



WEALDEN IRON RESEARCH GROUP DATABASE

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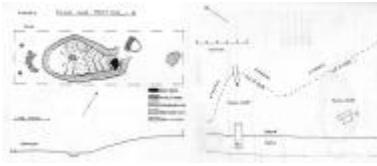


Found 89 results

Site Name:	Badland Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 7739 2134
Parish:	Ewhurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Two sherds, pieces of the same pot, of East Sussex Ware. A likely date is in the 1st century AD.		
Site Description:	The bloomery site was discovered when a path was bulldozed through woodland. Fragments of iron slag and furnace lining were noticed. The site is immediately to the S of a small stream.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES3874
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Three trenches were excavated; the first into the newly-bulldozed path, where remains were found of a bloomery furnace constructed in an elongated bowl-shaped pit. Two trenches were dug into the slag heap, which comprised tap slag, vitrified furnace lining and undiagnostic slag.		
Description of site vegetation:	Woodland		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:	HAARG (1979)		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Jones, G.. (1980) Badlands bloomery, Ewhurst. <i>Recologiae Papers</i> . 7. 2. pp. 35-7 Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i> . 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70) Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 298)		

**Persons with
known
connections to
this site:**

Images:





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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Bardown	OS Reference:	TQ 6630 2930
Parish:	Ticehurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery, Administrative Centre	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 03	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Adjacent Wadhurst Clay		
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Pottery dating mainly from c.AD 120-250 but smaller amounts of earlier and later Roman pottery were present; imported types suggest trade in iron to sources in north and east Kent and the near continent. Coins date from Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) to Caracalla (AD 198-217)		
Site Description:	The settlement covers about 3ha, on the south bank of the River Limden. It is divided into two areas, the western half being devoted to ironmaking activities and the eastern being residential. A dump of refuse (tap slag, cinder, furnace debris, domestic waste, etc.) extends for about 100m along the south bank of the Limden stream. There is evidence of ore-digging on the north bank of the stream and in innumerable pits within 3km radius of the settlement. It appears to have been founded in the first half of the second century and to have continued for about 100 years. The buildings excavated (which included a standard military-style barrack block) were timber-framed. Ironmaking was carried out at the settlement itself throughout the second century but was discontinued after about AD 200, the industrial buildings being dismantled or abandoned and covered with a deep layer of domestic rubbish. Of the 28 CLBR stamped tiles found on the site, 24 were found in this layer. After about AD 200, ironmaking appears to have been continued at a series of satellite sites, 2-3km from the main settlement and connected with it by slag-metalled roads. So far seven such sites have been tentatively identified, of which one, Holbeanwood (q.v.) has been excavated. The settlement appears to have been abandoned and possibly dismantled in the first half of the third century. There was no evidence for destruction by burning in the last phase, although several buildings seem to have been destroyed by fire in earlier phases. There was slight evidence of casual reoccupation in later third century. No smelting furnaces were located during the excavations. However, two pit-type ore-roasting furnaces and a possible charcoal-burning hearth were discovered.		

In addition to iron production, pottery was made at Bardown and supplied to the site at Westhawk Farm, Kingsnorth, near Ashford (q.v.).

Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2473 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	Yes	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		

Excavation see Cleere, H. (1970)

Details:

**Description of site
vegetation:**

**Slag Heap Area
(m. sq) :**

**Slag heap grade 3
(Hodgkinson
1999):**

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:** Julia Odell and Eden Dickson (1909)

**Lab Analysis of
Residues:** No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:**

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)

Ascherson, C. N.. (1949) Roman pottery from Ticehurst. Sussex Notes and Queries. 12. 6 & 7. pp. 161-3

Cleere, H. F.. (1963) A note on Roman bloomery tuyeres. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 101. pp. 48-53 (for this site see page(s) 49-50)

Brodrigg, A. G.. (1969) Stamped tiles of the 'Classis Britannica'. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 107. pp. 102-125

Cleere, H. F.. (1971) Cyclical operations at Roman bloomeries. Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 5, 2. pp. 74-75

Haverfield, F.. (1916) Notes and Queries No. 2, Roman remains from Ticehurst. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 58. pp. 195

Lyne, M. A. B. (2010) The Roman pottery from the excavations at Bardown, Wadhurst from 1958 to 1969 by Henry Cleere. Unpublished (deposited in the Sussex Archaeological Society library, Barbican House, Lewes). Littlehampton

Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 296)

Cleere, H. F.. (1970) The Romano-British industrial site at Bardown, Wadhurst. Sussex Archaeological Society. Lewes

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 303-4)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199 (for this site see page(s) 190)

Hodson, L. J. & Odell, J. A.. (1925) Ticehurst. Courier. Tunbridge Wells (for this site see page(s) 27-8)

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known
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this site:**

Images:





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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Bates Farm (Wittersham Manor)	OS Reference:	TQ 8887 2671
Parish:	Wittersham	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Ashford
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01, 03	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	45 sherds - East Sussex ware, grey coloured ware with flint and grog temper, fine grey ware, small frag. of possible Samian ware 13 coins indeterminate type 1st-3rd century		
Site Description:	Pasture		
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference:		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:	2 x 2m trench to investigate area of relatively high electrical resistance, reduced to 1 x 2m, depth 0.56m; 2.9kg of iron slag		
Description of site vegetation:	Grass		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):		
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Burgess, S.. (2007) A Roman Site in Wittersham. HAARG Journal. New Series 23 (for this site see page(s) 1-3)</p> <p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2009) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. Second series, 29. pp. 3-6 (for this site see page(s) 4-5)</p>		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Beauport Park	OS Reference:	TQ 7870 1455
Parish:	Battle	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01, 03, 02	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:	Adjacent Ashdown Beds		
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Coins from reigns of Domitian (AD 81-96), Trajan (AD 98-117), Hadrian (AD 117-138), Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161), Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180), Lucilla (AD 161-169), Commodus (AD 180-192), Julia Domna (AD 193-211), Severus Alexander (AD 222-235) and Decius (AD 249-251) Samian pottery East Sussex ware Oxfordshire white and red wares New Forest fine wares		
Site Description:	<p>An enormous slag and refuse bank, covering nearly 1ha, was quarried away in the nineteenth century by the County Highways Surveyor, at a rate of 2,000 - 3,000m³ a year for nearly ten years. Finds from the slag heap during this work and subsequently have indicated a date range from the end of the first century to the first half of the third.</p> <p>The only part of the large site, covering at least 5ha, that has been excavated is a well-preserved six-room bath-house of military type. This has to date produced about 1,600 tiles with the CLBR stamp of the Classis Britannica. The bath-house was sited in the 'industrial' part of the settlement, doubtless for reasons of safety. Considerable evidence of ore-roasting and smelting has resulted from trial excavations and from earth-moving operations during the construction of the golf course. This was situated between the slag heap and the presumed 'residential' area of the settlement.</p> <p>Excavations during 1980 around the bath-house produced post-holes which seem to form part of a pre-Roman roundhouse. So far, no pottery or other finds have confirmed this indication of a pre-Roman phase at Beauport Park.</p>		
Scheduled Monument Number:	SX 383	HER Reference:	MES3339 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	Yes	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	The bath-house was excavated 1970-2 - see Brodribb and Cleere 1988, but not the ironworking site.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	4

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:****Lab Analysis of
Residues:**

No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:****References:**

Brodrigg, A. G. and Cleere, H. F.. (1988) The Classis Britannica Bath-house at Beauport Park, East Sussex. *Britannia*. 19. pp. 218-274

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 70)

Brodrigg, A. G.. (1969) Stamped tiles of the 'Classis Britannica'. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. 107. pp. 102-125

Cleere, H. F.. (1971) Cyclical operations at Roman bloomeries. *Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group*. 5, 2. pp. 74-75

Brodrigg, A. G.. (1979) A survey of tile from the Roman bath house at Beauport Park, Battle, E. Sussex. *Britannia*. 10. pp. 139-156

Brodrigg, A. G.. (1972) A note on the Beauport Park ironworks. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. First series*, 3. pp. 4-6

Brodrigg, A. G.. (1969) Beauport Park. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. First series*, 1. pp. 9

Cleere, H. F.. (1972) Beauport Park 1971. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. First series*, 3. pp. 6-7

Straker, E. (1931) *Wealden Iron*. Bell. London
(for this site see page(s) 330-7)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) *The iron industry of the Weald*. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 295)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1991) Field Notes. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series*, 11. pp. 2-7
(for this site see page(s) 2-4)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 191)

Rock, J.. (1879) Ancient Cinderheaps in East Sussex. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. 29. pp. 167-180
(for this site see page(s) 168-74)

**Persons with
known
connections to
this site:****Images:**



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Bingles Farm 1	OS Reference:	TQ 5070 3400
Parish:	Withyham	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	A rim and base from two jars of similar form, both from probably AD 50-100. Th diameter of the base sherd is not certain. Three other East Sussex ware sherds were found.		
Site Description:	The site is on the lower boundary of a small grass field that extends from the vicinity of Bingles House down to a small stream. Above the site, on the same field, are at least two terraces that suggest house platforms. At the site itself there is an apparent ford with large stones in the stream. Among these there is slag and cinder and a large furnace bottom. This latter has obviously originated from one of the large-type bloomery furnaces, as at Pippingford (q.v.) and Cowpark (q.v.).		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES5130 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	It was decided to dig two trenches from the bank of the stream out into the field. Trench 1 This was 4m by 1m, near the field corner. Immediately under the turf modern and post-medieval artifacts were found. They included clay pipes, blast furnace slag, clay roofing tiles and bricks, and a small quantity of bloomery slag. Below this came some sherds of medieval pottery. At a depth of 20cm. this material thinned out and a compacted black layer was reached. This contained almost nothing but bloomery slag, large stones, some showing burning, and pieces of clay furnace lining. One of these latter contained a ‘sausage’ of clay from the ring method of furnace construction. The bottom of the layer of furnace waste was not reached at 30cm. depth, when work had to be abandoned owing to bad weather. However at this depth came several sherds of Romano-British pottery, including one rim sherd. Trench 2 This trench was 3m by 1m and conditions here were much the same as in Trench 1. Medieval and post-medieval artefacts were found down to a depth of 20 cm, where the hard black layer was reached. Below this the N half of the trench was sharply differentiated from the S half. At the N end occurred a mixture of yellow and black (charcoal) which went down to undisturbed yellow subsoil at 40cm. Several possible stake holes penetrated this. The S half, separated from the N by a collection of stones across the trench, was a continuous layer of black down to the		

undisturbed natural. Both these halves contained much bloomery waste and in both were found a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery.

**Description of site
vegetation:**

**Slag Heap Area
(m. sq) :**

**Slag heap grade 1
(Hodgkinson
1999):**

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:**

**Lab Analysis of
Residues:**

No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:**

References:

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1979) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st ser. 15. pp. 2-10
(for this site see page(s) 4-5)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 71)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1981) Wealden Bloomery Smelting Furnaces. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 119. pp. 57-64
(for this site see page(s) 61)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 305)

anon.. (1974) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 7. pp. 10-27
(for this site see page(s) 12)

**Persons with
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Blackman's Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 6140 1720
Parish:	Warbleton	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Cuckmere
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	20cm from the surface a plain piece of Samian ware was found with its glazing still intact and bearing a thin ridged line.		
Site Description:	An area of tap-slag lies on a steep slope to the west of the stream and measures approximately 15 by 20 metres. At the same level there was part of a clay tuyere. There is a considerable thickness of slag and charcoal mixed with black soil.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES35291
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	A trench was dug measuring 3 by 2 metres.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	300	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:	G. Farebrother / Hailsham School Practical History Group		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)		
	Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 304)		
	Farebrother, G.. (1978) Bloomery at Rushlake Green. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 14. pp. 5		

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Bodiam	OS Reference:	TQ 7814 2484
Parish:	Ewhurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	'A discrete scatter of bloomery slag approximately 14 x 21m, located in the angle between the B2165 and the railway to the NE [?SW] of the station (TQ 78142484), found in close association with ceramics of the second century and tile fragments (Gwen Jones pers. comm.)' (Kaminski 1995, 204).		
Site Description:	An iron working site, 80m x 60m, joined to the Roman road by a slag metallised track, with primary iron working up the hill and the slag heap down the hill. Slag, tile and burnt clay are visible in the cleared out stream bed in the bottom of the valley (D. Staveley 2017). The site lies just to the SW of the excavated Classis Britannica 'port' site.		
	Kaminski (1995, 204) has recorded (without a grid ref.) 'a small scatter of tap slag, approximately 7 x 7m, to the east of Bodiam Station, associated with a ceramic assemblage of the second century, and a fragment of tuyere. A 'boss' from a tegula mammata was found adjacent to the site'.		
	Kaminski (1995, 204) also recorded (without grid ref.) 'a scatter of bloomery slag, ore and limestone near the entrance to Quarry Farm, found in association with late first century ceramics. Three minepits are visible on the Wadhurst Clay in the immediate area. These could have been associated with the exploitation, although the digging of 'mine' was recorded in the parish until the 1730s and 40s (Gwen Jones pers. comm.)'.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES3861 & 26540 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	4800	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			

**Lab Analysis of
Residues:**

No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:****References:**

Staveley, D.. (2017) A Geophysics Survey of the Roman Roadside Settlement at Quarry Farm, Bodiam. Unpublished report (Snuffler1706), D. Staveley

Darrell-Hill, J.. (1960) The Romano-British site at Bodiam Station. Sussex Notes and Queries. 15, 6. pp. 190-192

Lemmon, C. H. and Darrell-Hill, J.. (1966) The Romano-British site at Bodiam. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 104. pp. 90-102

Kaminski, J.. (1995) The environmental implications of Romano-British iron production in the Weald. Unpublished PhD. thesis. University of Reading (for this site see page(s) 204)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Brickhurst Wood, Iridge	OS Reference:	TQ 7520 2770
Parish:	Salehurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Geologically the site is located at the point where the down throw of the Hurst Green fault crosses the Fillbrook, creating a junction between the Ashdown Sand on the valley floor and the Wadhurst Clay higher up in Brickhurst Wood field.		
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Trench 1 produced a single sherd of East Sussex Wealden Ware, of earlier Romano-British date.		
Site Description:	<p>The Romano-British bloomery site in Brickhurst Wood is located approximately 25m downstream from the confluence of the Fillbrook and the Iridge Furnace stream that drains into the Kent Ditch. The bloomery is located at the base of a slope under arable cultivation, which, until recently, used to be occupied by Brickhurst Wood. Bloomery slag that has eroded out of the stream bank can still be traced in the Fillbrook and at the Furnace stream. A coherent deposit of slag extends for 10m along the eastern bank of the Fillbrook, centred at approximately TQ 7521 2765. Where exposed in the stream-bank section, the deposit was made up of cinder, tap slag, fire-reddened stone, iron stone, charcoal and excessively roasted ore which would have been unusable for the smelting operations. Much massive slag was also in evidence. No further indications of bloomery iron production were recovered along the tributary stream for 0.5km in either direction. Because of colluvial action, the slag deposit extends to a maximum depth of 50-60cm at the base of the slope, although this was not densely packed. At the top of the slope the slag is hardly evident at all. Although the slag heap extends as a linear deposit for over 10m along the streamside, and for 3-4m up-slope, it does not actually represent a significant volume, even allowing for some loss of slag in the stream. An approximation of the volume of the slag matrix is 12m³, of lightly-packed slag and cinder. The slag recovered from approximately 50cm³ of the deposit yielded 17.4kg, of material, which equates to a weight of 139.2 kg/m³. Based on these figures the total weight of slag in the whole deposit would be 1.670 tonnes.</p>		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES21621
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:	The slope above the site, now under arable cultivation, has extensive evidence of patches of charcoal-rich soil, which derive from bonfires, probably of recent origin, resulting from the grubbing of Brickhurst Wood. The site is currently heavily overgrown with brambles and holly, in conjunction with woody vegetation of oak,		

