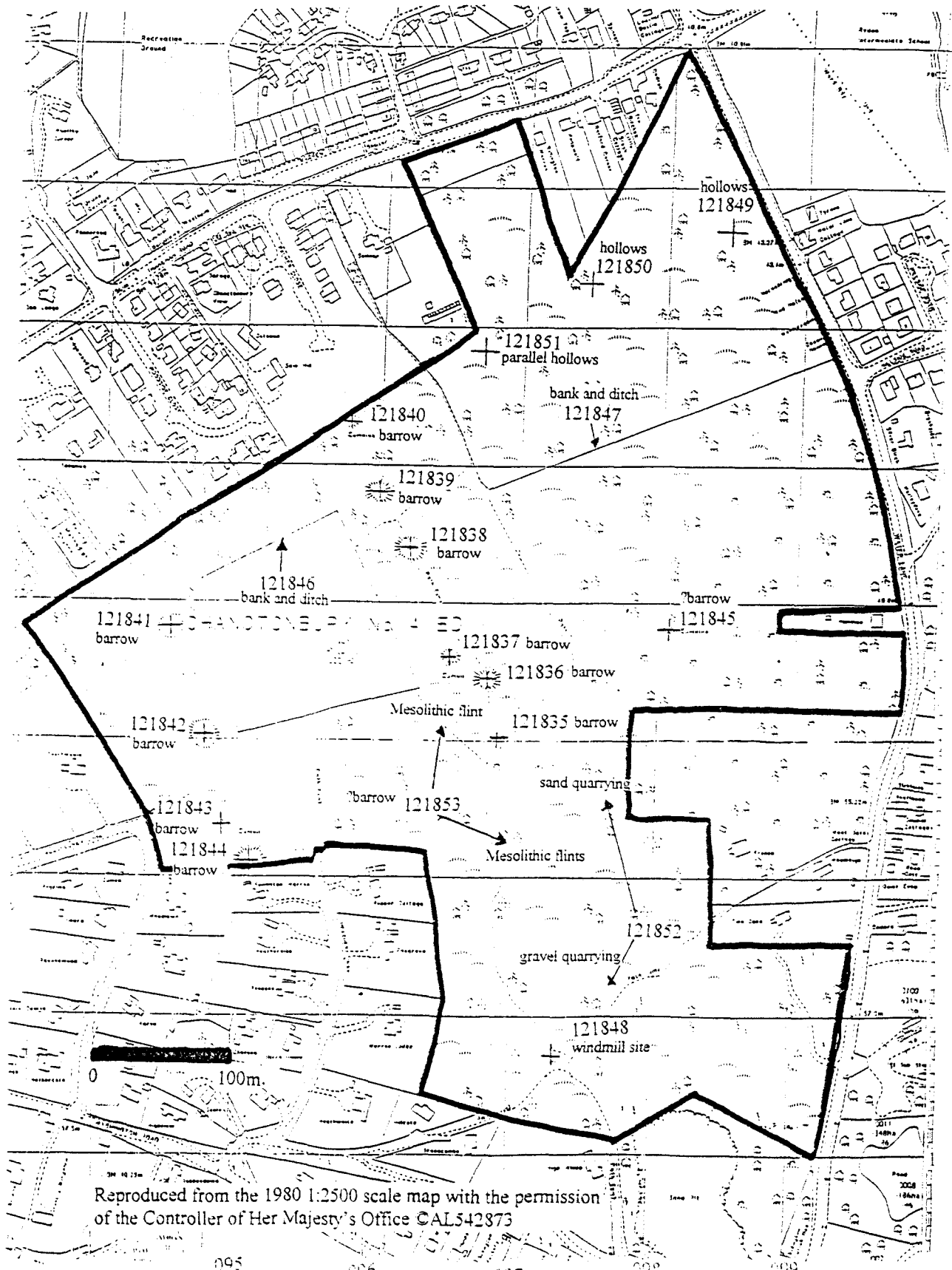
The main threat is that of damage caused by **erosion** of the sandy soil covering the archaeological monuments. Much of this threat can be overcome by regular monitoring and work to minimise erosion such as sacrificial layers, repair to eroded areas, rerouting paths etc.

There is a threat to potential archaeological information every time the **ground surface is disturbed**. An archaeologist should be consulted when planning work which will disturb the ground surface as archaeological information will probably be difficult to recognise in the field.

Trees pose a threat where they are on or near monuments. They should not be allowed to fall and damage any archaeological monument - bank and ditch features as well as barrows.

Scrub growth poses a continual threat and should be prevented on known archaeological sites

SULLINGTON WARREN SITES AND MONUMENTS MAP



Summary of Archaeological Management Suggestions

Summary of current management methods

Sullington Warren is managed for its interest as a lowland heath. There are areas of coniferous woodland and wet and dry areas within the heath. It is heavily used as a place for leisure activities, predominantly walking with dogs. This has implications on the management carried out. In particular grazing is not used to manage the heathland.

The archaeological monuments are prone to erosion due to the heavy use of the property and the underlying sandy substrate. Several barrows have been repaired in the past and careful monitoring should prevent any serious erosion threatening *in situ* archaeological deposits.

Summaries of principal management themes drawn from individual management recommendations for each site

Aim to keep all barrows clear of scrub and trees.

Set up a regular monitoring system for the archaeological monuments as they are so susceptible to damage. Take preventative measures as required. If necessary sacrificial layer should be put down, particularly on well used paths.

Any work which will involve disturbance of the ground, including heather scrapes, should be planned with archaeological advice. Evidence of Mesolithic activity in particular could occur any where on this property and be difficult to detect. Areas around and between the barrows, and the two ridges of barrows, may also contain relevant archaeological information. Such work may provide a good opportunity for pollen analysis to aid a more detailed understanding of the evolution of this particular piece of heathland. At present this can only be inferred from work elsewhere.

Any significant specific recommendations

Sapling trees and/or scrub should be removed from barrows 121836, 121838, 121841.

Metal detectors often dig holes into the 'Lawn' - find out what it is they are finding. This information may throw light on the origin of this area. Metal detecting is in any case not allowed on any National Trust property so such activity should be stopped if possible.

Where the path runs along the top of the bank in the NE part of the property consider either rerouting the path so no further erosion is caused, or put down sacrificial layer.

Recommendations for further archaeological work including survey and research

Geophysical survey of the possible barrows on the lower parts of the property may help elucidate whether they are barrows or not.

Geophysical survey around and between the known barrows may identify whether these barrows have ditches around them or not. This would help in placing this barrow cemetery into a wider context and help to more fully understand its significance.

The history of this property as either waste of the manor or a common is unclear and could be further researched.

The history of the small scale quarrying could also be further researched. This would probably involve researching this activity in the general area rather than specifically the activity which occurred on this property.

Statement of access and its archaeological implications

As stated above this property is heavily used, particularly by walkers and their dogs. As the substrate is sand this means that the archaeology is extremely vulnerable to damage by erosion. This must be monitored regularly and measures taken to prevent degradation of archaeological information.

Interpretation/presentation to the public

There is a good small leaflet explaining briefly the interest of the property - archaeology and wildlife as well as threats. There are no information boards, although these have been tried in the past on the site of the windmill but due to vandalism have not been repeated. Occasional guided walks also occur when it is possible to cover information in more detail.

More information is desirable about the archaeology of the property and its wider significance. The wide distribution of Volume One of this survey will go some way to help fill the gap in available information.

Sites and Monuments Summary List

NT SITE NO	SITE NAME	PERIOD	SITE INDEX	NGR	OS REF	SITE STATUS	NT GRADE
121835	Sullington Warren barrows - Eastern ridge, southernmost one	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	barrow cemetery round barrow	TQ09681439	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
121836	Sullington Warren - eastern ridge, large southern one	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	barrow cemetery round barrow	TQ09681445	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
121837	Sullington Warren - eastern ridge small middle barrow	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	barrow cemetery round barrow	TQ09651446	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
121838	Sullington Warren - Eastern ridge, barrow with seat	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	barrow cemetery round barrow	TQ09621453	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
121839	Sullington Warren - eastern ridge large northern barrow	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	round barrow barrow cemetery	TQ09601457	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
121840	Sullington Warren -Eastern ridge,small barrow, north boundary	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	round barrow barrow cemetery	TQ09581462	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
121841	Sullington Warren - Western ridge, north barrow in woods	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	round barrow barrow cemetery	TQ09451448	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance

