

University of Exeter

Doctoral Thesis

**The Medieval Iron Industry
of the Weald**

Centres of Production and Manorial Ironworks

Volume 2 of 2

Submitted by John Lincoln Mark Cranfield to the University of Exeter as a thesis
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Archaeology

May 2023

*This thesis is available for Library use on the understanding that it is copyright material
and that no quotation from the thesis may be published without proper
acknowledgement.*

*I certify that all material in this thesis which is not my own work has been identified and
that any material that has previously been submitted and approved for the award of a
degree by this or any other University has been acknowledged.*

Signature.....

Appendix A

Secondary sources

Appendix A1: <i>Historical Sources Pertaining to Roffey</i>.....	531
Appendix A2: <i>The Tudeley Ironworks Accounts</i>.....	536

Appendix A: Secondary Sources

Appendix A1: Historical Sources Pertaining to Roffey

Date	Source	Bibliographic Ref	Description	Significance
1296	Sussex Subsidy Rolls 1296	Hudson, W. (1910) 'The Three Earliest Subsidies for the County of Sussex in the years 1296, 1327 and 1332', The Sussex Record Society, 10. The Sussex Record Society	Subsidy Rolls record 18 people as paying tax in the Villat' de Rozghee. Total taxation came to £4 6s. 0 d.	
1315	C. 5274	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1915 b) 'Deeds: C.5201 - C.5300', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 6. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 188-204.	Quitclaim by Christian de Effolde to William Urri of 2a. land in a field called 'le Tyghe' between his land, land of Thomas le Lewere and land formerly of Richard de Effolde, her father, at 'la Rogheye' in Horsham. Horsham, Sunday after St. Gregory the Pope, 8 Edward II.	Possible reference to common fields existing at Roffey.
1327	Chancery Liberate Rolls 12 Edw. III	Durrant Cooper 1865, 117	The Sheriff was allowed: £43 6s. 8d., for the purchase of 200 quarters of wheat; £4 3s. 4d., for 1000 horseshoes; 2s. 1d., for measuring the wheat; 3s., for the carriage of the horseshoes from Le Rogheye, near Horsham, where they were made, to Shoreham; 4s. 8d., for the purchase of 14 barrels to put these horseshoes, and 3000 others, and 80,000 nails in; 4d., for wooden hoops for the barrels; 2d., for iron nails to strengthen the bottoms of the barrels; 7d., for the wages of the workmen cleaning and hooping the barrels; 14d., for the portorage of them to the ship; 100s., for freight from Shoreham to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and 10s., for the wages of a clerk to take care of them on board ship.	
1338		Lower 1870, 239 Hurst 1889, 9	Horsham noted for its quarrels, or arrows shot from crossbows. The Sheriff of Sussex purchased 6000 arrows, 240 sheaves at 14d, each sheaf to contain good dry wood, with heads well sharpened, called dogebil. The record tells us that these were placed within a cask and taken from Horsham to the Tower of	

Date	Source	Bibliographic Ref	Description	Significance
			London – this all cost £14. 10s. 4d	
1340	Deeds: B.1501- B.1600	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1890) 'Deeds: B.1501 - B.1600', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 1. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 359-368.	1340 - Grant by Robert Edyng, of Ma Rogheye, 'to William le Rose, of the same place, of houses and curtilages in 'la Rogheye' (Deeds: B.1501- B.1600).	Suggestive of the existence of a settlement at Roffey by 1340.
1342	C. 4327	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1915 c) 'Deeds: C.4301 - C.4400', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 6. London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 66-78. British History Online [Online]. Available at: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol6/pp66-78 (Accessed 26 October 2022).	Grant by Roger Schullyghe of Rogheye to William called 'le Taylur' of Rousparr of a field in the parish of Rousparr opposite the highway from Rogheye to Cherlewod. Sunday before Hokkeday, 16 Edward III.	Roffey existed as a hamlet by this date for it is referred to as a location.
1345	Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 3	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1900) 'Deeds: B.4001 - B.4100', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 3. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 282-293. British History Online [Online]. Available at: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol3/pp282-293 (Accessed 17 September 2020).	Demise by Thomas Chyew de la 'Rogheye,' to Matilda, late the wife of Walter de Bonewyk, for two hundred years, of a smithy with the bellows, anvils, hammers &c. belonging thereto, and a portion of a garden adjoining, with a way to a well situate at 'la Rogheye' in Horsham. 3 October, 18 Edward III. Seal, broken.	
1369		Sussex Fines: 41-45 Edward III	1369 - John Urry v. Henry Bussh and Agnes his wife; 5 acres of land, 5 acres of pasture, 6d. rent in le Rogheye; to John for 10 marks (Sussex Fines: 41-45 Edward III)	Could this be referring to Bush Copse?
1381	2614	Salzmann, L.F. (1916 a). 'Sussex Fines: 11-15 Richard II', in Salzmann, L.F. (ed.) An Abstract of Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex: Volume 3, 1308-1509. Lewes: Sussex Record Society, 194-200.	2614. John Bonewyk of Horsham and Simon Andreu, citizen and saddler of London, and Agnes his wife; a messuage, 8 acres 3 roods of land in Roghey by Horsham; to John. (File 77. No. 33.) 14 Richard II	Continued connection to Roffey by the Bonwick family
1383	C. 3387	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1900) 'Deeds: C.3301 - B.3400', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 3. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 351-362. British History Online [Online]. Available at: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol3/pp351-362 (Accessed 12 May 2023).	1383 - Grant by John Urry and John Pope, to James Urry and John his son, of two crofts called 'Bakeresham' and 'Hugetesham' lying at 'La Rogheye' (Deeds: C.3301-C.3400). Could this be Bakehouse Field it is referring to?	Suggests the origins of Bakehouse Field and the possibility of baking as an industry at Roffey in the 13 th / 14 th centuries.
1383	C.4984	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1915 a) 'Deeds: C.4901 - C.5000', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 6. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 146-159. British History Online [Online]. Available at: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol6/pp146-159 (Accessed 5 May 2020).	1383 - Grant by James Edyng to William Marscot of all his land, &c. in 'La Rogheye' in the parish of Horsham; also grant that a field called 'Westfeld' with [meadow] called 'Asshefold' and 1a. arable lying in the said meadow with two gardens lying at the said field [and] meadow, in the parish of Horsham, which William Bonwyk and Alice his	This could be referring to the field West Mead – particularly when it says the field is also a meadow.

			wife hold for the term of the life of the said Alice, of him and his heirs by his gift, with reversion to himself, his heirs and assigns, may remain to the said William.	
Date	Source	Bibliographic Ref	Description	Significance
1390	2614	D. Hurst 1889, 146 Salzmann, L.F. (1916 a). 'Sussex Fines: 11-15 Richard II', in Salzmann, L.F. (ed.) An Abstract of Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex: Volume 3, 1308-1509. Lewes: Sussex Record Society, 194-200.	John Bonewyk of Horsham and Simon Andreu, citizen and saddler of London, and Agnes his wife; a messuage, 8 acres 3 roods of land in Roghey by Horsham; to John. (File 77. No. 33.) 14 Richard II	
1425	B.1591	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1890) 'Deeds: B.1501 - B.1600', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 1. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 359-368.	B. 1591. Demise by Thomas Pottere and William Cloterwyne to William Wallere, William Stowe, John Wodye and Thomas Coupere, of a messuage at Rogheye called 'Roseplace' in the parish of Horsham which they had of the feoffment of the said Thomas Coupere. 26 September, 4 Henry VI. Seals, broken.	Surnames such as Pottere and Coupere are suggestive of industries – or former industries in the area.
1439	Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859	Baggs, C.R.J., Currie, C.R., Elrington, Keeling, S.M. and Rowland, A.M. (1989). 'Horsham: Manors and other estates', in Hudson, T.P. (ed.) A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 2, Bramber Rape, London: Oxford University Press, 156-166.	A reference to a park existing at Roffey Manor is made in 1439, which was located within St Leonards Forest and by 1480 was recorded as Old Park and Home Park	
1442	3142	D. Hurst 1889, 146 Salzmann, L.F. (1916 b) 'Sussex Fines: 36-39 Henry VI', in Salzmann, L.F. (ed.) An Abstract of Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex: Volume 3, 1308-1509. Lewes: Sussex Record Society, 269-272.	John Michelgrove, esquire, Bartholomew Bolney, William Gaynesford, William Sondes, John Ernele, John Threle, Richard Profyt and John Foche, clerk, v. Thomas Hoo, esquire, and Alice his wife; manors of Warnham and Roghey, and 8 messuages, 800 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 500 acres of wood, 300 acres of heath, £14 rent in Warnham, Roghey, Horsham, Rowsparre and Hechyngfeld; to John Foche, etc. (File 91. No. 19.)	A fine was levied by John Michelgrove and others, by which the manor of Roughay was settled on Thomas Hoo, Esq., and Alice, his wife
1449	B. 4043	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1900 a) 'Deeds: B.4001 - B.4100', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 3. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 282-293.	B. 4043. Grant by Thomas Edward of Leuesham, co. Kent, to Thomas Hoo, esquire, John Fysshlake, clerk, and John Wodye, of all the lands and tenements at Rogheye in Horsham, late John Edward's, the grantor's father; also letter of attorney authorising William Wallere, to deliver seisin. 16 May, 27 Henry VI. Seal.	

1480	Deed of Gift to Battle Abbey by Thomas Hoo	Thorpe, T. (1835) Descriptive Catalogue of the Original Charters, Royal Grants, and Donations, many with the seals, in fine preservation, monastic chartulary, official, manorial, court baron, court leet, and rent rolls, registers, and other documents, constituting the Muniments of Battle Abbey... London: Thomas Thorpe.	Deed of Gift to Battle Abbey by Thomas Hoo. Refers to Old Park and Home Park at the Manor of Roffey.	Manor of Roffey and Old Park and Home Park
Date	Source	Bibliographic Ref	Description	Significance
1480	Battel Abbey	Turner, E. (1865). Battel Abbey. Sussex Archaeological Collections Vol. XVII, 20-21	Deed: The half-brother of Sir Thomas Hoo, also called Thomas Hoo, gave to the Abbot and convent of Battel, rents, lands, and tenements, in the manor of Roughey, and in the parishes of Horsham and Ruspar, and other properties in and about Horsham, which he had purchased of John, Duke of Norfolk; and lands in the parish of Farleigh, for the maintenance of two monks within the Abbey, whose duty it was to be to celebrate at the obsequies, and at all future times to pray in the Abbey Church for the soul of Sir Thomas Hoo...'	Demonstrates the existence of the Manor of Roffey by 1480 and the existence of tenements.
1481	B. 4041.	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1900 a) 'Deeds: B.4001 - B.4100', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 3. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 282-293.	Release by William Est and Thomas Agas, to John, bishop of Ely, and others (named), of all their right in the lands and tenements at Roughey in Horsham, called 'Elyottes,' 'Cokhuntys grove,' 'Hethelonde and 'Segrymes,' late Henry Boteler's of Horsham, and which they had of the demise of Bartholomew Bolney. 29 October, 20 Edward IV. Seal.	Likely origin of the fieldname Elliots Mead. Elliots Mead – probably refers to a tenement called Elyottes, which is recorded in 1481.
1495	B. 4047	Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1900 a) 'Deeds: B.4001 - B.4100', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 3. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 282-293.	Demise by Henry Roos, knight, Richard Emson, John Apsley, Andrew Wyndesora, esquires, and Edmund Dudley, to Thomas, earl of Surrey, Henry Chauncy, Bennet Brocas and John Horseman, of the manor of Colstaple in Horsham, with a messuage called 'Stanes,' another messuage and land called 'Edwardys,' a pasture called 'Ganteryys,' and pasture within Rowghey park called 'Bonewyckys,' other land in the same park and an acre of pasture in Rowghey, and all the lands and tenements &c. in Horsham called 'Langherst'; which manor and other premises they, with John, archbishop of Canterbury, and others (named), had of the gift	Pasture within Roughey Park referred to as 'Bonewyckys' suggesting land formally held by the family.

			of Henry Assheborne, and Thomas Butsyte, by deed dated 4 December, 10 Henry VII; also letter of attorney authorising Henry Mychell and Richard Foyce to deliver seisin. 14 February, 19 Henry VII. Signatures of Emson and Dudley. Three seals, one broken, and seal of arms.	
Date	Source	Bibliographic Ref	Description	Significance
1549	Inventories of Goods, & c., in the Manor of Cheseworth in the Countie of Sussex.	Ellis, H. (1861). Inventories of Goods, & c., in the Manor of Cheseworth, Sedgewick, and other Parks, the Manor Place of Sheffield, and in the Forest of Worth, with the Iron-works belonging to the Lord Admiral Seymour, at the time of his attainder, taken 1549. Sussex Archaeological Collections Vol. XIII.	'a payer of newe belowes; a cove iron; a grete andvyle; a sledge; ij. Hand hamers; ij payer tongs; one peyer of plyers; a stampe; a pounce; a horse nayle toole; a perser to make holys in horse shoys; a chesell; a shovyll for cloys; a poynttyng stethye [small anvil]; a pan to dres horssez fete; a pece of a brokyn pan; a pece of a swadyng iron; a payle; a marking iron; a small perser; a bedsted in the smythe's chamber; a perser iij or. Square.'	Although of a post medieval date, this inventory outlines the equipment contained within a smithy in the local area of Roffey. Roffey formed a sub-manor of the Manor of Cheseworth and this smiths, whether it be the Roffey smithy 200 years later? S likely to still represent a typical smiths.

Appendix A2: The Tudeley Ironworks Accounts

The following accounts were originally transcribed by Montague Spencer Giuseppe who discovered them at the Public Records Office (PRO) and published in *Archaeologia* in 1913. The accounts were subsequently translated by Anne Drewery in 1998 and published in *Wealden Iron* by Hodgkinson and Whittick (1998). The transcription and translations have been reproduced here, and placed side by side with photographs of the original manuscript, by the author. Permission to view and photograph the accounts was kindly given by the National Archives. The archive numbers of each record are provided alongside each account.

1329-1330
(PRO SC 6/890/22)

Computus Ricardi de Grofherst custodis chacie domine Elizabeth de Burgo domine de Clara de Southfryth a festo Ominium Sanctorum anno regini regis Edwardi tercii a conquest tercio usque [ad] festum Sancti Michaelis proximum sequens videlicet regini regis predicti quarto.

Account of Richard de Gothurst, keeper of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of Clare's chase of Southfrith, 1 November 1329 – 29 September 1330

Idem respondet de viij li. liij s. viij d. ob. De exitibus fabrice ut extra.

Summa – viij li. iij s. viij d. ob.

He answers for £8 3s 8½d for the issues of the works as over

Sum £8 3s 8½d

Computus de fabrica de Teudele anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquest quarto.

Account of the works of Tudeley for 1329-1330

Idem respondet de xx li. ~~ii~~ xj d. ob. de ix(xx small) xiiij blomos ferri de exitibus fabrice predicte venditis precium C. xv marce dimidium. Et de xxvij s. de bosco mortuo in Southfryth vendito pro carbonibus faciendis ad dictos blomos conflandos.

summa – xxj li. viij s. xj d. ob.

He answers for £20 0s 11½d for the sale of 194 blooms of iron of the issues of the said works, at 15½ marks [£10 6s 8d] per hundred; and of 28s for dead wood in Southfrith sold for making charcoal for blowing the said blooms.

sum £21 8s 11½d

[Item] in petris fodiendis ad ix(xx small) xiiij blomos cum cariagio earundem ad furnum xl s. In eisdem elendis iij s. vj d. pro C. ij s.

In digging stones for 194 blooms with carriage of them to the hearth 40s; in burning them (elendis) 3s 6d, at 2s per 100

Note: *elendis could mean 'to be sifted' or 'be eliminated' as there is a similar Turkish word for this 'elendi'. Perhaps this could relate to sorting the ore for purity and quality? Does eisdem translate as 'the same' in this instance? If so, could an alternative translation of this line be 'in sorting (sifting) the same [stones] 3s 6d, at 2s per 100' (JC).*

In xxxvj decenis carbonum empties pro dictis blom' faciendis vj li. vj s. pro decena iij s. vj d.

In 36 tens of charcoal bought for making the said blooms £6 6s (at 3s 6d per ten);

In salariis operariorum pro ix(xxsmall) xiiij blom' faciendis iij li. viij s. xj d. pro capite v d. ob.

In the salaries of the workmen for making 194 blooms £4 8s 11d (at 5½d a head);

Note: Could this figure be used to work out how many workers there were at the works at this time? Based on the calculation 1 medieval pound = 240d, 1 shilling = 12d, so in total the salary expense was 1067d ÷ 5.5 = 194. Pro capite does translate to 'a head' but perhaps it means salary per bloom? (JC).

In potagio operariorum xx d.

In the workmen's drink-money 20d;

In gersuma eorundem iij s. vj d.

In their bonus (gersuma) 3s 6d;

In utensilibus reparandis cum unncto [sic] empto ad follia xx d.

In repairing tools with grease bought for the bellows 20d.

Summa – xiiij li. v s. iij d. Et debet viij li. iij s. viij d. ob. Et respondet infra.

Sum £13 5s 3d; and he owes £8 3s ½d and answers over.

1331-1332

(PROSC 6/890/24)

Compotus Johannis de Me... camerarii domine Elizabethe de Bourgo domine de Clare del Southfrith ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis [anno] regni regis Edwardi [tercii a] conquestu v° usque ad idem festrum anno regni regis ejusdem sexton per j annum.

Account of John de Me[synglegh], chamberlain of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare for Southfrith, 30 September 1331 – 30 September 1332.

Compotus fabrice de Teudele anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu sexton.

Account of the works of Tudeley for 1331 – 1332.

Idem respondet de cc xxiiij blom' factis de exitibus fabrice hoc anno. De quibus mercede operariorum pro dictis blom' faciendis xxxij blom', capientium pro opere suo septimam blom'. In vendicione ix(xxsmall) xij blom'.

He answers for 224 blooms made of the issues of the works this year; of which in the payment of the workmen for making them 32 blooms, taking for their work the seventh bloom; in sale 192 blooms.

Idem respondet de xvj li. de ix(xxsmall) xij blom' ferri venditis, precium blom' xx d.

He answers for £16 for 192 blooms of iron sold at 20d each.

In petris fodiendis ad cc xxiiij blom' ferri xl s. iij d., pro C. xvij s.

In digging stones for 224 blooms of iron 40s 4d, at 18s the hundred;

In cariagio earundem ad furnum xij (?) s. ij (?) d. q^a.

In carriage of them to the hearth 12s 2 ¼ d [?];

In dictis petris [confl]andis iij s vj d., pro C. ij s.

In blowing them 4s 6d, at 2s per 100;

Item solutis antterioribus flatoribus pro opere suo de consuetudine xlij s. [pro] qualibet blom' ij d. q^a.

Paid to the fore-blowers for their work by custom 42s, at 2 ¼ d for each bloom;

Item ... carbonibus [em]ptis, qualibet decena continente xxiiij [quarteria] carbonum ad dictas blom faciendas... elandis vj li. xiiij s. iij d., pro decena iij s. iij d.

In [41 tens] of charcoals bought, each ten containing 24 quarters, for making the said blooms [and] burning them £6 13s 3d, at 3s 3d per ten;

In cariagio eorundem ad fabricam xiiij s. viij d. pro decena iij d.

In the carriage of them to the works 13s 8d, at 4d per ten;

In potagio operariorum ij s.

In the workmen's drink-money 2s;

In reparacione diversorum utensilium dicte fabrice ij s.

In the repair of various tools of the said works 2s;

In stipendio operariorum quod dicitur gersuma iij s.

In the wage of the workmen which is called bonus (gersuma) 3s.

Summa – xij li. xij s. xj d. q^a.

Sum £12 12s 11 ¼ d.

Summa totalis expensorum xij li. xij s. xj d. q^a. Et debet lxvij s. [ob. q^a.] Unde respondet ut infra. Et sic quietus hic.

Sum total of expenses £12 12s 11 ¼d; and he owes 67s [¾d] whereof he answers as below; and thus he is quit here.

1332-1333
(PROSC 6/890/25)

Computus Johannis de Mesyngelegh camerarii domine Elizabethe de Burgo de Clara del Southfrith ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis Arcangeli anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquest sexton usque festum Sancti Michaelis Arcangeli anno regni regis ejusdem septimo per j annum.

Account of John de Mesyngelegh, chamberlain of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare for Southfrith, 30th September 1332 – 30th September 1333.

Idem respondet de

He answers for

*Vendicio
petrarum.*

Et de xij s. de petris venditis ad iij^c blom' ferri, precium C. iij s.

And for 12s for stones sold for 300 blooms of iron, at 4s a hundred

Summa – xij s.

Sum – 12s

*Allocacio
Fabrorum*

In allocacione f[c]acta fabris pro c iij^{xx} xviiij blom' factis apud Teudel' que remanent extra usque in annum futurum vij li. x s. xj d. ob. q^a.