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	birch, and alder. 35	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:	J. Kaminski		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Kaminski, J.. (1995) The environmental implications of Romano-British iron production in the Weald. Unpublished PhD. thesis. University of Reading (for this site see page(s) 190-200) anon.. (1976) Inventory of Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 9. pp. 2-18 (for this site see page(s) 3)		

**Persons with
known
connections to
this site:**

Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Broadfield	OS Reference:	TQ 2597 3514
Parish:	Crawley	Former Parish:	Ifield
Hundred:		District:	Crawley
County:	West Sussex	River Basin:	Mole
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age
Century:	03, 01, 1BC, 04, 02	Geology:	Weald Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Radiocarbon dates from furnaces: 370BC-AD140. Roman pottery from 1st - 3rd century AD, possibly 4th century, but the majority from the 1st and 2nd centuries.		
Site Description:	Domestic and industrial areas which are thought to cover 12 hectares were revealed by rescue excavations between 1969 and 1975 in advance of building development at Broadfield and Southgate West. Many of the stages in manufacturing iron by the bloomery process are represented by features which include ore-roasting areas, three slag dumps, 40+ smelting furnaces, puddling pits, a water reservoir and a blacksmith's workshop. the site spans a shallow valley with sandstone hills to the south. The main occupation is at the base of these hills at 80m above sea level, on Weald Clay. One of the excavated domestic settlements was found to be surrounded by a ditch and low bank, enclosing a rectangular area, measuring approximately 76m x 63m. Two substantial buildings were uncovered inside this area, as well as various post pits and walls indicating others. In the north-east corner of the enclosure a rectangular area of slag and furnace debris has been interpreted as hard standing for transport.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	See Gibson-Hill 1975 and 1976, and Cartwright 1992.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 3	
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)		

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Gibson-Hill, J. & Worssam, B. C.. (1976) Analyses of Wealden iron ores and their archaeological significance. Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology. 13. pp. 247-263

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Cartwright, C. (1992) The excavation of a Romano-British iron working site at Broadfield, Crawley, West Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 130. pp. 22-59

**Persons with
known
connections to
this site:**

Images:





WEALDEN IRON RESEARCH GROUP DATABASE

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Found 89 results

Site Name: Burnthouse Wood, Ludley Farm **OS Reference:** TQ 8480 2060

Parish: Beckley **Former Parish:**

Hundred: **District:** Rother

County: East Sussex **River Basin:** Rother

Site Type: Bloomery **Period:** Roman

Century: 02 **Geology:** Ashdown Beds

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: Trial excavation in the slag bank has produced a considerable amount of pottery, including Samian, identified as second century, together with a coin of Hadrian. The pottery and slag was found at a depth of about 0.45m. in a black deposit.

Site Description: Located in Burnthouse Wood, this site is represented by a large slag and refuse bank (50 x 100m) which appears to have been disturbed, probably for road metalling. The site itself is about 80m east of a small silted stream which joins the river Tillingham to the south. The ground slopes from the site towards the stream and there is a scatter of slag on this slope. A series of small depressions in Oak Wood (TQ 8520 2090) may be filled ore pits.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES3439 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis No

Samian pottery: Yes

Britannica tiles:

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: Yes

Excavation Details: See above

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) : 5000

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2

Persons Involved in Discovery: Gordon Stainbridge (1972)

Lab Analysis of Residues: Yes

View Lab Analysis Details: <http://www.slagdata.org/searchspecimens2.cgi?specimenid=350>

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)

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(for this site see page(s) 196)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Castle Hill, Home Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 5597 2803
Parish:	Rotherfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds, Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Charcoal entrapped in cinder and from the slag heap was submitted for radiocarbon determination and gave a date of AD 60-90 (Hv 2984).		
Site Description:	An extensive slag deposit (over 20m across) at the junction between the Wadhurst Clay and the Ashdown Sand.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4764 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:	C. S. Cattell		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71) Cattell, C. S.. (1970) Preliminary research findings relating to the bloomery period of the iron industry of the upper basin of the eastern Rother (East Sussex). Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 4. 1. pp. 18-20 (for this site see page(s) 20) Cattell, C. S.. (1971) A note on the dating of bloomeries in the upper basin of the Eastern Rother. Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 5. 2. pp. 76 anon.. (1972) Investigations by the Buxted team. Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 3. pp. 10-12 (for this site see page(s) 13)		

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 303)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 193)

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Site Name:	Chitcombe	OS Reference:	TQ 8120 2110
Parish:	Brede	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Pottery dated from c.AD 70 to AD 150.		
Site Description:	This is a very large site, extending east-west some 600m, and described by Rock as being comparable with Beauport Park. Pottery finds indicate a broadly similar date range. No significant excavations have been carried out on the site. However, there are remains of masonry, mentioned by Rock, still visible, and these, together with numerous finds of tiles in the vicinity, indicate the existence of substantial buildings.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference: MES3504, 3536 (ANA)		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Limited excavation of the suspected site of a Roman building revealed the corner of a probable bath house (HAARG)		
Description of site vegetation:	Predominantly pasture, with mixed woodland at the western end.		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 3		
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i>. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)</p> <p>Austen, E.. (1947) Brede: the story of a Sussex Parish. Adams & Son. Rye (for this site see page(s) 87)</p> <p>Cornwell, K. & L.. (2016) Chitcombe Farm Geophysical Survey. (unpublished) Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group. Hastings</p> <p>Cornwell, L. & K.. (2017) In pursuit of the Classis Britannica: Evidence to support military control in the eastern Weald. <i>HAARG Journal</i>. New series, 37. pp. 4-14 (for this site see page(s) 11)</p>		

Paynter, S.. (2006) Regional variations in bloomery smelting slag of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. *Archaeometry*. 48, 2. pp. 271-291
(for this site see page(s) 277, 279, 281)

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(for this site see page(s) 204)

Straker, E. (1931) *Wealden Iron*. Bell. London
(for this site see page(s) 345-7)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1988) Field Notes. *Wealden Iron*, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 8. pp. 2-11
(for this site see page(s) 2-5)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) *The iron industry of the Weald*. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 296)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 193)

Rock, J.. (1879) Ancient Cinderheaps in East Sussex. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. 29. pp. 167-180
(for this site see page(s) 175-80)

**Persons with
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Images:





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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Church Field, Old Place	OS Reference:	TQ 8798 1659
Parish:	Icklesham	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: 'A sherd of Belgic pottery and a denarius of Hadrian [AD 117-138]'. (Homan 1937)

Site Description: The bloomery site at Old Place Farm (TQ 879165) is located approximately 100 m NW of Icklesham Church. The site is on a ridge of Ashdown Sand, capped with Wadhurst Clay to the south and overlooking the Brede valley to the north. The presence of Romano-British industrial activity was first recorded by Homan (1937: 247) after extraction of building sand at Icklesham in 1936-7 revealed the presence of six bloomery furnaces. However, the data obtained and published by Homan was recovered only after the site was destroyed. The finds from the site included "a clay tuyere 5.5 inches long and 7/8 of an inch diameter, bell mouthed at one end a sherd of Belgic pottery and a denarius of Hadrian" (AD. 117-138) which appeared to have been exposed to considerable heat (ibid.). The presence of a Belgic ware on the site suggests LPRIA activity in the vicinity, however, in the light of the later finds of Romano-British ceramics and the absence of the finds from the 1937 archive, the possibility that the "Belgic ware" could have been a south-eastern ware or East Sussex Wealden ware must be addressed.

The site plan from Icklesham (Homan 1937: 247) reveals the remains of six furnaces set in a depression surrounded by a "wall of hard sandstone", with the furnaces located around the circumference. The furnaces consisted of "funnel shaped or bowl shaped excavations in the sub-soil and penetrated a short distance into the sand rock." The maximum output from the six furnaces could have been considerable considering the comparable evidence from a six furnace unit at Holbeanwood, but, the remaining slag bank was not substantial. It appears that the slag was used for the metalling of roads in the surrounding iron-working complexes.

Further finds of burnt clay, in 1978, immediately to the south of the quarry at Old Place Farm, prompted trial trenching by the Hastings Area Archaeological Group.

The iron production site at Church Field (TQ 881165 [?]) is located on a ridge of Ashdown Sand, capped with Wadhurst Clay to the south and overlooking the Brede valley to the north. Evidence for iron production was first recovered in 1986 during HAARG field exploration of the region. An extensive scatter of slag, cinder, and furnace material was found in conjunction with Romano-British ceramics of the first and second centuries, and tile (Woodcock 1988: 179). This implies the presence of a semi-permanent building in the vicinity, perhaps to house the furnaces, the iron workers, or the administrators.

**Scheduled
Monument
Number:**

HER Reference: MES3985 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: No

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: Yes

Excavation Details: The excavation, under the direction of Mrs. Zoe Vahey, resulted in the exposure of an ore-roasting hearth situated in a bed of slag. A second trench, adjacent to the 1978 excavation, opened in 1981, revealed a slag-metalled road, approximately 6.7 m wide, with steep cambers running slightly north of east. A ditch on the north side of the road cut into the sandstone bedrock. Romano-British ceramics were recovered both on the road surface and from the fill of the ditch.

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2

Persons Involved in Discovery: W. McL. Homan

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)

Vahey, Z.. (1983) The Roman Road at Icklesham. *HAARG Journal*. 4 no. 3. pp. 3-28

Eddison, J. and Green, C. (eds.) , Woodcock, A. G.. (1988) 'Gazetteer of Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon sites in Romney Marsh and the surrounding area', in *Romney Marsh: Evolution, Occupation, Reclamation*. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology. Oxford. pp. 177-185 (for this site see page(s) 179)

Straker, E. (1931) *Wealden Iron*. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 340-1)

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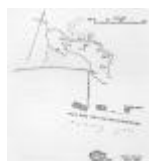
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Persons with known connections to this site:

Images:





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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Cinderfield, Mill View Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 5290 2190
Parish:	Framfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: A few sherds of Samian ware

Site Description: Large concentration of slag in stream, bank and two fields; black soil, and furnace lining.

**Scheduled
Monument
Number:**

HER Reference: MES33774

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

**Classis Britannica
tiles:** No

Samian pottery: Yes

**Cylindrical slag
plugs:** No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: No

**Excavation
Details:**

**Description of site
vegetation:**

**Slag Heap Area
(m. sq) :**

**Slag heap grade 2
(Hodgkinson
1999):**

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:** WIRG Buxted Team

**Lab Analysis of
Residues:** No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:**

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)

Pettitt, J. et al. (1973) Reports of District Teams; Buxted. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 5. pp. 13

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connections to
this site:**

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Clappers Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 5940 1680
Parish:	Horam	Former Parish:	Heathfield
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Cuckmere
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Adjacent to Wadhurst Clay		
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Sample trenches produced five sherds of wheel turned pottery, including two pieces from the base of a cooking pot, all of a type common in the South-East in the Roman period.		
Site Description:	Slag extends for about 50m on the north side of the wood. Also present were more than twenty cylindrical 'plugs' of slag, about 1-2cm in diameter and up to 8cm long; these were possibly formed when cooling slag flowed into tuyeres at the end of smelting.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES6979 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:			

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
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Paynter, S.. (2006) Regional variations in bloomery smelting slag of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. *Archaeometry*. 48, 2. pp. 271-291
(for this site see page(s) 277, 279, 281)

Paynter, S.. (2007) Innovations in bloomery smelting in Iron Age and Romano-British England. *Metals and Mines: Studies in Archaeometallurgy*. pp. 202-210

(for this site see page(s) 204)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1991) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 11. pp. 2-7
(for this site see page(s) 5)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Cow Park	OS Reference:	TQ 4520 3090
Parish:	Hartfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: Pottery from the site was largely East Sussex ware, dated to the first half of the first century AD.

Site Description: This site is 1.25km from Garden Hill, 750m from Pippingford bloomery, and 950m from East Wood bloomery. It is sited on Ashdown Sand, but it is postulated that the iron ore used came from pockets in the surface derived from the Wadhurst Clay which formerly overlay the Ashdown Sand. Three furnaces were found, of the domed type associated with early working at Minepit Wood (q.v.) and Pippingford Park (q.v.). Each of the furnaces had a reheating hearth in association with it. A smithing area was identified about 2m from one of the furnaces, with traces of an iron block supported on two substantial wooden posts.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES5271 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis No

Samian pottery: No

Britannica tiles:

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: No

Excavation Details:

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade 1
(Hodgkinson 1999):

Persons Involved in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of Residues: Yes

View Lab Analysis Details: <http://www.slagdata.org/searchspecimens2.cgi?specimenid=351>

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15 (for this site see page(s) 2-6)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 301)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1979) The excavation of three Roman bloomery furnaces at Hartfield, Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 117. pp. 47-56

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Site Name:	Crabtree Farm 4	OS Reference:	TQ 4845 2983
Parish:	Buxted	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	At the edge of the trench, on the field surface, were found two sherds of black soapy hand-made Romano-British pottery of ‘South Eastern B’ type.		
Site Description:	Next to a well in the middle of the field was an area of black soil and a scatter of tap slag and cinder.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2890 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	A square 2 x 3m was dug where the slag appeared to be most dense, and taken down to subsoil at about 20cm. It passed through a layer of compacted furnace-lining clay.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i> . 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)		
	Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. <i>Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group</i> . 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15 (for this site see page(s) 7)		
	Tebbutt, C. F. and Woodcock, A. G.. (1984) The prehistoric occupation of a former part of Ashdown Forest. <i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i> . 122. pp. 208-212		
	Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 296)		

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Site Name:	Crawlsdown Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 5735 2250
Parish:	Heathfield and Waldron	Former Parish:	Waldron
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Three trenches were dug in the slag heap and two sherds of hand made, grog-tempered, East Sussex ware were recovered. Although this type of pottery spans the period c.50bc – ad400+, these sherds are likely to date from the Roman period.		
Site Description:	The bloomery lies on sloping ground in Crawlsdown Wood, centred on TQ 5735 2250. It covers an area estimated to be 100m by 100m (1 hectare), forming a number of banks of slag, some of which may have been removed.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES21612
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	10000	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	3
Persons Involved in Discovery:	WIRG Field Group		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i> . 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)		
	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1997) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, <i>Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group</i> . 2nd series, 17. pp. 2-9 (for this site see page(s) 3)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			

Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Crowhurst Park	OS Reference:	TQ 7750 1275
Parish:	Crowhurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Asten
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age
Century:	01, 02	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Pottery dated to the late first and second centuries AD		
Site Description:	The site probably covers at least 4ha in the valley to the west of Park Farm. There are ore pits along both sides of the little valley in which the site is located, and a deep excavation, reminiscent of the 'scowles' of the Forest of Dean, in the field above the main settlement. Several kilometres of roads in the Park are metalled with iron slag.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES3729 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Excavation in 1936 of the large slag and refuse heap showed it to be made up of characteristic materials - slag, cinder, furnace, debris, charcoal etc. Both single and double tuyeres were found, as well a pottery dated to the late first and second centuries AD. There was also an important assemblage of pre-Roman material dating from the first half of the first century AD.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	40000	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	3
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70) Beswick, W.. (1991) Pipe-like objects from bloomery sites. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 129. pp. 246-9 Piggott, C. M.. (1937) East Belgic Pottery from Sussex. Sussex Notes and Queries. 6. pp. 231-2		