NT SITE NO	SITE NAME	PERIOD	SITE INDEX	NGR	OS REF	SITE STATUS	NT GRADE
121842	Sullington Warren - Western ridge middle barrow	Early Bronze Age	round barrow	TQ09471440	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
		Early Bronze Age	barrow cemetery				
121843	Sullington Warren - Western ridge small barrow to south	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	barrow cemetery round barrow	TQ09491434	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
121844	Sullington Warren - Western ridge southern barrow	Early Bronze Age Early Bronze Age	round barrow barrow cemetery	TQ09511431	TQ01SE	Scheduled Ancient Monument	National importance
121845	Sullington Warren probable barrow in woods	Early Bronze Age	round barrow	TQ09811448	TQ01SE	None	Local importance
121846	Sullington Warren - 'The Lawn or Green'	Post Medieval Post Medieval	field boundary field	TQ09571449	TQ01SE	None	Local importance
121847	Sullington Warren - bank and ditch in NE corner	Unknown Unknown	boundary ditch boundary bank	TQ09751447	TQ01SE	None	Local importance
121848	Sullington Warren windmill site	Post Medieval	post mill	TQ09731418	TQ01SE	None	Local importance
121849	Sullington Warren - hollows in north east corner	Unknown	hollow	TQ09851466	TQ01SE	None	Local importance
121850	Sullington Warren - irregular depressions	Unknown	hollow	TQ09741463	TQ01SE	None	Local importance
121851	Sullington Warren - parallel linear shallow hollows	Unknown	linear feature	TQ09671458	TQ01SE	None	Local importance

NT SITE NO	SITE NAME	PERIOD	SITE INDEX	NGR	OS REF	SITE STATUS	NT GRADE
121852	Sullington Warren - quarrying activity	Unknown	quarry	TQ09751425 - 09771416	TQ01SE	None	Local importance
121853	Sullington Warren - Mesolithic flintwork	Mesolithic	flint scatter	TQ09701423 - 09651432	TQ01SE	None	Local Importance

Sites and Monuments Inventory

121835 Sullington Warren barrows - Eastern ridge, southernmost one

NT Grade: National importance
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09681439, Centred

About 14m in diameter and 0.6m high this barrow has been previously un-noticed by scheduling (until the most recent scheduling) and earlier archaeologists. This is surprising given that at present it appears relatively obvious. It is heather covered and there is no path running up to it. This has preserved it well. On the southern side part of the barrow has been completely eroded away by long term use of a pathway. This path is eroded to about 2m deep attesting to its long usage although map evidence is lacking to date this. There may be a ditch around the barrow but this is not visible - a feature of all the barrows on Sullington Warren. Geophysical survey may elucidate whether or not ditches survive.

Management Recommendations:

Southern part of barrow has eroded away due to use of old pathway. The presence of this barrow is important for any path work. Any work in the vicinity of the barrow will need SMC, the area being scheduled around and between the three barrows here. Do not allow any scrub to grow or any erosion to take place on or around this well preserved (except for the missing part!) barrow.

121836 Sullington Warren - Eastern ridge, large southern one

NT Grade: National importance
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09681445, Centred

Described by Grinsell in 1940 as 22 paces diameter and 6ft high, and again in 1969 by the OS surveyor. It remains the same today, heather covered with paths up to its summit. The infilled pathway, eroded badly in 1987 when D. Thackray visited, has been infilled and grass is growing on this infill. The surrounding undisturbed area is covered in heather. Some saplings and gorse are growing which must be removed immediately. All scrub growth must be controlled often and regularly using poisons to prevent regrowth.

Management Recommendations:

A path eroded this barrow severely in the past. This has been infilled and a fence erected to stop access for about 20 years. This is now removed and the pathway is being reused. This use MUST be monitored and any resulting erosion gullies infilled sympathetically with imported stone. Consideration may have to be given to a hard surface and more formal control of access up onto this monument. Do not allow any scrub growth. At present there are several small sapling of various trees. These should be removed immediately.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815, 127-8
Grinsell, LV 1940, 214

121837 Sullington Warren - Eastern ridge small middle barrow

NT Grade: National importance
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09651446, Centred

Much smaller round barrow than 121836 - about 10m diameter and 0.7m high. No paths now run through the monument but it is possible that they used to. There is much disturbance in the middle which appears linear so is possibly due to path erosion. Now the monument is completely heather covered.

Management Recommendations:

As for all the barrows, control the scrub growth and monitor potential erosion problems.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815, 127-8
Grinsell, LV 1940, 214

121838 Sullington Warren - Eastern ridge, barrow with seat

NT Grade: National importance
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09621453, Centred

Circular mound about 26m diameter and up to 2m high. There is a stone seat and pillar on the top. There may be a ditch but this cannot be seen, having been infilled and also obscured by heather growth. The mound is covered in heather mainly although there is a lot of gorse scrub on the western side. This is the largest barrow on this ridge. Whether this denotes status or not is unknown.

Presumably because of its large size it was chosen by several persons and organisations as a suitable position for memorials. There is a stone pillar around which a seat has been constructed. The pillar has a now very eroded stone in its top which is almost illegible - In Memory of Edward ?... - this was put up to Edward Cook by his son in 1956. Around this there is a solid stone platform with a seat. In the pillar has been inserted a plaque reading -

“This plaque records our thanks to
Miss Enid Clarke-Williams
Secretary of the National Trust
local committee 1935 - 77 and
prime mover behind the national
appeal for the purchase of 28 acres
of Sullington Warren in 1935.
Sandgate Preservation Society 1978.”

This was to commemorate Miss Clarke-Williams' retirement from the committee.

Management Recommendations:

Remove gorse bushes gradually to minimise adding to the erosion problem. Prevent regrowth. Path restoration will have to be a continual management input. At present the new infilled path is made of a yellow stone. Consideration should be given to using a material of a more suitable colour to fit in with the surroundings - either a dark colour or a grey/whitish colour. Any work, including scrub removal, requires scheduled monument consent. At the top, where the

seat is, continual management is again required to ensure that the erosion which will necessarily occur while the seat is in place does not threaten underlying archaeological deposits. Regular and frequent scrub removal is required to ensure tree saplings and other scrubby growth does not damage the underlying deposits.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815, 127-8
Grinsell, LV 1940, 214

121839 Sullington Warren - Eastern ridge large northern barrow

NT Grade: National importance
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09601457, Centred

Approx. diameter of 22m and about 1m high. South side looks higher, maybe up to 2m high. This barrow is heather clad with a few saplings growing and some bracken. There is a small path through the middle about 0.5m wide. Unlike the other barrows in this cemetery the top appears undisturbed. This may indicate that this barrow has not been explored by antiquarian digging and is therefore unusually well preserved.

There are pine and birch trees very close to this monument and a patch of bracken threatening to encroach on the south west side.

There is no convincing sign of a ditch though one may exist below ground level, now infilled.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that erosion of the path is regularly monitored and sacrificial layers are put down as required. This monument appears not to have a depression in the middle so could be extremely well preserved. It is important therefore to prevent any erosion. The path however is small at present and may not pose a problem. As with all barrows prevent scrub and sapling growth and prevent regrowth of scrub and saplings.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815, 127-8
Grinsell, LV 1940, 214

121840 Sullington Warren-Eastern ridge, small barrow, north boundary

NT Grade: National importance
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09581462, Centred

About 10m diameter and 0.3m high. Now covered in pine trees and bracken, the roots of both no doubt causing some damage, potentially severe, to this monument. It is extremely difficult to locate this barrow. There may be a ditch around it but this cannot be seen from the surface. The barrow may go into the neighbouring garden and therefore could be under increased threat though out of direct NT control.

Management Recommendations:

This barrow is almost impossible to see under pines and bracken. Its exact location must be found and the area cleared to prevent further damage by roots. Clearance should try to avoid the possibility of a new pathway being created thus further damaging this monument. If it goes into the neighbouring garden the significance of the monument may be explained and interest in its preservation engendered. NT, WSCC or EH staff could do this.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815
Grinsell, LV 1940, 214

121841 Sullington Warren - Western ridge, north barrow in woods

NT Grade: National importance
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09451448, Centred

Round barrow surviving quite well within pine woodland. It is approx 20m diameter and up to 1m high, possibly higher on the western side. The exact boundary between man-made mound and natural slope is hard to distinguish. The centre is uneven and hollowed out suggesting disturbance either by antiquarian digging or/and by old pathways. At present there appears to be no well used pathways across the monument. A large path to the west may just cut across the expected ditch although no ditch is visible from the surface.

Management Recommendations:

There are too many young saplings on this barrow. Sapling and scrub growth must be removed and continually controlled. Any regrowth must be prevented. Regular monitoring should identify problems of erosion as they occur. At present there appears to be little threat from path erosion.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815, 127-8
Grinsell, LV 1940

121842 Sullington Warren - Western ridge middle barrow

NT Grade: National importance
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09471440, Centred

This round barrow is about 27m in diameter and up to 2m high. It is one of the largest barrows of the cemetery. It lies in open heathland about 50m south of the most northern one on this ridge. It is a prominent feature of this landscape, being the most obvious barrow on this ridge.