In allowance made to the smiths for 198 blooms made at Tudeley which remain over to next year £7 10s 11 ¾ d.

[In dorso]

Comptus fabrice de Teudele anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquest septimo.

Account of the works of Tudeley for 1332 - 1333

Idem respondet de cc xxxj blom' ferri de exitibus fabrice de Teudele hoc anno.

He answers for 231 blooms of iron of the issues of the works of Tudeley this year

Summa – cc xxxj blom'.

Sum – 231 blooms

De quibus in mercede operariorum pro dictis blom' faciendis xxxiiij blom' capientium pro opere suo septimam blom'.

Of which in the payment of the workmen for making them 33 blooms, taking for their work the seventh bloom.

Summa – xxxiiij blom' Et remanent c iij^{xx} xviiij blom'.

Sum – 33 blooms and there remain 198 blooms.

In petris fodiendis ad cc xxxj blom' ferri xlj s. vj d. ob., pro centena xviiij s.

In digging stones for 231 blooms of iron 41s 6 ½ d, at 18s the hundred

Expensa.

In cariagio eorundem usque ad fernum xj s. vj d., pro centena v s.

In carriage of them to the hearth 11s 6d, at 5s the hundred

In dictis petris combustis iij s. vij d. ob., pro centena ij s.

In burning the stones 4s 7 ½ d, at 2s the hundred

In mercede anteriorum flatorum de consuetudine facta xliij s. iij d. ob. q^a., pro quolibet blom' ij d. q^a.

In the wage of the fore-blowers by custom 43s 3 ½ d, at 2 ¼ d for each bloom.

[In] vij decenis et dimidio carbonum emptis ad dictos blom' faciendos et petras arendas preter xxxiiij decenas p... de bosco domine xxx s., pro decena iiij s.

In 7 ½ tens of charcoals bought for making the blooms and burning the stones, besides 34 tens made from the lady's wood, 30s, at 4s per ten.

In cariagio dictarum xxxiiij decenarum carbonum de bosco domine usque ad fabricam xj s. iiij d., pro decena iiij d.

In the carriage of the said 34 tens of charcoal from the lady's wood to the works 11s 4d at 4d per ten.

In potagio operariorum ij s. j d.

In the workmen's drink-money 2s 1d

In reparacione diversorum utensilium dicte fabrice ij s.

In the repair of various tools of the said works 2s.

In uncto empto pro follibus unguendis iij d.

In grease bought for greasing the bellows 3d.

In stipendio operariorum quod dicitur gersuma iiij s.

In the wage of the workmen which is called bonus (gersuma) 4s.

Summa – vij l. x s. xj d. ob. q^a. [sic.]

Sum - £7 10s 11 ¾ d.

1333-1334

(PROSC
6/890/26)

Computus Johannis de Mesinglegh camerarii domine Elizabete de Bourg' domine de Clare de Southfrith a festo Sancti Michaelis anno rengni [sic] Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu

Account of John de Mesyngegh, chamberlain of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare for Southfrith, 29 September 1333 – 29th September 1334.

Idem respondet de...

He answers for...

Et de xxiiij li. x s. de cc iiij^{xx} xiiij blom' venditis ut extra, precium blom' xx d. Et de vj s. viij d. de firma fabrice de Teudele a festo Pasche usque festum Sancti Michaelis pro dimidio anno hoc anno dimisse mense Marcii per dominum Thomam de Gedewerth.

and for £24 10s for 294 blooms sold as over, at 20d a bloom; and of 6s 8d of the farm of the works of Tudeley from Easter to Michaelmas for half a year this year, let in the month of March by Sir Thomas de Gedewerth.

Summa – xxiiij li. xvj s. viij d.

Sum - £24 16s 8d.

Et de xx s. de petris ad cccc blom' venditis hoc anno, precium C. v s.

And for 20s for stones sold for 400 blooms this year, at 5s a hundred.

Summa xx s.

Sum 20s.

Inde idem computat in facture et expensis circa c et xij blom' faciendis apud fabricam de Teudele ante festum Pasche ut plenius continetur extra in tergo vj li. xij s. ob.

He accounts for the making and expenses concerning 112 blooms made at the works of Tudeley before Easter as is more fully contained on the back £6 13s 0½d.

[In dorso]

Idem respondet de c iiij^{xx} xvij blom' de remanentia in dicta fabrica super compotum anni precedentis Et de c et xij blom' factis ibidem hoc anno ante Pascham Et extunc predicta fabrica dimittitur ad firmam per dominum Thomam de Gedewerthe.

He accounts for 198 blooms remaining in the said works upon last year's accounts; and for 112 blooms made there this year before Easter; and then the said works was let to farm by Sir Thomas de Gedewerth.

Summa – cccx blom'.

Sum – 310 blooms.

De quibus in mercede operariorum pro dictis blom' faciendis xvj blom' capientium pro opere suo septimam blom'. In vendicione ut infra cc iiij^{xx} xiiij blom'.

Of which in the payment of the workmen for making them 16 blooms, taking for their work the seventh bloom; in sales as below 294 blooms.

Et Nichil remanet.

And nothing remains.

Idem computat in petris fodiendis ad c et xij blom' faciendas ut supra xxij s. vj d., pro C. xx s.

He accounts in digging stones for making 112 blooms as above 22s 6d, at 20s the hundred.

In cariagio dictarum petrarum usque fabricam v s. vij d. ob., pro C. v s.

In carriage of them to the hearth 5s 7½d, at 5s the hundred.

In dictis petris comburendis ad supradictas blom' ij s. iij d., pro C. ij s.

In burning the stones for the blooms 2s 3d, at 2s the hundred.

In consuetudine de Forblouweris pro dictis blom' xxj s., pro qualibet blom' ij d. q^a.

In the custom of the fore-blowers for the said blooms 21s, at 2¼d for each bloom.

In emendacione del tuer' viij d.

In mending the tuyere 8d.

In potagio operariorum xvj d.

In the workmen's drink-money 16d.

In xx duodenis carbonum ad dictas blom' cum cariagio usque fabricam lxxvj s. viij d., precium duodene iij s. x d.

In 20 dozens of charcoals for the said blooms, with carriage to the works 76s 8d, at 3s 10d a dozen.

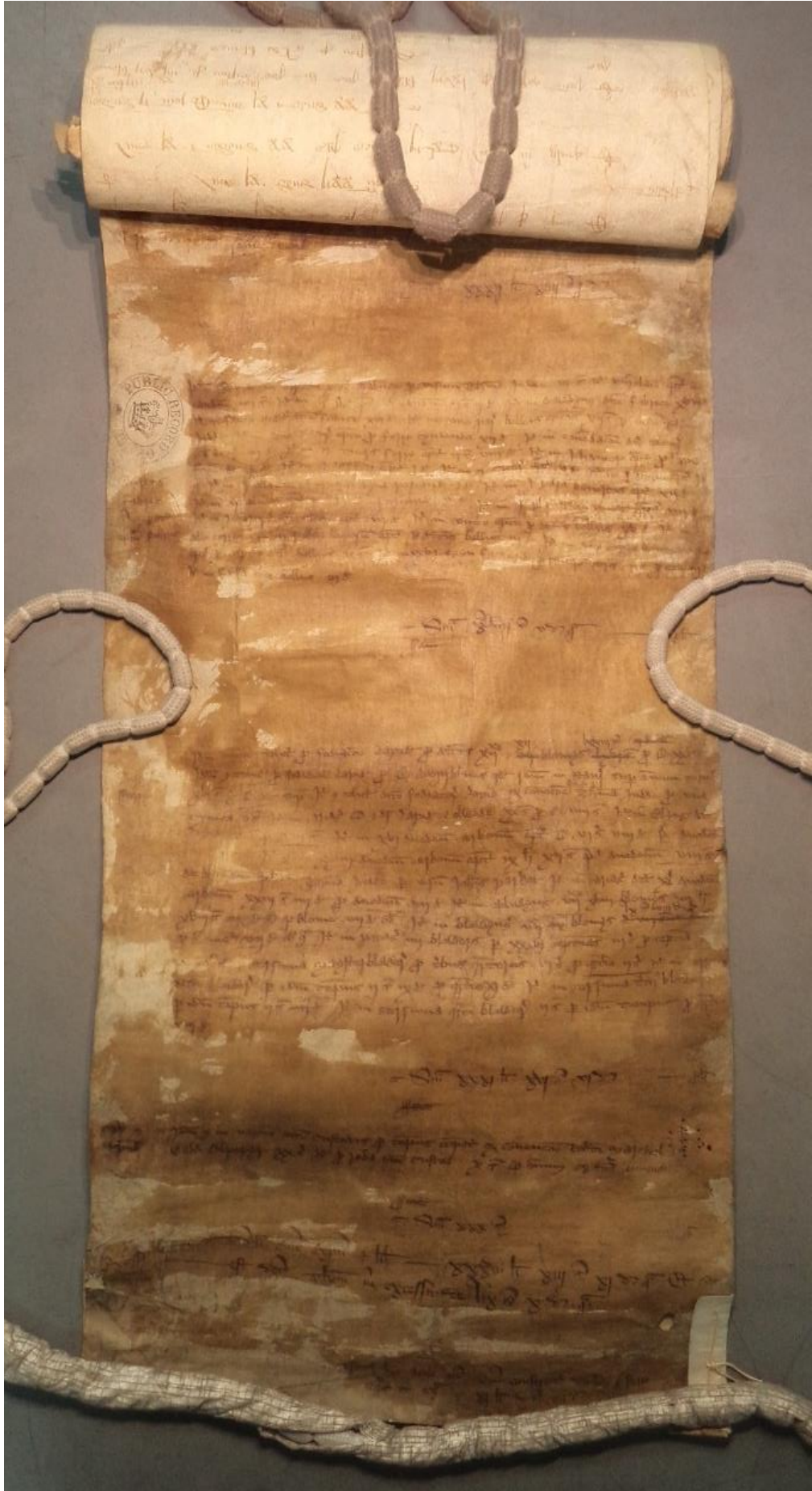
In stipendio supradictorum operariorum iij s. pro dimidio anno.

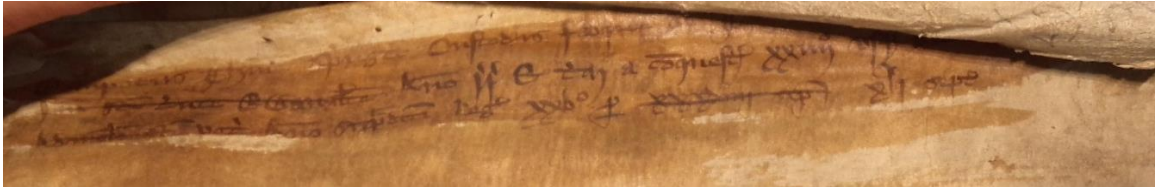
In the wage of the above workmen 3s for the half-year.

Summa – vj li. xiiij s. ob. ut computatur infra.

Sum - £6 13s 0½d as is accounted below.

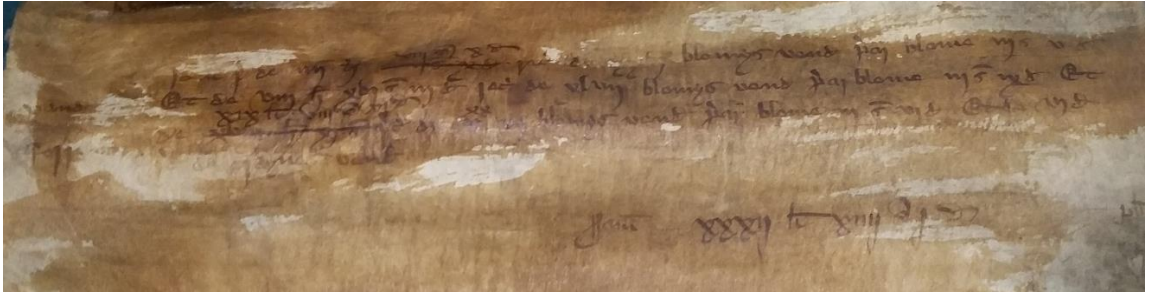
1350-1351
(PRO E101/485/11)





Compotus Thome Springet custodis fabrice de Teudele a xvj die Octobris die lune proxima post festum Sancti Luce Ewangle anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquest xxiiij^o usque xxx diem Julii diem Sabbati in provigilia ad vincula [sic] Sancti Petri anno supradicti Regis xxv^o per xlj septimanas ~~xxviiij septimanas.~~

Account of Thomas Springet, keeper of the works of Tudeley from 25 October 1350 to 30 July 1351 for 38 weeks from 16 October 1350 to 30 July 1351 for 41 weeks.

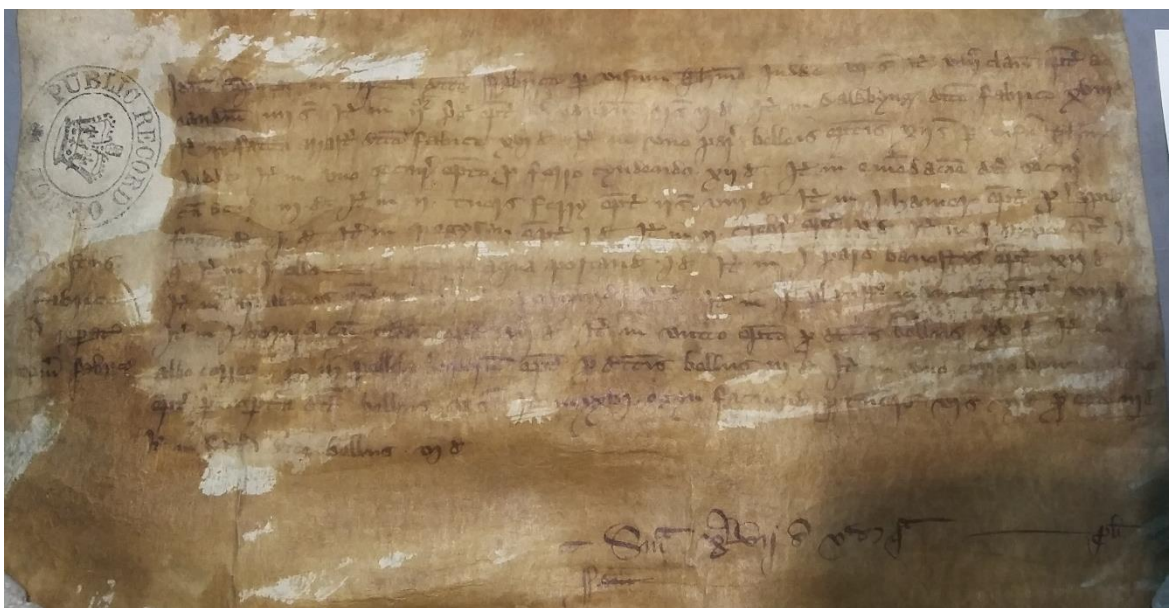


Idem respondet de iiij li. viij s. x d. ~~... j s. x d.~~ receptis de xxvj blomys venditis, precii blome iij s. v d. Et de viij li. xvj s. iij d. receptis de xlviij blomys venditis precii blome iij s. ix d. Et de xix li. viij s. vj d. ~~xviiij li. xj s.~~ receptis de v^{xx} xj blomys venditis, precii blome iij s. vj d. Et de vj d. receptis de graynes venditis.

He answers for £4 8s 10d received from 26 blooms sold, at 3s 5d a bloom. And for £8 16s 3d received from 47 blooms sold, at 3s 9d a bloom. And for ~~£18 11s~~ £19 8s 6d received from 111 blooms sold, at 3s 6d a bloom. And for 6d received from graynes sold.

Summa – xxxij li. xiiij s. j d. probatur.

Sum - £32 14s 1d <checked>



Idem computat in carpentria dicte fabrice per visum Thome Judde vj s.

He accounts for carpentry of the said works by the view of Thomas Judde 6s.

Item viij^c clavis empties ad eandem iiij s.

Item 800 nails bought for the same 4s.

Item in ij m^l. Prig' empties ad eandem ij s. ij d.

Item 2000 prigs bought for the same 2s 2d.

Item in dawbyng dicte fabrice xvij d.

Item in daubing the works 18d.

Item in fractura arrastrii dicte fabrice xvj d.

Item in making the hearth of the said works 16d.

Item in uno pari belleis empties [sic] xij s. per visum Thome Judde.

Item in a pair of bellows bought 12s, by the view of Thomas Judde.

Item in uno securi empto pro ferro cyndendo xij d.

Item in an axe bought for splitting iron 12d.

Item in emendacione dicti seures cum acere iij d.

Item in mending the axe with steel 3d.

Item in ij tuers ferry empties ij s. viij d.

Item in two tuyeres of iron bought 2s 8d.

Item j hamer empto pro lapidibus frangendis jd.

Item in a hammer bought to break stones 1d.

Item in j egyson empto j d.

Item in an egyson bought 1d.

Item in ij crebris empties v d.

Item in two sieves bought 5d.

Item in j scope empto j d. q^a.

Item in a scope bought 1½d.

Item in j olla lutea empta pro aqua portanda j d.

Item in a clay pot bought to carry water 1d.

Item in j pare banostis empto xij d.

Item in a pair of bannasters bought 12d.

Item in ij alveis empties pro lapidibus portandis v d.

Item in two troughs bought to carry stones 5d.

Item in j plaustro manuali empto vij d.

Item in a hand cart bought 7d.

Item in j serura cum clave empta iij d.

Item in a lock and key bought 3d.

Item in uncto empto pro dictis bellis xv d.

Item in grease bought for the said bellows 15d.

Item in albo correo et in iij pellibus leporum empties pro dictis bellis iij d.

Item in white leather and 3 hareskins bought for the bellows 3d.

Item in uno correo bovino novo empto pro coopertura dictarum bellis v s.

Item a new ox-hide bought for covering the bellows 5s.

Item in xxvj egyn faciendis pro tuers vj s. vj d., pro ege iij d.

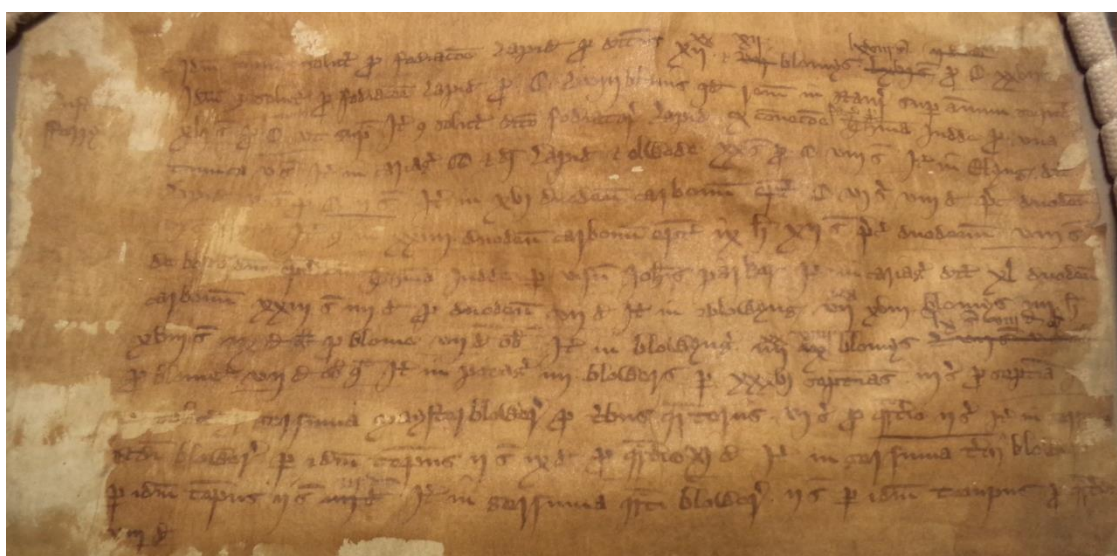
Item in making 26 egyn for the tuyeres 6s 6d, at 3d an ege.

Item in facture dicte bellis vj d.

Item in making the bellows 6d.

Summa – xlviij s. v d. q^a. probatur.

Sum – 47s 5¼d <checked>



Idem computat solutos pro fodiacione lapidum pro dictis xij^{xx} et xij vij blomys lxviii s. ~~lxvj s. ij d. ob.~~, pro C. xxvij s.

He accounts for payments for digging stones for the said 247-252 blooms 66s 2½d-68s, at 27s for 100.

Idem computat solutos pro fodiacione lapidum pro clviii bloms quod remanet in stauro super annum sequentem xlj s., pro C. ut supra

For digging stones for the 158 blooms which remain in stock to next year 41s, at 27s for 100

Item computat solutos dicto fodiatori lapidum ex convencionem facta per Thomam Judde pro una tunica v s.

To the stone-digger by contract made by Thomas Judde for a tunic 5s

Item in cariagio cc et dimidii lapidum et olwode xx s., pro C. viij s.

In the carriage of 250 stones and olwode 20s, at 8s for 100

Item in elyng' dictorum lapidum v s., pro C. ij s.