Cleere, H. F. (1963) A note on Roman bloomery tuyeres. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 101. pp. 48-53

Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London
(for this site see page(s) 353)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 297-8)

Cleere, H. F. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 193)

anon. (1976) Inventory of Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 9. pp. 2-18
(for this site see page(s) 3)

Straker, E. & Lucas, B. H. (1938) A Romano-British bloomery in East Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 79. pp. 224-232
(for this site see page(s) 224-9)

**Persons with
known
connections to
this site:**

Images:





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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Crump Corner	OS Reference:	TQ 4750 1650
Parish:	Framfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Tunbridge Wells Sand
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	A scatter of Romano-British pottery.		
Site Description:	When the grass field was ploughed in 1976, in the south-west angle of the two roads, two areas of black soil appeared separated by a slight depression. Both areas had a heavy scatter of slag, roasted ore and furnace lining. The site nearest to the road angle had also a scatter of Romano-British pottery.		
	A magnetometer survey (https://www.scribd.com/doc/262567015/Snuffler-1503-2015) confirmed the slag bank lying in a NE-SW orientation with possible extension into Brockwell's Wood to the south. An enclosure, perhaps a small building, was revealed on the eastern side of the slag heap and might be the source of the pottery.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4490 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:	R. E. Wilson, Crump Cottage, Little Horsted		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i> . 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)		
	Tebbutt, C. F.. (1982) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, <i>Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group</i> . 2nd series, 2. pp. 6-10 (for this site see page(s) 6)		

Staveley, D.. (2015) A Geophysical Survey on a Roman Period Bloomery at Crump's Corner, Halland. Unpublished report (Snuffler1503), D. Staveley

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	East Sussex Gliding Club	OS Reference:	TQ 4793 1407
Parish:	Ringmer	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Lewes
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Weald Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	An attempt to date the furnace using archaeomagnetic dating proved ineffective due to the disturbed nature of the fill. Dated by associated early Romano-British pottery.		
Site Description:	Two furnaces were apparently within an oval structure (ST1) and also related to small pit (F7) and a possibly contemporary square pit (F19). The fill comprised entirely of charcoal, burnt clay / kiln lining and iron slag, including a very large lump representing the base of the last smelting episode. The fill was very mixed suggesting the furnace had been demolished and raked through. F20 was located 2 m north-west of F8 and comprised of a circular pit 50 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep with vertical sides and a rounded base. Like F8 it contained a large quantity of charcoal, burnt clay and slag. A very shallow gully 1.5 m long, 0.2 m wide and c. 5 cm deep ran out of the furnace in a south-easterly direction. This gully contained a large quantity of slag and appeared to have been where the furnace had been raked out after smelting.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Greg Chuter and Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (2007)		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Chuter, G.. (2007) A Romano-British industrial settlement at the East Sussex Glider Club, the Broyle, Ringmer, East Sussex. unpublished. Lewes		

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this site:**

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	East Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 4480 3010
Parish:	Maresfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Trial excavation in the slag heap produced several sherds of Romano-British coarse pottery (East Sussex ware).		
Site Description:	An artificially levelled platform measuring about 10 x 6m lies on the top of a steep bank in a gill with a small stream below. A low slag heap is situated uphill, to the south, measuring c.20m across. An old trackway crossing the marshy ground at the bottom of a semicircular minepit is paved with stones where it crosses the marshy section at the bottom.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4552 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)</p> <p>Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 301-2)</p> <p>anon.. (1974) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 7. pp. 10-27 (for this site see page(s) 11)</p>		

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Eastlands Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 7207 1285
Parish:	Catsfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Asten
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age
Century:	01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:			
Dating evidence:	Grog-tempered pottery of the 1st century BC to 1st century AD		
Site Description:	North-east corner of a pasture field		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES24681 (ANA) [EES 16055]
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Thirty seven trenches were excavated, twenty-one of which were 15m in length, two were 25m and ten were 30m with the remaining four measuring 40m in length. All trenches were 1.8m wide. Slag and other iron-related material was found in four trenches		
Description of site vegetation:	Pasture		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Cotswold Archaeology		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>James, P.. (2014) Land to the east of Catsfield Road, Catsfield, East Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation . Cotswold Archaeology Report 14459, October 2014, unpublished. Andover</p> <p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2015) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. Second series, 35. pp. 3-12 (for this site see page(s) 6)</p>		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Flat Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 5505 2209
Parish:	Hadlow Down	Former Parish:	Rotherfield
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: At the SW end (next to the stream) a small section of hard level floor, consisting of burnt clay and slag, was found. Among the slag covering this floor was a small body shard of Romano-British pottery, almost certainly of 'South Eastern B' type. (1978)

Site Description: This site on Ashdown Sand is a large one, slag being scattered along the NE side of the stream for nearly 100m.

An area of slag was found at TQ 5503 2213 where it was evident in the main E-W stream and on the north bank of the stream. Close to this point a side-stream from the south flowed into the main stream where a small amount of slag was found. On following the side stream upstream (in a south-easterly direction) a substantial layer of slag was found at TQ 5505 2209 and a scattering at TQ 5511 2201 on the north-east bank. No slag was found in the stream any further south. All three areas were within 130m and were located within the property named Brackenwood (Corrected site location 2008).

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES4353 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: No

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: Yes

Excavation Details: A trench 1m x 3.5m was dug at right angles to the stream, where the slag appeared to be concentrated, to an average depth of 30cm, when subsoil was reached. At the NE end of the trench the water table was reached but at the SW end (next to the stream) a small section of hard level floor, consisting of burnt clay and slag, was found. Among the slag covering this floor was a small body shard of Romano-British pottery, almost certainly of 'South Eastern B' type. (1978)

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2

Persons Involved in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References:

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 70)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15
(for this site see page(s) 10-12)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) *The iron industry of the Weald*. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 300)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Footlands	OS Reference:	TQ 7720 1980
Parish:	Sedlescombe	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age
Century:	02, 01, 04, 03	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Pottery finds ranged in date from AD 50/70 to AD 250/400, and included Samian, and Belgic ware. Coins of Vespasian (AD 69-79) and Domitian (AD 81-96) were also found. The pottery finds indicate occupation from before the Roman conquest down to the fourth century.		
Site Description:	<p>This is one of the largest sites in the Weald. It has slag extending along both sides of the small stream and in an area of about 2ha, which shows up black on ploughing. Unfortunately, only the pre-Roman material deriving from the 1925 excavation by the Sussex Archaeological Society has ever been published, and so definitive evidence for fourth-century operation is lacking.</p> <p>A Roman bloomery at Footlands, 3/4 mile NE by N of Sedlescombe Church was discovered in July 1924, and excavations were carried out in Sep. 1925. Cinders extend over a considerable area on both sides of a little stream, there is a great deal of burnt clay, charcoal, black ash and burnt Cyrena limestone. Various finds from the site are in Lewes Museum. A cindered track leading north-east from the site to join the Rochester-Hastings Roman Rd. [RR 13] south of Cripps Corner, is considered by Margary to be Roman. The soil was seen to contain heavy quantities of bloomery cinder in the area of the northernmost siting and along the W bank of the stream as far as the southern-most siting, but here little cinder was found, except for a concentration in the stream itself, which may have collected from the higher site. The east-bank, here is under woodland, but little cinder was noted, though the ground is, at present, much obscured by fresh-fallen leaves. The cinder track noted by Margary is no longer extant, having been ploughed up or put under afforestation.</p>		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2403 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	4

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:****Lab Analysis of
Residues:**

No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:****References:**

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 70)

Cornwell, K. & L. and Padgham, D.. (2013) Footland Farm, Sedlescombe: A geophysical survey of the iron-production complex and its transport links. *HAARG Journal*. New series, 33. pp. 1-22

Straker, E. (1931) *Wealden Iron*. Bell. London
(for this site see page(s) 327-8)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1987) Footlands Ironworking site, Sedlescombe. *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 2nd series, 7. pp. 25-32
(for this site see page(s) 25-32)

Chown, E.. (1947) Painted Iron Age pottery at Sedlescombe. *Sussex Notes and Queries*. 11. 7. pp. 148-151
(for this site see page(s) 148-51)

anon.. (1951) *Transactions of the Battle & District Historical Society*. pp. 22-24

Hodgkinson, J. (1988) Two Roman shoe fragments from Sedlescombe. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. 126
(for this site see page(s) 231-3)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 194)

anon.. (1976) Inventory of Sites visited by WIRG. *Wealden Iron*, *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 1st series, 9. pp. 2-18
(for this site see page(s) 3-4)

**Persons with
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this site:****Images:**



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Forewood 1	OS Reference:	TQ 7520 1305
Parish:	Crowhurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Asten
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds, Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	A single sherd of East Sussex ware of late Iron Age or early Romano-British date		

In the early 1990s a metal detectorist found a Roman coin approximately 50 metres north-west of this site. It was identified by Liz Andrews-Wilson (Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer, Sussex) as dating from between c.27 BC and c.260 AD (Ref. SUSS-EA8BB7).

Site Description: The site is situated exactly on an east west junction of the Wadhurst Clay and Ashdown Sand, and on the western edge of a very deep north south gill some 9m deep and having very steep sides. Such a situation would have shown, in Roman times, a very good section through the stratum of ore for at least 1m on both sides of the gill. The length of the slagged area is about 75m whilst the width is about 30m, ignoring the slag resting on the side of the gill. The slagged area is very undulating, having depressions some 4m deep. These may be where the ore was dug from, but more likely due to slag being removed to make up the timber tracks within the woodland, as determined by the metal detector. Further evidence of recent slag robbing may be seen where the existing trees are growing on mounds of slag.

Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES3723 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	<p>Two excavations were undertaken in 1991, one at each end of the site, where it seemed that the slag was least disturbed. The south excavation was dug to a depth of 1.3m over an area of 2m x 1m, with no datable evidence coming to light. Although the metal detector indicated plenty of slag, not a great deal was found, this being due to roasted iron ore sievings along with the occasional piece of ore. The excavation to the north of the site was dug through solid slag limiting the depth to about 0.7m, due to work involved. Once again no datable evidence was found. A further exploration was undertaken in January 1993. Two trenches were dug (TQ 752130), close to the locations of the trenches dug in 1991. Digging in one of the trenches was halted because of the appearance of clay, burnt grey to smelting heat, which suggested that a hearth structure might lie buried beneath. In the other trench, only slag was encountered, and probing indicated that it lay to a depth in excess of 1.7 metres. One small sherd of pottery was recovered from within the slag layer, and was later identified as East Sussex ware, dating from the late Iron Age or</p>		

early in the period of Roman occupation. It was characterised by a grog temper with flint inclusions. On this, albeit slight, evidence the site can now be confirmed as dating within the first two centuries AD.

Also recovered from the same trench was a mass of slaggy material which had originated inside a furnace and which, because of its attraction to magnets, was suspected of containing part of an unworked bloom. Together with samples of ore from the same levels, this has been sent to the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art at Oxford University. Another unworked bloom was recovered from this site earlier in the 20th century.

**Description of site
vegetation:**

Slag Heap Area 2250
(m. sq) :

Slag heap grade 3
(Hodgkinson
1999):

Persons Involved WIRG Field Group
in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of No
Residues:

View Lab Analysis
Details:

References:

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 70)

Tylecote, R. F.. (1986) *The Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles*. The Institute of Metals. London
(for this site see page(s) 168)

Straker, E. (1931) *Wealden Iron*. Bell. London
(for this site see page(s) 351-2)

anon.. (1975) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 1st series, 8. pp. 8-44
(for this site see page(s) 10-11)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) *The iron industry of the Weald*. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 297, 380)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1992) Field Notes. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 2nd series, 12. pp. 2-13
(for this site see page(s) 8-9)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 194)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1993) Field Notes. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 2nd series, 13. pp. 2-3

Smythe, J. A.. (1937) Ancient Sussex iron blooms. *Transactions of the Newcomen Society*. 17. pp. 197-203

Cornwell, K. & L.. (2007) Romano-British Bloomery site, Fore Wood, Crowhurst, and other unrecorded local sites. *HAARG Journal*. New Series, 23. pp. 17-18
(for this site see page(s) 17)

**Persons with
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this site:**

Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Forge Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 6508 2101
Parish:	Brightling	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age
Century:	01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	Six sherds from an everted rim cooking pot; East Sussex ware; late Iron Age to c70-100AD		
Site Description:	The site was situated some way up the east bank of the valley associated with Glazier's Forge pond and on a slight mound, probably artificially produced by a shallow hollow way to the east and the build-up of slag and furnace debris during smelting. There was negligible slag in the hollow way, suggesting that it had developed since the furnace was abandoned.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES21615
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	<p>A 3.4m x 1.25m trench was marked-out on the west side of the mound; the longer dimension was aligned approximately N-S. The maximum detector signal strength occurred on top of the mound where a large piece of a bloomery furnace shaft was found. However, slag could be found well down the bank on the west side of the mound, as would be expected. The slag signal cut-off sharply to the north and south; this is unusual as slag is normally spread around, presumably by animals and humans just moving around. The absence of slag to the east is assumed to be due to the later wearing away of the hollow way. Finds from the trench included typical slag that would have been tapped from a Roman shaft furnace, invariably appearing as a planar, dense and smooth slag, occasionally almost shiny and not aerated, although some having a large pocket of air. There were no pieces of this slag having closely-spaced wrinkles. Several pieces of charcoal were recovered from the trench directly W of the furnace structure and well down in the slag.</p> <p>As the trench was being cleared, the sub-soil became visible, showing that it inclined up towards the furnace structure and roughly followed the inclination of the valley-side.</p> <p>The depth of top-soil was measured at 400mm, this seemed deeper than usual, however, it did contain slag and much furnace material.</p> <p>Finds on the top of the mound</p> <p>Two pieces of "rat tailed" runs of slag were noted; these are usually associated with the molten slag flowing directly down from the bloom when still within the furnace and have been seen on several occasions. The size of the rat tails is variable but 6 to 7mm is an average diameter. They are triangular in section having approximate dimensions of 18cm, 16cm and 13cm across the flats and 20cm high.</p>		

Another surface find was part of a furnace shaft having a height of 24cm and width of 34cm. Unique features of this find are the three distinct layers of slag, although of variable thicknesses, 1.1cm, 0.6cm and 1.6cm, starting at the inside. It would appear that these are not three relinings, but separate deposits of molten slag one upon another. A thin layer of furnace lining remains on the outside.