There are hollows in the top of the mound which may be the result of antiquarian excavation. There were paths across this feature so the hollows may simply be the result of path erosion (Vic Oliver pers. comm.).

There are some signs of a ditch around the west and north sides but these are quite slight. Nevertheless, as with all the barrows it is likely that there is a ditch around each of them.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that the bracken on the eastern side does not spread onto the monument. Continual monitoring and control of scrub growth and erosion is required. No saplings or scrubby growth should grow up. Prevent any regrowth.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815, 127-8

Grinsell, LV 1940, 214

121843 Sullington Warren - Western ridge small barrow to south

NT Grade: National importance

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09491434, Centred

Small round barrow about 9m diameter and 0.3m high. Very difficult to see in amongst high mature heather. It is the only small barrow identified on this ridge which has three other much larger barrows on the high parts of the ridge. This barrow though lies slightly lower than the rest on a saddle on the ridge itself. There appears to have been some disturbance in the past from excavation or paths.

Management Recommendations:

Keep scrub free and monitor erosion potential. At present there are no paths leading onto this monument which is rather small and difficult to see.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815, 127-8

Grinsell, LV 1940, 214

121844 Sullington Warren - Western ridge southern barrow

NT Grade: National importance

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description:

TQ09511431, Centred

A large round barrow lying on the southern end of the western Greensand ridge. It is about 29m in diameter and 2m high. Half the monument is not in NT land, being in an adjoining garden. There is a large path along the boundary which has eroded part of the monument. There is also a clump of scrubby growth including rhododendron on the top of the barrow. The part in the garden is completely covered in rhododendron. There are a few weedy specimens of heather present under this scrubby covering and this monument must have been heather covered until relatively recently. There is probably a ditch surrounding the barrow but this is not visible.

Management Recommendations:

There is a large boundary path running across the top of this monument. This must be monitored often and regularly. If erosion is continuing a sacrificial layer is required as soon as possible to prevent further destruction of archaeological deposits. Erosion must then be monitored closely and any further destruction or degradation of archaeological layers prevented. There is a covering of scrub and trees on top of this monument. Ideally this should be completely removed. However, if this is not desirable on landscape grounds then at least the lower growing scrub should be gradually removed (? over a period of ten years or so). The larger trees should be removed but, if not removed, must be regularly monitored and on no account allowed to fall and so destroy further archaeological deposits. If there is any doubt about the stability of these trees they should be cut down and the roots left to rot in situ. The neighbour could be encouraged to remove much of the rhododendron on their part of the monument for its better preservation and, incidentally, presentation.

References:

Dallaway, J 1815, 127-8
Grinsell, LV 1940, 214

121845 Sullington Warren probable barrow in woods

NT Grade: Local importance
Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09811448, Centred

Possible round barrow 5m diameter and 0.3m high in 1969. Identified in 1969 but not included in the modern Scheduling. This monument is not on a Greensand ridge as all the others identified on the Warren are. It is situated in a lower lying part of the property somewhat isolated from all other known barrows of the cemetery.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure no scrubby growth is allowed to grow on the monument and no erosion takes place on it. At present it is heather covered and no paths lead over it. Preferably this should remain unchanged.

121846 Sullington Warren - 'The Lawn or Green'

NT Grade: Local importance
Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09571449, Centred

Area of grass within the heather covered heathland. It is roughly square and surrounded by a ditch and bank. The bank stands up to 1.2m high and is approx. 2m wide, the ditch is also about 2m wide and 0.3m deep but no doubt filled in with vegetation debris etc. This area was an arable field in the O.S. survey of 1875. It is not shown on the tithe map of 1840 but this map does not show details of anything other than the location of the windmill. In the 1930s Land Utilisation Survey this area is shown as grassy. It seems likely that this field was only cultivated for a few years before the crop return was too small to bother with on this sandy soil, particularly in the agricultural depression following 1875. Until the 1960s it appears that the grass did not require mowing, presumably due to the low nutrient status of the soil, but in recent years it needs mowing every year probably due to the highly increased level of use here by dog walkers.

This grassy flat area lies between the two alignments of barrows on the Greensand ridges to the west and east. It is possible that archaeological activity took place here, as yet undiscovered and not understood. Flat cemeteries were probably the common form of burial and could have occurred in association with barrow cemeteries although, perhaps the closest excavated parallel (West Heath), found no activity in the areas between barrows.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure no trees fall and damage the surrounding bank and ditch. Also ensure no other erosion further damages this feature (paths etc). Metal detectorists regularly dig holes in the grassy area. One wonders what they are finding - could just be modern material dropped by visitors but may be more interesting. It is suggested that this information is found out. Since this area lies between the two alignments of barrows there could be archaeological information in this area and unsupervised hole digging should not occur. Metal detecting is not allowed under NT by-laws and should be stopped. Having said that they seem never to be seen.

References:

Drewett, PL 1976

121847 Sullington Warren - bank and ditch in NE corner

NT Grade: Local importance

Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09751447, Centred

Bank 0.6 to 0.8m high and 2m wide and ditch about 1.5m wide around a rectangular area in the north east corner of the property. It is now cut and destroyed in several places where houses and gardens run across it. On the road side, the eastern side, it is also the road side bank which runs all the way along the road towards the south eastern part of the property. This feature is shown on the 1875 O.S. map but on no other earlier ones. On this map the area it encloses is rough grazing and scattered trees, presumably much as it is today though perhaps more open. It may have been dug as a field boundary as it is similar to that around 'The Lawn'. However the soil is very poor and also rather boggy in this part of the property so it seems a most ill advised place for a field, even it was only used for pasture.

Management Recommendations:

This bank and ditch is an obvious feature here and the path runs along parts of the bank on the west side. This is clearly eroding the bank. It is desirable to prevent further erosion. Consideration should be given to a sacrificial layer or re-routing the path to cause less damage. No trees should be allowed to fall and damage the feature and no scrub should be allowed to grow ideally as the roots will damage the underlying structure.

121848 Sullington Warren windmill site

NT Grade: Local importance

Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09731418, Centred

Site of windmill. The mill is on the 1806 OS surveyor's drawing but not on the 1795 Gardner and Gream map. It burnt down in 1911 in a fire which burnt the whole of Sullington Warren. Historically it was called The White Mill, also Warren Mill and Crowhurst's Mill after the miller. It is shown as a corn mill on the O.S. 25 inch map of 1875.

The mill was a post mill, weatherboarded and painted white. It had an open base, no round house. It stood on top of the hill on open heathland and was a local landmark. The area now is grown over with trees and it is difficult to imagine the sight the white mill must have been.

The area where it stood appears to be surrounded by a ditch. The enclosed area is approx. 32m. This ditch feature has some deeper hollows in places around it, perhaps indicating some local digging of the gravel quite recently (19th/20th century).

Now the only relict is the windshaft which held the sails. This lay where it fell in the fire until the Sandgate Preservation Society raised it onto concrete pillars in 1978.

Management Recommendations:

This area is a small open place within the woodland, a place where several paths meet. As such it is an important point of interest. The windmill windshaft adds to this interest, and the fact that this is where the windmill stood is obviously the reason why the paths meet here now. There is a brief explanation in the leaflet. An information board may be desirable but has been tried in the past and suffered from vandalism.

The area should be kept open and the windshaft should remain. The surrounding ditch will probably survive well without specific management although the paths are eroding it away where they cross this feature.

121849 Sullington Warren - hollows in north east corner

NT Grade: Local importance

Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09851466, Centred

Area of depressions dug into the dark sand substrate. They are mainly rectangular and rather longer than wide with sharp edges. The sharpness of the edges may indicate a probable 20th century date but no local knowledge has been found about these features. They are up to about 1.2m deep.

Management Recommendations:

It would be interesting to know why these hollows were dug - perhaps in the Second World War? Management suggestions would result from this information but at present these hollows are probably fine if left alone.

121850 Sullington Warren - irregular depressions

NT Grade: Local importance

Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09741463, Centred

Area of very irregularly shaped depressions about 1m deep. They appear almost as if a natural deposit of something was being looked for and excavated out - perhaps a small deposit of sandstone. They occur in a very small area near the houses in the north east of the property. They could be associated with this habitation in some way although it is difficult to suggest how.

Management Recommendations:

No known function and therefore possibly not worth any specific management suggestions. This may change if their function and date is discovered.

121851 Sullington Warren - parallel linear shallow hollows

NT Grade: Local importance

Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09671458, Centred

A series of seven long linear hollows only 0.2m or so deep though potentially originally deeper and now filled with leaf litter and sand. Most are about 3.5m apart. They run from the bottom of the higher greensand ridge down towards the wet heath area, and lie within the north east enclosure. They may have a drainage function - certain similarities with drainage ditches dug on new forestry plantations.