In burning the said stones 5s, at 2s for 100

Item in xvj duodenis carbonum emptis cvj s. viij d., precium duodene vj s. viij d.

In 16 dozen of charcoal bought 116s (106?) 8d, at 6s 8d the dozen

Item computat in xxiiij duodenis carbonum empties ix li. xij s., precium duodene [sic] viij s. de bosco domine empto cum Thoma Judde per visum Johannis Parker

In 24 dozen of charcoal bought £9 12s, at 8s the dozen, bought from the lady's wood with Thomas Judde by the view of John Parker

Item in cariagio dictarum xl duodenarum carbonum xxiiij s. iij d., pro duodena vij d.

In carriage of the said 40 dozen of charcoal 23s 4d, at 7d the dozen

Item in blowyng' vij^{xx} xviii blomys iij li. xviii s. ix d. ob. pro blome vij d. ob.

In blowing 158 blooms £4 18s 9½d, at 7½d a bloom

Item in blowyng' iij^{xx} xiiii ~~ix~~ blomys lx s. viij d. ob. ~~lvij s. v d. ob.~~ pro blome vij d. ob. q^a.

In blowing 89 94 blooms 57s 5½d-60s 8½d, at 7¾d a bloom

Item in potagio iij blowers per xxxvj septimanas iij s., pro septimana j d.

In the drink-money of 4 blowers for 36 weeks 3s, at 1d a week

Item solutos pro gersuma maysterblower pro tribus quarteriis vj s., pro quarterio ij s.

For the bonus (gersuma) of the master-blower for three quarters 6s, at 2s a quarter

Item in gersuma secundi blower per idem tempus ij s. ix d., pro quarterio xj d.

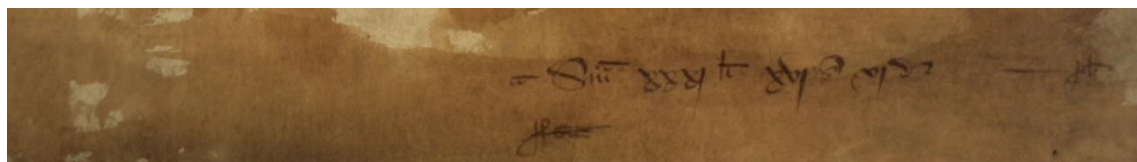
In the bonus of the second blower for the same time 2s 9d, at 11d a quarter

Item in gersuma tercii blowere per idem tempus ij s. iij d. ~~iiij d.~~

In the bonus of the third blower for the same time 2s 3d 4d.

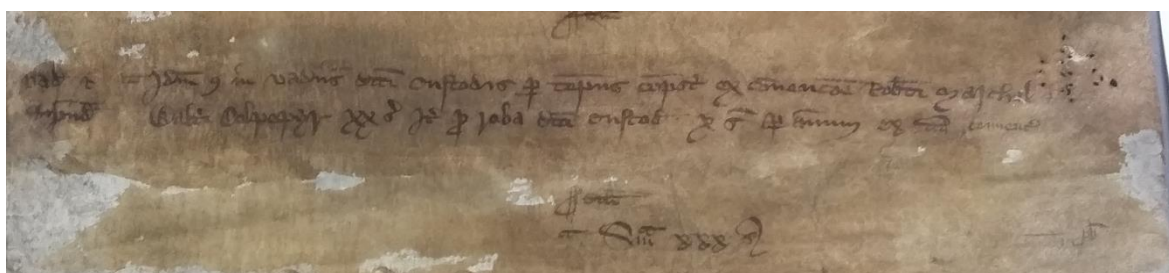
Item in gersuma quarti blower ij s. per idem tempus, pro quarterio viij d.

In the bonus of the fourth blower 2s for the same time, at 8d a quarter.



Summa – xxxj li. xvj s. vj d. probatur.

Sum - £31 16s 6d <checked>

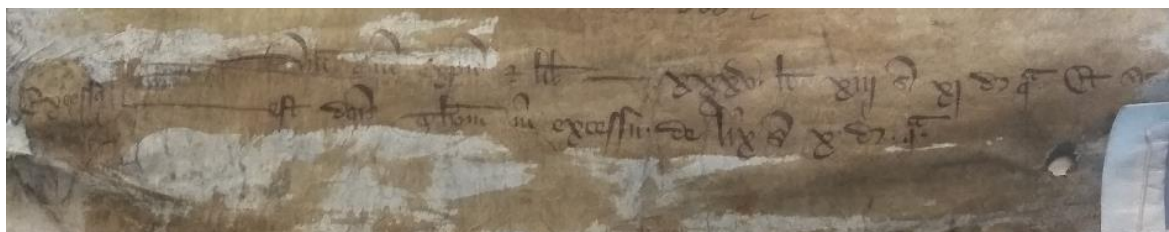


Idem computat in vadiis dicti custodis per tempus compoti ex convencione Roberti Marchal et Walteri Colpepyr xx s. Item pro roba dicti custodis x s. per annum ex dicta convencione.

He accounts in the wages of the said keeper for the time of the account, by contract of Robert Marchal and Walter Colpepyr 20s; for a gown for the said keeper 10s a year by the same contract.

Summa – xxx s. probatur

Sum – 30s <checked>

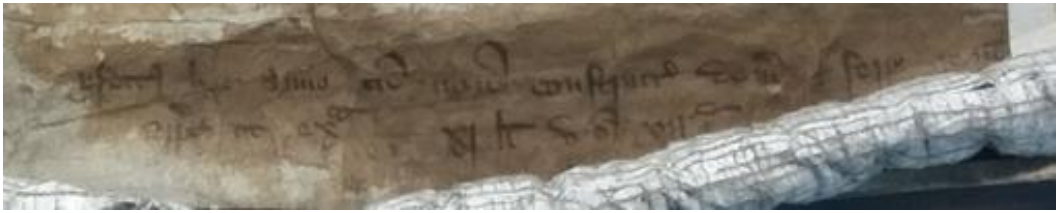


Summa omnium expensorum et liberacionum xxxv li. xij s. xj d. q^a.

Sum of all expenses and liveries £35 13s 11¾d.

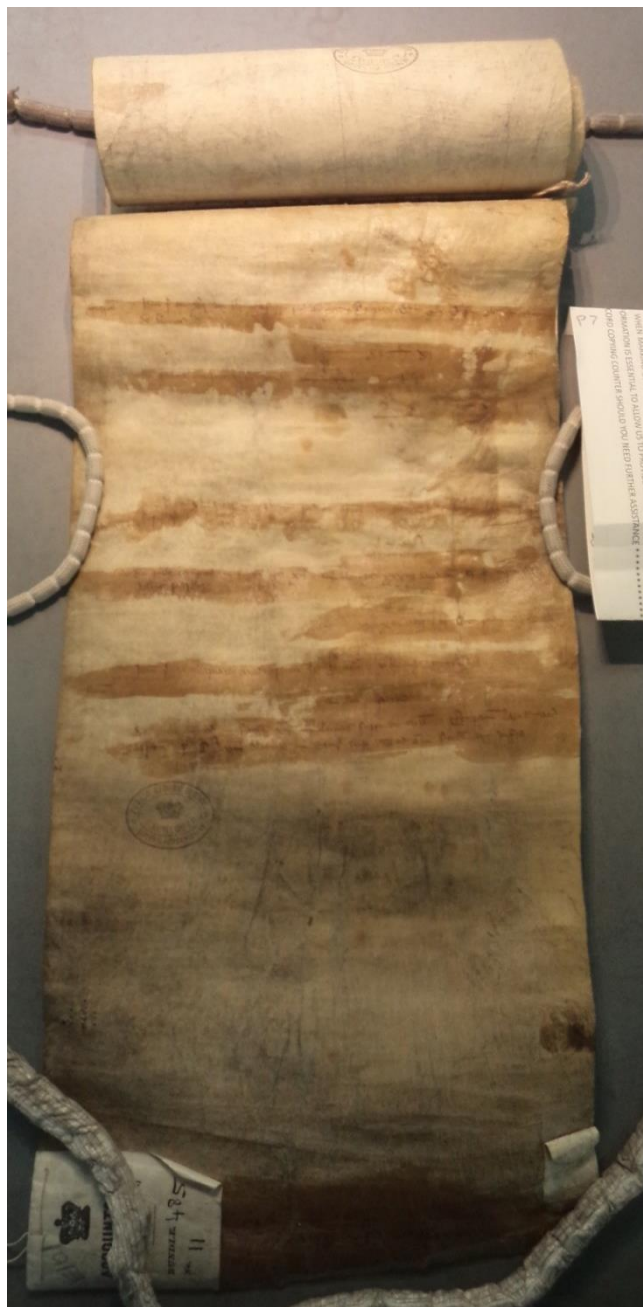
Et sic est dictus Thomas in excess de lix s. x d. q^a

And thus is the said Thomas in excess 59s 10¼d

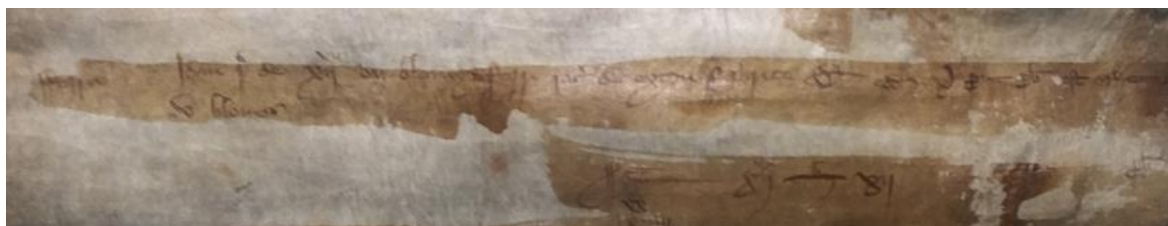


Profectus hoc anno cum nova constructa domo et ferro remanente appreciato ut extra xj li. v s. vij d.

Profit this year with the newly constructed building and the iron remaining valued as over at £11 5s 7d.



[In dorso]



Idem respondet de xij^{xx} vij blomys ferri receptis de exitu fabricice. De eodem exitu prout probatum est super comptum v blomes.

He answers for 247 blooms of iron received from the issue of works; from the same issue as is checked upon account 5 blooms.

Summa xij^{xx} xij ~~et vij~~. probatur.

Sum – 252 <checked>.



De quibus computat in vendicione ix^{xx} iiij ~~vij^{xx} et xix~~ blomes ut infra.

Of which he accounts in sale 179 184 blooms as below

Summa – ix^{xx} iiij ~~vij^{xx} et xix~~ Et remanent lxxvij blomys probatur.

Sum – 179 184; and there remain 68 blooms <checked>



Idem respondet de xl duodenis carbonum receptis de empcione ut patet per talliam contra Johannem Parker forestarium.

He answers for 40 dozen charcoal received from purchase as appears by a tally against John Parker the forester

Summa xl duodene probatur.

Sum – 40 dozen <checked>



De quibus computat in fractura dictarum xij^{xx} et xij viij blomys xxxix duodenas et dimidium per visum dicti Johannis Parker.

Of which he accounts in the making of the said 247 252 blooms 39½ dozen, by the view of the said John Parker

Summa – xxxix duodene et dimidium Et remanet dimidium duodene.

Sum - 39½ dozen; and there remains half a dozen

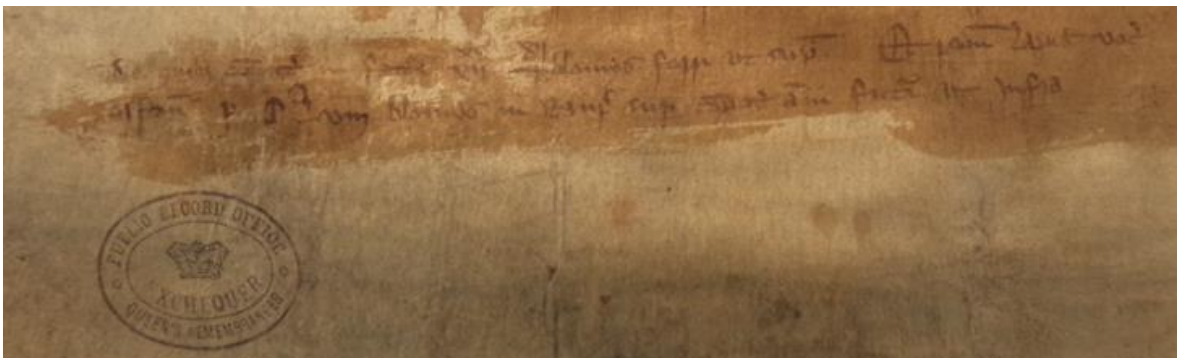


Idem respondet de lapidibus vocatis orston receptis de fodiacione in foresta pro iiiij^f et v blomys ut infra.

He accounts for stones called orston received from digging in the forest for 405 blooms as below

Summa – patet.

The sum is clear



De quibus computat in fractura xij^{xx} xij viij blomys ferri ut supra Et remanent lapides vocati orston pro clvij blomys in stauro super comptum anni futuri ut infra.

Of which he accounts in the making of 247 252 blooms of iron as above; and there remain stones called orston [sufficient] for 158 blooms in stock upon next years's account as below

[Endorsed]

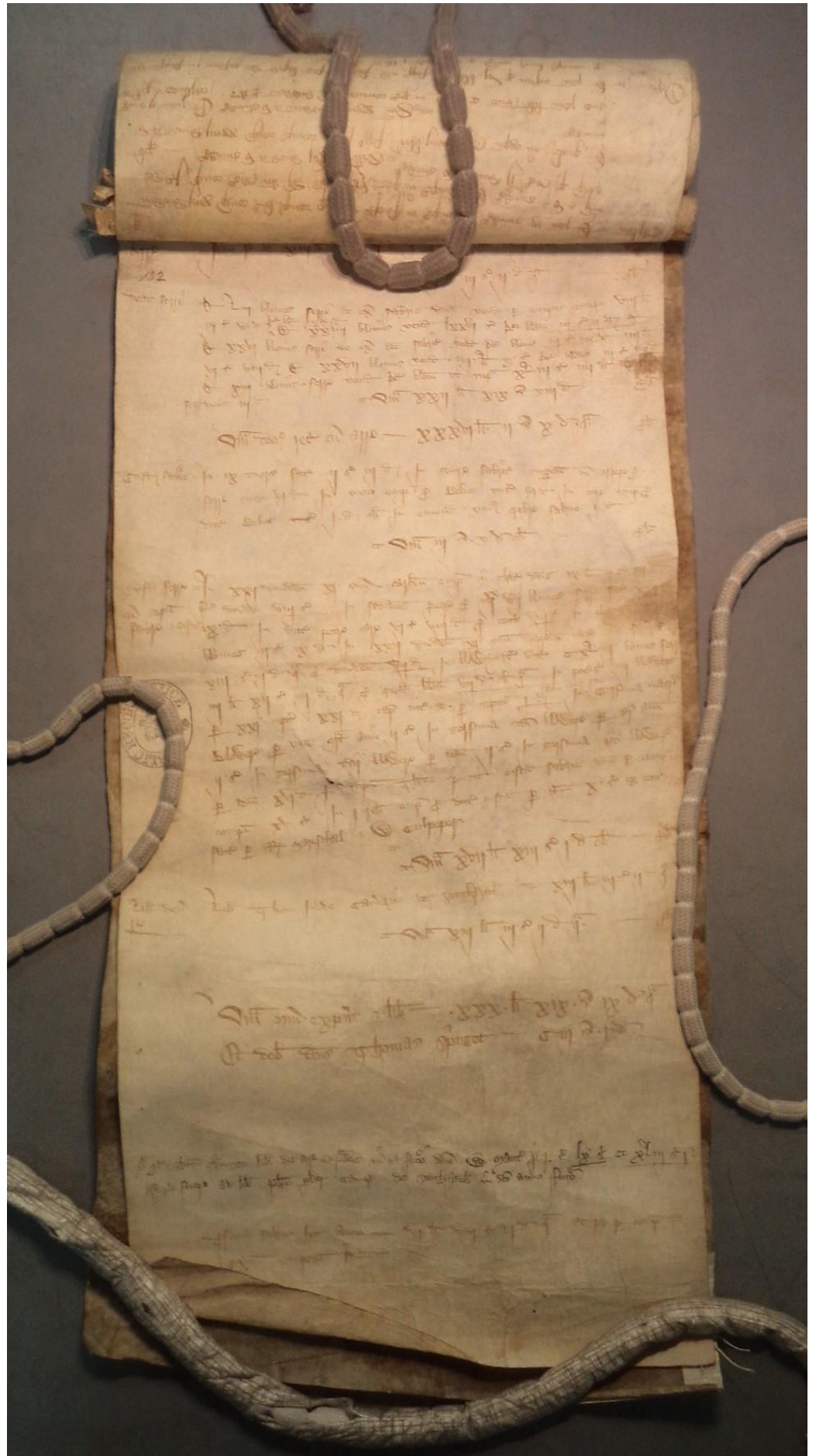


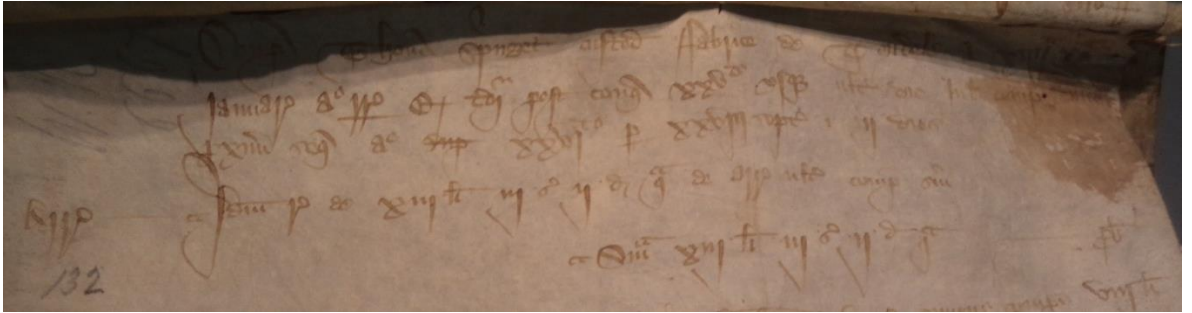
... Springet custodis fabricae de Tudeley anno xxv^{to}.

*[Thomas] Springet keeper of the works of Tudeley for the year *****

1352 Front Page

(PRO E101/485/11)





Compotus Thome Springet custodis fabrice de Teudele a xiiij^o die Januarii anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum xxv^o usque ultimum diem Julii tempore tunc proxime sequente anno xxvj^o per xxviiij septimanas et ij dies.

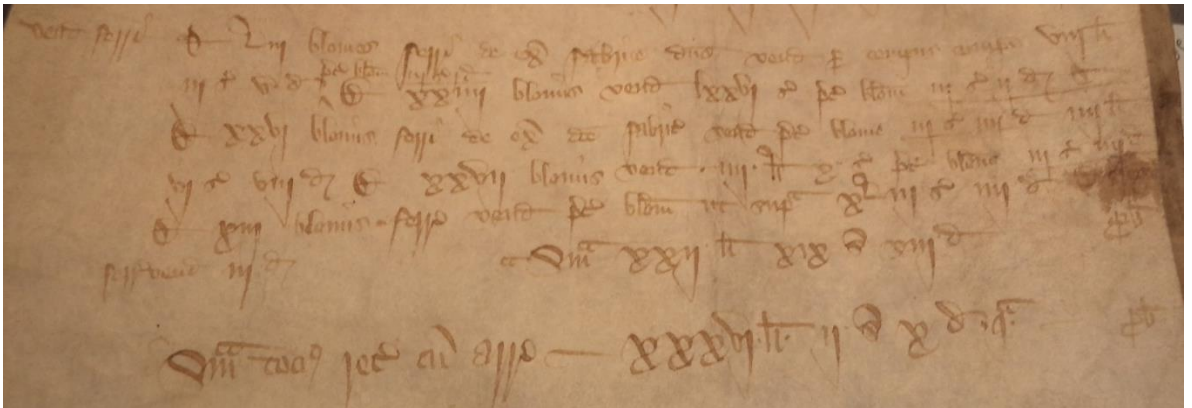
Account of Thomas Springet, keeper of the works of Tudeley from 14 January 1352 to 31 July 1352 for 28 weeks and 2 days.

Idem respondet de xiiij li. iij s. ij d. q^a de arreragiis ultimi compoti sui.

He answers for £13 3s 2½d from the arrears of his last account.

Summa – xiiij li. iij s. ij d. q^a. Probatur

Sum - £13 3s 2½d <checked>



De liij blomes ferri de exitu fabrice domine venditis per tempus compoti viij li. iij s. v d., precium blom' iij s. j d.

Of 53 blooms of iron of the issue of the lady's works sold during the time of the account £8 3s 5d, at 3s 1d a bloom,

De xxiiij blomis venditis lxxvj s., precium blom' iij s. ij d.