**Description of site
vegetation:**

Slag Heap Area 300
(m. sq) :

Slag heap grade
(Hodgkinson
1999):

Persons Involved A. Callow & G. Price
in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of No
Residues:

View Lab Analysis
Details:

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (2007) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 27. pp. 3-5
(for this site see page(s) 4-5)

Persons with
known
connections to
this site:

Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Frankham, Mark Cross (Saxonbury Farm)	OS Reference:	TQ 5900 3230
Parish:	Wadhurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	03, 02 (unsure)	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Adjacent to Wadhurst Clay		
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	A single sherd, form uncertain, possibly of a late Roman colour-coated ware; if this is a late third or fourth century colour coat an Oxfordshire source can be ruled out on the grounds of the fabric, but a more local 'Pevensey'? source cannot. However, it may be from another, unrecognised source or be altogether earlier (e.g. from a first or second century flagon).		
Site Description:	Slag on W side of stream spread over about 20m, with one pit, and extending to the edge of the field.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4874 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i>. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)</p> <p>Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. <i>Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group</i>. 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15 (for this site see page(s) 9-10)</p> <p>Tebbutt, C. F.. (1981) Wealden Bloomery Smelting Furnaces. <i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i>. 119. pp. 57-64 (for this site see page(s) 62)</p>		

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton
Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 304)

**Persons with
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connections to
this site:**

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Front Wood, Bevingford 1	OS Reference:	TQ 4899 2460
Parish:	Buxted	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	A very basic bowl form, first or second century, and five other East Sussex Ware sherds.		
Site Description:	This wooded site is on the NW bank of a stream above its confluence with a tributary from the NW. Along the valley, for some way above the site, are what appear to be opencast quarries cutting into the NW. bank. It is surmised that these were dug for ore. The area covered by charcoal-impregnated soil and slag extends from the tributary stream valley on the SW. to some 16m. or so N. and from the Front Wood boundary fence on the W., down to the stream. Badgers' sets have been dug in the slag heap.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2904 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	A trench 2m by 1m was dug approximately at right angles to the stream near the N end of the area. The fill was found to be the usual mixture of bloomery furnace waste, i.e. tap slag, cinder, roasted ore, and pieces of burnt clay furnace lining. Undisturbed subsoil was reached at 35-40cm. Six sherds of Romano-British pottery were found at an average depth of 14cm. One rim sherd was from a straight-sided vessel and another had a faint lattice pattern. All appeared to have had a painted surface. Another interesting find was a piece of clay furnace lining pierced with a hole of 2cm. diameter to act as a tuyere.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Tebbutt, C. F.. (1979) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st ser. 15. pp. 2-10 (for this site see page(s) 6)		

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 71)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1981) Wealden Bloomery Smelting Furnaces. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. 119. pp. 57-64
(for this site see page(s) 61)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 296)

**Persons with
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connections to
this site:**

Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Furnace Gill (Bough Wood)	OS Reference:	TQ 6470 2380
Parish:	Burwash	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02 (unsure)	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	A Roman "coarse ware" cooking pot of possible second century date was found.		
Site Description:	Bloomery slag occurs along the banks of a stream running through Bough Wood. Lower refers to an 'air furnace' as having been discovered here. The grid reference amends that given by Cleere & Crossley.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES3692 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 300) Lower, M. A.. (1849) Iron Works of the County of Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 2. pp. 169-220 (for this site see page(s) 208) Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 296)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			

Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Gallants Lane	OS Reference:	TQ 7270 5360
Parish:	East Farleigh	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Maidstone
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Hythe Beds
Geology notes:	Lower Greensand, Hythe Formation		
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Broken up Roman roof tile and Roman occupation-period pottery.		
Site Description:	A dense concentration of iron working detritus including tap slag, cinder and charcoal on the southern slope of the Medway Valley.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Simon Elliott		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Elliott, S.. (2018) Ragstone to Riches. BAR Publishing - BAR British Series 638. Oxford (for this site see page(s) 26, 74)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Garden Hill	OS Reference:	TQ 4440 3190
Parish:	Hartfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Administrative Centre, Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Pottery: Samian, New Forest and Castor wares and a stamped amphora handle; portable finds included: various types of slag; numerous fragments of 1st/2nd century Roman window-glass and vessels (bowls and bottles); part of a glass paste intaglio representing the goddess Ceres; part of a silver twist.		
Site Description:	A typical Iron Age hill fort with inturned entrance on the NE and a second possible entrance on the NW. Remains of late Iron Age buildings, a Roman period bath house; 1st and 2nd century iron furnaces and other hearths. Excavated by JR Money from 1969-74.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	1014524 (ESX 27026)	HER Reference:	MES5199 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	A small but complete bath-building (9 m. long overall) was built to the NE of the remains of the rectangular building. The bath had a long stoke-hole (with position for boiler), a hot room (with bath annexe), tepid room, cold room and cold plunge. The two latter were floored with slabs of local sandstone and drained by lead pipes in to gullies, one of which led into a sump near the bath, and the other ran down-hill towards the Iron Age entrance, which, even if still used for traffic, can no longer have been part of a defensive system. What were left of the pilae of the hot room were made of the usual hypocaust tiles. In the debris of the hot room the remains of 18 "spacers" were found, one still threaded on its iron hold-fast, for use in the vertical hot-air flue. In the tepid room some of the pilae were of stone, perhaps indicating that there were not enough tiles to finish the job in the traditional manner. The construction of the bath as a whole was rough and ready and has the appearance of a British attempt at copying a smarter Roman original. Beside the cold plunge were found the pieces of an almost complete pane of Roman window glass (26 x 23cm), described by Dr. D. B. Harden as "a piece of prime importance for Romano-British archaeology"; it is now on exhibition in the British Museum. South of the bath was another timber-framed building (9 x 11m) which was clearly contemporary with the bath and gave access to it. Both buildings are dated by related 2nd century Samian pottery. Period V (post-2nd century) The bath-building and attached timber building fell into disuse or were pulled down and the site tidied up for increased industrial use. Rubbish, including broken window glass and bath-house refuse, was thrown into pits behind the Iron Age rampart. The timber building		

was flattened and floored with clay to provide a solid and heat-proof base for a hearth (G6) in which a process involving heavy burning was carried out; there were also traces of intense burning in the ruins of the hot room of the bath. 50m to the SE a smithy working area and what may be the base of an anvil, probably belonging to Period V, were partially excavated in 1974.

**Description of site
vegetation:**

**Slag Heap Area
(m. sq) :**

**Slag heap grade 1
(Hodgkinson
1999):**

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:** C. F. Tebbutt

**Lab Analysis of
Residues:** No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:**

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1970) Garden Hill camp, Hartfield. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. 108. pp. 39-49

Money, J. H.. (1977) The Iron Age hill-fort and Romano-British iron-working settlement at Garden Hill, Sussex. *Britannia*. 8. pp. 339-350

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 300)

Money, J. H. & Streeten, A. (1979) Excavations in the Iron Age Hill Fort and Romano-British Ironworking Settlement at Garden Hill, Hartfield, East Sussex (1968- 1978). *Wealden Iron , Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 1st ser. 15. pp. 16-26
(for this site see page(s) 16-20)

**Persons with
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Images:





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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Glossams Place	OS Reference:	TQ 8590 2160
Parish:	Beckley	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:	Sandstone in Wadhurst Clay		
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Sherds of East Sussex ware and one of Samian were found during excavation of part of a Medieval site.		
Site Description:	Excavation of a medieval building revealed remains of Roman ironworking, including an ore-roasting hearth. The slag heap, which extends for 20m, was probably disturbed by construction of the later site.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES17118 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	See Woodcock 2001		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:			

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)

Woodcock, A. G.. (2001) Excavations at Glesham (Glossams Place) in Beckley: second interim report. HAARG Journal. New series, 12. pp. 1-8 (for this site see page(s) 2, 3, 4, 6)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 380)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1993) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 13. pp. 2-3

**Persons with
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Godleys Field	OS Reference:	TQ 8780 1440
Parish:	Pett	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	Romano-British ceramics, of the first and second centuries		
Site Description:	Field research by the HAARG recovered tap slag in association with Romano-British ceramics, of the first and second centuries.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2152
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Kaminski, J.. (1995) The environmental implications of Romano-British iron production in the Weald. Unpublished PhD. thesis. University of Reading (for this site see page(s) 275)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Grassy Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 3753 1949
Parish:	Wivelsfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Lewes
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Weald Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		

Dating evidence: Finds from this area included Roman pottery (including the base of a Samian ware dish or bowl) and part of a Roman tegula roof tile.

Site Description: Monitoring by South East Archaeology Services in 1993 during the construction of the Ditchling to Wivelsfield Green reinforcement water main recorded a possible Roman iron-working site in woodland on the eastern side of South Road.

It is probable that this site is linked to the Roman settlement/activity area discovered upslope on the other side of South Road (see MES7400).

A subsequent visit to the site in February 1994 by members of the Wealden Iron Research Group involved probing for traces of bloomery furnaces and slag heaps but no such features/deposits were located.

Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES7401
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Trenching digging for the water main revealed a concentration of iron-working tap slag, cinder and burnt clay. It is possible that at a depth of c. 500m the water main trench cut the edge of an iron bloomery furnace.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1994) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. Second series, 14. pp. 2-3</p> <p>Rudling, D. R.. (1993) The Ditchling to Wivelsfield Green, East Sussex, Reinforcement Water Main Project. Archaeology South-East. Ditchling (for this site see page(s) 8, 22)</p>		

**Persons with
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Great Cansiron (Blacklands)	OS Reference:	TQ 4475 3820
Parish:	Forest Row	Former Parish:	East Grinstead
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01, 02	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	The coarse pottery found is largely from the late first and second centuries, the Samian being largely late second-century. Two coins were found, dupondii of Vespasian (AD 69-79) and Trajan (AD 98-117) respectively.		
Site Description:	This very large site lies about 2km from the Roman London-Lewes Road (Margary's Route 14). WIRG members have fieldwalked it intensively and have collected a large quantity of pottery and building materials from the surface of the 2ha 'industrial area', represented by an area of blackened soil.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	SX 403	HER Reference:	MES3168 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	20000	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	3
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70) Margary, I. D.. (1951) An old map of Cansiron in East Grinstead and Hartfield 1724. Sussex Notes and Queries. 13. 5. pp. 100-102 (for this site see page(s) 100-102) Tebbutt, C. F.. (1972) A Roman bloomery at Great Cansiron, near Holtye, Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 110. pp. 10-13 (for this site see page(s) 10-3)		

Paynter, S.. (2006) Regional variations in bloomery smelting slag of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. *Archaeometry*. 48, 2. pp. 271-291
(for this site see page(s) 277, 279, 281)

Paynter, S.. (2007) Innovations in bloomery smelting in Iron Age and Romano-British England. *Metals and Mines: Studies in Archaeometallurgy*. pp. 202-210
(for this site see page(s) 204)

Russell, C. & Staveley, D.. (2012) A Geophysical Survey at Great Cansiron Farm, Butcherfield Lane, Hartfield, East Sussex (unpublished). Chris Butler Archaeological Services. Polegate

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1995) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 2nd series, 15. pp. 2-4
(for this site see page(s) 3)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 299)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 194)

Swift, G. (1982) Minepits surveys. Wealden Iron, *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 2nd series, 2. pp. 15-21
(for this site see page(s) 20-21)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1971) Blacklands, Cansiron Bloomery. Wealden Iron, *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. First series, 2. pp. 11

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1979) A Roman coin from Gt Cansiron bloomery. Wealden Iron, *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. First series, 16. pp. 14-15

**Persons with
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Images:





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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Great Park Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 8525 1903
Parish:	Brede	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Clay in Ashdown Beds		
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Pottery finds suggest a second century AD date.		
Site Description:	Slag scattered over a triangular area of about 150 sq metres. Situated on the western side and the northern end of a very small ghyll that starts at approximately this point. One end of the slag scatter is within 5 to 6 m of the edge of the adjacent field. Some of the slag is in large tapped blocks with very large wrinkles.		
	No surface evidence of furnace site or ore roasting area.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	The likely working surface lies beneath probable hill wash.		
Description of site vegetation:	Ash, hazel, hornbeam, chestnut, alder, elder.		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	150	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	R Turgoose		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:			
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Greystones Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 4950 2710
Parish:	Buxted	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Sherds of a large East Sussex Ware jar with a splayed foot - a feature typical of the second half of the first century AD.		
Site Description:			
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2889 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Excavation of a concentration of slag and cinder produced several sherds of pottery, dated by C.M. Green to the second half of the first century AD.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)		
	Tebbutt, C. F.. (1981) Wealden Bloomery Smelting Furnaces. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 119. pp. 57-64 (for this site see page(s) 60-2)		
	Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 296)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			

Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Hendall Wood 1	OS Reference:	TQ 4765 2499
Parish:	Maresfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Wadhurst Clay near to the south		
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	East Sussex ware		
Site Description:	A concentration of bloomery slag, covering an area of about 175m ² , is centred on TQ 4765 2496. The slag is on a slight bank about 100m east of the Weald Way public footpath. Tap slag was present, as well as a number of cylindrical pieces of slag, which have been noted on other sites.		

**Scheduled
Monument
Number:**

HER Reference: MES36453

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

**Classis Britannica
tiles:** No

Samian pottery: No

**Cylindrical slag
plugs:** Yes

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: No

**Excavation
Details:** Members of the Field Group excavated a trial trench and recovered a single base sherd of East Sussex ware from within the slag layer, which averaged 40cm depth. Excavation exposed two substantial pieces of furnace lining, although neither appeared to be in situ.

**Description of site
vegetation:**

**Slag Heap Area
(m. sq) :**

**Slag heap grade
(Hodgkinson
1999):**

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:** WIRG Field Group

**Lab Analysis of
Residues:** No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:**

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (2005) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 25. pp. 2-9
(for this site see page(s) 8)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2006) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 26. pp. 2-5
(for this site see page(s) 2)

**Persons with
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Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Hendall Wood 2	OS Reference:	TQ 4771 2502
Parish:	Maresfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Wadhurst Clay near to the south		
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	Pottery		
Site Description:	A concentration of bloomery slag, similar in appearance to that found at Hendall Wood 1, and covering an area of about 80m ² , has been found at TQ 4771 2502, between two converging streams.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES36513
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2005) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 25. pp. 2-9 (for this site see page(s) 8)</p> <p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2006) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 26. pp. 2-5 (for this site see page(s) 3)</p>		
Persons with known connections to this site:			

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Hendall Wood 3	OS Reference:	TQ 4798 2504
Parish:	Maresfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	The geology of Hendall Wood is predominantly Wadhurst Clay faulted, approximately along the stream on the north side of the wood, against Ashdown Sand. Some eight quarries have been excavated into the Wadhurst Clay, though whether for clay, 'marl' or iron ore is not known. The proximity of three bloomeries, as well as Hendall furnace about 1km to the north, suggests the likelihood of ore extraction from at least some of the pits.		
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Pottery: East Sussex ware		
Site Description:	The opportunity was also taken to record other features of the woodland. Some 20 charcoal burning platforms were noted in Hendall Wood, with one in the field to the north west. In addition, sites of four saw pits were identified.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES21480
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	A trial trench was excavated into the slag heap of the site at TQ 4798 2504. As with the bloomery site at TQ 4771 2502, about 300m to the west, no tap slag was found, indicating that a non-tapping furnace, possibly with a slag pit, was used. Five sherds of pottery were recovered.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	WIRG Field Group		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2007) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 27. pp. 3-5 (for this site see page(s) 3)		

Persons with known connections to this site:

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Site Name:	Hodges Wood 1 (Cage Wood)	OS Reference:	TQ 5270 3256
Parish:	Rotherfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Wadhurst Clay immediately to the east		
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	One sherd of Romano-British pottery was found.		
Site Description:	The remains of three furnaces were revealed by stream erosion in this small valley. The stream had also cut through deposits of slag and many large cakes of tapped slag were found in the stream bed.		