Management Recommendations:

These features are of unknown function and are not obvious but can be picked up where they run across the path. No particular management suggestions are applicable except to try and find out more about their function and date. An accurate plan may help.

121852 Sullington Warren - quarrying activity

NT Grade: Local importance

Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09751425, TQ09771416 Multiple site centre

Two main concentrations of visible activity

1) Quarrying presumably for sand on the north facing slope of the hill where the mill once stood. The quarrying appears to have occurred within a large depression in the hillside. It is probable that the depression was a natural one, perhaps formed by water in the last ice age. It has probably been enlarged by use as a pathway to the top of the hill and by small scale quarrying. There are several hollows in the sides of the depression. They are small, a few metres long and wide only. Some have been further excavated by animals burrowing into the exposed sand.

2) Quarrying for gravel. On the top of the hill where there used to be a windmill there are many small depressions. It is likely that these represent small scale quarrying of the gravel which occurs here as a capping layer to the Lower Greensand. It is possible that this activity has removed all or most of any activity from earlier periods, particularly if there were any barrows on this locally high hill. Mesolithic flint blades have been found on the hill slope below this area.

Management Recommendations:

Such low level quarrying is visible on many commons and elsewhere in Sussex. It could be included as part of the interpretation of the property.

121853 Sullington Warren - Mesolithic flintwork

NT Grade: Local importance

Site Status: None

Description:

TQ09701423, TQ09651432 Multiple site centre

Two different locations where Mesolithic blades have been found

1) Caroline Wells found one blade on the path running west of the southernmost barrows on the east ridge at TQ 09651432.

2) Richard Steinborn has found four good Mesolithic blades on the north facing hillslope at TQ 09701424 on the path leading from 'the Green' up to the hilltop.

These have been reported to the County Archaeologist (pers. comm. of the finders) and are still in their possession.

Management Recommendations:

Mesolithic flintwork is potentially widespread over the whole property. This needs to be borne in mind when ANY work which disturbs the ground is undertaken. There is potential on this property that the Mesolithic archaeology is well preserved since it has not been dug up or disturbed by much activity in the past. The surrounding area is very disturbed with many houses and gardens on old heathland therefore this early period of archaeology is probably less well preserved outside the property. However this very disturbance means it is more likely to be discovered, albeit not in sympathetic circumstances for a good standard of retrieval. It is suggested that when disturbance of the ground is planned an archaeologist is asked, preferably to carry out a watching brief as the ground is disturbed, and certainly to walk over the area afterwards to record and retrieve any information such as features (unlikely) and flintwork. Any information should be given to the West Sussex County Council's archaeologist to put onto the SMR. Any artefacts should be stored as appropriate - at present they should be loaned to the local Museum.



Summary of Management Recommendations with Priority Values attached

Priority 1 to 3 with 1 as most important and/or urgent

* Signifies needing immediate attention

Please note that all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) require consent from English Heritage before any work is carried out on them.

Site No	Site Name	Work Required	Priority
121835	Barrow- E Ridge, southernmost one SAM	Do not allow scrub to grow on monument	1
		Do not allow any erosion to occur	1
121836	Barrow - E ridge large southern one SAM	Monitor potential erosion on pathways	1*
		Repair erosion as necessary	1
		Do not allow any scrub growth	1
		Remove sapling trees	1*
121837	Barrow - E. ridge small middle one SAM	Do not allow scrub to grow on monument	1
		Do not allow any erosion to occur	1
121838	Barrow - E. ridge barrow with seat SAM	Remove gorse bushes gradually and prevent regrowth	1*
		Repair path as necessary - use material with more sympathetic colour	1
		Monitor erosion around seat and repair as necessary	1
		Do not allow scrub to grow on monument	1
121839	Barrow- E. Ridge, large N barrow SAM	Do not allow scrub to grow on monument	1
		Do not allow any erosion to occur. Appears particularly well preserved	1
121840	Barrow- E. Ridge, small one on N boundary SAM	Do not allow scrub to grow on monument	1
		Do not allow any erosion to occur	1
		It is unclear exactly where this is - a geophysical survey may help (? Magnetometer)	2
121841	Barrow - W. ridge north barrow in woods SAM	Remove all saplings and scrub growth. Continually control this growth.	1*
		Monitor erosion and repair as necessary	1
121842	Barrow - W. Ridge middle one SAM	Ensure the bracken on the E does not spread onto monument	1
		Do not allow scrub to grow on monument	1
		Do not allow any erosion to occur	1
121843	W. Ridge - small barrow to south SAM	Do not allow scrub to grow on monument	1
		Do not allow any erosion to occur	1

Site No	Site Name	Work Required	Priority
121844	W. Ridge southern barrow on boundary SAM	Monitor erosion on path and repair if actively eroding	1*
		Remove scrubby growth gradually (?landscape impact)	1
		Do not allow the trees to fall at any cost	1
		Encourage neighbour to remove scrubby growth on their part of the monument	2
121845	Probable barrow in woods	Do not allow scrub to grow on monument	1
		Do not allow any erosion to occur	1
121846	'The Lawn' or 'Green'	Ensure no trees fall and damage bank and ditch	1
		Ensure no further erosion damages the bank and ditch	1
		Try to find out what the metal detectorists find	2
		Bear in mind that this area is important archaeologically being in between the two barrow alignments. This has implications if any ground disturbance is planned. An archaeologist should be employed to monitor any such disturbance.	1
121847	NE bank and ditch enclosure	Prevent further erosion of the bank by rerouting the path where it runs along the top of it. If not possible lay a sacrificial layer to prevent further erosion	2
		Do not allow trees to fall and damage this feature along its length	1
		Do not allow scrub to grow on it	1
121848	Windmill site	Keep area clear of scrub growth	2
		Retain windshaft	1
		Consider information board	3
121849	Hollows in NE corner	Find out date and function. Consider appropriate management based on this information. At present they are probably OK managed as they have been	3
121850	Irregular depressions in NE enclosure	As above - find out date and function if possible	3
121851	Parallel hollows	As above	3
121852	Quarrying	Include information in interpretation of property	3
121853	Mesolithic flintwork	Bear in mind potential on whole property for well preserved Mesolithic archaeology - flint scatters particularly.	1
		Ensure an archaeologist walks over and records any ground disturbance eg heather scrapes.	1*
		Include in interpretative material	2

Appendix One: Scheduled Ancient Monument Listings

12/843 + 844

FILE REFERENCE: AA 54015/1

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

MONUMENT: Pair of bowl barrows 280m SE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

PARISH: SULLINGTON

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX

DISTRICT: HORSHAM

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27084

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): TQ09511431

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes the two south westernmost bowl barrows of a group of ten situated along two parallel, NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. The cemetery is formed by two linear groups of barrows, one running along each ridge. The monument lies at the SSE end of the western group, which consists of four barrows. The largest barrow of the pair lies to the south east and has a roughly circular mound 29m in diameter and c.2m high, with an uneven top indicating past part excavation. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material used to construct the barrow was excavated. This has become infilled over the years but will survive as a buried feature c.3m wide.

Lying c.10m to the north west, the second barrow has a mound c.9m in diameter and c.0.3m high surrounded by an infilled quarry ditch c.1m wide. The cemetery was partly excavated in 1809, when cinerary urns and burnt human bones were found.

The modern fence which crosses the monument is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

(Continued ..)

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27084

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE (Continued.)

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, occur either in isolation or grouped in cemeteries across most of lowland Britain. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed).

The pair of bowl barrows at Sullington Warren survive well, despite some disturbance by tree roots and part excavation has shown the cemetery of which they form a part to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the ways in which it was constructed and used.