Of 24 blooms sold 76s, at 3s 2d a bloom.

De xxvj blomis ferri de exitu dicte fabrice venditis, precium blome iij s. iiij d., iiij li. vj s. viij d.

Of 26 blooms of iron of the issue of the said works sold at £4 6s 8d, at 3s 4d a bloom

De xxvij blomis venditis iiij li. x s., precium blom' iij s. iiij d.

Of 27 blooms sold £4 10s, at 3s 4d a bloom,

De xiiij blomis ferri venditis, precium blom' ut supra xliij s. iij d.

Of 13 blooms of iron sold 42 s 4d, price of a bloom as above,

De greyn' ferri venditis iij d.

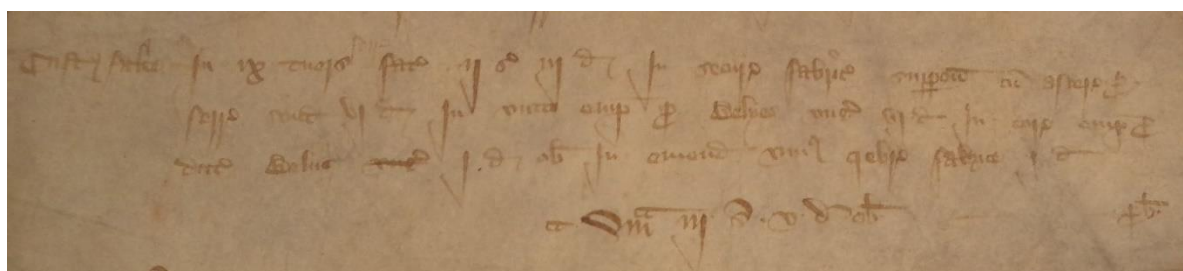
For graynes of iron sold 3d.

Summa – xxij li. xix s. viij d. probatur.

Sum - £22 19s 8d <checked>

Summa tocius recepte cum arreragiis – xxxvj li. ij s. x d. q^a. probatur.

Sum total of receipts with arrears £36 2s 10¼d <checked>



In ix tuers ferr faciendis ij s. iij d.

In making 9 tuyers of iron 2s 3d.

In secure fabrice superponenda cum ascere pro ferro scindendo vj d.

In trimming the works axe with steel to split iron 6d.

In uncto empto pro belyes unguendis vj d.

In grease bought to grease the bellows 6d.

In corio empto pro dictis belliis j d. ob.

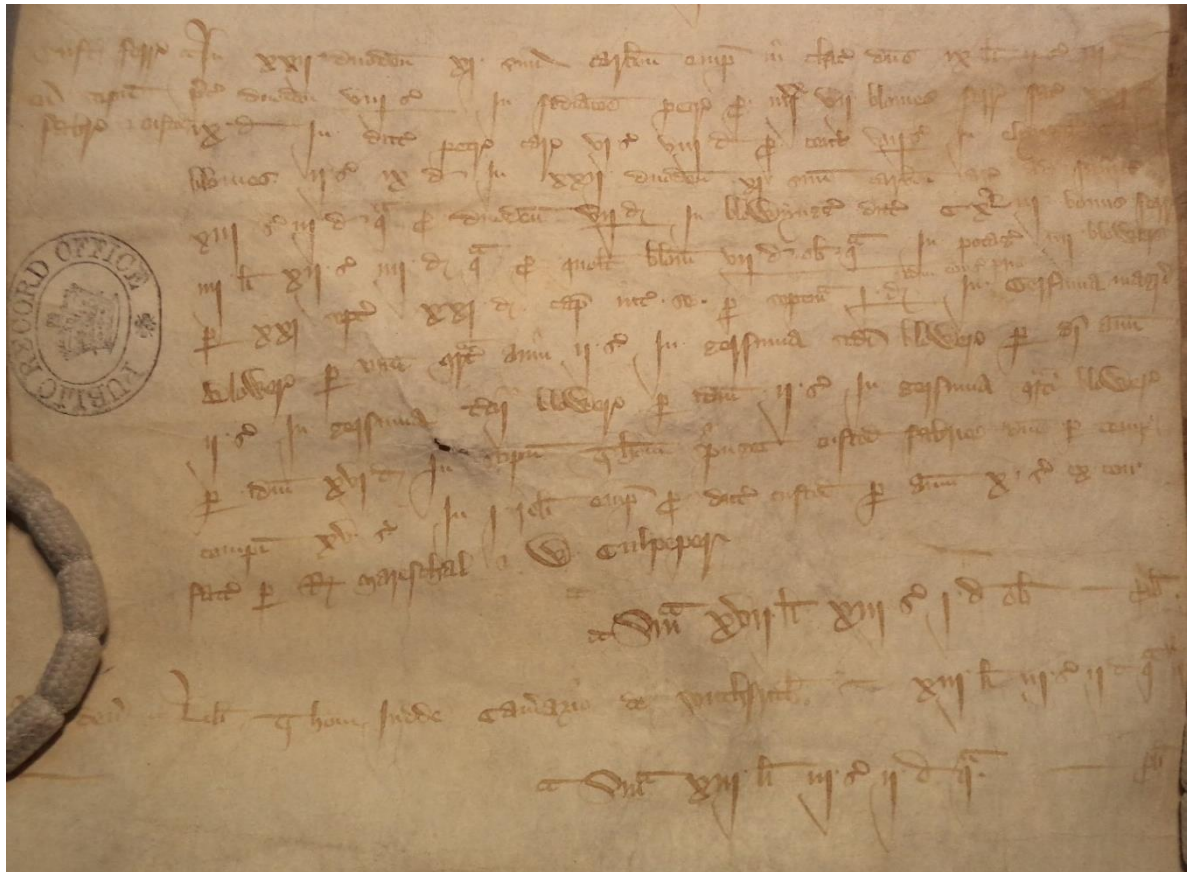
In leather bought for the said bellows 1½d.

In emendacione unius crebri fabrice j d.

In mending a works sieve 1d.

Summa – iij s. v d. ob. probatur.

Sum – 3s 5½d <checked>.



In xxij duodenis xj summagiis carbon emptis in chacea domine ix li. ij s. iij d., precium duodene viij s.

In 22 dozen and 11 seams of charcoal bought in the lady's chase £9 2s 3d, at 8s a dozen.

In fodiacione petrarum pro iiiij^{xx} vij blomes ferri faciendis xxj s. ix d.

In digging stones for making 87 blooms of iron 21s 9d.

In dictis petris cariandis vj s. viij d. pro centena viij s.

For the carriage of the said stones 6s 8d, at 8s for 100

In elyngg' cxliij blomes ij s. ix d.

In burning 143 blooms 2s 9d. (JC could it be 'In burning stones for 143 blooms?')

In xxij duodenis xj summagiis carbonum cariandis ad fabricam xiiij s. iij d. q^a, pro duodena viij d.

In carrying 22 dozen and 11 seams of charcoal to the works 13s 3¼d, at 7d the dozen.

In blowyngg' dictis cxliij bomis [sic] ferri iiiij li. xij s. iij d. q^a, pro quolibet blom' vij d. ob. q^a.

In blowing the said 143 blooms of iron £4 12s 4¼d, at 7¾d a bloom

In potagio iiiij blowers per xxj septimanas xxj d. capientium inter se per septimanam j d. secundum consuetudinem patrie.

In the drink-money of 4 blowers for 21 weeks 21d, at 1d a week among themselves according to the custom of the country.

In gersuma magistri blower per unum quarterium anni ij s.

For the bonus (gersuma) of the master-blower for one quarter of a year 2s

In gersuma secundi blower per dimidium annum ij s.

In the bonus of the second blower for half a year 2s

In gersuma tercii blower per idem ij s.

In the bonus of the third blower for the same time 2s

In gersuma quarti blower per idem xvj d.

In the bonus of the fourth blower for the same time 16d

In stipendio Thome Springet custodis fabrice domine per tempus compoti xv s.

In the wages of Thomas Springet the keeper of the lady's works for the time of the account 15s

In j roba empta pro dicto custode per annum x s. ex convencione facta per R. Mareschal et W. Culpeper.

For a gown bought for the said keeper annually 10s by a contract made by R[obert] Mareschal and W[alter] Colpeper.

Summa – xvij li. xiiij s. j d. ob. probatur.

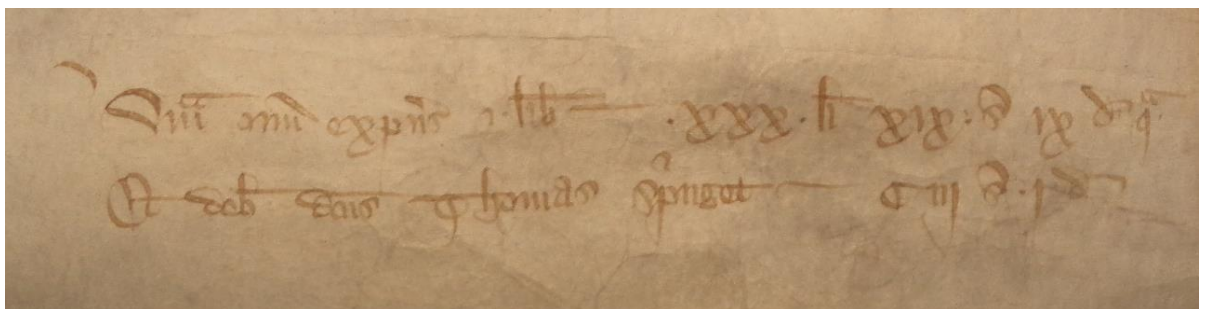
Sum £17 13s 1½d <checked>.

Liberata Thome Judde camerario de Southfrith xiiij li. iij s. ij d. q^a.

Delivered to Thomas Judde, the chamberlain of Southfrith, £13 3s 2¼d

Summa – xiiij li. iij s. ij d. q^a. Probatur

Sum £13 3s 2¼d <checked>

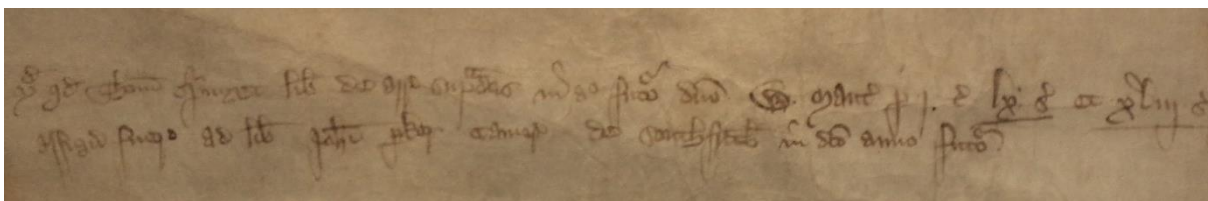


Summa omnium expensorum et liberacionum – xxx li. xix s. ix d. q^a.

Sum of all expenses and liveries £30 19s 9¼d

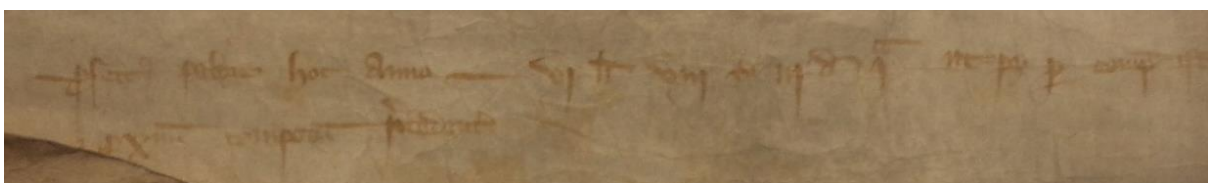
Et debet dictus Thomas Springet ciij s. j d.

And the said Thomas Springet owes 103s 1d



Memorandum quod Thomas Springet liberavit de arreragiis supradictis in anno future domino W. Mant per unam talliam lx s. Et xliij s. j d. assignati fuerunt ad liberandos Johanni Parker camerario de Southfrith in dicto anno futuro.

Memorandum that Thomas Springet delivered of the above arrears the following year to Sir W Mant by a tally 60s; and 43s 1d were assigned to be delivered to John Parker, the chamberlain of Southfrith, in the said following year.



Profectus fabrice hoc anno vj li. viij s. iij d. q^a. Ut patet per comptum istum et proximum comptum precedentem.

Profit of the works this year £6 8s 3¼d as appears by this account and the last account before

[In dorso]

De exitu fabrice per tempus compoti cxliij blomes ferri.

Of the issue of the works during the time of the account 143 blooms of iron

Summa – cxliij probatur.

Sum 143 <checked>

De quibus computat in vendicione ut infra. Et equat. probatur

Of which he accounts in sales as below; and it balances <checked>

De empcione pro ferro faciendo in foresta domine xxij duodene xj summagia carbonum.

Of purchases for making iron in the lady's forest 22 dozen 11 seams of charcoal

Summa – xxij duodene xj summagia, probatur.

Sum 22 dozen 11 seams <checked>

De quibus in expensis cxliij blomes faciendarum xx duodene et xj summagia.

Of which in the cost of making 143 blooms 20 dozen and 11 seams

Summa – xx duodene et xj summagia.

Sum 20 dozen and 11 seams

Et remanent ij duodene carbonum. probatur.

And there remain 2 dozen of charcoal <checked>

De remanentia orston pro lxxvij blomēs faciendis. De fodiacione lapidum de orston pro iiiij^{xx} vij blomēs faciendis.

Of the remaining orston for making 68 blooms; of the digging of stones of orston for making 87 blooms.

Summa – orston pro clv blomēs. probatur.

Sum – orston for 155 blooms <checked>

De quibus in expensis pro cxliij blomēs superius factis.

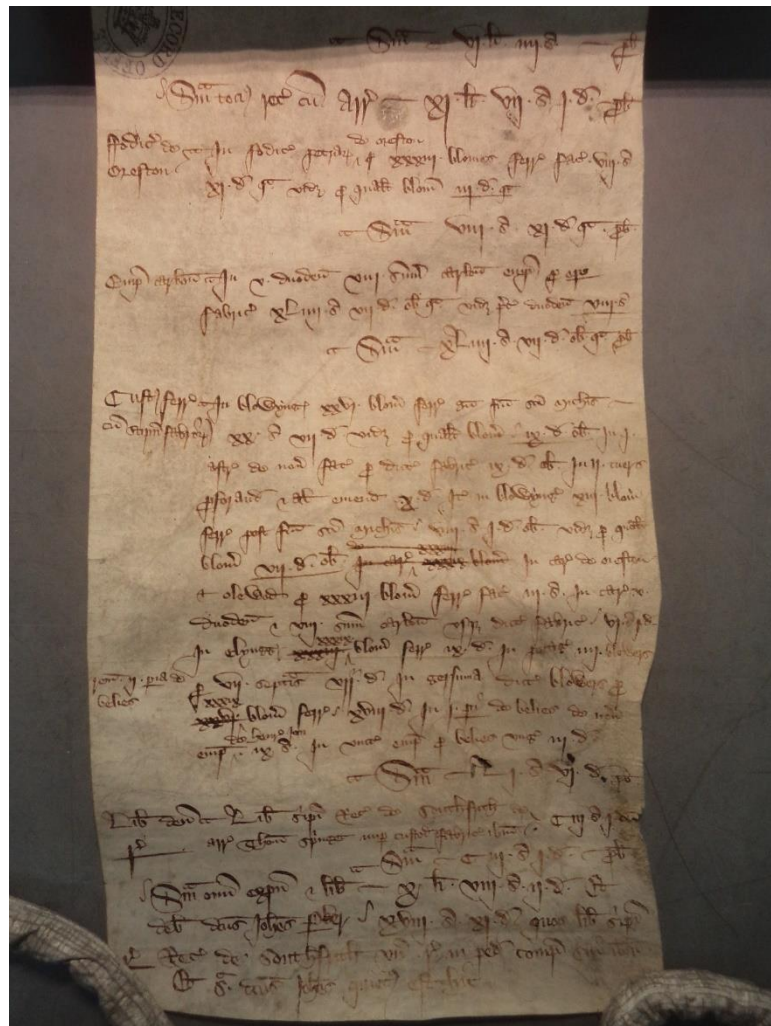
Of which in costs for the 143 blooms made above

Et remanet orston pro xij blomēs ferri faciendis. probatur.

And there remains orston for making 12 blooms of iron <checked>

1353 Front Page

(PRO E101/485/11)



Computus Johannis Parker custodis fabrice ibidem per vij septimanas mensium Septembris Octobris et Novembris anno xxvij^m.

Account of John Parker, keeper of the works there (Tudeley) for seven weeks of the months of September, October and November 1353.

Idem oneratur de ciij s. j d. de arreragiis Thome Springet nuper custodis fabrice ibidem.

He is charged with 103s 1d from the arrears of Thomas Springet the late keeper of the works there.

Summa – ciij s. j d. probatur

Sum 103s 1d Checked

De xxvj blomes ferri venditis de exitu dicte fabrice per tempus compoti iiij li. ij s. x d., precium blome iij s. ij d.

Of 26 blooms of iron of the issue of the said works sold during the time of the account £4 2s 10d, at 3s 2d a bloom

De xiiij blomes ferri postea venditis per J. Parker xlj s. ij d., precium blome ut supra.

Of 13 blooms of iron afterwards sold by John Parker 41s 2d, at 3s 2d a bloom.

Summa – vj li. iiij s. probatur.

Sum £6 4s checked

Summa tocius recepte cum arreragiis – xj li. vij s. j d. probatur.

Sum total of receipts with the arrears £11 7s 1d checked.

In fodicione petrarum de oreston pro xxxiiij blomes ferri faciendis viij s. xj d. q^a., videlicet pro qualibet blom' iij d. q^a.

In digging stones of orston for making 33 blooms of iron 8s 11¼d, at 3¼d for each bloom.

Summa – viij s. xj d. q^a. probatur.

Sum 8s 11¼d checked

In v duodenis viij summagiis carbonum emptis pro opere fabrice xliiij s. vij d. ob. q^a., videlicet precium duodene viij s.

In 5 dozen (and) 8 seams of charcoal bought for the work of the works 44s 7¾d, at 8s the dozen.

Summa – xliiij s. vij d. ob. q^a. probatur.

Sum 44s 7¾d checked.

In blowyng' xxvj blomis ferri ante festum Sancti Michaelis xx s. vij d., videlicet pro qualibet blom' ix d. ob.

In blowing 26 blooms of iron before 29th September 1353 20s 7d, at 9½d each bloom.

In j astrio de novo faciendo pro dicta fabrica ix d. ob.

In making the hearth anew for the said works 9½d.

In ij tuers perforandis et [al' struck through] emendandis x d.

In piercing and mending two tuyeres 10d.

Item in blowyng' xiiij blom' ferri post festum Sancti Michaelis viij s. j d. ob., videlicet pro qualibet blom' vij d. ob.

In blowing 13 blooms of iron after 29th September 1353 8s 1½d, at 7½d each bloom,

In cariagio de oreston et olewod pro xxxiiij blom' [in cariagio xxxix blom' struck through] ferri faciendis iij s.

In the carriage of oreston and olewod for making 33 blooms of iron 3s

In cariagio v duodenarum et viij summagiorum carbonum usque dictam fabricam vj s. j d.

In the carriage of 5 dozen and 8 seams of charcoal to the works 6s 1d

In elyngg' xxxix [xxxiiij struck through] blom' ferri ix d.

In burning ~~33~~39 blooms of iron 9d

In potagio iij blowers per vij septimanas vij d.

In the drink-money of 4 blowers for 7 weeks 7d.

In gersuma ditorum blowers pro xxxix [xxvj struck through] blom' ferri xvij d.

For the bonus (gersuma) of the said blowers for ~~26~~ 39 blooms of iron 18d

In j pari de belies de novo empto de Henrico Jon ix s.

In the new purchase of a pair of bellows from Henry Jon 9s.

In uncto empto pro belies unguendis iij d.

In grease bought to grease the bellows 3d.

Summa – li s. vj d. probatur.

Sum 51s 6d checked.

Liberata sibi ipsi Receptori de Southfrith de arreragiis Thome Springet nuper custodis fabrice ibidem cijj s. j d.

Delivered to the receiver of Southfrith of the arrears of Thomas Springet the late keeper of the works there 103s 1d

Summa cijj s. j d. probatur.

Sum 103s 1d checked

Summa ominium expensorum et liberacionum – x li. viij s. ij d.

Sum of all expenses and liveries £10 8s 2d

Et debet dictus Johannes Parker xvij s. xj d. quos liberat sibi ipsi Receptori de Southfrith unde respondet in pede compoti sui ibidem.

And the said John Parker owes 18s 11d which he delivered to the Receiver of Southfrith, of which he answers at the foot of his account there.

Et sic dictus Johannes quietus est hic.

And so the said John is quit here.

[In dorso]

[Stock]

De exitu fabrice per tempus hujus compoti xxvj blomes ferri.

Of the issue of the works during the time of this account 26 blooms of iron.