This site occurs in the W. edge of the wood and on the E. side of the stream that forms its boundary and where a branch of the stream turns E., bloomery waste is spilt down the bank to stream level, and indeed can be found across it.

Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4791 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	A trench 6.5 by 1m. was dug where the slag appeared thickest, down to the subsoil at 45cm. The furnace was outlined by the remainder of a stone wall(?) and burnt clay which is the result of high temperatures in the furnace. This large bowl-shaped structure was c. 1.2m in diameter and 50cm deep. The bowl was incomplete with one side opening out, presumably for tapping of the slag. The bowl-hearth was full of rubble, comprising burnt clay and lining, and part of a cylindrical shaft 35cm in diameter. This was incomplete and not in situ and it is felt that it represents part of the superstructure which has collapsed into the furnace together with a considerable quantity of furnace lining. The in situ clay lining was 8-10cm thick and consisted of three layers 2-3cm thick, demonstrating relining of the furnace. No slag or ore was found inside the structure. (Clough 1976, 191-2)		

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2

Persons Involved in Discovery: R. Batchelor; WIRG Field Group; Rodney Clough

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References:

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1979) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st ser. 15. pp. 2-10

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 71)

anon.. (1975) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 8. pp. 8-44
(for this site see page(s) 10)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 303)

Clough, R. E.. (1976) Iron: Aspects of the industry in the Iron Age and Romano-British Periods (Doctoral Thesis; Institute of Archaeology, University of London). Institute of Archaeology, University of London
(for this site see page(s) 191-3, 333)

**Persons with
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Site Name:	Holbeanwood	OS Reference:	TQ 6637 3053
Parish:	Ticehurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 03, 01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	East Sussex wares from Late Iron Age to AD 270; other wares, including Hoo, Otford, North Kent, Canterbury and Nene Valley from AD 100-300. Three sherds of Samian pottery: AD 70-100 and 150-200 (M. Lyne, unpublished assessment).		
Site Description:	This was an outlier or ‘satellite’ of Bardown. It is situated about 1.5km to the north connected by a slag-metalled track which runs alongside several ore pits. Excavation revealed two groups of furnaces, each consisting of six units, and a third group probably existed. These were standard Roman shaft furnaces. The scarcity of pottery and other remains associated with occupation, in sharp contrast with the main Bardown settlement, and the lack of buildings other than the timber shelters erected over the furnace groups, suggest that this was purely a work place, visited daily by ironworkers who lived in the main settlement.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2468 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	<p>The area first explored in the winter of 1968-1969 was considerably extended. The original course of the small stream running through the site was established. This had been partly filled in with slag, which had ultimately silted up to block the bed completely; the stream then appears to have taken a new course, about 10m to the north-west, and in doing so removed the entire west side of the timber building in which six furnaces were discovered in 1968-1969.</p> <p>Two further sites were explored, 30m north and 20m north-east of the original area (Trenches II and IV respectively). Trench II had been test-trenched at Easter 1969, when a gully was found filled with slag. A small dump of roasted ore indicated that some kind of activity was carried out in this area, but successive extensions of the trench failed to locate either smelting furnaces or ore-roasting hearths; it is believed that considerable levelling activities carried out by the owner about ten years previously may have removed traces of this entirely.</p> <p>In Trench IV a further group of six furnaces was found, in an area delimited by the stream and by three shallow gullies, all filled with slag. These were identical in form with those found in Trench I in 1969-1969, but less well preserved. It would appear that these were two separate clusters of furnaces, operating perhaps at different periods; the dearth of dating material, such as pottery, made it difficult to establish the sequence of operations in the two areas.</p>		

**Description of site
vegetation:****Slag Heap Area
(m. sq) :****Slag heap grade 2
(Hodgkinson
1999):****Persons Involved
in Discovery:****Lab Analysis of
Residues:**

No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:****References:**

Cleere, H. F. & Hemsley D.. (1971) Fieldwork in the Wadhurst-Ticehurst area. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 2. pp. 5-6

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 70)

Cleere, H. F.. (1971) Cyclical operations at Roman bloomeries. Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 5, 2. pp. 74-75

Cleere, H. F.. (1969) Excavations at Holbeanwood, Sussex, 1968. Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 3, 1. pp. 28-29

Cleere, H. F.. (1971) Holbeanwood, Sussex. Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 5, 1. pp. 39

Tylecote, R. F.. (1986) The Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles. The Institute of Metals. London
(for this site see page(s) 160)

Cleere, H. F.. (1970) The Romano-British industrial site at Bardown, Wadhurst. Sussex Archaeological Society. Lewes

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 304)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 195)

Cleere, H. F.. (1971) Excavations at Holbeanwood. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 2. pp. 4

**Persons with
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this site:****Images:**



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Hollow Field	OS Reference:	TQ 8830 1390
Parish:	Pett	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	Romano-British ceramics		
Site Description:	Tap slag was found in conjunction with Romano-British ceramics during field research by the HAARG in 1986.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2117 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Kaminski, J.. (1995) The environmental implications of Romano-British iron production in the Weald. Unpublished PhD. thesis. University of Reading (for this site see page(s) 275)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Howbourne	OS Reference:	TQ 5163 2488
Parish:	Hadlow Down	Former Parish:	Buxted
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02	Geology:	Tunbridge Wells Sand
Geology notes:	Adjacent to Wadhurst Clay		

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: The finds consisted of many sherds of Samian, Nene Valley and coarse pottery, and fragments of both window and vessel glass, all probably of the 2nd century A.D. It therefore seems reasonably certain that at Howbourne there had been a Roman house, with an owner of some wealth, concerned with the iron industry in either a private or official capacity.

Site Description: Sometime between 1952 and 1954, the then occupier of Howbourne Farm, Hadlow Down, found some Roman pottery and other objects in digging or enlarging a ditch separating the two fields immediately S. of his farmhouse at TQ 5163 2488. In both the ditch and a hole pottery was found, and also, in the ditch section, remains of a mortared stone wall, associated with the pottery, together with much bloomery iron slag. The concentration of pottery suggested a rubbish pit. In November, 1972, the fence separating the two fields had no ditch except N. of a slight corner angle, and it was a few yards N. of this that other finds were made. The hollow in the field, made by the farmer's excavation, could still be seen. Some bloomery slag was found there, and more in the shaw bordering the stream about 100 yards away on the E. side of the E. field.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES4824 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: Yes

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: No

Excavation Details:

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2

Persons Involved in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)

Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London
(for this site see page(s) 390)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton
Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 299)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions
with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 195)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1973) A Roman site at Howbourne Farm, Hadlow Down. Sussex
Archaeological Collections. 111. pp. 115

**Persons with
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Site Name:	Huggit's Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 9396 2724
Parish:	Stone-cum-Ebony	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Ashford
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Six sherds of pottery (Gaulish black-coated ware, Colchester ware, West Kent ware, East Sussex ware (3)); copper alloy sesterius of Marcus Aurelius (161-163AD).		
Site Description:	Pasture, recently (2012) deep ploughed for cultivation as an olive orchard.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference:		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Surface finds of slag and furnace lining led to the excavation of a trench 5m x 1m wherein were found the base of a bloomery furnace, together with tap slag and lining. A sliver of Roman cast window glass was also found.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 1		
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Sarah Burgess, Alan Charman (Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group, 2012)		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2013) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. Second series, 33. pp. 3-4</p> <p>Burgess, S. & Charman, A.. (2012) A Roman Iron Ore Bloomery at Huggit's Farm, Stone-in-Oxney, Kent . HAARG Journal. New series, 32. pp. 4-7</p>		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Kitchenham Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 6771 1249
Parish:	Ashburnham	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ashbourne
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01, 04, 02, 03	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Coins and pottery dated between AD 80-350. 31 fragments of tile bearing the CLBR stamp, 29 of which are of a fabric identified as originating at Boulogne, and two of a fabric from the Weald (prob. Northiam).		
Site Description:	In a larger area (approx 2.5ha) of Roman debris associated with a probable port connected with the Classis Britannica, bloomery slag, recovered during field walking, was concentrated around TQ 6771 1249, and scattered over about 3200 sq metres. A compacted mass of slag, possibly part of the remains of a bloomery furnace (not excavated) was noted at about TQ 6780 1245.		
A field known as Cinder Banks and a small wooded area known as Cinder Shaw (Ninfield Tithe map and award) are centred on TQ 6802 1241 but, apart from the names, nothing more than a few scattered pieces of cinder have indicated the presence of ironworking there (OS Record Card TQ61SE5)			
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES3329, 36537 & 4690 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	Yes	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Excavated by Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group 2007-14 (see Cornwell K & L 2007 & 2008).		
Description of site vegetation:	Grass/Arable		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	3200	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	C. F. Tebbutt		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Cornwell, K. & L.. (2007) A Roman site on Kitchenham Farm, Ashburnham - first interim report. HAARG Journal. New series 24. pp. 1-15 (for this site see page(s) 5)		
	Tebbutt, C. F.. (1976) Kitchenham Farm, Ashburnham. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 114. pp. 324		

Cornwell, K.. (2010) Tile Stamps of the Classis Britannica from Kitchenham Farm, Ashburnham . HAARG Journal. New series, 29. pp. 16-18

Cornwell, K. & L.. (2008) Roman Site on Kitchenham Farm, Ashburnham (TQ 677125) - 2nd Interim Report - Ceramic Building Material. HAARG Journal. New series, 25. pp. 1-10

Cornwell, K. & L.. (2014) Tile stamps of the Classis Britannica from Kitchenham Farm, Ashburnham - Additional types and archive assessment. HAARG Journal. New series, 34. pp. 1-9

anon.. (1969) [List of Sites]. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. First series, 1. pp. 13-18
(for this site see page(s) 18)

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Site Name:	Knowle Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 6234 2414
Parish:	Heathfield and Waldron	Former Parish:	Heathfield
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	03, 02	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Wadhurst Clay lies 300m to the north		
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Part of the rim of a black-coated and polished jar of 2nd or 3rd century origin (N. E. S. Norris)		
Site Description:	An area of blackened soil, containing tap slag, ore, furnace debris and charcoal, about 10m in diameter, near the head of a tributary of the Rother, produced second/third-century Romano-British pottery.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4284 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Three trial trenches		
Description of site vegetation:	Pasture		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	80	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:	C. S. Cattell		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i>. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)</p> <p>Cattell, C. S.. (1970) Preliminary research findings relating to the bloomery period of the iron industry of the upper basin of the eastern Rother (East Sussex). <i>Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group</i>. 4. 1. pp. 18-20 (for this site see page(s) 18-20)</p> <p>Cattell, C. S.. (1969) A Romano-British bloomery in Heathfield. <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>. 17. 3. pp. 101-103 (for this site see page(s) 101-3)</p> <p>Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton</p>		

Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 301)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 195)

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Site Name:	Little Farningham Farm 1	OS Reference:	TQ 8010 3520
Parish:	Cranbrook	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Tunbridge Wells
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Administrative Centre	Period:	Roman
Century:	01, 02	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:	Adjacent Tunbridge Wells Sand		
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Mainly 'native type' grog-tempered pottery wares in grey or black/red fabrics, together with a few fragments of Samian and other wares, all of late-first to second century date.		
Site Description:	A Roman iron working site at Little Farningham, Cranbrook, lying 100 yds east of the Roman road. Classis Britannica stamped tiles from the site were deposited in Maidstone Museum. At TQ 802353 'a small building with semi-circular adjunct, possibly a latrine, is associated with many stamped tiles of the Classis Britannica .. pottery of the late first and early second centuries, and much evidence for iron working apparatus including nozzles and bellows'. Fragments of wall footings are still exposed in unfilled excavation trenches at TQ 80133525.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	KT 169 / 1005144	HER Reference:	TQ 83 NW 3
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	Yes	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:	First exploratory trench in 1956. Site had come to attention from discoveries by Mr George Luck, of Stream Farm, Cranbrook, the owner of the site. Brick and tile had been found during ploughing in an area close to the w. banks of the stream. Trial trench and exploratory holes confirmed Roman origins. 1957 - 4 trenches - finds that year included some 50 examples of the Classis Britannica stamped tiles. Excavated in 1950s/1960s by Cecily Lebon and her notes and correspondence are in Cranbrook Museum.		
	In August 2000 two trenches were excavated that discovered a possible occupation site to the west of the scheduled area, close to the route of the Roman road (Little Farningham Farm 2 qv.). A road surface and ditches, three smelting hearths, an oven, several postholes and iron working debris were found (Aldridge 2001).		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Mr G. Luck		

Lab Analysis of Residues:

No

View Lab Analysis Details:**References:**

Brown, G. T.. (1964) Roman bloom from Cranbrook. Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute. 202 part 6. pp. 502-504

Angus, N. S., Brown, G. T. & Cleere, H. F.. (1962) The iron nails from the Roman Legionary Fortress at Inchtuthil, Perthshire. Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute. 200. pp. 956-968

Cleere, H. F.. (1963) A note on Roman bloomery tuyeres. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 101. pp. 48-53
(for this site see page(s) 50)

Brodrigg, A. G.. (1969) Stamped tiles of the 'Classis Britannica'. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 107. pp. 102-125

Tylecote, R. F.. (1986) The Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles. The Institute of Metals. London
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Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 297)

Aldridge, N.. (2001) Little Farningham Farm, Cranbrook, revisited. Archaeologia Cantiana. 121. pp. 135-156
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Lebon, M. C.. (1957) Researches and discoveries in Kent. Archaeologia Cantiana. 71. pp. 224

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Lebon, M. C.. (1961) Archaeologia Cantiana. 76. pp. xlviii

Persons with known connections to this site:

Images:



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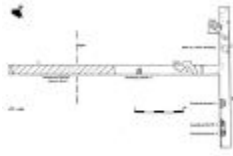


Found 89 results

Site Name:	Little Farningham Farm 2	OS Reference:	TQ 8002 3525
Parish:	Cranbrook	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Tunbridge Wells
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Tunbridge Wells Sand
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Romano-British pottery was recovered from the excavated area and from field walking up to 350m to the north and 150m to the south along the postulated course of the Roman road. Finds included Samian ware of the late-1st or 2nd century AD, together with coins of Trajan (AD 98-117) and Marcus Aurelius (AD 139-161).		
Site Description:	In a field about 100m to the west of, and uphill from, the Little Farningham Farm 1 site (q.v.). Fieldwalking, resistivity survey and metal detector survey under direction of Neil Aldridge in 1999 suggested a possible alternative route for the course of the Rochester-Beauport Roman road.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference: TQ 83 NW 3		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Limited excavation across the line of the alternative course of the Beauport-Rochester Roman road in August 2000. Surface found with definite limits but no ditches. Occupation surface also found in another trench, gully with domestic material. Trench C provided evidence of a possible domestic timber building - 4 smelting hearths and postholes. 456 pottery sherds found over course of the work, 18 small fragments of tile - no CL BR stamped types, 23 iron nails, 1 nail of copper alloy and a lead weight. Occupation appears to have ceased by the second half of the second century. No evidence was found for any later Roman settlement.		
Description of site vegetation:	Arable		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2		
Persons Involved in Discovery:	N. Aldridge		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Aldridge, N.. (2001) Little Farningham Farm, Cranbrook, revisited. Archaeologia Cantiana. 121. pp. 135-156		

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Little OS	TQ 5910 2430
	Furnace Reference:	
	Wood	
Parish:	Mayfield	Former Parish:
Hundred:		District: Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin: Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period: Roman
Century:	01, 02	Geology: Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	Several hundred metres from any obvious outcrop of ore.	
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date: 0
Dating evidence:	C14 dates for two bloomery furnaces and an ore roasting pit: Furnace 1 - AD70-250; Furnace 2 - AD70-215; Ore-roasting pit - AD130-320. Archaeomagnetic dates for two furnaces: Furnace 1 - AD40-60; Furnace 2 - AD60-220. Sherds of East Sussex and other wares.	
Site Description:	A dense concentration of bloomery tap slag and furnace cinder over an area of about 6000m2 on the southern slope of a small gill behind Old Mill Cottage, off Newick Lane. Cylindrical 'plugs' of slag 1-2cm in diameter and up to 10cm long were found in some quantity.	
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference:	MES21446 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery: No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge: No
Excavation?:	Yes	
Excavation Details:	Trial trenching in September 2003 revealed the top of a furnace structure. Full excavation from 2003-7 revealed a fairly well-preserved domed smelting furnace set into an elongated pit in a bank at the top of the valley side. The size of the furnace, at about 1m wide and over 1m high – both internal measurements – is rather larger than similar furnaces that have been excavated in the Weald. A second bloomery furnace, different in form to the first, and a substantial ore roasting pit have also been found.	
Description of site vegetation:	Hazel coppice with oak standards and dense bluebell understorey. Some elder, hawthorn and crab-apple. Recent chestnut coppice to the SW and W. Ash coppice S and SE.	
Slag Heap Area (m. sq):	5980	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2

**Persons
Involved in
Discovery:**

WIRG Field Group.