NOTE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE SCHEDULED AREA

Monument West Sussex 377 has been reviewed and it is now considered that the two barrows 280m south east of Trinity Methodist Church should be scheduled as a separate monument, and that the protection should be extended to include the area between the two barrows, which will contain archaeological remains considered integral to an informed understanding of the monument.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

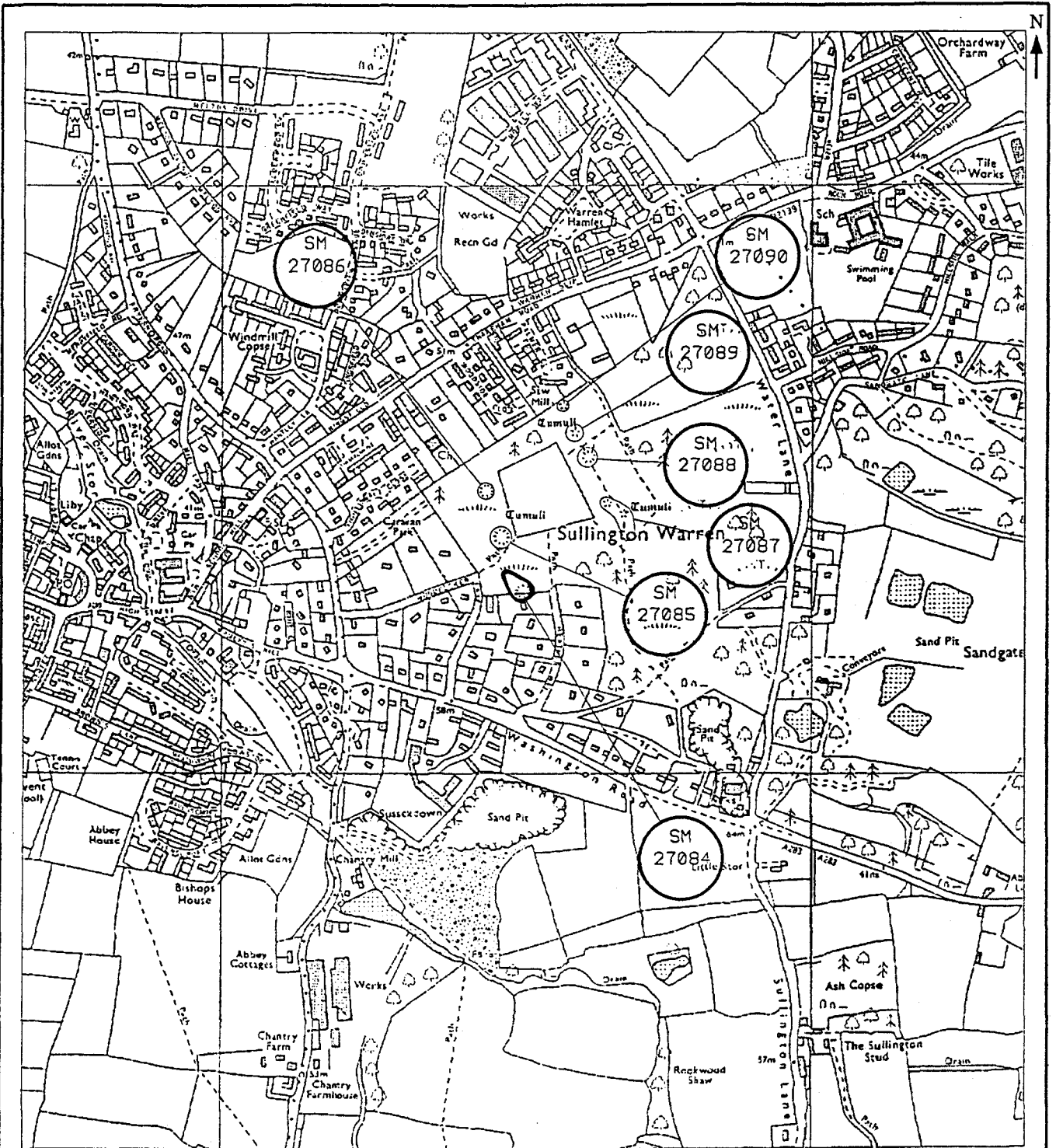
SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 22nd December 1977 as part of:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

NAME: Group of round barrows in Sullington Warren

Proposed Revision of Scheduled Area



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Pair of bowl barrows 280m SE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

County: Sussex, West

District: Horsham

Parish: Sullington

Notes:

For exclusions - see text record

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Scale: 1:10000

Derived from: 1:10000

Centred on NGR: TQ09511431

Extract from OS sheet: TQ01SE

Date: 1.8.96

Monument No: SM27084

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

121842

MONUMENT: Bowl barrow 200m SE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

PARISH: SULLINGTON

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX

DISTRICT: HORSHAM

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27085

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): TQ09471440

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes a bowl barrow which forms part of a group of ten situated along two parallel, NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. The cemetery is formed by two linear groups of barrows, one running along each ridge. The monument lies c.50m SSE of the north westernmost barrow of the western group which consists of four barrows. It has a roughly circular mound c.27m in diameter and c.2m high, surrounded by a ditch from which material used to construct the barrow was excavated. This has become infilled over the years, but survives as a buried feature c.3m wide. The cemetery was partly excavated in 1809 when cinerary urns and burnt human bones were found.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, occur either in isolation or grouped in cemeteries across most of lowland Britain. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed).

The bowl barrow 200m SSE of Trinity Methodist Church survives well, and part excavation has shown the cemetery of which it forms a part to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the ways in which it was constructed and used.

(Continued ..)

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27085

NOTE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE SCHEDULED AREA

Monument West Sussex 377 has been reviewed and it is considered that the bowl barrow 200m south east of Trinity Methodist Church should be scheduled separately and the mapped depiction amended to conform more accurately to the extent of the monument.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 22nd December 1977 as part of:
COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377
NAME: Group of round barrows in Sullington Warren

Proposed Revision of Scheduled Area



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Bowl barrow 200m SE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

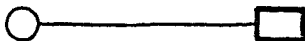
County: Sussex, West

District: Horsham

Parish: Sullington

Notes:

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Scale: 1:10000

Derived from: 1:10000

Centred on NGR: TQ09471440

Extract from OS sheet: TQ01SE

Date: 1.8.96

Monument No: SM27085

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

Sullington Warren
Luther 27086

Proposal.

FILE REFERENCE: AA 54017/1

121841

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

MONUMENT: Bowl barrow 120m SE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

PARISH: SULLINGTON

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX

DISTRICT: HORSHAM

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27086

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): TQ09451448

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes the north westernmost bowl barrow of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. The cemetery is formed by two linear groups of barrows, one running along each ridge. The monument lies at the NNW end of the western group, which consists of four barrows. It has a circular mound c.20m in diameter and c.0.7m high with an uneven top, indicating past part disturbance. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material used to construct the barrow was excavated. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature c.2m wide. The cemetery was partly excavated in 1809 when cinerary urns and burnt human bones were found.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, occur either in isolation or grouped in cemeteries across most of lowland Britain. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed).

The bowl barrow 120m SE of Trinity Methodist Church survives comparatively well, despite some damage caused by tree roots, and part excavation has shown the cemetery of which it forms a part to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the ways in which it was constructed and used.

(Continued ..)

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27086

NOTE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE SCHEDULED AREA

Monument West Sussex 377 has been reviewed and it is considered that the bowl barrow 120m south east of Trinity Methodist Church should be scheduled separately and the mapped depiction amended to conform more accurately to the extent of the monument.

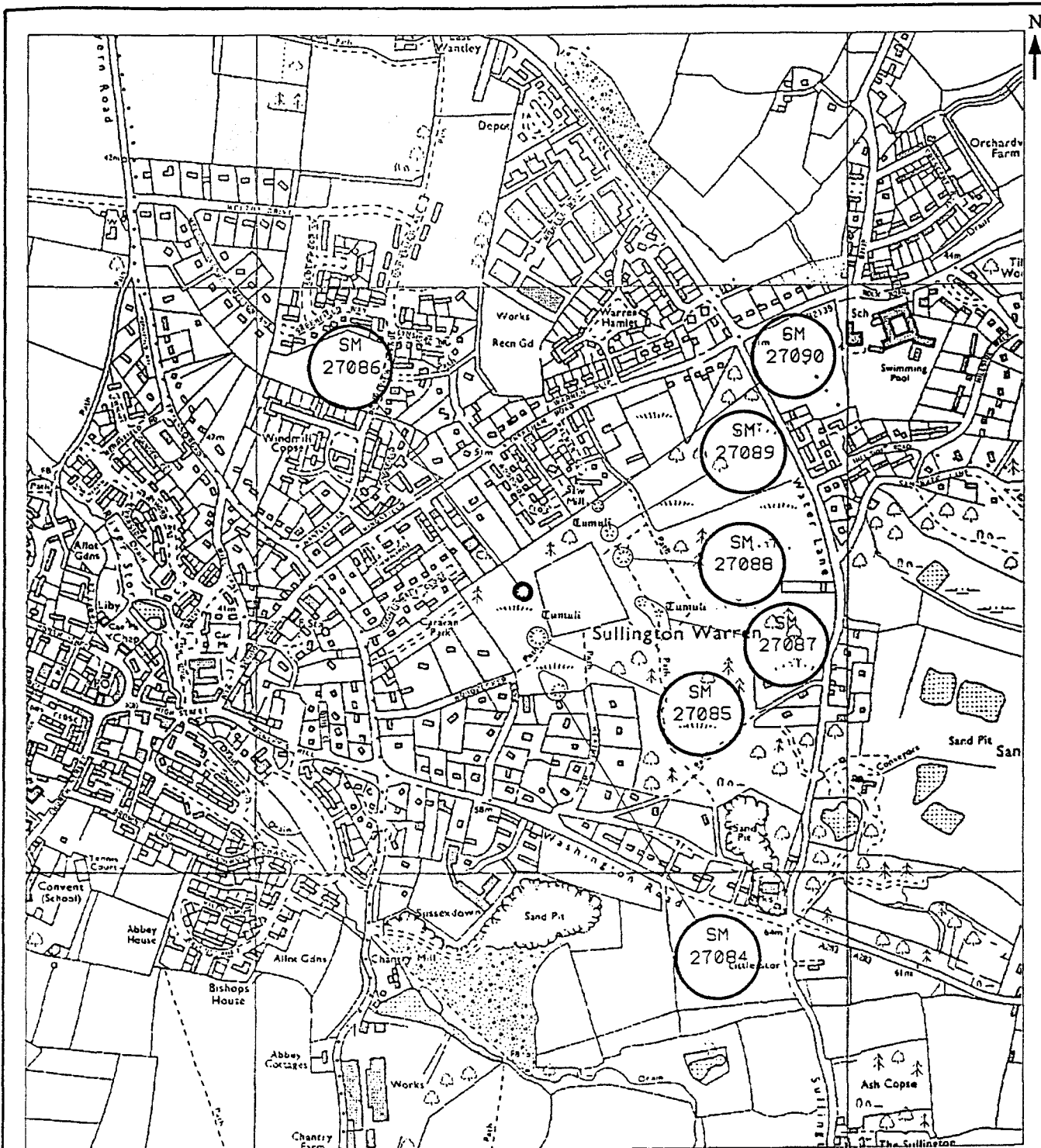
MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 22nd December 1977 as part of:
COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377
NAME: Group of round barrows in Sullington Warren