Item de exitu dicte fabrice post festum Sancti Michaelis xiiij blom' ferri.

For the issue after 29 September 1353 13 blooms of iron.

Summa – xxxix [xxvj blomes ferri struck through] blomes ferri.

Sum ~~26~~ 39 blooms of iron

Et venditur ut infra. Et equat. probatur.

Sold as over; and it balances; checked.

De remanentia ij duodene carbonum.

There remains 2 dozen of charcoal

De empcone pro ferro faciendo in foresta domine v duodene et viij summagia carbonum.

Of purchase for making iron in the lady's wood 5 dozen and 8 seams of charcoal.

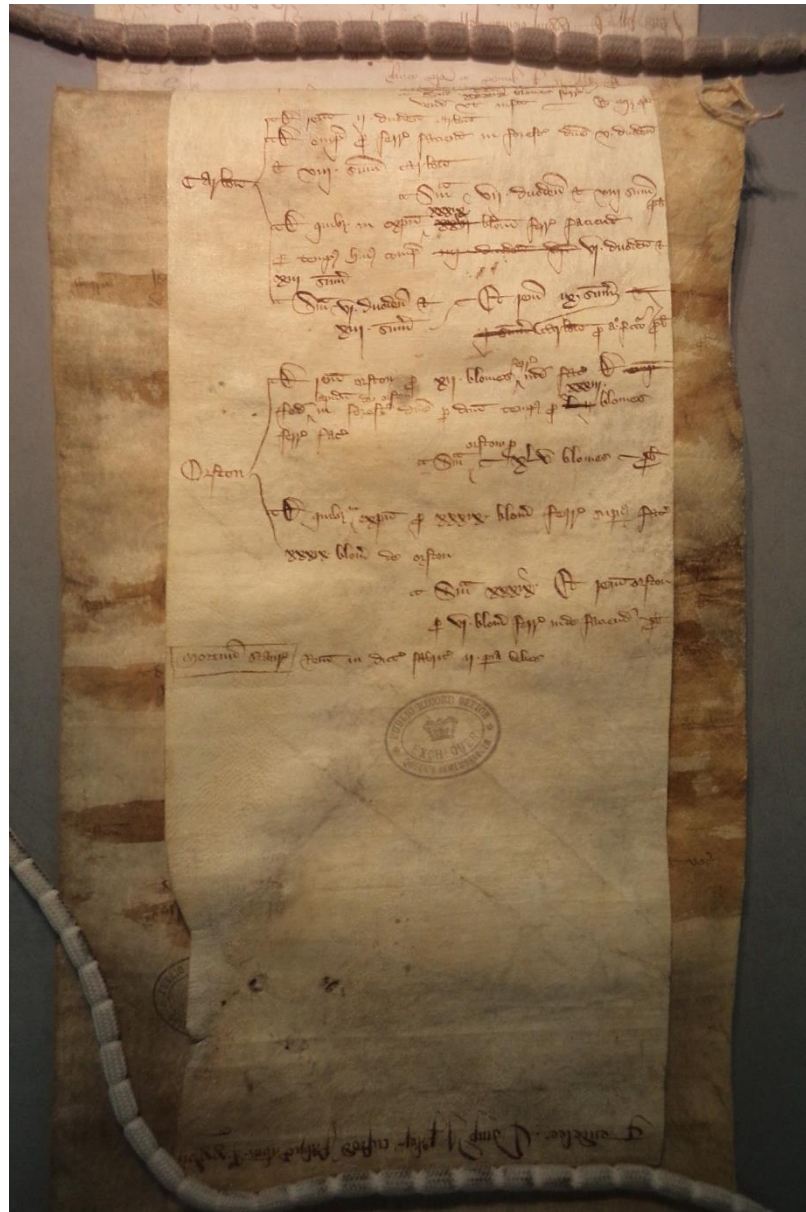
Summa vij duodene et viij summagia. probatur.

Sum 7 dozen and 8 seams. Checked.

De quibus in expensis xxxix [xxvj struck through] blom' ferri faciendarum per tempus hujus compoti vj duodene et xiiij summagia [iiij duodene dimidium struck through].

Of which in the costs of making ~~26~~ 39 blooms of iron during the time of this account ~~4½ dozen~~ 6 dozen and 13 seams.

Summa vj duodene et xiiij summagia. Et remanent ix [et j summagium struck through] summagia carbonum pro anno futuro. Probatur.



Sum 6 dozen and 13 seams; and there remain 9 seams of charcoal for next year. Checked.

De remanentia orston pro xij blomes ferri inde faciendis [De empcione *struck through*]

Of the remains orston for making 12 blooms of iron; ~~the purchasing~~

De fodicione lapidum de orston in foresta domine per dictum tempus pro xxxiiij [lij *struck through*] blomes ferri faciendis.

Of digging stone of orston in the lady's forest during the said time for making 52 33 blooms of iron.

Summa orstoni pro xlv blomes. probatur.

Sum of orston per 45 blooms. Checked.

De quibus in expensis pro xxxix blom' ferri superius faciendis xxxix blom' de orston.

Of which in the costs of making the above 39 blooms of iron 39 blooms of orston.

Summa xxxix, Et remanet orston pro vj blom' ferri inde faciendis. probatur.

Sum 39, and there remains orston for making 6 blooms of iron. Checked.

Remanent in dicta fabrica ij paria belies.

There remain in the said works two pairs of bellows

[*Endorsed.*]

Teudelee. Compotus J. Parker custodis fabrice ibidem anno xxvij°.

Tudeley. Composed by J. Parker, the keeper of the works of the same place in the year 1353

1354 *Front Page*

(PRO E101/485/11)

Compotus Thome Springet custodis fabrice ibidem per xxv septimanas [hoc struck through] anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum xxvij°.

Account of Thomas Springet, keeper of the works there [Tudeley] for 25 weeks in 1354.

De arreragiis nichil quia quietus in ultimo compoto.

In arrears nothing because he was quit in the last account.

Summa – nulla.

Sum nothing.

De lxxiiij blomes ferri de exitu fabrice venditis xij li. xix s., precium blom' iij s. vj d.

Of 74 blooms of iron of the issue of the works sold £12 19s, at 3s 6d a bloom.

De iij aliis blom' ferri de exitu dicte fabrice venditis x s., precium blome iij s. iiij d.

Of 3 other blooms of iron of the issue of the said works sold 10s, at 3s 4d a bloom.

De lxj blomis ferri de exitu dicte fabrice venditis x li. iij s. iiij d., precium blom' iij s. iiij d.

Of 61 blooms of iron of the issue of the said works sold £10 3s 4d, at 3s 4d a bloom.

De corio unius veteris paris bel' vendito vj d.

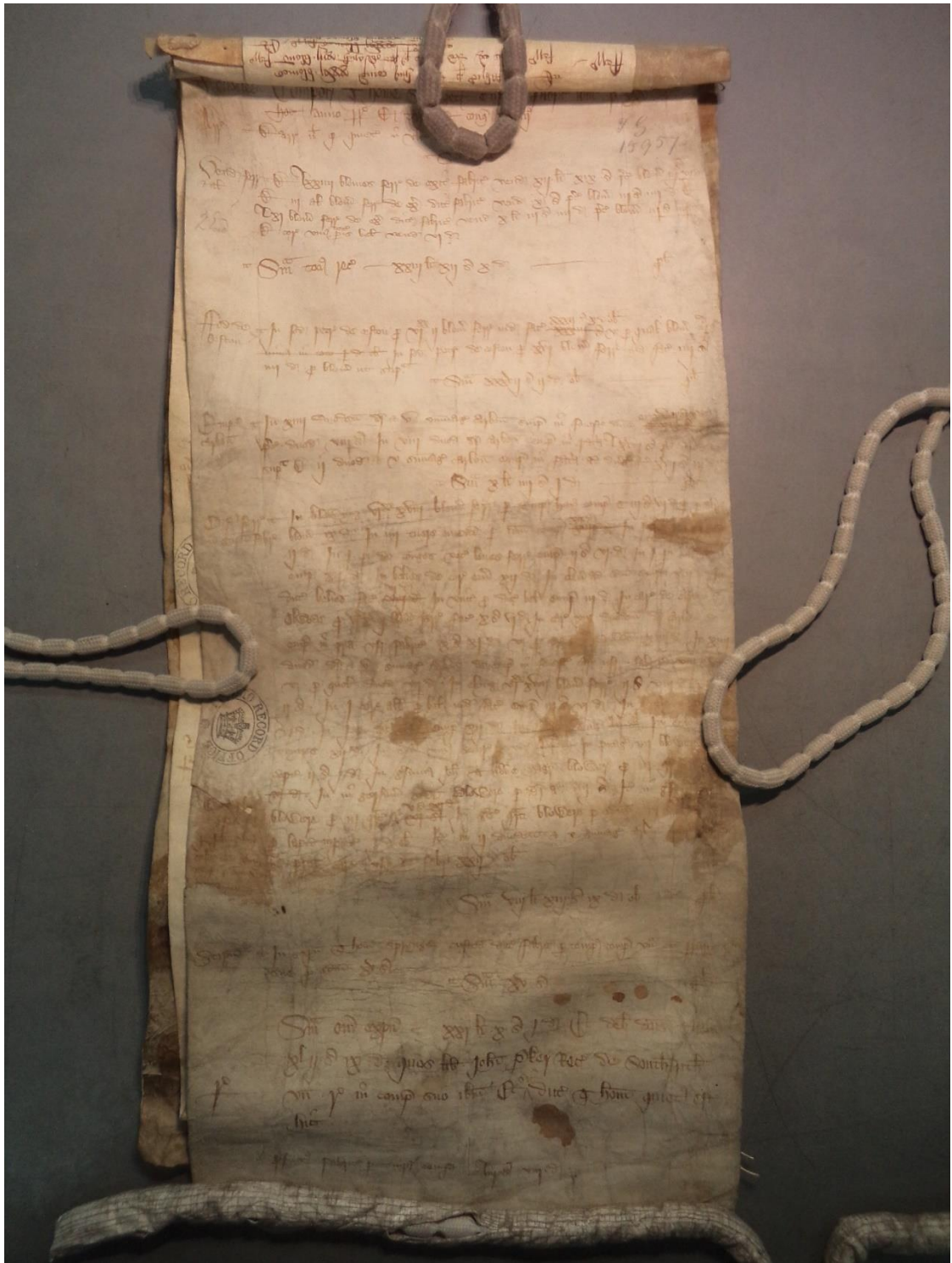
Of the leather of an old pair of bellows sold 6d.

Summa tocius recepte – xxiiij li. xij s. x d. probatur.

Sum total of receipts £23 12s 10d. Checked.

In fodicione petrarum de orston pro vj^{xx} ij blom' ferri inde faciendis xxxij s. x d. ob. [xxxiiij s. struck through] videlicet pro qualibet blom' iij d. q^a. [minus in toto j d. ob. struck through].

In digging stones of orston for making 122 blooms of iron 32s 10½d, at 3¼d for each bloom



In fodicione petrarum de orston pro xvj blom' ferri inde faciendis iiii s. iiii d. pro blom' ut supra.

In digging stones of orston for making 16 blooms of iron 4s 4d, at 3¼d for each bloom.

Summa – xxxvij s. ij d. ob. probatur.

Sum 37s 2½d. checked.

In xiiij duodenis dimidio et v summagiis carbonum emptis in foresta domine cxvij s. x d. [cxix s. iij d. *struck through*], precium duodene viij s.

In 14½ dozen and 5 seams of charcoal bought in the lady's forest 118s 10d, at 8s the dozen.

In viij duodenis dimidio carbonum emptis in patria lxvij s., precium duodene ut supra.

In 8 ½ dozen of charcoal bought in the neighbourhood 68s, at 8s the dozen

De ij duodenis et v summagiis carbonum emptis in patria ad diversa precia xvij s. iij d.

In 2 dozen and 5 seams of charcoal bought in the neighbourhood at various prices 17s 3d.

Summa – x li. iij s. j d. probatur.

Sum - £10 4s 1d. checked.

In blowyng' vj^{xx} xvij blom' ferri per tempus hujus compoti cij s. vj d. pro qualibet blom' ix d.

In blowing 138 blooms of iron during the time of this account 103s 6d, at 9d a bloom

In iij tuers emendandis per idem tempus xij d. ~~xij d.~~

in mending the 4 tuyeres during the same time 12d

In j augisen' emendando ij d.

In mending an augisen 2d

In j pari de tonges vocatis loves ferri empto ij s. vj d.

In a pair of iron tongs called loves bought 2s 6d

In j pari coddess empto xij d.

In a pair of coddess bought 12d

In belies de corio empties xij d.

In leather bellows bought 12d;

In clavis ad idem empties viij d.

in nails bought for them 8d

In dictis belies faciendis vj d. ~~vij d.~~

In making the said bellows 8d 6d

In uncto pro dictis bel' empto iij d.

In grease bought for them

In cariagio de orston et olwode pro vj^{xx} xvij blom' ferri faciendis x s. vj d.

In the carriage of orston (ore) and olwode (oldwood) for making 138 blooms of iron 10s 6d

In cariagio viij duodenarum dimidii carbonum de empcione in patria usque fabricam ix s. xj d. videlicet pro cariagio cujuslibet duodene xiiij d.

In the carriage of 8½ dozen of charcoal bought in the neighbourhood to the works 9s 11d, at 14d a dozen

In xiiij duodenis dimidio et v summagiis carbonum de empcione in foresta cariandis usque fabricam viij s. viij d. videlicet pro quolibet [sic] duodena vij d.

In the carriage of 14½ dozen and 5 seams of charcoal bought in the forest to the works 8s 8d, at 7d a dozen

In elyng' vj^{xx} viij blom' ferri ij s. viij d., pro centena ij s.

In burning (elyng) 138 blooms of iron 2s 8d, at 2s for 100

In j corio albo pro bel' inde faciendis empto iij s. vj d.

In one white hide bought for making bellows 3s 6d

In brakyng ejusdem vj d.

In brakyng (braking / cutting?) it 6d

In j pari de codd' empto xij d.

In a pair of codd bought 12d

In j crebro empto ij d. ob. ~~iiij d.~~

In a sieve bought ~~3d~~ 2½d

In emendacione iiij tuyeres xij d.

In mending 4 tuyeres 12d

In emendacione unius secures per vices ij d. ~~iiij d.~~

In mending an axe on [several] occasions ~~4d~~ 2d

In potagio iiij blowers per xxv septimanas ij s. j d.

In the drink-money of 4 blowers for 25 weeks 2s 1d

In gersuma Johannis Tubbe magistri blowere pro iij quarteriis anni viij s. ~~vj d.~~

For the bonus (gersuma) of John Tubb the master-blower for three quarters of a year 8s

In in [sic] gersuma secundi blowere per dimidium anni iiij s.

in the bonus of the second blower for half a year 4s

Item in gersuma tercii blowere pro iij quarteriis anni ~~vj s.~~ v s. ~~vj d.~~

In the bonus of the third blower for three quarters of a year 5s

In gersuma quarti blowere per idem iiij s. (~~vj d.~~ interlineated)

In the bonus on the fourth blower for the same time 4s

In j Trey pro lapidibus importandis j d. ob.

In a Trey for bringing in stones 1½d

Item in ij duodenis et v summagiis carbonum ~~cariandis~~ de empcione in patria cariandis usque ad fabricam xxij d. ob.

For the carriage of 2 dozen and 5 seams of charcoal bought in the neighbourhood to the works 22½d

Summa – viij li. xiiij s. ix d. ob. probatur.

Sum £8 13s 9½d checked

In stipendio Thome Sprynet custodis dicte fabrice per tempus compoti unacum proparte robe sue per idem xv s.

In the wages of Thomas Springet the keeper of the said works during the time of the account, together with the share of his gown 15s

Summa – xv s. probatur.

Sum 15s checked

Summa ominium expensorum – xxj li. x s. j d. Et debet dictus Thomas xlij s. ix d. quos liberavit Johanni Parker receptori de Southfrith unde respondet in compoto suo ibidem. sic dictus Thomas quietus est hic.

Sum of all expenses £21 10s 1d; and the said Thomas owes 42s 9d which he has delivered to John Parker the receiver of Southfrith, of which he answers in his account there; and so the said Thomas is quit here.

Profectus fabrice per tempus compoti liij s. viij d.

Profit of the works during the time of the account 53s 8d

[In dorso]

[stock]

De exitu fabrice per tempus compoti vj^{xx} xviiij blom'.

Iron of the issue of the works during the time of the account 138 blooms

Summa vj^{xx} xviiij blom'. Et vendite ut infra. Et equat. probatur.

Sum 138 blooms; sold as over; and it balances. checked

De remanentia ix summagia.

[charcoal] of remains 9 seams

De empcione in foresta domine per tempus hujus compot xiiij duodene dimidium et v summagia.

Of purchase in the lady's wood during the time of this account 14½ dozen and 5 seams

De empcione in patria viij duodene dimidium ante visum compoti. Item de empcione post visum compoti ij duodene et v summagia.

Of purchase in the neighbourhood 8½ dozen before the view of the account and 2 dozen and 5 seams after

Summa – xxvj duodene et v summagia. probatur.

Sum 26 dozen and 5 seams checked

De quibus in expensis vj^{xx} xvij blom' ferri faciendarum per tempus compoti xxiiij duodene et v summagia.

Of which in the costs of making 138 blooms of iron during the time of this account 24 dozen and 5 seams

Summa – xxiiij duodene et v summagia. Et remanent ij duodene carbonum. probatur. Que remanentia liberator Ricardo Colpeper in parte convencionis 1 duodenarum per annum.

Sum 24 dozen and 5 seams; and there remain 2 dozen of charcoal checked; which remains are delivered to Richard Colpeper in part of the contract of 50 dozen annually

Et remanet orston pro vj blom'es ferri inde faciendis. De fodicione lapidum de orston in foresta domine per tempus hujus compoti pro vj^{xx} xvij blom' inde faciendis.

And there remains orston (ore) for making 6 blooms of iron; of digging stone of orston in the lady's forest during the time of this account for making 138 blooms

Summa - vij^{xx} iij blom' ferri. probatur.

Sum 124 blooms of iron

De quibus in expensis pro vj^{xx} xvij blom' ferri superius factis vj^{xx} xvij blom' de orston.

Of which in the costs of making the above 138 blooms of iron 138 blooms of orston

Summa - vj^{xx} xvij blom'. Et remanet orston pro vj blom' ferri inde faciendis. probatur.

Sum 138 blooms; and there remains orston for making 6 blooms of iron checked

Que remanentia liberator Ricardo Colpeper in parte convencionis iij^c de oreston per annum.

Which remains are delivered to Richard Colpeper in part of the contract of 300 of oreston annually

Remanent in fabrica ij para belies j secures pro ferro scindendo j aundire j par toyers j hamer, pro lapidibus frangendis j cribrum j scope j olla lutea pro aqua portanda j par lanost' [sic] ij alvei pro lapidibus portandis j ciner manualis j serura cum clave.

There remain in the works two pairs of bellows, an axe for splitting iron, an andiron, a pair of tuyeres, a hammer for breaking stones, a sieve, a scope (scoop?), a clay pot for carrying water, a

pair of bannasters (probably a type of basket for carrying charcoal), two trays for carrying stones, a hand barrow, a lock and key.

[Endorsed.]