**Lab Analysis
of Residues:**

Yes

**View Lab
Analysis
Details:**

<http://www.geoarch.co.uk/reports/2011-21%20Residues%20from%20Little%20Furnace%20Wood.pdf>

References: **Paynter, S..** (2006) Regional variations in bloomery smelting slag of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. *Archaeometry*. 48, 2. pp. 271-291
(for this site see page(s) 277-279, 281)

Paynter, S.. (2007) Innovations in bloomery smelting in Iron Age and Romano-British England. *Metals and Mines: Studies in Archaeometallurgy*. pp. 202-210
(for this site see page(s) 204)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2003) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 2nd series, 23. pp. 2-6
(for this site see page(s) 2)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2004) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 2nd series, 24. pp. 2-5
(for this site see page(s) 4-5)

**Persons
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Long Gill	OS Reference:	TQ 5887 2949
Parish:	Mayfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Saxon, Roman (unsure)
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	C14 1400+/-240BP (85-1049AD OxCal v.4.2.3)		
Site Description:	Slag extends 6-9m parallel to the valley side. Johnson (1982) noted slag at TQ 5889 2951.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4616 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Trial trench excavated by C. S. Cattell		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:	C. S. Cattell		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71) Johnson, C.. (1982) Geology and Bloomery Site Distribution in East Sussex. Unpublished undergraduate dissertation. Bristol University (for this site see page(s) 63) Cattell, C. S.. (1970) Preliminary research findings relating to the bloomery period of the iron industry of the upper basin of the eastern Rother (East Sussex). Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 4. 1. pp. 18-20 (for this site see page(s) 18-20) Cattell, C. S.. (1972) Bloomeries in the upper (east) Rother basin. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 3. pp. 13		

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Lovehurst	OS Reference:	TQ 7744 4112
Parish:	Staplehurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Maidstone
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01, 03, 02	Geology:	Weald Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	The inverted base of a grog-tempered grey-ware vessel, cracked into 42 sherds found in their correct relative positions, was positioned in the centre of the wide part of the feature. This pottery-type is not very diagnostic, but has been broadly dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. The charcoal was mostly oak heartwood. A sample of it gave a radio-carbon date of calibrated to AD86 - 246. These ranges are broadly consistent with the date for the pottery.		
Site Description:	A small iron-working area contained the bases of two furnace-type features. A small flue-like extension to one of these contained late Iron Age or early Roman pottery and was radio-carbon dated to 1835 ± 30 BP (AD86-246). The fill of the other furnace contained a high proportion of iron-smelting slag.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	see Network Archaeology unpublished report 2003		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	(2003) Archaeological investigations along the Hadlow to High Halden Gas Pipeline. Network Archaeology (unpublished) (for this site see page(s) 35)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Magreed Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 6005 2292
Parish:	Heathfield and Waldron	Former Parish:	Heathfield
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	03, 02	Geology:	Ashdown Beds

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: Pottery from the site is dated to the Romano-British period.

Site Description: A bloomery site with a small (5m) refuse heap on the edge of the Wadhurst Clay, alongside a small gill.

(An attempt was made on 12/1/19 to relocate the site. The relevant area is now covered in a layer of modern agricultural debris, old tyres, etc. The "small gill" was examined for slag exposures. There are none, and no slag is to be found the stream bed. JP, RT)

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES4285 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: No

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: No

Excavation Details:

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade 1 (Hodgkinson 1999):

Persons Involved in Discovery: C. S. Cattell

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References: **Cattell, C. S..** (1970) Preliminary research findings relating to the bloomery period of the iron industry of the upper basin of the eastern Rother (East Sussex). Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 4. 1. pp. 18-20 (for this site see page(s) 19-20)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 301)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199

(for this site see page(s) 196)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Maplehurst 1	OS Reference:	TQ 7995 4147
Parish:	Staplehurst	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Maidstone
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman (unsure)
Century:		Geology:	Weald Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	A few fragments of possible Romano-British pottery were recovered.		
Site Description:	High concentrations of iron slag were found during a fieldwalking survey in a relatively small area.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	TQ 74 SE 33
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	RSK Environment. 2001. Farningham to High Halden Pipeline Surface Collection Survey.		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:			
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Markly Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 5802 2316
Parish:	Heathfield and Waldron	Former Parish:	Waldron
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Two trenches were dug into the slag heap and four body sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. One sherd was of grog-tempered East Sussex ware, two were fine wares (one, light self coloured, and the other a grey micaceous fabric with an oxidised orange outer surface), and the fourth a grey ware with angular black, iron-rich inclusions and some grog.		
Site Description:	The bloomery is at the north end of Markly Wood, on the south-east bank of a stream, close to a footbridge (TQ 5802 2316). The site, which is characterised by a considerable amount of slag in the stream and up its bank, extends 8m north east and 48m south west of the footbridge. The bank of the stream is about 5m high on the south-east side but at stream level on the opposite side. Approximately 38m to the south west of the bridge, burnt clay suggesting furnace debris, has been excavated from a rabbit hole.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES21611 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	400	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:	WIRG Field group		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i>. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)</p> <p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1997) Field Notes. <i>Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group</i>. 2nd series, 17. pp. 2-9 (for this site see page(s) 3)</p>		

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Site Name:	Minepit Wood / Orznash 2	OS Reference:	TQ 5230 3380
Parish:	Rotherfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age
Century:	01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Radiocarbon dates: Pit (BM-363) 1949+/-43 BP; 50BC - AD 130. Furnace (BM-267) 1610+/-150 BP; AD 79-673 Pottery finds were scanty and were identified as first century, spanning the conquest date of AD 43. A fourth-century date was obtained from radiocarbon analysis of charcoal from the site, but the pottery dating has been preferred.		
Site Description:	This site produced on excavation a small slag and refuse dump flanking a very well-preserved specimen of a domed smelting furnace.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4754 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i>. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)</p> <p>Tylecote, R. F.. (1986) <i>The Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles</i>. The Institute of Metals. London (for this site see page(s) 159, 164)</p> <p>Straker, E. (1931) <i>Wealden Iron</i>. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 220)</p>		

Money, J. H.. (1974) Iron Age and Romano-British iron-working site in Minepit Wood, Rotherfield, Sussex. *Journal of the Historical Metallurgy Society*. 8. 1. pp. 1-20

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 302-3)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 196-7)

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Site Name:	Misbourne 1	OS Reference:	TQ 4573 2846
Parish:	Maresfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	Four sherds of pottery recovered from amongst the slag, which were identified by Luke Barber as late Iron Age or early Romano-British, East Sussex ware.		
Site Description:	A concentration of bloomery slag at about TQ 4580 2845, was revealed after a fire in March 1998; slag was found about 15cm below the surface of an area of disturbed ground.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES16452 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	The Field Group excavated a small trench, approximately 1m by 1.5m, into the slag heap and recovered four sherds of pottery from amongst the slag, which were identified by Luke Barber as late Iron Age or early Romano-British, East Sussex ware. Small quantities of tap slag were noted, together with pieces of reduced fired clay, which were probably debris from a smelting hearth. Slag was detected in a roughly circular area of about 50m2, with a depth probably not exceeding 20cm.		
Description of site vegetation:	Heath		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Ashdown Forest Ranger/M. Tebbutt		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1998) Field Notes. Wealden iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 18. pp. 2-7 (for this site see page(s) 2) Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2001) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 21. pp. 2-8 (for this site see page(s) 2)		

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Site Name:	Moat House	OS Reference:	TQ 3410 2060
Parish:	Wivelsfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Lewes
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Weald Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Large assemblage of Romano-British pottery recovered		
Site Description:	Large charcoal rich spread recorded during the formation of a new drive. The spread appeared to be bounded on the southern side by a shallow gully. Bloomery slag recovered.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES7506 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:			
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Site Name:	Morphews	OS Reference:	TQ 5090 2560
Parish:	Buxted	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	A number of sherds of Romano-British pottery.		
Site Description:	Here much slag can be seen in the stream bed and banks, and can be found by probing on the grass field to the N. over an area of about 80 x 40 yards		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2828 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	A small test trench dug from stream level at right angles into the left bank produced, from among the slag, a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery, while part of a Roman hypocaust tile was picked up in the stream.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	3200	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)		
	Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 389)		
	anon.. (1973) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 6. pp. 17-31 (for this site see page(s) 21)		
	Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 297)		

Cleere, H. F. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 197)

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Site Name:	Newnham Park, Chillies Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 4935 2843
Parish:	Buxted	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: The only datable object found was a very small pottery sherd of undoubted prehistoric date and almost certainly 'South Eastern B' type (1978).

A single, much abraded sherd of Central Gaulish samian; probably second century (1981).

Site Description: A thick scatter of slag and cinder on the surface of a field was tested by trial excavation and proved to be 40-50cm deep, composed of tap slag, furnace lining material, green-glazed sandstone, and a broken clay tuyere containing a plug of solid slag. One sherd of pottery was found, which appeared to be of the South-Eastern B type that was in use in this area in the first half of the first century AD: cp. Minepit Wood (q.v.), Pippingford Park (q.v.); this may date to just before or just after the invasion of AD 43. There was also a sherd of second century Samian.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES2888 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: Yes

Cylindrical slag plugs: Yes

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: Yes

Excavation Details:

A trench was dug 1m x 8m in an arable field on Ashdown Sand at a place where a thick scatter of slag and cinder occurred on the surface. Undisturbed subsoil was reached at a depth of 40-50cm. Below the ploughing disturbance the section was of almost solid furnace debris containing much rather small but dense tap slag, clay furnace-lining material and green-glazed sandstone. An interesting find was a broken clay tuyere with a tube diameter of about 2.5cm, containing a core or plug of solid slag completely blocking it. Similar circular plugs of slag have been noted before but their origin was unknown.

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 1

Persons Involved in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References:

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 71)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15
(for this site see page(s) 7)

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(for this site see page(s) 62)

anon.. (1975) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. *Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 1st series, 8. pp. 8-44
(for this site see page(s) 8)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 296)

**Persons with
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Oaklands Park	OS Reference:	TQ 7845 1755
Parish:	Westfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	The seven trenches dug during a limited excavation of part of the site in 2013 yielded 474 sherds (7083 g.) of pottery from 27 contexts. The bulk of this material is 1st-to-2nd c. in date, with just a few medieval and post-medieval sherds coming from the topsoil. A few late Roman and Early Saxon sherds were recovered from the foundations of a small building apparently used for smithing.		
Site Description:	The slag and rubbish banks at this large site were quarried away for road metalling during the nineteenth century. The close dating of the settlement is very questionable, since nothing survives of the material found during these operations. It is known, however, that coins of Hadrian were found, which gives evidence of early second-century occupation. Observations in the area by Mr J. A. Paige suggest that an extensive settlement may lie beneath the modern Pestalozzi Children's Village, close to the River Brede, which would have been navigable during the Roman period. A slag-metalled road has been located at TQ 788173.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES21620
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:	Six trenches were dug in 2013 to explore anomalies revealed during geophysical surveying. A small building possibly used for smithing was uncovered.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	4
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)		
	Staveley, D.. (2015) Excavation on the site of the industrial scale Roman iron working site at Oaklands Park, Sedlescombe. Unpublished report (Snuffler1502), D.		

Staveley

Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London
(for this site see page(s) 329)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton
Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 305)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions
with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 197)

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Research Group. 2nd series, 21. pp. 2-8
(for this site see page(s) 3-5)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Oaky Wood / Brook House / Oxley Wood 1 / Oxby Wood 2	OS Reference:	TQ 5090 2710
Parish:	Buxted	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	04, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds, Wadhurst Clay

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: At TQ 506273 a superficial examination produced pieces of a small narrow-necked vessel which Mr. N. E. S. Norris assigned to the late Romano-British period.

At TQ 507272 sherds of an unusually heavily decorated East Sussex Ware vessel with grooves and thumbnail decoration, likely to be of first century. Twelve other East Sussex Ware sherds were found, one of them fused to a piece of iron slag.

Site Description: Fieldwalking (1972) noted a wide area of evidence of bloomery activity between TQ 506273 and 509271, which area included sites previously and subsequently recorded at Brook House/Oxley Wood (see Mason 1957) and Oaky Wood (Tebbutt 1978).

At TQ 506273 the site is located on the north bank of a small rill and does not appear to be extensive, though the cinder heap may possibly have been drawn upon to some extent for the metallurgy of a cart track which leads northwards from Brook House.

At TQ 507272 bloomery slag is scattered over a large area on both sides of the stream and on the arable field on the N side. There is much in the stream itself and in the bed of a small tributary coming in on the S. side. On the S. side also there has apparently been opencast mining where the fairly steep bank has been dug back about 25m over a face of about 20m. In the nearby Oxley Wood to the SE are large quarries and bellpits. The site is at the junction of the Wadhurst Clay and Ashdown Sand.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES 2826 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: No

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: Yes

Excavation Details:

At TQ 507272, on the N side of the stream the bank was steep but a space between coppice stumps was found to dig a trench 2m x 1.5m. This was found to contain much cinder and slag. At a depth of 40cm at the higher end and 20cm at the lower end a levelled floor of hard clay was reached. This had been pierced by a pit near the W side of the trench, too near the edge to be explored. With the slag and cinder were several pieces of clay furnace lining, one piece showing its construction by the

coil method and another with a probable tuyere hole. Just above the floor described above, and near the N end of the trench, were found 10 sherds of hand-made pottery of Romano-British 'South Eastern B' type. These included two rim sherds and one with tap slag adhering to it. Another body sherd had deep-cut lattice decoration.