Proposed Revision of Scheduled Area



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Bowl barrow 120m SE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

County: Sussex, West	District: Horsham	Parish: Sullington
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Notes:

<p>Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site </p>	<p>Scale: 1:10000 Derived from: 1:10000 Centred on NGR: TQ09451448 Extract from OS sheet: TQ01SE</p>		
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Date: 1.8.96</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Monument No: SM27086</td> </tr> </table>		Date: 1.8.96	Monument No: SM27086
Date: 1.8.96	Monument No: SM27086		

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

121835, 836, 837

FILE REFERENCE: AA 54018/1

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

MONUMENT: Group of three bowl barrows 350m SE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

PARISH: SULLINGTON

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX

DISTRICT: HORSHAM

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27087

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): TQ09481443

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes the three south easternmost bowl barrows of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. The cemetery is formed by two linear groups of barrows, one running along each ridge. The monument lies at the south east end of the eastern group, which consists of six barrows. The southernmost barrow of the group survives as a semicircular mound measuring c.14m in diameter and up to c.0.6m high. The mound was originally circular, but has been damaged to the south east by long term use of an adjacent, south west-north east aligned footpath. The mound will have been surrounded by a ditch from which material used to construct the barrow was excavated. This has also been damaged to the south east, and has become infilled over the years elsewhere, but will survive to the north west as a buried feature c.1m wide.

Lying c.18m to the NNW is a barrow with a roughly circular mound c.22m in diameter and up to 1.8m high, which shows signs of part disturbance on its eastern side some time in the past. The mound will be surrounded by an infilled quarry ditch c.2m wide. The third barrow of the group is situated c.8m to the north west and has a circular mound c.15m in diameter, surviving to a height of c.0.5m. This is surrounded by an infilled quarry ditch c.1m wide.

The cemetery was partly excavated in 1809 when cinerary urns and burnt human bones were found.

The modern wooden fence situated within the monument is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are

(Continued ..)

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27087

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE (Continued.)

considered worthy of protection.

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, occur either in isolation or grouped in cemeteries across most of lowland Britain. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed).

Despite some past disturbance, the three bowl barrows in Sullington Warren survive comparatively well, and part excavation has shown the cemetery of which they form a part to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the ways in which it was constructed and used.

NOTE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE SCHEDULED AREA

Monument West Sussex 377 has been reviewed and it is now considered that these bowl barrows 350m south east of Trinity Methodist Church should be scheduled as a separate monument, and that the protection should be extended to include the newly identified south easternmost bowl barrow and the areas between and around the barrows, which will contain archaeological remains integral to an informed understanding of the monument.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 23rd March 1970 as part of:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Sussex 377

NAME: Group of Five Round Barrows in Sullington Warren

Scheduling amended on 1st April 1974 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

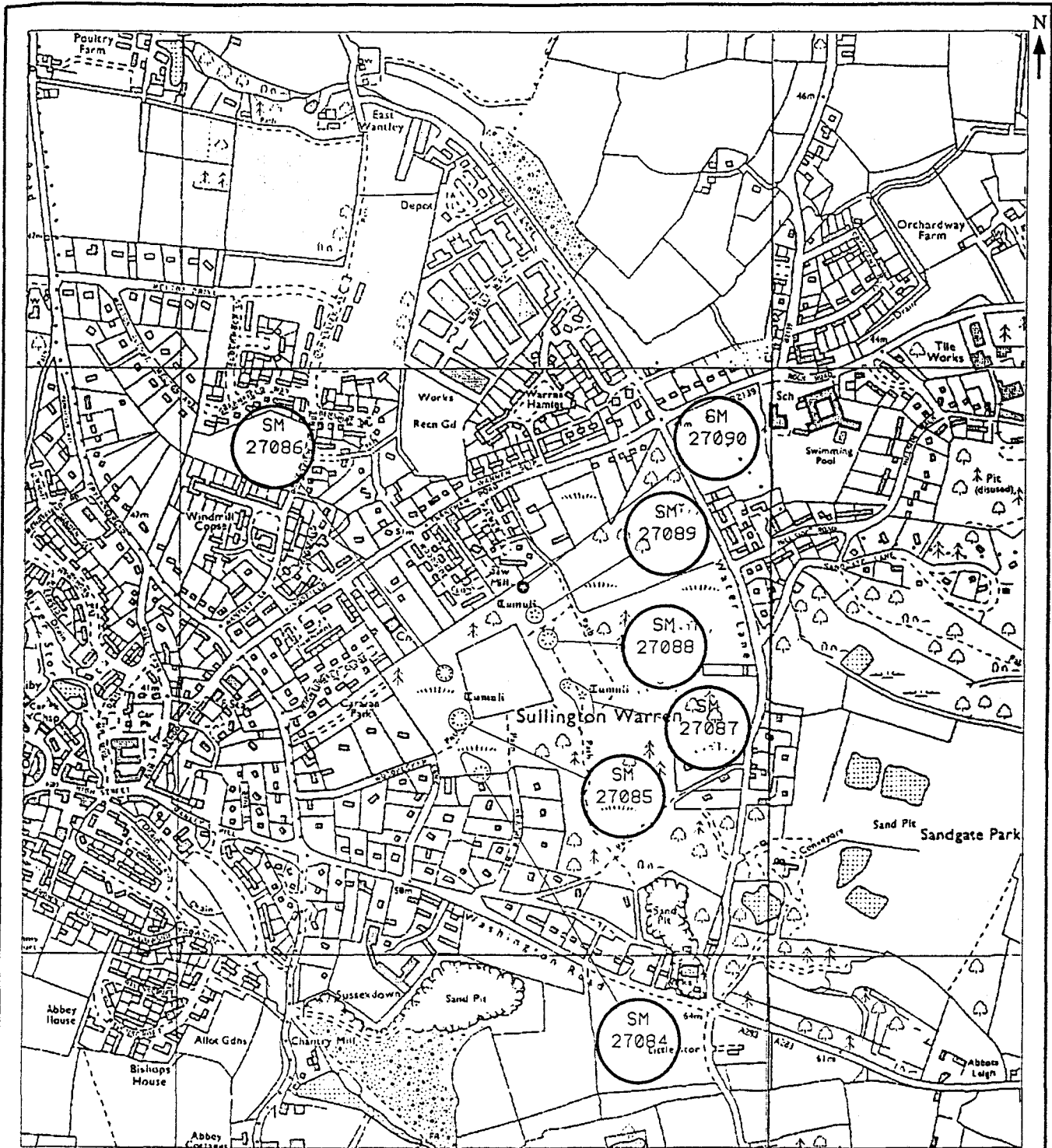
NAME: Group of Five Round Barrows in Sullington Warren

Scheduling amended on 22nd December 1977 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

NAME: Group of round barrows in Sullington Warren

Proposed Revision of Scheduled Area



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Bowl barrow 230m NE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

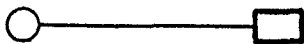
County: Sussex, West

District: Horsham

Parish: Sullington

Notes:

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Scale: 1:10000

Derived from: 1:10000

Centred on NGR: TQ09581462

Extract from OS sheet: TQ01SE

Date: 1.8.96

Monument No: SM27090

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

FILE REFERENCE: AA 54019/1

121838

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

MONUMENT: Bowl barrow 260m east of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

PARISH: SULLINGTON

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX

DISTRICT: HORSHAM

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27088

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): TQ09621453

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes a bowl barrow which forms part of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. The cemetery is formed by two linear groups of barrows, one running along each ridge. The monument lies in the central area of the eastern group, which consists of six barrows. It has a circular mound c.26m in diameter and up to c.2m high, surmounted by a commemorative stone pillar constructed in 1969. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material used to construct the barrow was excavated. This has become infilled over the years, but survives as a buried feature c.2m wide.