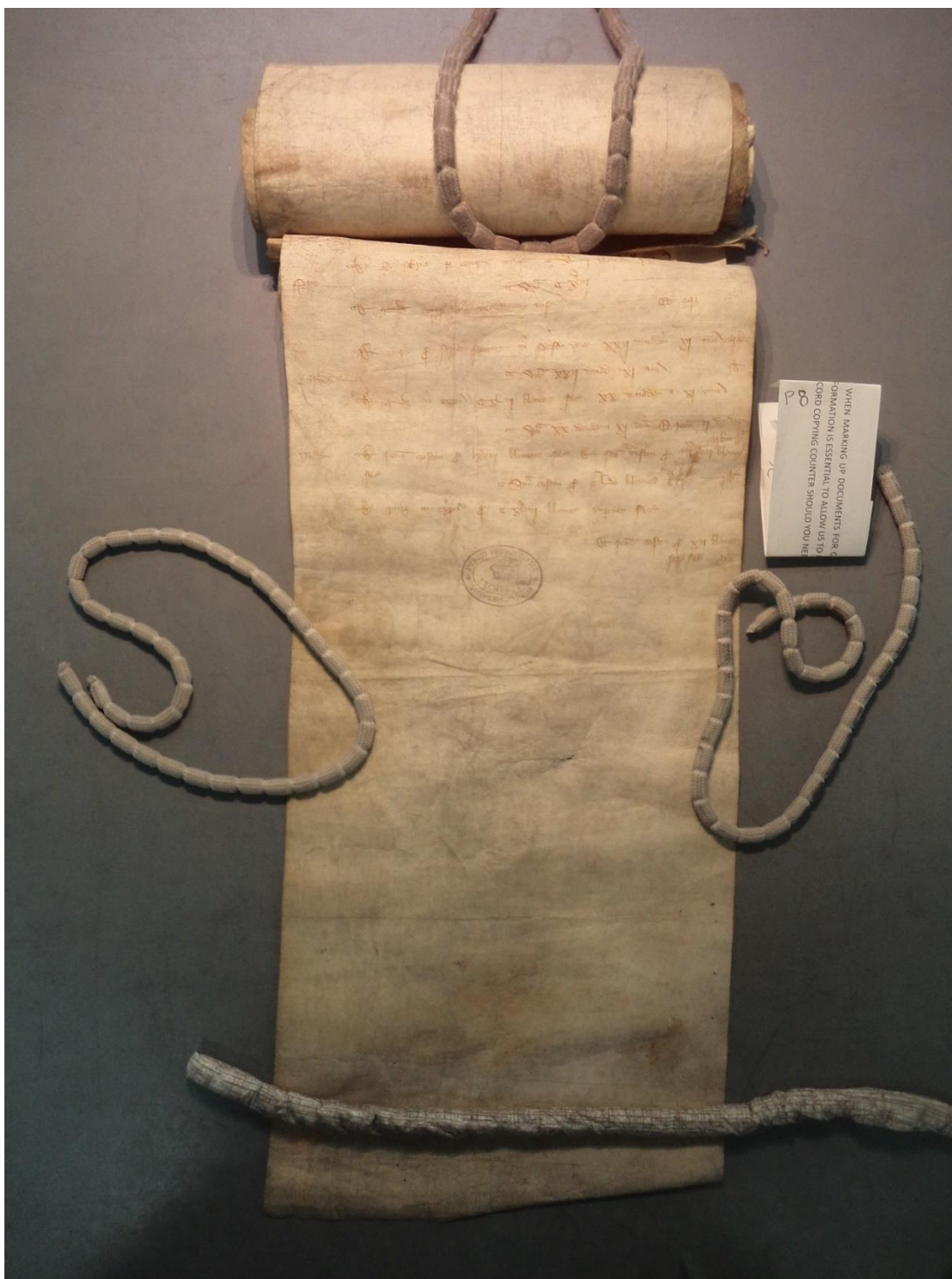
[Endorsed]

Teudele. Compotus Thome Sprynget custodis ibidem anno xxviiij^o.

Tudeley. Composed [by] Thomas Springet keeper in the same place in the year 1354

1354 Back Page

(PRO E101/485/11)



Rebuilding inventory 1343 (PRO SC 6/891/7)

In two carpenters hired for 22 days for doing carpentry of the works at Tudeley, taking 7d a day	12s 10d
In making 1400 feet of board for the roofing of the said works, at 5d a hundred	5s 10d
In two men making laths and stanchions for the same, one day	5d
In 3800 nails for the same at 2½d a hundred	7s 11d
In 1500 prignails for the walls of the said works	10½d
In carrying the timber for the same	8d
In [under]pinning and plastering the walls, in all	1s 6d
In hooks and rings [for gates/door-hangings] for the said works	4d

Tudeley Works Lease 1354

Lease for three years from 29th September 1354 at £13 6s 8d, 20 October 1354

Elizabeth de Bourg, Lady de Clare, to Richard Colpeper

The fabrica (works) of Tudeley in Southfrith

Richard Colpeper to have sufficient wood for making 50 dozen of charcoal (carbona), and that by the view and livery of the chamberlain of Southfrith for the time being, by a tally to be made between them.

Richard Colpeper to have orston for 300 blooms which he will dig at his own cost and shall be the subject of a tally by the chamberlain as for the wood

Richard Colpeper to have by estimation 12 cartloads of burning-wood (elyngwode) by the livery of the said chamberlain

Elizabeth de Bourg will maintain and make the building of the works at her own costs during the term

There are delivered to Richard Colpeper at the works, at his taking it,

Two pairs of bellows (13s 4d),

An axe for splitting (scindendo) iron (3d),

An andiron (angire) (8d),

Two tuyeres (12d),

A hammer (1d),

A sieve (1d),

A pair of tongs (loves) (2s 6d)

Two troughs for bringing in stones (1d)

A lock with a key (3d)

All of which Richard Colpeper will return at the end of the term or satisfy Elizabeth de Bourg for their price at her choice

Given at Bardfield (Essex).

Appendix B

Primary Roffey data

Appendix B1: <i>Place-name Survey of the Roffey Landscape</i>	573
Appendix B2: <i>Landscape reconnaissance survey at Roffey</i>	583
Appendix B3: <i>Roffey Magnetometry raw data plot</i>	594
Appendix B4: <i>Fieldwalking Distribution Maps</i>	595
4.1: <i>Grid Fieldwalk</i>	595
4.2: <i>Transect Fieldwalk</i>	597
Appendix B5: <i>Macromorphological Analysis</i>	600
5.1: <i>Technological Classification Scheme</i>	600
5.2: <i>Macromorphological analysis of slag samples</i>	616
5.3: <i>Total counts and weights of slag per grid square</i>	621
5.4: <i>Macromorphological analysis of Transect slag samples</i>	622
Appendix B6: <i>The Iron Church at Roffey</i>	627

Appendix B1: Place-name Survey of the Roffey Landscape

Roffey Tithe Map Records 1st February 1844 – Tithe Maps and Apportionment courtesy of West Sussex Record Office

References for field-name interpretations:

Parish, W.D. (1875) A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect - Collection of Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex. Farncombe & CO, Lewes.

Field, John. (1993) A History of English Field-Names. Harlow: Longman Group UK Limited.

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
James Worsford	3022	Roughy Mead	Arable	6	2	31	Duke of Norfolk	Rough meadow, however in this instance is likely to relate to its position within the settlement of Roffey. Roughy is an earlier variant on the spelling of Roffey which was still in existent within the Parish in the 19 th Century, such as Roughy Street. It might indicate that the junction of Brook Lane and Crawley Road was a central point in the settlement for this field to get its name. 'Mead' is an abbreviation of meadow and would indicate that in the past this area was uncultivated land.
James Worsford	3021	Hopkins Lag	Pasture	6	1	2	Duke of Norfolk	Hopkins: A probable reference to a former owner or tenant of the field (see Hopkins Barn Field below). Lag or leg: Sussex dialect 'A long narrow marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream'. (Parish 1875: 67).
James Worsford	3034	Railey Field	Arable	4	2	6	Duke of Norfolk	Probably referring to the owner or holder of the field.
Thomas Tyler	3033	Pasture	Pasture	2	0	39	Robert Aldridge	Self-explanatory
Thomas Tyler	3032	Pasture	Pasture	0	0	28	Robert Aldridge	Self-explanatory
James Worsford	3039	One Acre	Pasture	0	3	36	Duke of Norfolk	Acre: 'piece of land having an area of one acre' (Field 1972: 2).

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
James Worsford	3038	Tod Field	Arable	3	0	14	Duke of Norfolk	Possibly a corruption of 'Toad' 'Land on which toads were found' (Field 1972: 235). Or possibly a field belonging to someone by the name of Tod. <i>Note: Tod field is immediately south of Channels Brook stream which would support the former interpretation.</i>
James Worsford	3040	Lower Root Field	Arable	2	2	32	Duke of Norfolk	A probable reference to the growing of root crops within this field, located below Upper Root Field (see below).
James Kempshaw	3037	Pasture	Mead	2	1	30	William Sharpe	Self-explanatory
Peter Pickett	3036	No name given	Pasture	1	1	26	James Waller ESQ	N/A
James Worsford	3035	Long Lag	Pasture	1	2	19	Duke of Norfolk	Lag or leg: Sussex dialect 'A long narrow marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream'. (Parish 1875: 67).
Peter Pickett	3041	No name given	Pasture	0	3	37	James Waller ESQ	N/A
Peter Pickett	3042	Cottage and Garden	NA	1	0	1	James Waller ESQ	N/A
Peter Pickett	3045	The Muttons	Pasture	1	0	13	James Waller ESQ	Likely to refer to the shape of the fields. Names elsewhere include 'Leg of Mutton' (Devon) 'fanciful names for triangular pieces of land' (Field 1972: 124).
James Worsford	3043	Wattle Meadow	Arable	3	0	29	Duke of Norfolk	Similar to 'Wattledge' in Wiltshire meaning 'ridged land on which woad was grown'. (Field 1972: 249). Wattle Meadow: Meadow where woad was grown. Or in Sussex dialect a 'wattle' was a hurdle (Parish 1875: 129).
James Worsford	3046	The Greatick	Arable	2	1	15	Duke of Norfolk	Possibly a corruption of 'Gratten' a Sussex word for stubble field (Parish 1875: 50).

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
Peter Pickett	3047	The Muttons (x2)	Mead	1	1	24	James Waller ESQ	Likely to refer to the shape of the fields. Names elsewhere include 'Leg of Mutton' (Devon) 'fanciful names for triangular pieces of land' (Field 1972: 124).
James Worsford	3048	Lower West Mead	Arable and Pasture	2	3	10	Duke of Norfolk	Reference to the location of a meadow to the lower West – below Upper West Mead field (see below).
Railway Company	3007a	Arable	-	1	0	37	Railway Company	Self-explanatory
Joseph Mabbott	3020	Cottage and Garden	-	0	1	9	David Lovegrove	Self-explanatory
Peter Pickett	3030	No name given	-	0	3	26	James Waller ESQ	N/A
James Worsford	3029	Upper Root Field	Arable	3	0	35	Duke of Norfolk	A probable reference to the growing of root crops within this field, located above Lower Root Field (see above).
James Worsford	3028	Middle Mead	Arable	3	2	39	Duke of Norfolk	Possibly a corruption of the Sussex term 'Middling' meaning 'tolerably well' thus describing the quality of the field (Parish 1875: 74). Alternately the name describes the fields position in relation to other fields – in this case it is in the middle of a strip of land.
James Worsford	3027	Spring Field	Arable	3	2	16	Duke of Norfolk	'Land adjoining, or containing, a wood' Or 'land adjoining, or containing, a well or the source of a stream' (Field 1972: 215).
James Worsford	3026	Brakey Field	Arable	6	0	20	Duke of Norfolk	Brake: Sussex dialect for the common fern (<i>Pteris aquilina</i>) 'brakes' ferns. (Parish 1875: 21). A field dominated by ferns
John Walder	3007	Land Ditch	Arable	1	3	4	Benjamin Hall	Ditch: 'Land with, or near, a drainage channel' (Field 1972: 63-64).
John Walder	3006	Lag	Pasture	0	3	29	Benjamin Hall	Lag or leg: Sussex dialect 'A long narrow marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream'. (Parish 1875: 67).

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
John Walder	3005	Homestead	-	0	1	21	Benjamin Hall	N/A
John Walder	3003/4	Behind house	Pasture	2	2	20	Benjamin Hall	Field behind Parsons Farmhouse.
James Worsford	3035a	Long Lag	Pasture	1	0	39	Duke of Norfolk	Long: 'land of greater length than fields nearby' (Field 1972: 129). Lag or leg: Sussex dialect 'A long narrow marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream'. (Parish 1875: 67).
William Sharpe	3000	Welchmans Field	Arable	3	3	38	William Sharpe	Welchman is a variation on 'Welshman' and therefore this name probably relates to a former occupier either by the name of Welchman or who was from Wales. On the 1891 Census for Sussex, there were no individuals by the name of Welchman recorded in Sussex, and only one in Surrey (www.ancestry.co.uk – accessed 10/05/21). Therefore this name is likely to refer to an owner or occupier who was from Wales.
William Sharpe	2999	Welchmans Field	Arable	2	3	21	William Sharpe	See above.
John Walder	2996	Barn Field	Pasture	4	0	17	Edward Jenden	'land by, or containing, a barn' (Field 1972: 14). In this instance 'Cow Barn' is located to the north of the field.
William Sharpe	2998	No name given	Arable	3	2	13	William Sharpe	N/A
John Walder	2994	Great Meadow	Mead	6	3	6	Edward Jenden	A large area of meadow land.
John Walder	2995	Buildings and Yard	-	0	2	13	Edward Jenden	Self-explanatory
William Sharpe	2997	Pasture	Mead	2	1	39	William Sharpe	Self-explanatory

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
John Walder	2992	Milk Plat	Arable	2	2	18	Edward Jenden	Milk: 'Land by building where cows were milked' (Field 1972: 138). Plat: 'small piece of ground' (Field 1972: 169). Small piece of land on or adjacent to where cows were milked. Cow Barn is situated in the field immediately south of Milk Plat.
John Walder	2993	Middle Field	Arable	3	1	23	Edward Jenden	Possibly a corruption of the Sussex term 'Middling' meaning 'tolerably well' thus describing the quality of the field (Parish 1875: 74).
John Walder	2989	Further Field	Arable	5	2	17	Edward Jenden	Relating to the distance of the field
John Walder	2991	Nine bars field	Arable	3	2	29	Edward Jenden	Nine: 'Land containing the nine named features' (Field 1972: 149) Bars: Likely to refer to 'land on which hard barley was grown' (Field 1972: 12) Or in Sussex dialect 'Bar way – A field-gate, made of bars or rails so fitted as to draw out from the posts' (Parish 1875: 16).
John Walder	2990	Holland Field	Arable	3	0	32	Edward Jenden	Possibly a corruption of 'Hocklands' meaning 'Hock-shaped (hook-shaped) pieces of meadow land. Sussex dialect with Anglo Saxon origins (Parish 1875: 56). Or Land belonging to someone by the name of Holland. Or remote land.

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
James Worsford	3049	Rathurst	Arable	6	2	4	Duke of Norfolk	Rat: similar names include 'Rats Castle' which means 'land adjoining a derelict building' (Field 1972: 180). Hurst: 'land by a copse' (Field 1972: 112). Rathurst: Derelict or unmanaged copse.
James Worsford	3050	Upper West Mead	Arable	5	1	21	Duke of Norfolk	Reference to the location of a meadow to the upper West – above Lower West Mead field (see above).
James Worsford	3064	Acre Plat	Arable	1	0	22	Duke of Norfolk	Acre: 'piece of land having an area of one acre' (Field 1972: 2). Plat: 'small piece of ground' (Field 1972: 169).
James Pichard	2987	Long Field	Arable	4	2	28	Duke of Norfolk	Long: 'land of greater length than fields nearby' (Field 1972: 129).
John Walder	2940	Long Lag	Pasture	2	0	23	Benjamin Hall	Long: 'land of greater length than fields nearby' (Field 1972: 129). Lag or leg: Sussex dialect 'A long narrow marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream'. (Parish 1875: 67).
James Worsford	3019	Leman Garden	Pasture	3	0	28	Duke of Norfolk	Leman: Similar examples are found as 'Lemon' e.g. Lemon Doles (Notts), Lemon Field (Surrey) and Lemon Head (West Riding of Yorkshire) and is possibly 'land with artificial watercourses) and derives from the Middle English 'Leme'. (Field 1972: 124). Garden: 'Land used for horticulture' (Field 1972: 86)
James Worsford	3010	Crooked Cinder Lane	Arable	3	0	1	Duke of Norfolk	Crooked: Bent or twisted – probably referring to the shape of the field. Cinder: 'Land on which cinders or slag are spread or heaped' (Field 1972: 45)

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
James Worsford	3011	Leg	Pasture	2	1	4	Duke of Norfolk	Lag or leg: Sussex dialect 'A long narrow marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream'. (Parish 1875: 67). <i>Or</i> 'Land with one or more leg-like projections' (Field 1972: 124)
James Worsford	3017	Wide Cinder Hams	Arable	5	1	34	Duke of Norfolk	Wide: 'broad piece of land' or 'land by a broad topographical feature' (Field 1972: 254-255) Cinder: 'Land on which cinders or slag are spread or heaped' (Field 1972: 45) Ham: 'enclosure, land beside a river' (Field 1972: 96)
James Worsford	3024	Hopkins Barn Field	Arable	5	0	30	Duke of Norfolk	Field with a barn belonging to a person called Hopkins (see Hopkins Lag above).
T Tyler	3025	Pasture	Arable	3	3	3	R Aldridge	Self-explanatory
James Worsford	2146	The Lawns	Arable	6	3	7	Duke of Norfolk	'Grass ground' or 'arable strips' (Field 1972: 123) <i>Note: The Lawns is immediately south of Roffey Place and may suggest this area was once gardens.</i>
James Worsford	2145	High Wood Field	Arable	3	1	24	Duke of Norfolk	'Land either in a high position relative to a parish' or 'land at an elevated position than a second field' (Field 1972: 103) In this case it is likely to refer to the fields position close to 'High Wood' or that it was created through the clearing of 'High Wood'.
James Worsford	2149	Brick Wall Field	Pasture	7	1	12	Duke of Norfolk	May relate to its proximity to Roughey Place to the north of the field.
D Lovegrove	2153	Cowstall Mead	Mead	3	1	12	Duke of Norfolk	Meadow in which cows were kept. (Field 1972: 55).

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
James Worsford	2151	Pound Croft	Arable	2	3	4	Duke of Norfolk	Pound: 'Land by an enclosure for stray animals' (Field 1972: 173). Croft: a small rented farm. A pound is shown on the 19 th century Ordnance Survey map of the field in the north-east corner, adjacent to the Crawley - Horsham road.
D Lovegrove	2152	Sopers Plat	Pasture	2	1	33	Duke of Norfolk	Sopers: Could derive from 'sops' meaning 'boggy land' (Field 1972: 210) <i>Or</i> soapmaker <i>Or</i> ownership name (Ancestry accessed 08/05/21) Plat: 'small piece of ground' (Field 1972: 169).
D Lovegrove	2142	Rough Field	Arable	4	2	33	Duke of Norfolk	Rough ground, referring to terrain.
James Worsford	2143	Saw Pit Field	Arable	4	0	16	Duke of Norfolk	'Land near, or containing, a sawpit' (Field 1972: 193).
D Lovegrove	2141	Forest Field	Arable	6	0	27	Duke of Norfolk	'Land adjoining a forest' (Field 1972: 81).
Mrs Lovegrove	2154	House Field	Arable	1	3	3	Mrs Lovegrove	'Land near or containing a house or houses' (Field 1972: 110).
D Lovegrove	2158	Middle Field	Arable	4	0	16	Duke of Norfolk	Possibly a corruption of the Sussex term 'Middling' meaning 'tolerably well' thus describing the quality of the field (Parish 1875: 74).
D Lovegrove	2157	Calves Leg	Pasture	3	1	36	Duke of Norfolk	While this could be reference to 'land on which calves were kept' (Field 1972: 81), it is more likely a reference to the shape of the field (See The Muttons).

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
D Lovegrove	2156	Hovel Field	Arable	3	0	24	Duke of Norfolk	'Land containing a shed for implements or a framework on which a stack is built' (Field 1972: 110). Or a 'A conical building enclosing a kiln' 'roofed passage vent for smoke' (mid-14th century) (lexico.com, etymonline.com 8/4/22)
D Lovegrove	2155	Orchard	Orchard	0	3	25	Duke of Norfolk	Location of an orchard
James Hammond	3014	Pasture	Mead	2	1	22	Sarah Hammond	Self-explanatory
James Worsford	3009	Brook Field	Arable	4	1	12	Duke of Norfolk	'Land beside a stream' (Field 1972: 31).
James Kempshaw	2272	Pasture	Mead	1	2	38	William Sharpe	Self-explanatory
D Lovegrove	2271	Kiln Plat	Arable	1	3	38	Duke of Norfolk	Kiln: 'Land on which a kiln was situated – usually for brick-making or lime-burning' (Field 1972: 117). Plat: 'small piece of ground' (Field 1972: 169).
James Kempshaw	2276	Meadow	Mead	4	0	13	William Sharpe	Self-explanatory
D Lovegrove	2269	Elliots Mead	Mead	4	3	26	Duke of Norfolk	The name Elliots is likely to date from the 15 th century when a tenement called Elyottes, is recorded at Roffey in 1481. In this year William Est and Thomas Agas released their right to their lands and tenements at Roughey to the Bishop of Ely and others. This included Elyottes, Cokhunyts grove, Hethelonde and Segrymes. Mead: 'meadow' (Parish 1875: 74).
D Lovegrove	2270	Alder Mead	Pasture	7	0	14	Duke of Norfolk	Mead: 'meadow' (Parish 1875: 74).