**Description of site
vegetation:**

**Slag Heap Area
(m. sq) :**

**Slag heap grade 2
(Hodgkinson
1999):**

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:** Mrs Joan Turner and R. T. Mason (1957); WIRG Field Group (1972 and 1978)

**Lab Analysis of
Residues:** No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:**

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. *Historical Metallurgy*. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 70 & 71)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15
(for this site see page(s) 12)

anon.. (1972) Investigations by the Buxted team. *Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group*. 1st series, 3. pp. 10-12
(for this site see page(s) 11)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 296 & 297)

Mason, R. T.. (1957) Romano-British bloomery at Rotherfield. *Sussex Notes and Queries*. 14. pp. 278

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 192)

**Persons with
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Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Omenden	OS Reference:	TQ 8755 4053		
Parish:	Smarden	Former Parish:			
Hundred:		District:	Ashford		
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Medway		
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age		
Century:	02, 01, 03	Geology:	Weald Clay		
Geology notes:					
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0		
Dating evidence:	Pottery finds generally indicate that the site dated from first or early second century AD. This is slightly earlier than the two radiocarbon dates obtained from the site; one of the slag pits gave a date of 1935 ± 35 BP (2BC - AD133) and a large rubbish pit gave a date of 1905 ± 35BP (AD23 - 214).				
Site Description:	This iron-smelting site contained the bases of four furnaces, surrounded by pits which produced large quantities of slag from their fills. Several ditches also ran across the site.				
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference:				
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):				
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No		
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No		
Excavation?:	Yes				
Excavation Details:	see Network Archaeology unpublished report 2003				
Description of site vegetation:					
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :					
Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2				
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Network Archaeology 2001				
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:			
References:	(2003) Archaeological investigations along the Hadlow to High Halden Gas Pipeline. Network Archaeology (unpublished) (for this site see page(s) 51)				
Persons with known connections to this site:					
Images:					



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Pepperingeye	OS Reference:	TQ 7440 1397
Parish:	Battle	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Asten
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Wadhurst Clay

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: A 1m thick layer of slag lies beneath the garden of Pepperingeye Farm, and yielded a small sherd of Samian embedded in a vitrified brick.

Site Description: The site of the cinder bed, recorded by Straker, is immediately N. of the house, on the E. side of the farm road, and S. of the small stream. Several millstones from the former powder mill once situated here, lie on the ground over the area. Below one where an open drain is exposed, a bed of bloomery slag can be seen. Mr David Evans, the occupier of the farm, says that slag occurs all round the area of the house. (1976)

The grid reference quoted in WIRG Bulletin 9 (1976) is incorrect.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES3341 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: Yes

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: No

Excavation Details:

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2

Persons Involved in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)

Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 351)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff

(for this site see page(s) 295)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 198)

anon.. (1976) Inventory of Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 9. pp. 2-18
(for this site see page(s) 3)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Pett Barn	OS Reference:	TQ 8830 1470
Parish:	Pett	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds, Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	First and second century Romano-British ceramics and tile		
Site Description:	An extensive scatter of slag revealed in the plough soil, in association with first and second century Romano-British ceramics and tile, suggested the presence of a semi-permanent building. Additional Romano-British ceramics of comparable date were recovered from Pannel Banks at TQ 883149. This attests to major activity in the area.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2143
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Kaminski, J.. (1995) The environmental implications of Romano-British iron production in the Weald. Unpublished PhD. thesis. University of Reading (for this site see page(s) 275)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Pett Barn 40 Acres	OS Reference:	TQ 8920 1460
Parish:	Pett	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	First and second century Romano-British ceramics and tile		
Site Description:	An extensive scatter of slag was revealed in the plough soil at 40 Acres Field, Pett Barn. It was found in association with first and second century Romano-British ceramics and tile, which suggest the presence of a semi-permanent building. This correlates with the discoveries from Pett Barn, implying significant Romano-British activity associated with iron production in this area.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2129
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Kaminski, J.. (1995) The environmental implications of Romano-British iron production in the Weald. Unpublished PhD. thesis. University of Reading (for this site see page(s) 276)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Pounsley	OS Reference:	TQ 5250 2220
Parish:	Hadlow Down	Former Parish:	Buxted
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Rim sherd of a Samian Drag. 37 decorated bowl, probably Central Gaulish, second century. Also an East Sussex Ware sherd		
Site Description:	Here bloomery slag and cinder can be found for some distance along the bank of the stream at the junction of two fields and can be traced, by probing, back into the fields. The site is on Ashdown sand but 0.5 mile to the N. is Wadhurst clay and the Crowpits Fault, where there are mine pits. However, as with other Roman sites, one suspects that ore was dug in the vicinity of the stream on which they are situated.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference: MES5145 (ANA)		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Two small trenches, dug near the stream, produced two sherds of Roman pottery, including one of a Samian vessel, of the 2nd century AD.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 2		
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)</p> <p>anon.. (1973) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 6. pp. 17-31 (for this site see page(s) 22)</p> <p>Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 300)</p>		

Cleere, H. F. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. *Archaeological Journal*. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 198)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Primrose Dell	OS Reference:	TQ 8860 1400
Parish:	Pett	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Rother
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	First and second century Romano-British ceramics and tile		
Site Description:	An extensive scatter of slag revealed in the plough soil, found in association with first and second century Romano-British ceramics and tile.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES2121
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Kaminski, J.. (1995) The environmental implications of Romano-British iron production in the Weald. Unpublished PhD. thesis. University of Reading (for this site see page(s) 276)		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Ralph Wood 1	OS Reference:	TQ 5468 1757
Parish:	Heathfield and Waldron	Former Parish:	Waldron
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Cuckmere
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	From the first trench four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. Two other sherds of pottery, also dating from the Romano-British period, were recovered from the stream adjacent to the site.		
Site Description:	<p>The site extends for about 30m, on both sides of the stream which runs down the west side of the wood. Slag can be found in the stream and in the ground for about 70m. About 30m to the north, beside the stream, an open-cast working may be a source of ore.</p> <p>Tap slag was found at the site, and it was noticed that a small amount of the slag recovered from the first trench showed evidence of having been melted at a higher temperature than that normally associated with the direct iron-making process, for it was highly vitrified and, in other circumstances, could have been mistaken for blast furnace slag.</p>		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES21607
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Two trenches, each 1m by 2m, were dug into the slag heap of the site. In one, dense black slag was encountered about 300mm below the surface, and appeared to extend to a depth of more than a metre. The other trench was filled with furnace debris, with burnt clay and slag-impregnated clay. This material lay about 100mm below the surface and also appeared to extend to a depth in excess of a metre.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)		

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2000) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 20. pp. 2-11
(for this site see page(s) 2-3)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Ralph Wood 2	OS Reference:	TQ 5475 1736
Parish:	Heathfield and Waldron	Former Parish:	Waldron
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Cuckmere
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	0	Latest Date:	0
Dating evidence:	In the stream adjacent to the site two sherds, one of which was from a bellied cooking pot, probably dating from the 13th century, were recovered from the stream bed. The larger sherd included a section of rim and body, and included a decoration of pointed indentations in two parallel lines around the rim as well as a small raised rectangular stub on the upper curve of the body.		
	Each trench yielded a single sherd of sandy ware, probably of the 13th century, in the topsoil. However, in the more westerly trench six sherds of East Sussex ware, probably dating from the Romano-British period, were recovered from within the slag layer.		
Site Description:	A concentration of bloomery slag has been discovered on the north slope of the valley of a small stream in Ralph Wood at TQ 5475 1736. The site extended for about 20m along the valley and was about 10m wide.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES21608
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Two small trenches were dug into the slag heap of the second site.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2000) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 20. pp. 2-11 (for this site see page(s) 2-3)		

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Ridge Hill	OS Reference:	TQ 3690 3550
Parish:	East Grinstead	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Mid-Sussex
County:	West Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 03, 04, 01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	The pottery discovered on the site was identified to the period AD 100-300 by S. E. Winbolt, but the identification (by R.A. Smith) of the pottery from the earliest levels as pre-Roman needs to be treated with some reservations, in view of his incorrect interpretation of Romano-British East Sussex ware as Iron Age at Bardown.		
Site Description:	A slag heap measuring some 150 x 60m lies in swampy ground alongside the Medway. Excavation in 1927 in the heap produced the characteristic layered structure. It appears to have been deposited on the top of earlier ore-roasting or charcoal-burning hearths, 2.5-3m in diameter.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference:		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	7500	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	3
Persons Involved in Discovery:	E. Straker (1927)		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i> . 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)		
	Margary, I. D.. (1933) Objects found at the Roman ironworks, Ridge Hill, East Grinstead. <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> . 4 no.6. pp. 177-8		
	Straker, E. (1931) <i>Wealden Iron</i> . Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 233-5)		
	Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) <i>The iron industry of the Weald</i> . Merton		

Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 298)

Cleere, H. F. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 199)

Straker, E. (1928) Roman ironworks near East Grinstead. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 69. pp. 183-185
(for this site see page(s) 183-5)

**Persons with
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Images:



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Rolvenden Layne	OS Reference:	TQ 8555 3081
Parish:	Rolvenden	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Ashford
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Tunbridge Wells Sand

Geology notes: Adjacent to Wadhurst Clay

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: Two pottery sherds of East Sussex-type ware were found amongst the slag debris.

Site Description: 'The field, now pasture, has beds of cinder beneath the turf, which are so compact as to prevent posts being driven through them. The cinder which shows in the gateways is of an ancient amorphous type' (Straker, 1931).

'An area located at TQ 856308 was an area of iron slag some 70m in diameter, which straddled a field boundary. This appears to be slag waste with the greatest concentration on the northern side of the hedge. On the southern side two pottery sherds of East Sussex-type ware were found amongst the slag debris along with pieces of clay furnace lining. There appeared to be no sign of the watercourse as was described in 1962.' (Aldridge 2005)

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference:

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: No

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: No

Excavation Details:

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):

Persons Involved in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References: **Straker, E.** (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 323)

Aldridge, N.. (2005) Early Kent ironworking sites. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 25. pp. 9-19 (for this site see page(s) 14)

**Persons with
known
connections to
this site:**

Images:





WEALDEN IRON RESEARCH GROUP DATABASE

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Romden	OS Reference:	TQ 8980 4220
Parish:	Smarden	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Ashford
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02, 01	Geology:	Weald Clay

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: Worsfold (1935) reported that a coin of Faustina (AD 138-140 or AD 161-176) had been found at Romden, and although it is not stated which one, both date from the 2nd century.

Field-walking (1994) produced a number of sherds of possibly late-1st to mid-2nd century AD Romano-British pottery. The grog-tempered fabric is comparable with some of the Romano-British pottery from a number of other sites recently located in the eastern Weald of Kent.

Two stubble fields were field-walked after the harvest (2008) and 51 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. The sherds were small and abraded. However, they did include some Samian and other wares more closely datable than the bulk of the sherds which were largely East Sussex ware. The date of the pottery would be late 1st-2nd century AD.

Site Description: An iron slag scatter found near Romden Bridge has been identified as probably relating to similar discoveries recorded in the area in 1912. Iron slag and pottery located in fields called The Orchard, The Hamletts and Black Pitts near Romden Place in 1912 was identified as Roman.

The centre of the site seems to be located some 200m due east of the bridge at Romden (TQ 8985 4220). The largest concentration of tap slag appears to coincide with a low mound which may be natural or could possibly indicate a ploughed-down slag heap. This is appropriately located in the field known as 'Black Pitts'. The slag extends out from this spot for some 200m; the largest pieces measure 40cm x 40cm and average 10cm in thickness. A few fragments of clay furnace lining were found in the area of the low mound.

The majority of the pottery was found close to the centre of the dark soil area east of a ditch although a few sherds were found nearer to the road. The industrial waste material, consisting of bloomery slag, furnace lining and roasted ore extends out for some 200m from the present road across two fields known from the tithe map as 'The Orchard' and 'Blackpits'. The extent of the spread from E to W is some 150m.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: TQ 84 SE 22

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: Yes

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: No

Excavation**Details:****Description of site
vegetation:****Slag Heap Area** 20000
(m. sq) :**Slag heap grade** 3
(Hodgkinson
1999):**Persons Involved
in Discovery:****Lab Analysis of** No
Residues:**View Lab Analysis**
Details:**References:**

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 70)

Worsfold, W. B.. (1931) Romden Place and its restoration. Archaeologia Cantiana. 43. pp. 73-84
(for this site see page(s) 82-3)

Aldridge, N.. (1996) Three notes on ironworking sites in Kent. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 16. pp. 16-19

Aldridge, N.. (2009) Recent fieldwork at Smarden, Kent. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 29. pp. 7-10
(for this site see page(s) 9-10)

**Persons with
known
connections to
this site:****Images:**



WEALDEN IRON RESEARCH GROUP DATABASE

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Runhams Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 8720 5100
Parish:	Lenham	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Maidstone
County:	Kent	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02	Geology:	Hythe Beds
Geology notes:	Lower Greensand, Hythe formation		
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Coins and pottery 1st? or 2nd century to 4th century AD; bloomery furnaces appear to date from the late-1st or early-2nd century.		
Site Description:	Remains of three bloomery furnaces were uncovered during the excavation of a Romano-British farmstead.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. <i>Historical Metallurgy</i>. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)</p> <p>Tebbutt, C. F.. (1981) Field Reports. <i>Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group</i>. 2nd series, 1. pp. 20-23</p> <p>Philp, B.. (1994) The Iron Age & Romano-British Site at Lenham, Kent. Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit</p> <p>anon.. (1976) Inventory of Sites visited by WIRG. <i>Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group</i>. 1st series, 9. pp. 2-18 (for this site see page(s) 21)</p>		

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Sandyden Gill 1	OS Reference:	TQ 5862 3092
Parish:	Mayfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman, Iron Age
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	One sherd of possible East Sussex ware was found in the stream itself. Cattell gave a date of 220BC +/- 120 based on a radiocarbon date, which has since been recalibrated to 516BC - AD80.		
Site Description:	Slag occurs in a stream lying in a deep gill covering an area of 20x5m. An extensive tip on the south bank of the Tidebrook has been eroded, to reveal a good section of characteristic make-up.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4844 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	H. M. S. Malden / C. S. Cattell		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Cattell, C. S.. (1970) Preliminary research findings relating to the bloomery period of the iron industry of the upper basin of the eastern Rother (East Sussex). Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 4. 1. pp. 18-20 (for this site see page(s) 20) Cattell, C. S.. (1971) A note on the dating of bloomeries in the upper basin of the Eastern Rother. Bulletin of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 5. 2. pp. 76 anon.. (1975) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 8. pp. 8-44 (for this site see page(s) 10) Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton		

Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 302)

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2010) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 30. pp. 3-9
(for this site see page(s) 5-6)

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Scallow Bridge	OS Reference:	TQ 5392 1730
Parish:	East Hoathly	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Cuckmere
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Five sherds of late-Iron Age or Romano-British pottery, one of which was burnished, and dating to the first or second centuries AD, were discovered during fieldwalking.		
Site Description:	'There is a good deal of twisted cinder in a ditch at the side of a little wood (TQ 5398 1744), which is said to contain more. Cinderford was mentioned in a deed of 1614.' (Straker 1931)		

The site, which is evidently more extensive than Straker believed, covers an area in excess of 4000 sq metres on the east side of the lane that runs south from the bridge. Both north and south of a small stream dividing two fields there is a dense scatter of bloomery slag and heavily charcoal-stained soil. A light scatter of slag was also observed in the adjacent portion of the field on the opposite side of the lane, suggesting that the site predated the lane. Many of the slag fragments showed a distinct, reddened colouring, and several examples of cylindrical pieces of slag, believed to have been caused by blocked tuyeres, were noticed on the surface.

Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES3115 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	4000	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:	E. Straker; A. Brown & J. Hodgkinson		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 382) Hodgkinson, J. S.. (2001) Field Notes. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 21. pp. 2-8		

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Scocus 1	OS Reference:	TQ 5525 2312
Parish:	Hadlow Down	Former Parish:	Rotherfield
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Ashdown Beds

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: Ten body sherds of East Sussex Ware jars, one possibly with traces of 'eyebrow' decoration, and two basic sherds with splayed foot. First century'

Site Description: 'Much cinder in the stream bank and in the stream. One very large piece - apparently the larger half of a mass of slag solidified in a more or less circular pit about 18" diam. Piece measured roughly 18" x 12" x 9" thick. There was an area of very black soil and small pieces of roasted ore and cyrena limestone were picked up. Appearance of two working platforms. A very definite bloomery.' (anon, typescript report, 6 Mar 1976)

At Scocus a strong perpetual spring has carved a deep gill almost from its source, and at the above reference is joined by a minor stream coming from the N. At the junction slag occurs on both sides of the side stream and has washed into the bed of the main stream. Among this is a very large piece, apparently approximately half of a furnace bottom, with a dished base. It must have come from a bloomery with an inside diameter of not less than 57cm. From the site an apparent hollow bridgeway runs SE along the E side of the Scocus Wood to join a trackway to Scocus Farm, and the whole site is situated at the junction of the Ashdown Sand and Wadhurst Clay.

There is a further small concentration of slag in the stream bank about 80m down stream.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES34098 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: No

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: Yes

Excavation Details:

Two trenches were dug on the N bank, close to and W of the tributary stream. The first of 1m x 3m ran N to S and at its S end was 10.3m N of the centre of the stream. Below the top soil was found a mixture of soil, charcoal, slag and clay. It was clear from the debris and burnt material that there had been a furnace near at hand. Below this a levelled clay floor was found which continued almost to the N end of the trench where it ended in a vertical wall of natural clay which showed signs of burning. In the debris above the floor pottery sherds were found. The second trench of 1m x 2m, was dug almost at the stream edge and here subsoil was reached at 30cm. It contained black soil and very small-sized slag lumps (as if sieved). In it were a number of pottery sherds (see fig.4: 1, 2, 3). All the pottery was of Romano-British 'South Eastern B' type, no 1 having diagonal apparently

painted lines.

**Description of site
vegetation:**

**Slag Heap Area
(m. sq) :**

**Slag heap grade 2
(Hodgkinson
1999):**

**Persons Involved
in Discovery:**

**Lab Analysis of
Residues:** No

**View Lab Analysis
Details:**

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72
(for this site see page(s) 70)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15
(for this site see page(s) 13)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1981) Wealden Bloomery Smelting Furnaces. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 119. pp. 57-64
(for this site see page(s) 62)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 300)

**Persons with
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Smythford	OS Reference:	TQ 3581 3898
Parish:	Worth	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Mid-Sussex
County:	West Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Archaeomagnetic date: AD70 +/- 20 years (50-90 AD) at 68% confidence level (A. J. Clark)		
Site Description:	A burnt clay structure (probably a smelting furnace) with associated bloomery slag was excavated, together with remains of a primary forging (consolidation) hearth. Archaeomagnetic tests show a first century AD date (70 ± 20).		
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference:		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	See Hodgkinson 1985		
Description of site vegetation:	Hazel coppice with oak standards		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 1		
Persons Involved in Discovery:	WIRG Field Group		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)		
	Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 305)		
	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1985) A Romano-British ironworking site at Crawley Down, Worth, Sussex. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 2nd series, 5. pp. 9-20		

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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Springfield	OS Reference:	TQ 2620 3620
Parish:	Crawley	Former Parish:	Ifield
Hundred:		District:	Crawley
County:	West Sussex	River Basin:	Mole
Site Type:	Bloomery slag scatter	Period:	Roman (unsure)
Century:		Geology:	Weald Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	A sherd of what appears to be Romano-British ware, similar to ware found at Southgate West.		
Site Description:	Remains of ore slag and pottery, mostly from a trackway made by modern construction vehicles.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Crawley Archaeological Group		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:			
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Standen	OS Reference:	TQ 3921 3505
Parish:	East Grinstead	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Mid-Sussex
County:	West Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	02	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Excavation of the slag heap by Straker and R.T. Mason produced fourteen sherds of Romano-British pottery at a depth of 9 to 15 ins. (230-380mm), including a piece of Samian which suggested a second century date.		
Site Description:	Indicated by the field name, Cinderbanks. It is a fairly extensive bloomery lying mainly in Hollybush Wood and partly in an arable field. The N. end of the site was proved to be c.50m in diameter. There is also an old boundary bank in the wood made almost completely of cinder. In 1971 the site was under heavy undergrowth and pasture. A low but prominent mound, c.40m in diameter, extends into the field from the wood. A boundary ditch cutting the mound reveals a dense layer of bloomery slag beneath the humus.		
Geophysical survey by the National Trust has revealed the extent of the site into the field.			
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference: MWS3184		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Trenched by R. T. Mason in 1938 prior to re-ploughing.		
Description of site vegetation:	Dense deciduous woodland and pasture.		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	2000	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:	R. T. Mason and E. Straker		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:			

Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)

Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London
(for this site see page(s) 239)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton
Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 380)

Straker, E. & Mason, R. T.. (1939) A new Roman bloomery site. Sussex Notes and
Queries. 7. pp. 153-154
(for this site see page(s) 153)

**Persons with
known
connections to
this site:**

Images:





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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Stilehouse Wood	OS Reference:	TQ 5846 3030
Parish:	Mayfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Rother
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Wadhurst Clay, Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	An 'S-profile' jar, probably first century, and three other East Sussex Ware sherds. A single 'fineware' sherd was also found: very fine brown fabric with dark grey/black surfaces, probably in the widely practised 'London Ware' style. Probably not from a West Sussex source, unlike those at Newnham and other east Sussex sites, but almost certainly Flavian.		
Site Description:	This woodland site, originally discovered by Charles Cattell, has a stream rising in it, and bloomery slag scattered over about 1ha of its surface on both sides of the stream. It is at the junction of the Ashdown Sand and Wadhurst Clay.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4846 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Two trenches covering 4 sq metres were dug in slag at the E end of the wood, the bottom of the slag bed being reached at a depth of about 25cm. Six sherds of prehistoric date were found, including three rim sherds. With the exception of one sherd of wheel-turned pottery, all were of hand-made Romano-British 'South Eastern B' type. The wheel-turned sherd lay on a level beaten floor in the second trench.		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	10000	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	2
Persons Involved in Discovery:	C. S. Cattell		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)		
	Cattell, C. S.. (1970) Preliminary research findings relating to the bloomery period of the iron industry of the upper basin of the eastern Rother (East Sussex). Bulletin		

of the Historical Metallurgy Group. 4. 1. pp. 18-20
(for this site see page(s) 18-20)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15
(for this site see page(s) 9-10)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 302)

**Persons with
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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Stream Farm Chiddingly	OS Reference:	TQ 5504 1596
Parish:	Chiddingly	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Cuckmere
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman (unsure)
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	(field) Head deposit below lynchet.		
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Roman pottery found near slag, but not securely dating it. Pottery in the possession of the owner, pottery identification by Greg Chuter, Asst. County Archaeologist.		
Site Description:	Slag in fist sized lumps apparently emerging from a field lynchet over about 30 m. One piece of roasted ore (but no slag) located by metal detector from the field above.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES22100
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:	Hedgeline on lynchet: oak, elder, hazel. Streamline: alder.		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	C. Bannister. Recorded by J Prus, T Smith et. al.		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:			
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			



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Found 89 results

Site Name:	Streele Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 5567 2689
Parish:	Mayfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ouse
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	A single sherd of East Sussex ware was found by WIRG members visiting the site		
Site Description:	'The field itself is in pasture, but there is plenty of twisted cinder in the little stream' (Straker 1931).		

'There are about 80 yards of massive deposits of tap slag in both banks of the stream and, as would be expected from a large site, many indications of probable mining in fields to the north, and Castle Wood is full of minepits' (P. Willmott, typescript report, 7 Feb 1976).

'Straker was very noncommittal about this site, where tap slag is to be found in the bed of a small stream'. (Cleere & Crossley, 1995, 302).

Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4609 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 386)		

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
 (for this site see page(s) 199)

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Site Name:	Thorncombe	OS Reference:	SU 9936 4156
Parish:	Busbridge	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Waverley
County:	Surrey	River Basin:	Wey
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	03, 02	Geology:	Sandgate Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Range of pottery mostly of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD; also a coin of Constantine II (AD 337-340).		
Site Description:			
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	SHHER 1797
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	'At a site on the Thorncombe Estate, about 1.5 miles north-west of Hascombe village, preliminary excavations, by Dr. Nichols, Mr. P. G. Inwood, and others, have discovered some pottery of pre-Roman (Bronze-Iron Age), Roman (1st-4th centuries) and mediaeval dates. Further work at this site will, it is hoped, show the nature of the occupation at these different periods. An iron-cinder, of a type identical with some found at the "Purberry Shot" site at Ewell, implies some iron-working at this site in the pre-Roman, or early-Roman (Claudian) period.' (Surrey Arch. Colls., 50, p.xxiv)		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	
Persons Involved in Discovery:	Dr J. F. Nichols, P. G. Inwood		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Anon.. (1949) Report of the Council 1947: Hascombe. Surrey Archaeological Collections. 50. pp. xxiv		
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Site Name:	Trolliloes Bridge	OS Reference:	TQ 6320 1520
Parish:	Herstmonceux	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Ashbourne
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:		Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Pottery		
Site Description:	Slag in a stream bank, amongst which was Romano-British pottery		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES4441 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	No
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	No		
Excavation Details:			
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	1
Persons Involved in Discovery:	W. Beswick		
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Tebbutt, C. F.. (1979) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st ser. 15. pp. 2-10 (for this site see page(s) 9)</p> <p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)</p> <p>Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff (for this site see page(s) 301)</p>		
Persons with known connections to this site:			

Images:



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Site Name:	Walesbeech	OS Reference:	TQ 3953 3452
Parish:	Forest Row	Former Parish:	East Grinstead
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01, 02	Geology:	Ashdown Beds
Geology notes:	With Wadhurst Clay immediately to the south		
Earliest Date:		Latest Date:	
Dating evidence:	Excavations by Straker and Margary produced pottery identified by Reginald A. Smith as a neck of a mid-2nd century flagon, a fragment of Samian ware from Lezoux, Central Gaul, probably 2nd century, fragments of a flagon and bowl in pink ware, dated to the late 1st or early 2nd centuries, and a piece of tile.		
Site Description:	The large slag heap observed by Straker is now lapped by the waters of the Weir Wood reservoir, which has cut a vertical section through it, revealing the characteristic make-up. Large ore pits have been identified at TQ 3930 3410, at the edge of the Wadhurst Clay. There are dense quantities of tap slag with some cylindrical tubes of slag.		
Scheduled Monument Number:		HER Reference:	MES3185 (ANA)
Bay Height (m.):		Bay Length (m.):	
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	Yes	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	Small excavation by E. Straker (1931, 240) and I. D. Margary in 1928		
Description of site vegetation:	Mixed woodland/undergrowth; partly under reservoir.		
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :		Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):	3
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	<p>Hodgkinson, J. S.. (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 70)</p> <p>Straker, E. (1931) Wealden Iron. Bell. London (for this site see page(s) 239-40)</p> <p>anon.. (1973) Inventory of Iron Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 6. pp. 17-31 (for this site see page(s) 18)</p>		

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 298)

Cleere, H. F.. (1974) The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica. Archaeological Journal. 131. pp. 171-199
(for this site see page(s) 199)

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Site Name:	Walnut Tree Field, Renby	OS Reference:	TQ 5320 3320
Parish:	Rotherfield	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Medway
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand

Geology notes:

Earliest Date:

Latest Date:

Dating evidence: A local copy of a fineware beaker in a 'Belgic' style; combed decoration between grooves. Presumably AD 50-100. Four other East Sussex ware sherds (from jars) were found.

Site Description: This bloomery site is on arable land about 50m north of a small stream. Members of the Crowborough Field Society found slag, furnace lining and the usual furnace debris scattered on the field surface together with a number of pottery sherds. These include two that appear to come from wheel-made Gallo-Roman butt beakers.

Scheduled Monument Number:

HER Reference: MES4790 (ANA)

Bay Height (m.):

Bay Length (m.):

Classis Britannica tiles: No

Samian pottery: No

Cylindrical slag plugs: No

Two-finery forge: No

Excavation?: Yes

Excavation Details:

Description of site vegetation:

Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :

Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999): 1

Persons Involved in Discovery:

Lab Analysis of Residues: No

View Lab Analysis Details:

References: **Hodgkinson, J. S..** (1999) Romano-British iron production in the Sussex and Kent Weald: a review of current data. Historical Metallurgy. 33, no. 2. pp. 68-72 (for this site see page(s) 71)

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1978) Reports on Fieldwork. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 13. pp. 6-15

Tebbutt, C. F.. (1981) Wealden Bloomery Smelting Furnaces. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 119. pp. 57-64 (for this site see page(s) 61)

Cleere, H. F. and Crossley, D. W.. (1995) The iron industry of the Weald. Merton

Priory Press. Cardiff
(for this site see page(s) 303)

anon.. (1976) Inventory of Sites visited by WIRG. Wealden Iron, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group. 1st series, 9. pp. 2-18
(for this site see page(s) 2)

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Site Name:	Wilbees Farm	OS Reference:	TQ 5409 0679
Parish:	Arlington	Former Parish:	
Hundred:		District:	Wealden
County:	East Sussex	River Basin:	Cuckmere
Site Type:	Bloomery	Period:	Roman
Century:	01	Geology:	Weald Clay
Geology notes:			
Earliest Date:	Latest Date:		
Dating evidence:	Of the wider excavation, 60% of the assemblage comprises of locally produced fabrics, predominately grog tempered East Sussex Ware and sand tempered wares. The remainder of the assemblage comprises of imported wares, including British wares such as Nene Valley colour coated wares, New Forest indented beakers and south-east grey wares. Samian, Eastern Gaulish and Trier wares provide evidence of European trade links.		
Site Description:	A geophysical anomaly close to the southern ditch alongside the course of a Roman road east of Arlington reservoir water treatment works may be associated with a substantial quantity of bloomery slag.		
Scheduled Monument Number:	HER Reference:		
Bay Height (m.):	Bay Length (m.):		
Classis Britannica tiles:	No	Samian pottery:	Yes
Cylindrical slag plugs:	No	Two-finery forge:	No
Excavation?:	Yes		
Excavation Details:	see Chuter 2007		
Description of site vegetation:			
Slag Heap Area (m. sq) :	Slag heap grade (Hodgkinson 1999):		
Persons Involved in Discovery:			
Lab Analysis of Residues:	No	View Lab Analysis Details:	
References:	Chuter, G.. (2007) A Roman Roadside Settlement at Arlington, East Sussex and its Wider Landscape. unpublished		
Persons with known connections to this site:			
Images:			