The cemetery was partly excavated in 1809, when cinerary urns and burnt human bones were found.

The modern stone pillar, paving and fence situated within the monument are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, occur either in isolation or grouped in cemeteries across most of lowland Britain. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed).

Despite some modern disturbance, the bowl barrow 260m east of Trinity Methodist Church survives well, and part excavation has shown the cemetery of which it forms a part to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the ways in which it was constructed and used.

(Continued ..)

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27088

NOTE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE SCHEDULED AREA

Monument West Sussex 377 has been reviewed and it is considered that the bowl barrow 260m east of Trinity Methodist Church should be scheduled separately and the mapped depiction amended to conform more accurately to the extent of the monument.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 23rd March 1970 as part of:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Sussex 377

NAME: Group of Five Round Barrows in Sullington Warren

Scheduling amended on 1st April 1974 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

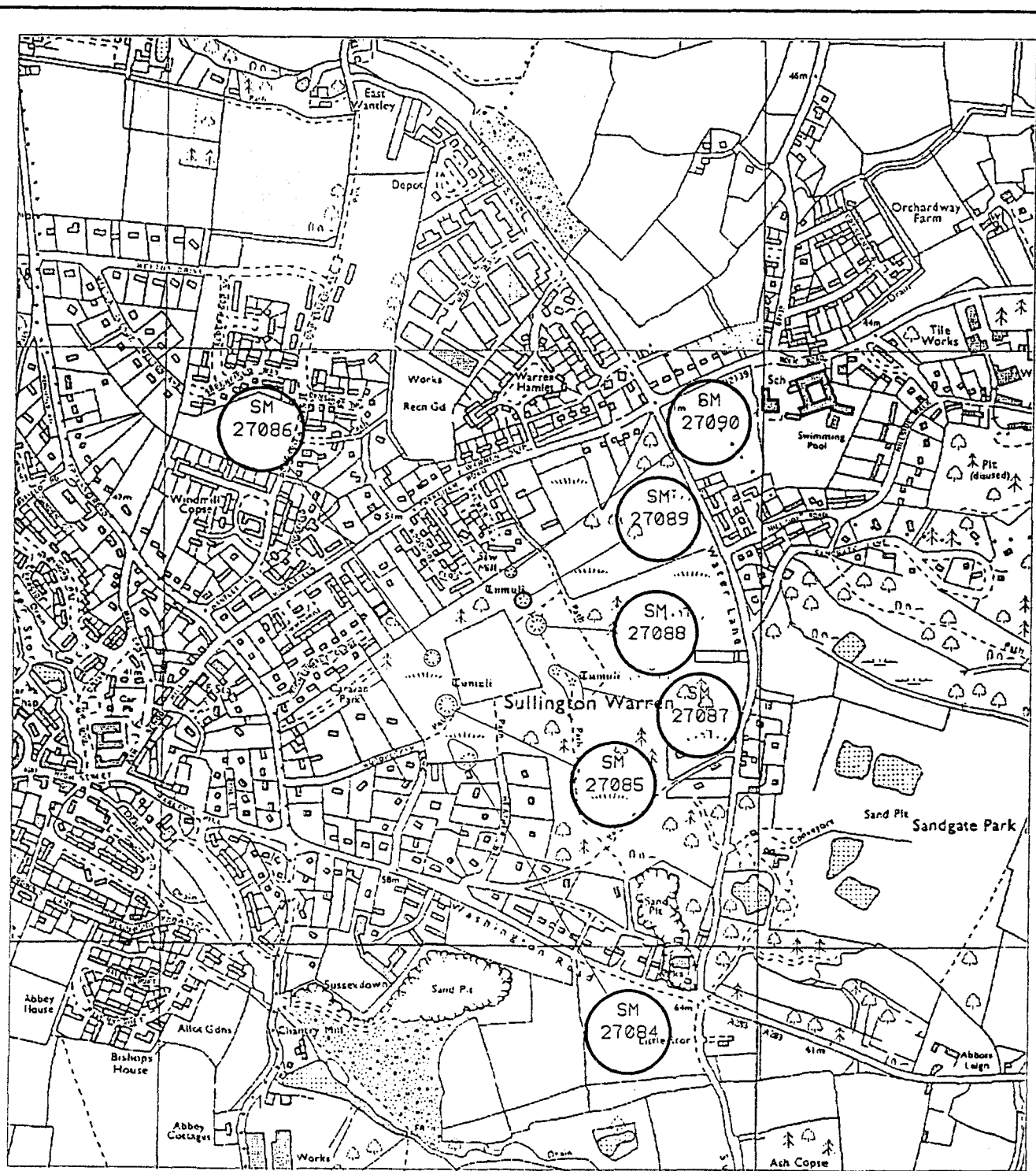
NAME: Group of Five Round Barrows in Sullington Warren

Scheduling amended on 22nd December 1977 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

NAME: Group of round barrows in Sullington Warren

Proposed Revision of Scheduled Area



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Bowl barrow 240m E of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

County: Sussex, West

District: Horsham

Parish: Sullington

Notes:

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Scale: 1:10000

Derived from: 1:10000

Centred on NGR:

TQ09601457

Extract from OS sheet:

TQ01SE

Date: 1.8.96

Monument No: SM27089

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

FILE REFERENCE: AA 54020/1

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

121839

MONUMENT: Bowl barrow 240m east of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

PARISH: SULLINGTON

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX

DISTRICT: HORSHAM

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27089

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): TQ09601457

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes a bowl barrow which forms part of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. The cemetery is formed by two linear groups of barrows, one running along each ridge. The monument is south of the north westernmost barrow of the eastern group, which consists of six barrows. It has a roughly circular mound c.22m in diameter and c.1m high, surrounded by a ditch from which material used to construct the barrow was excavated. This has become infilled over the years, but survives as a buried feature c.2m wide. The cemetery was partly excavated in 1809 when cinerary urns and burnt human bones were found.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, occur either in isolation or grouped in cemeteries across most of lowland Britain. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed).

The bowl barrow 240m east of Trinity Methodist Church survives well, and part excavation has shown the cemetery of which it forms a part to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the ways in which it was constructed and used.

(Continued ..)

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27089

NOTE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE SCHEDULED AREA

Monument West Sussex 377 has been reviewed and it is considered that the bowl barrow 240m east of Trinity Methodist Church should be scheduled separately and the mapped depiction amended to conform more accurately to the extent of the monument.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 23rd March 1970 as part of:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Sussex 377

NAME: Group of Five Round Barrows in Sullington Warren

Scheduling amended on 1st April 1974 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