Occupier	Ref No.	Name / Description	State of Cultivation	Measure Acres	Measure R	Measure P	Landholder	Interpretation of fieldname
D Lovegrove	2268a	Part of Bakehouse Field	Arable	5	1	25	Duke of Norfolk	A bakehouse was a building used for the preparation and baking of bread. It is also possible that this was once two words – Bake meaning ‘pared and burnt land’ (Field 1972: 10), and house referring to a structure once present in the field. Therefore a house that had burnt down. The term bakehouse dates from c.1400 and later evolved into bakery. (etymonline.com 8/4/22).
D Lovegrove	2268	Part of Bakehouse	Arable	6	3	38	Duke of Norfolk	See above
D Lovegrove	2267	Three Cornered Field	Arable	1	3	6	Duke of Norfolk	‘Triangular piece of land’ (Field 1972: 230-231).
D Lovegrove	2283	Horse Pasture	Arable	8	1	18	Duke of Norfolk	‘Land on which horses were kept or pastured’ (Field 1972: 109).
<i>Extra Names</i>								
		Cow Lane						Land on which cows were kept (Field 1972: 55)

1851 Census Records on the occupiers

James Worsfold – Was living at Roffey Place Farm in 1851 and aged 40 (Held 150 acres in 1861)

David Lovegrove (aged 39) – Occupied New House Farm and farmed 140 acres (Held 185 acres by 1861 and 213 in 1871)

Thomas Tyler (aged 72) – Occupied Clovers Farm held 5 acres

Peter Pickett (aged 82) – Occupied 53 Roughy – Formally a shopkeeper

William Pickett (aged 76) – Occupied Little Clovers Farm - a farmer of 16 acres

James Kempshaw (aged 36) – Agricultural labourer at Budds Farm. There was also another James Kempshaw (aged 40) at Budds Farm

James Kempshall /w? – Little Kings Farm – farmer of 11 acres.

Details from Ancestry

Appendix B2: Summary of archaeological landscape features identified at Roffey

The Reconnaissance survey took place during Summer 2020 and examined the immediate landscape around the study site at Cherry Tree Field and the wider environment of St Leonards Forest to the south, Channels Brook to the north Wide Cinder Hams field and Brook Lane on the western side along with the continuation of Channels Brook and the land to the east. At the time, findings were recorded both photographically and within a field notebook. The table below provides a summary of features identified. Certain features were not accessible on the ground or were only visible on the Lidar or historic maps, but have also been recorded here.

Zone 1

Ref.	Grid Reference	Feature Type	Visible on lidar	Description
001	TQ 20657 33439	Slag scatter	no	A distribution of slag a few meters from the western boundary of Cherry Tree field. Samples were an average of 5-10cm in size and were at the greatest density closer to the hedge line, gradually decreasing in quantity further east. These had been exposed during ploughing of the field.
002	TQ 20657 33439	Field bank and associated ditch	no	Running along the western boundary of Cherry Tree field, dividing it from Brook Lane. The bank runs on a north-south axis for 28m. The southern end has been truncated by the widening of the A264 road and replaced at this end by a wooden fence. The bank lies on the eastern side, forming the boundary of the field, while the ditch is on the western side running along the perimeter of Brook Lane.
003	TQ 20657 33439	Slag find	no	Two large fragments of slag were recovered from the ditch at the southern end of the Cherry Tree field western boundary. One of these was retained for

				analysis and weighed 4800g. There were other samples of slag also present within this boundary.
004	TQ 20657 33439	Field hedge		Atop the bank on the western boundary of the field sits an ancient hedge that runs for 28m. Again, this has been truncated at the southern end with the extension of the road. A survey of this revealed 5 species of hedgerow plants to be present which included, ash, dog rose, common hawthorn, holly and hazel suggesting an approximate age of 500 years.
005	TQ 20657 33439	Platform	yes	At the southwestern corner of the field, where the density of slag is present, traces of a platform can be seen, extending for approximately 45x60m and defined on the northern and eastern sides by slight banks that descend into the natural northerly slope of the field. Much of this area is covered by quantities of slag that increases in density to the west and the boundary of the field.
006	TQ 20971 33519	Slag scatter	no	There is slag scattered along the southern boundary of Cherry Tree field, however there is a higher density, which appears to be the nucleus of this distribution to the east of the field gate leading out onto the Crawley Road. The fragments are however the slag is a smaller size than the western end 3-4cm. It is likely that this is associated with the ironworking site discovered as part of the road widening of the Crawley Road in the 1980s.
007	TQ 20971 33519	Pottery scatter	no	Located in the same area as 005 slag scatter, a range of pottery sherds were recovered on the southern boundary. While some were of 17 th -18 th century date a majority were medieval c.13 th – 14 th century that included types such as Graffham ware and Surrey White wares.

008	TQ 21101 33596	Platform	yes	Situated on the southern boundary of the field, adjacent to the high densities of slag and pottery sherds were recovered. This extended along the boundary for 65m and extended into the field for approximately 10m at which point the gradient of the slope decreased to the centre of the field.
009	TQ 20982 33605	Scatter of iron ore	no	Central to the southern boundary of the field, there was a scatter of ore bearing minerals. The field overall was quite stoney, however it is noteworthy that ore was located here, either representing a natural seam disturbed by ploughing or brought to the site. Fragments of this ore were around 5-10 cm in size.
010	TQ 20997 33530	Platform – site of iron school	no	A slight platform is present on a ridge of higher ground on the southern boundary of Cherry Tree field. This corresponds to the site of a tin school / church that was built in 19 th century and existed until the construction of a new church in Roffey. It disappears from the OS Maps by the 1930s. This area also has fragments of 19 th century stoneware, glazed ware and bottle glass along with the occasional brick.
011	TQ 21101 33596	Slag scatter	no	A second high density slag scatter was present on the far south eastern corner of the field. Fragments vary in size.
012	TQ 21130 33724	Platform	no	A possible platform is present in the woodland on the eastern boundary of the field. This extends for approximately 40x20m. It is surrounded by a field bank and ditch. A badger set revealed a fragment of pottery. Further work is need here.
013	TQ 21062 33783	Slag scatter	no	Traces of slag are present on the north east corner of the field, however at far less density. The fragments are also smaller in size.

014	TQ210336	Find spot	no	16 th / 17 th century salt glazed pot base found to the east of the field.
015	TQ 20982 33770	Ponds	yes	A series of two ponds were located along a now removed n-s field boundary. Part of this field boundary still remains at the northern end and is where the ponds are located. The northern pond is fed by the Channels Brook stream that flows east to west. These ponds appear to have been re-dug in more recent years based on comparison between the early OS maps.
016	TQ 21042 33643	Extinct field boundary	yes	The remains of a ditch survives as an earthwork running north south through Cherry Tree field. On the northern end it joins a small copse of trees that surround the ponds. As one of these ponds is elongated, it appears to respect the course of this boundary and perhaps indicates that at one point the entire boundary was water filled. The surviving ditch runs on a N-S trajectory for 135m. This boundary appears on the 1838 Tithe map of the field and the later Ordnance Survey maps until the 1930s. It is clear that the entirety of Cherry Tree field was once a series of smaller parcels of land but that by the 1970s had become a single field. This field boundary is the most obvious earthwork attesting to the subdivision of the field.
017	TQ209335	Gravel quarry earthworks	yes	The 1870 OS map shows a gravel quarry having existed in the field in the 19 th century, north east of the school. This had fallen out of use by the 1890s. Part of the eastern end of this was still visible as an earthwork cutting the natural slope of the field. Traces of slag are present either side of it and its creation may have disturbed ironworking evidence that once stood here.

018	TQ 20787 33594	Ore and sandstone scatter	no	To the northern side of Cherry Tree field, a large area of c.3.8ha was scattered with sandstone / ironstone rocks, some <10cm in size. While this geological material was present across the field it had a greater density to the north, and particularly in the north western corner. There were however few finds of slag or pottery in this area.
019	TQ208335	Possible boundary earthwork / extension of the gravel quarry	yes	To the north west of the quarry a slight depression is present that runs to the railway line. This appears to follow a field boundary that is shown here on the Tithe map and pre 1930s OS maps. At its southern end, it joins the western end of the quarry earthwork, perhaps suggesting a later extension to the quarry, not shown on the OS maps.
Zone 2				
020	TQ 20626 33440	Brook Lane		Running on a n-s alignment on the west side of Cherry Tree Field and east side of Lemn Garden there is Brook Lane. The first 95 meters is metalled and leads to two cottages on the eastern side. The next 70m of the track is unmetalled and forms a sunken track with 2.6 - 3m high banks on either side. The lane then crosses the railway line and continues for 20m as a footpath before becoming metalled again at Sunnybrook Farm for 77m before reaching Wimland Road.
021	TQ 20586 33716	Cow Lane (Northern section)		A track that runs north of the railway line on an east west alignment. It starts just north of Sunnybrook Farm (formally Parsons Farm) and runs 395m east to the railway line, before following the northern side of the railway for 190m. Today the track survives as a footpath around the southern edge of the field here, however there were traces of a terrace cut into the natural southern

			<p>gradient slope of the land, suggestive of the former course of the track. The field here slopes southwards to Channells Brook Stream, which runs on the 1870 OS map the lane is shown as tree lined but these trees had disappeared by 1890. By the 1970s the track does not appear as an established route, just surviving as a bridleway. The bridleway continues on the western side of the road and eventually reaches Bush Lane.</p>
022	TQ 20970 33832	Railway	<p>The railway was constructed before 1840 and runs along the northern boundary of Cherry Tree Field. The walkover survey showed that heavy engineering had taken place in order to construct the line that follows a NE-SW alignment. At Cherry Tree Field, an embankment had been created to raise the railway up above the level of the field, however at Lemans Garden to the west, the line formed a cutting and was lower than the field level. At some point the Channells Brook stream has clearly been piped so that it can flow from the southern to northern side of the railway embankment and continue its route west. Clearly to construct this railway would have required considerable earth movement and landscaping and this may have impacted upon the survival of archaeology in this area, particularly around the stream that may have been an important component in ironworking in this area. Cow Lane that runs to the northern side of the railway, deviates south and crosses the railway. While the railway will have affected the track where the two meet, it's construction does not appear to have affected its original route and in the early years of the railway, the OS maps of the second half of the 19th Century show that Cow Lane was still an established routeway.</p>

023	TQ 21093 33788	Cow Lane (Southern section)	At TQ210338 Cow Lane makes a southern detour and crosses the railway into a small copse of trees. Channells Brook flows along the southern boundary of the copse and Cow Lane, that exists here as an unmetalled footpath runs for 57m meters before crossing a modern footbridge over the stream, which is situated on the north east corner of Cherry Tree field. To the south of Channells Brook, the lane runs parallel with the eastern boundary of Cherry Tree field.
024	TQ 21048 33849	Copse of Trees	Immediately south of the railway line is a small copse of trees. The footpath forming Cow Lane's south western course runs through the centre of the copse. The field to the east of the copse is called 'The Muttons' (3047) on the 1844 Tithe Map, while the field to the west, which today is a small meadow running between the railway and Channells Brook had no name, but was adjacent to 'Long Lag' and was perhaps once part of this. The southern boundary of the copse is defined by Channells Brook, however the Ordnance Survey map of 1870 shows it continuing south and forming a verge either side of Cow Lane. Slag was present alongside the boundary of the railway in the copse and also within the stream channel in the south.
025	TQ 21028 33863	Find spot (slag)	Two fragments of slag were present within the Cow Lane copse alongside the railway line One was large and the other medium. Both appeared to have fragments of calcined flint inclusions. Their position close to the railway may indicate that they were deposited during the construction of the railway.
026	TQ 20912 33723	Channells Brook stream	

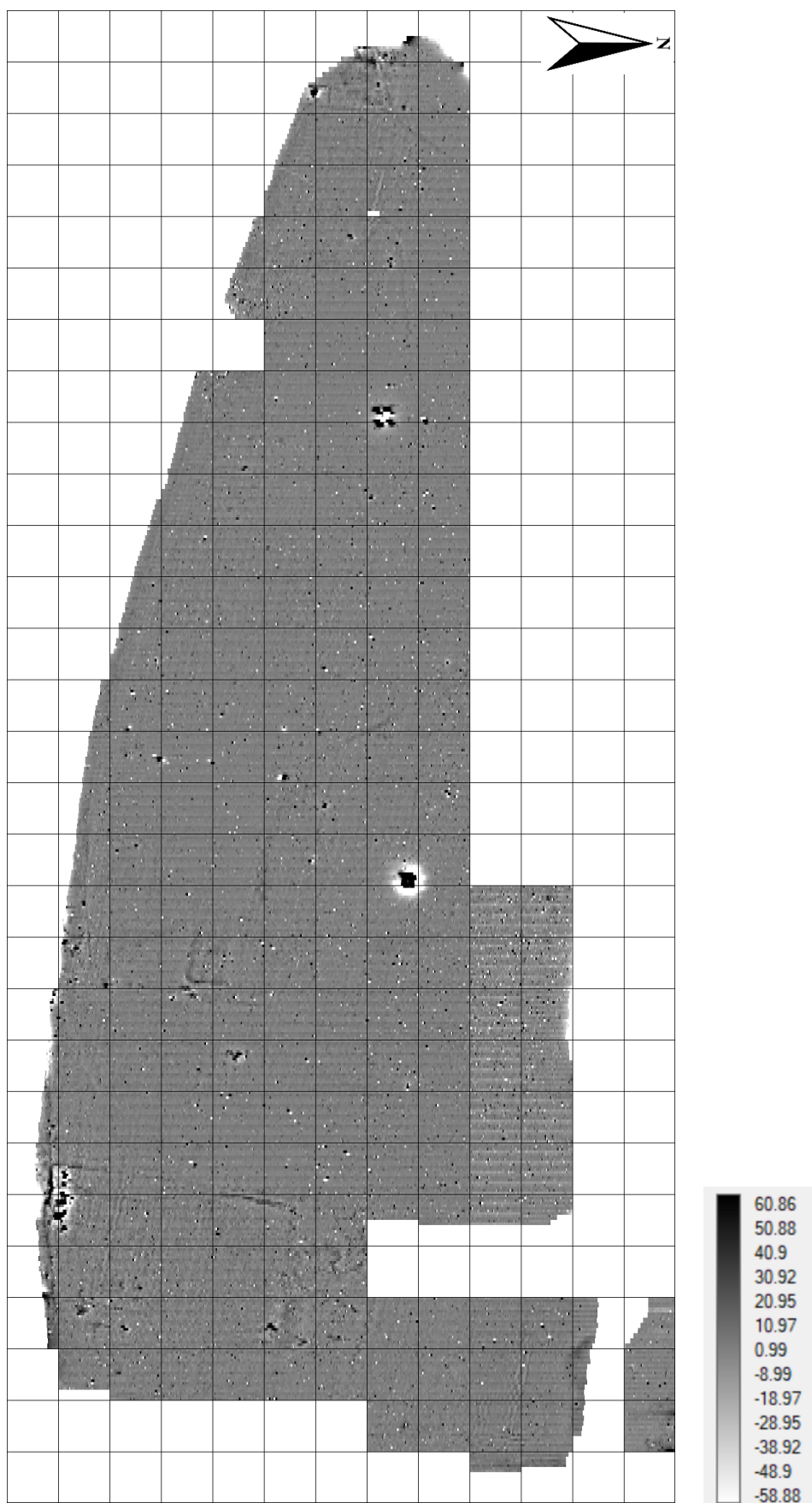
027	TQ 21061 33823	Slag scatter	<p>Under the footbridge there were large fragments of slag (c.30cm in size) lying on the stream bed. These extended a few meters east up the stream and continued to the west. While it was not clear where their immediate source was and although there were some fragments within the stream bank it was not certain that this was their primary source, but it is likely they were being eroded out of the stream bank a short distance east in the copse of trees here. Their size and density at this point would imply they had not travelled far from their source, and it is possible that the construction of the recent footbridge had disturbed them. As the stream flows east to west, it is unlikely that they travelled from the west where Cherry Tree Field and the ironworking evidence here is located. It therefore implies that their source is within or near this copse.</p>
028	TQ 21101 33780	Trackway	<p>Following the eastern boundary of Cherry Tree field, Cow Lane continues south from Channells Brook. The land here is divided into small paddocks and the presence of ditch and bank earthworks either side of the footpath imply that more recent cultivation has not taken place. A ditch and bank delineate the footpath either side of this track, with ditches on the inside and banks on the outer boundary (check this is the right way round). The width between the two interior ditches is 10m wide which is wider than the present footpath. A more recent fence is positioned between the ditches, with the original eastern track boundary now remaining within the paddocks. The ditches are relatively shallow and have become infilled, while sections of the bank have eroded away. Remains of a hedge are also present on the top of parts of the eastern</p>

			bank, where it remains, while the western track boundary still retains an overgrown hedge, and an active boundary for Cherry Tree Field.
029	TQ 21202 33675	Historic building	The Cherry Tree Inn stands at TQ 21202 33675 adjacent to the old route of the A264, prior to its widening and diversion. The building is timber framed and has been dated to the 16 th century.
030	TQ206332	Historic building	Roffey Place
031	TQ 21377 33532	Hammer pond	Rookfield Pond – A large oval pond with irregular eastern side located within Faygate Forest. A large retaining bank is present on its northern end, while Rookfield Gill feeds into the pond on its southern end. Its length from north to south is approximately 177m and its width (east to west) at the widest point is approximately 42m. It is possible that the Rookfield Gill was diverted when the pond was excavated and may have originally flowed through Cherry Tree Field.
032	TQ 21758 33775	Pond	Dabson Gill Pond – located 400m north-east of Rookfield Pond, Dabsongill is of a smaller size at approximately 42m x 24m. It is trapezoidal in shape with a bank on the northern side while the Dabson Gill feeds the pond on the southern side.
Zone 3			
033	TQ 22089 32425	Minepits, St Leonards Forest	They are located at TQ 22089 32425, 250 meters south from Forest Road, which runs east west through St Leonard’s Forest. They extend over an area of approximately 14 acres on the edge of the forest where on the western side a 36 acre field has been cleared from the forest in the past. Forest clearance had also occurred on the eastern side of the forest , 200m from the Minepits by the 1870s. Generally, the pits to the west (fig.3.40 (a)) were of a greater depth

			<p>than those to the east (b), some being a deep as 2.5m compared to 0.5m for those of shallower depth. The minepits generally decreased in size and depth the further east (downslope) and this difference is clear on the LiDAR image. It is possible that those at the top of the ridge required deeper excavations to reach the underlying seams of ore and it is plausible that the ploughed-out pits further west also being downslope of this ridge were shallow too, making this land easier to cultivate, unlike the deeper counterparts at. Alternatively, this may represent changes in excavation practice, conscious effort to backfill these pits, or infill from hill-wash. Many of the westerly pits have large banks of spoil around their outer edges, often forming a curvilinear mound around half of their outer edges, whereas those in the far east show less evidence of spoil deposits.</p>
034	TQ 22081 32287	Minepits tracks	<p>A trackway runs on a NE-SW alignment through the centre of the group of minepits, starting from Forest Road and terminating in the south of the forest at Highbirch Gate, one of the entrances to the forest, where four other tracks intersect. The minepits are distributed either side of this track and the track does not appear to bisect any of the pits, even before it became a more permanent (likely metalled) route by the 1890s. This respect of the track is something that is clearly seen in the LiDAR images of the forest. The 1870's OS map also shows this track formed a boundary at this date</p>
035	TQ 21999 32258	Linear pit	<p>linear channel runs on a N-E/S-W trajectory for approximately 110m, beginning at the NS trackway in the east and becomes the boundary of the western field</p>

			<p>after 60m (fig. 3.40; m). The channel is 6.2m in width with adjacent 2.8m wide low banks on both sides. It has a roughly V-shaped profile to a depth of 1.6m, however, slumping of the outer banks means its original depth and morphology are altered . The highest density of minepits falls to the north of the channel, however there were 6 minepits of larger size, southeast of it, whose spoil heaps had considerably infilled this section of the earthwork for a stretch of 30m and demonstrated that the channel pre-dated the adjacent minepits. Minepits to the southwest of the channel were smaller and shallower and respected its course. Its purpose as a boundary ditch, sunken track or quarry is difficult to determine</p>
036		Moated site	Identified on historic maps but not ground truthed
037	TQ221320	St Leonards Forest	
038	TQ 21706 29276	Pond	<p>Hawkins Pond. Large pond located to the south of St Leonards Forest. It extends for a length of approximately 1000m and is around 80m in width. It is fed by Frenchbridge Gill to the north. This pond was associated with St Leonards Lower Forge, to the south at TQ213291 (Hodgkinson 2008, 145).</p>
039	TQ 22123 29100	Pond	<p>Hammer Pond. Associated names include Hammerhill Wood and Cinderbank Copse. Located 380m southeast of Hawkins Pond. The pond extends to a length of approximately 815m with a width of approximately 85m. It is fed by Newstead Gill to the north. This pond was associated with St Leonards Upper Forge to the south at TQ219289 (Hodgkinson 2008, 145).</p>