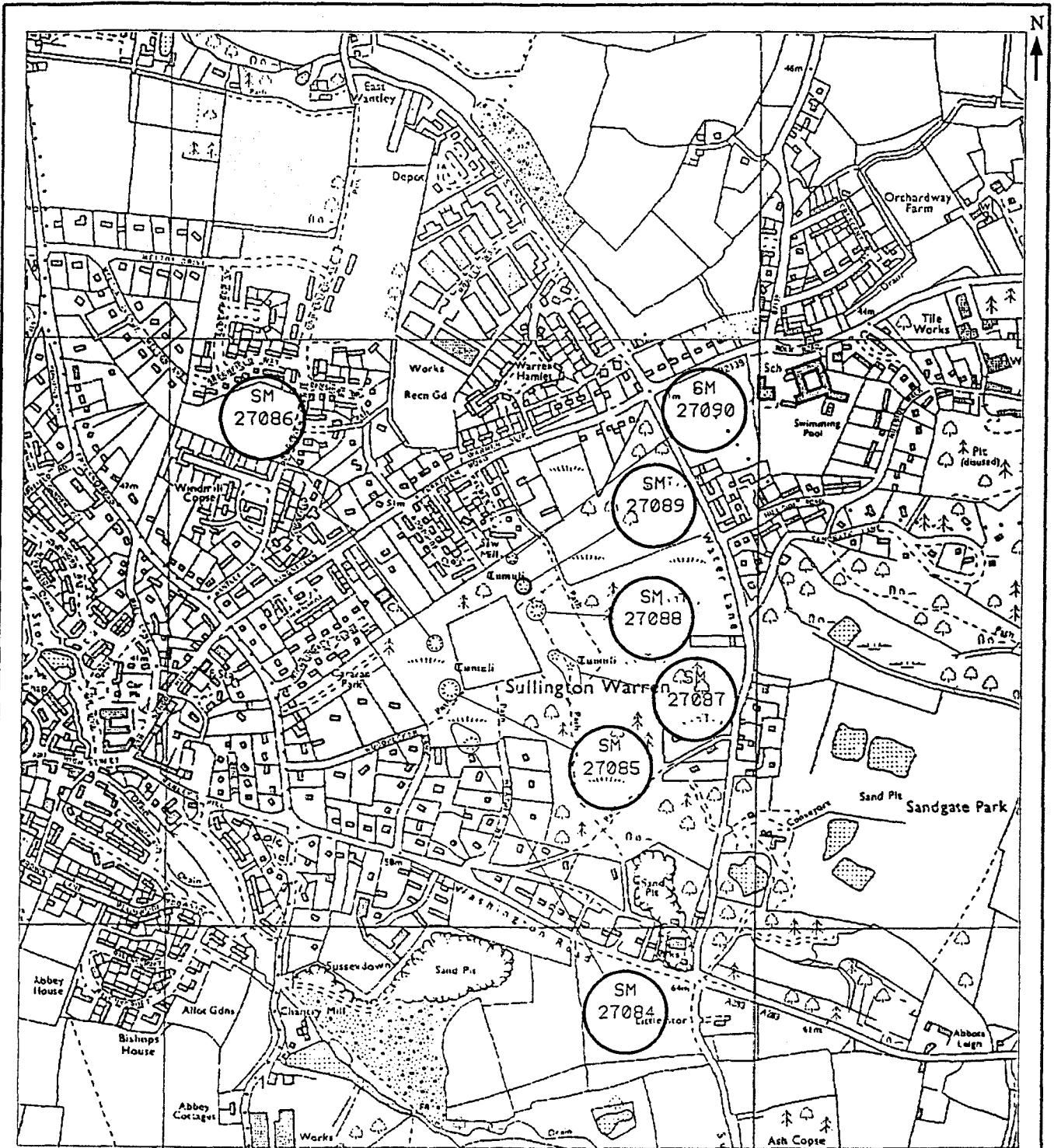
NAME: Group of Five Round Barrows in Sullington Warren

Scheduling amended on 22nd December 1977 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

NAME: Group of round barrows in Sullington Warren

Proposed Revision of Scheduled Area



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Bowl barrow 240m E of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

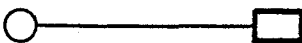
County: Sussex, West

District: Horsham

Parish: Sullington

Notes:

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Scale: 1:10000

Derived from: 1:10000

Centred on NGR: TQ09601457

Extract from OS sheet: TQ01SE

Date: 1.8.96

Monument No: SM27089

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

121840

FILE REFERENCE: AA 54021/1

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

MONUMENT: Bowl barrow 230m NE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

PARISH: SULLINGTON

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX

DISTRICT: HORSHAM

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27090

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): TQ09581462

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes the north easternmost bowl barrow of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. The cemetery is formed by two linear groups of barrows, one running along each ridge. The monument lies at the north eastern end of the eastern group, which consists of six barrows. It has a low, roughly circular mound c.10m in diameter and c.0.3m high, surrounded by a ditch from which material used to construct the barrow was excavated. This has become infilled over the years, but survives as a buried feature c.1m wide. The cemetery was partly excavated in 1809 when cinerary urns and burnt human bones were found.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, occur either in isolation or grouped in cemeteries across most of lowland Britain. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed).

The bowl barrow 230m NE of Trinity Methodist Church survives comparatively well, and part excavation has shown the cemetery of which it forms a part to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the ways in which the barrow was constructed and used.

(Continued ..)

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 27090

NOTE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE SCHEDULED AREA

Monument West Sussex 377 has been reviewed and it is considered that the bowl barrow 230m north east of Trinity Methodist Church should be scheduled separately and the mapped depiction amended to conform more accurately to the extent of the monument.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 23rd March 1970 as part of:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Sussex 377

NAME: Group of Five Round Barrows in Sullington Warren

Scheduling amended on 1st April 1974 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

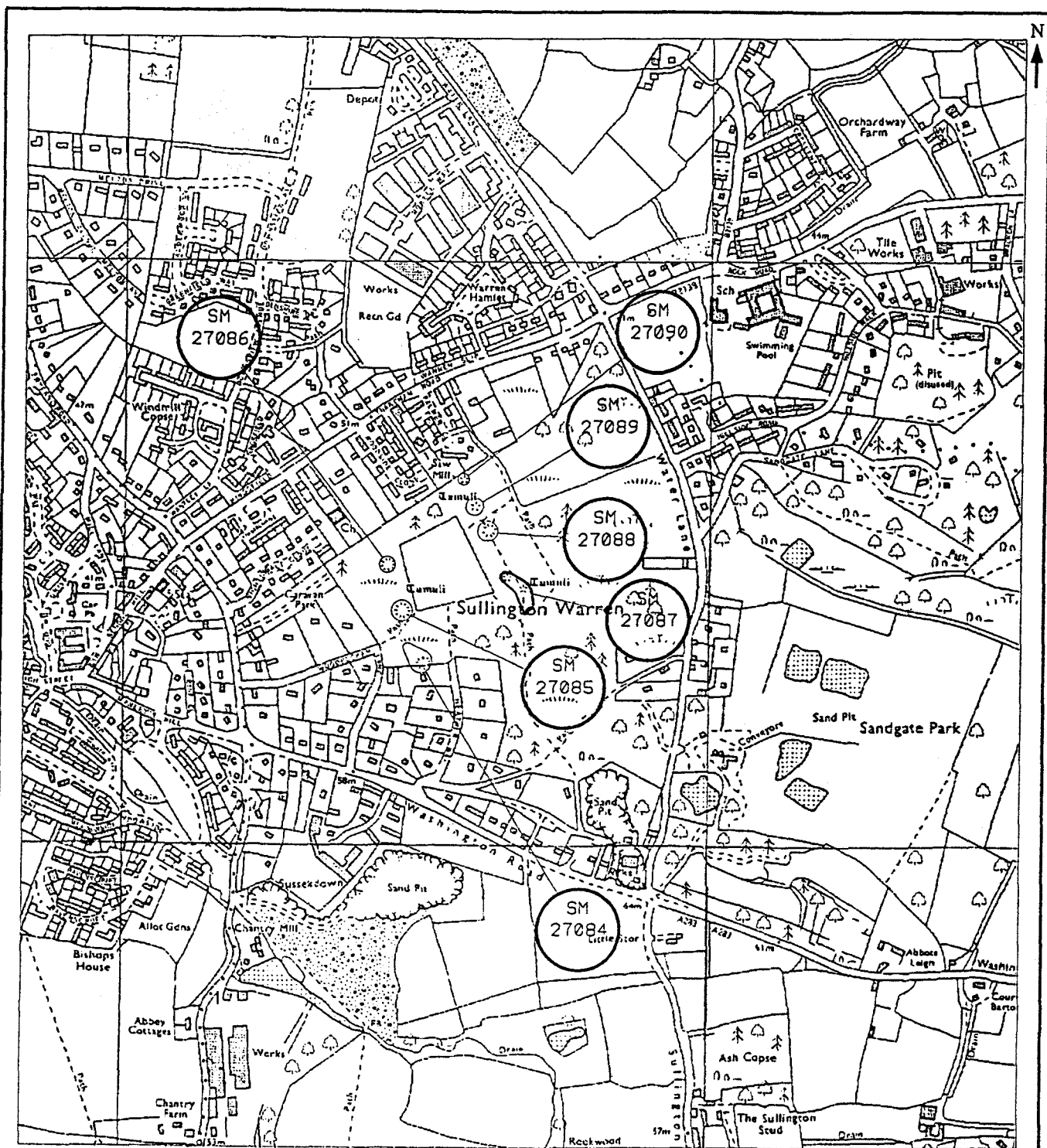
NAME: Group of Five Round Barrows in Sullington Warren

Scheduling amended on 22nd December 1977 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: West Sussex 377

NAME: Group of round barrows in Sullington Warren

Proposed Revision of Scheduled Area



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Group of three bowl barrows 350m SE of Trinity Methodist Church, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Sullington Warren

County: Sussex, West

District: Horsham

Parish: Sullington

Notes:

For exclusions - see text record

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Scale: 1:10000

Derived from: 1:10000

Centred on NGR: TQ09681443

Extract from OS sheet: TQ01SE

Date: 1.8.96

Monument No: SM27087

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001