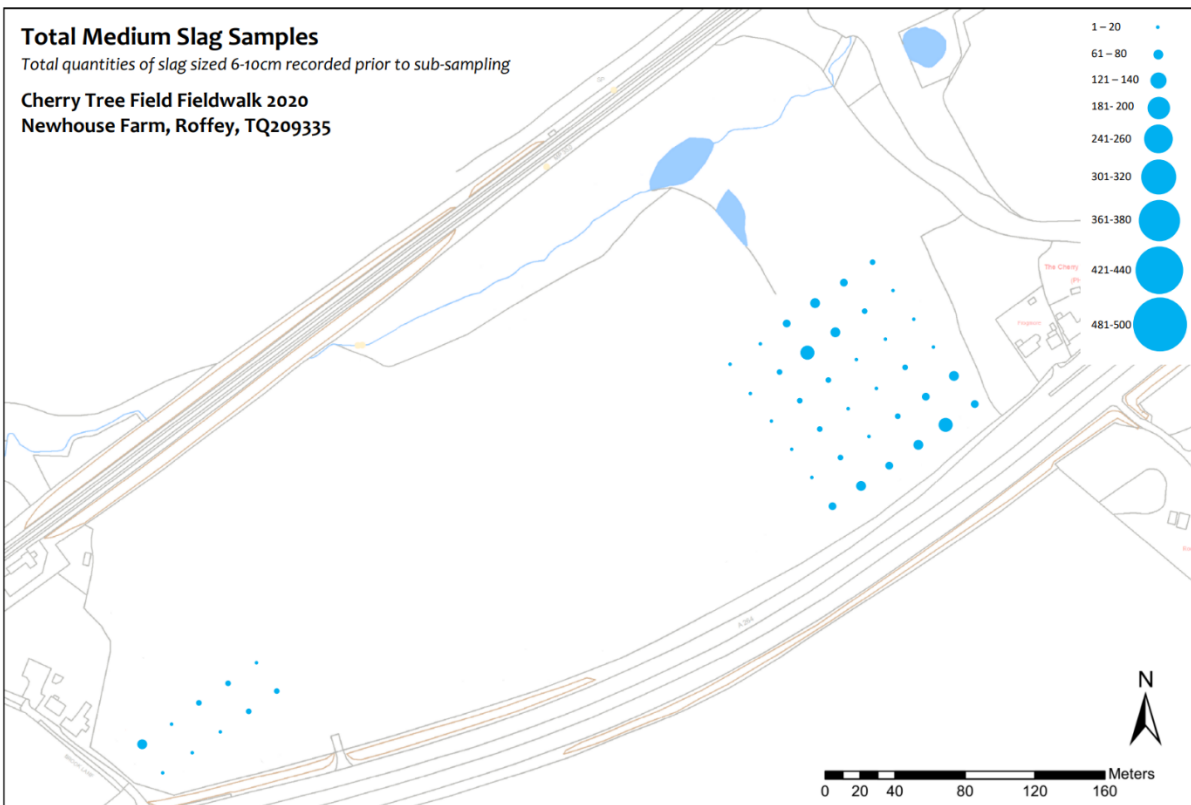
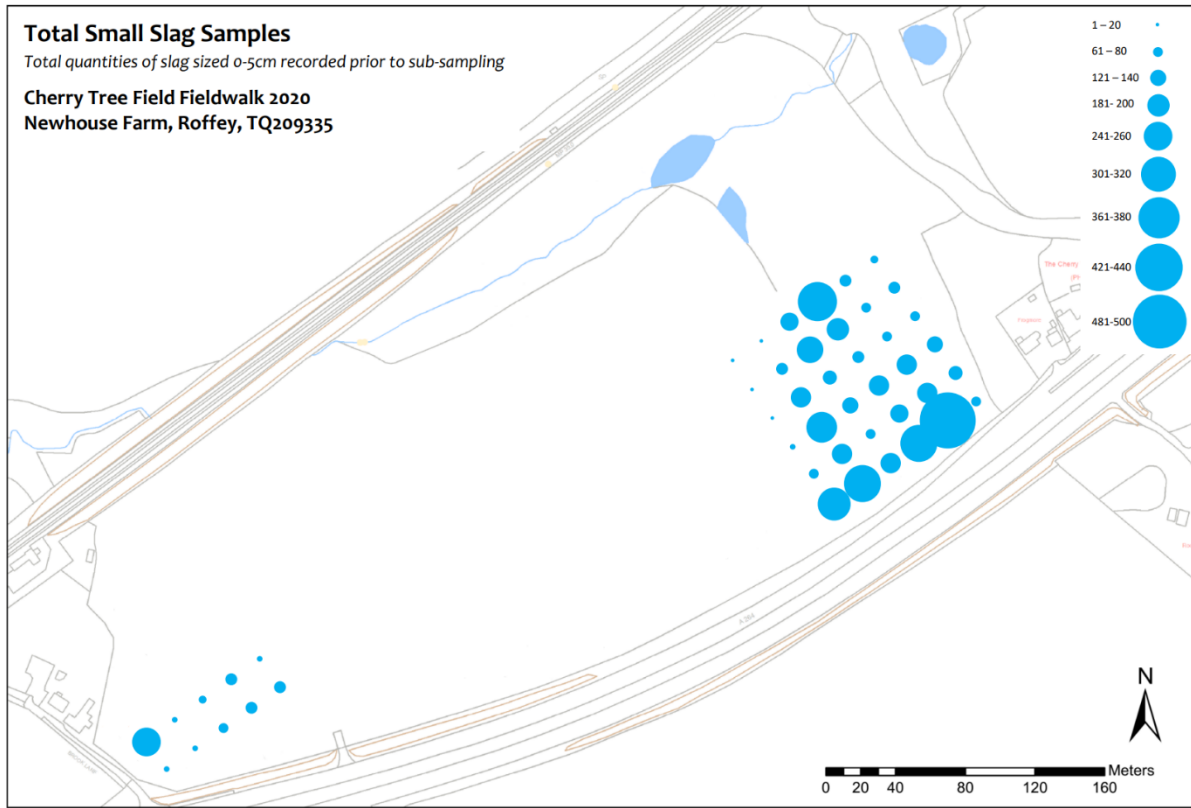
Appendix B3: Roffey Magnetometry raw data plot

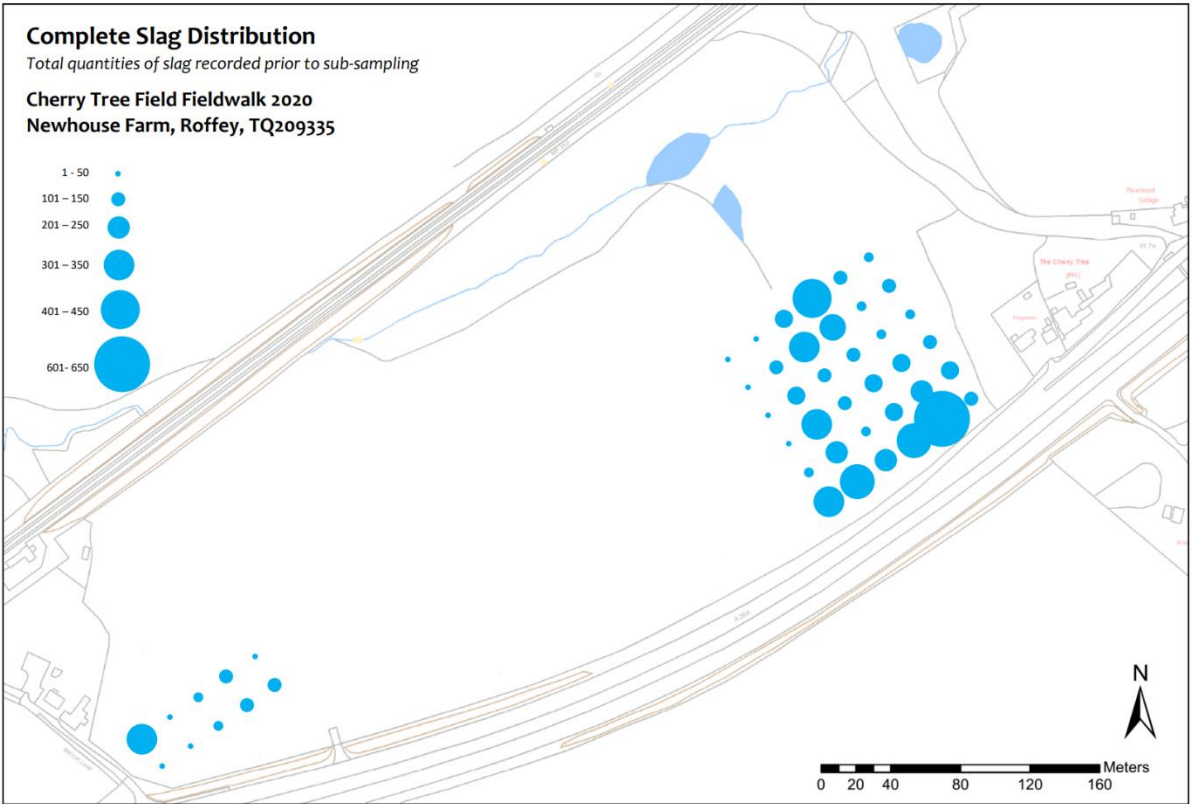
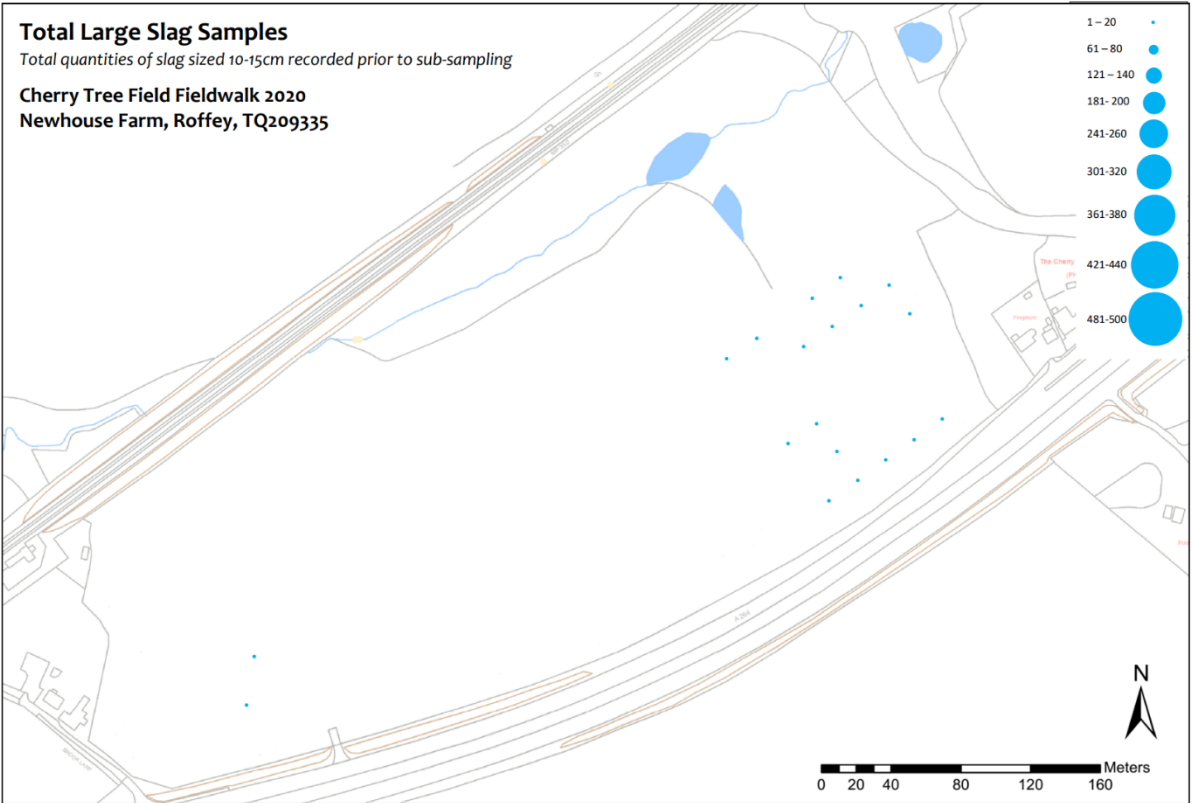


Scale: each grid square = 20m

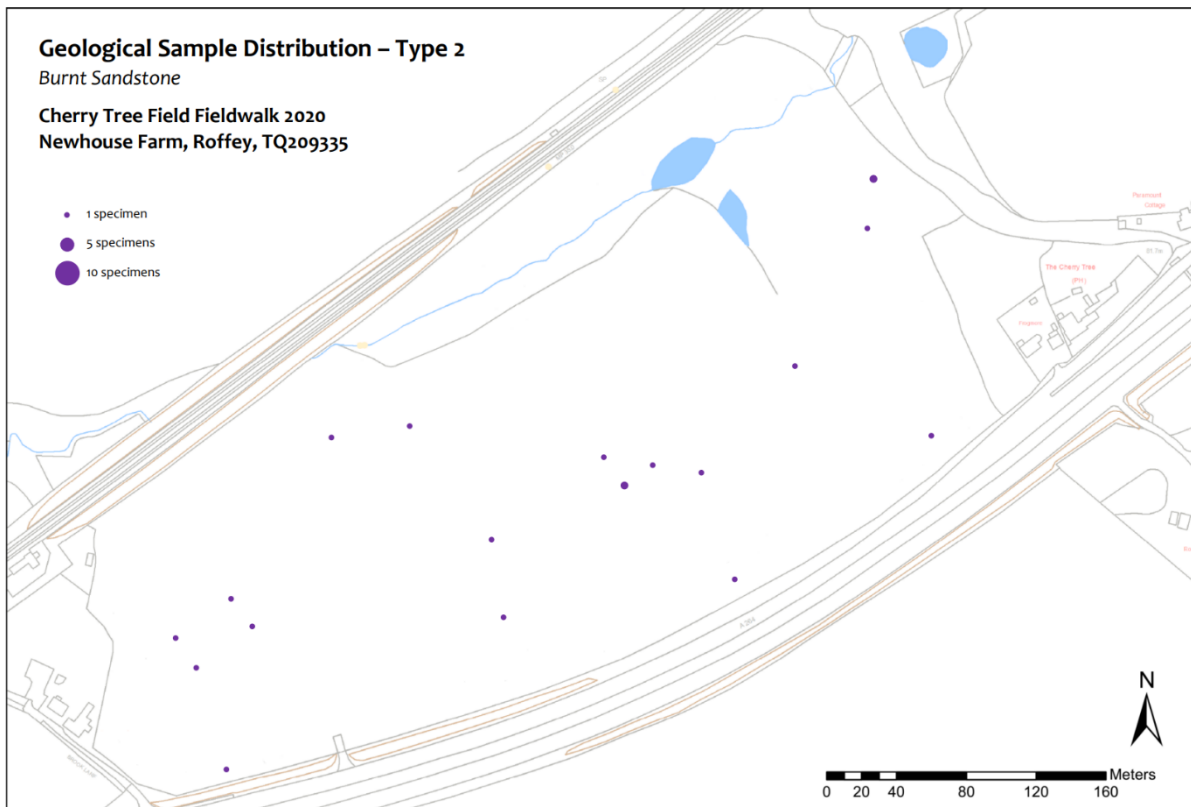
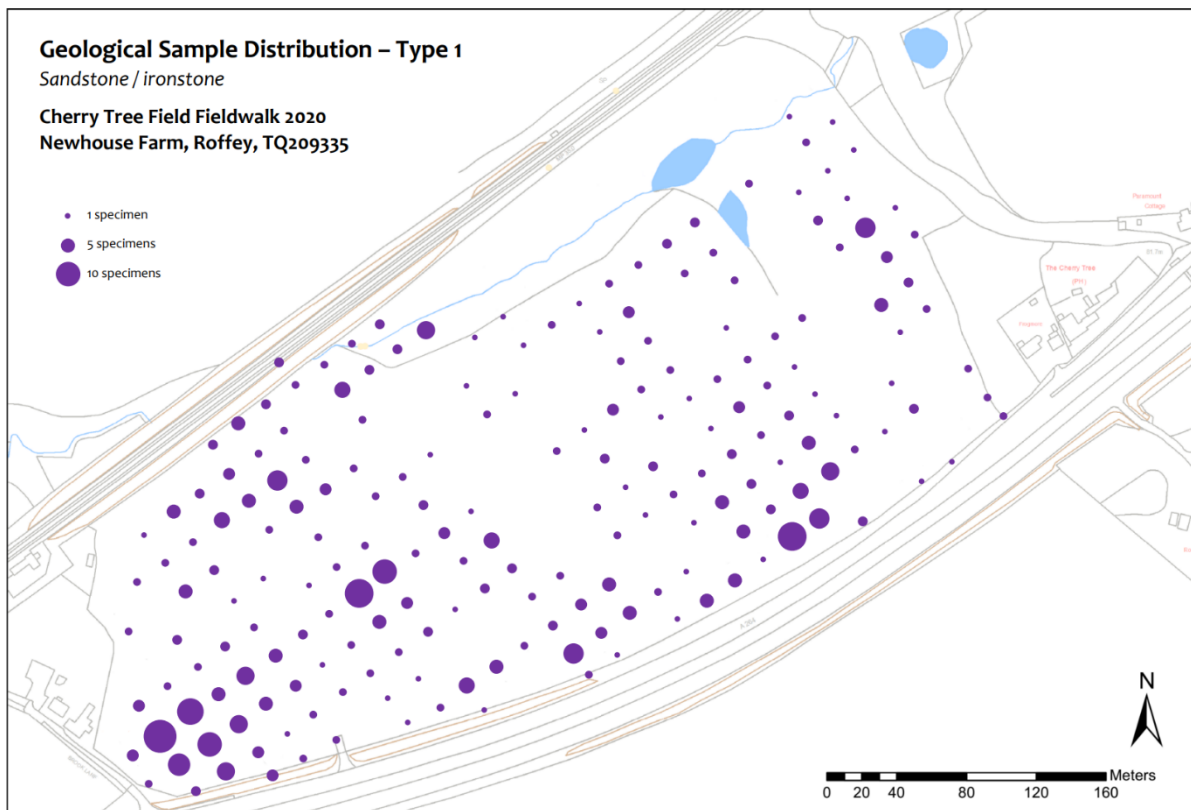
Appendix B4: Fieldwalking Distribution Maps

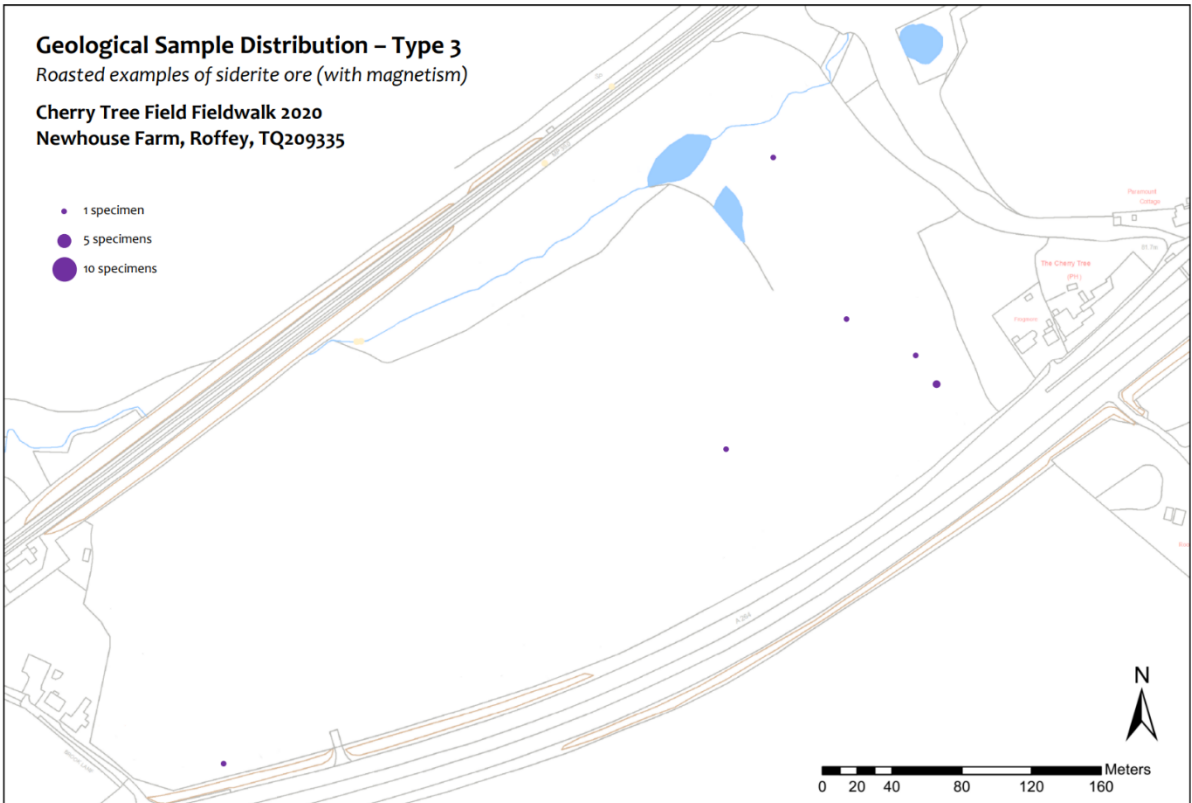
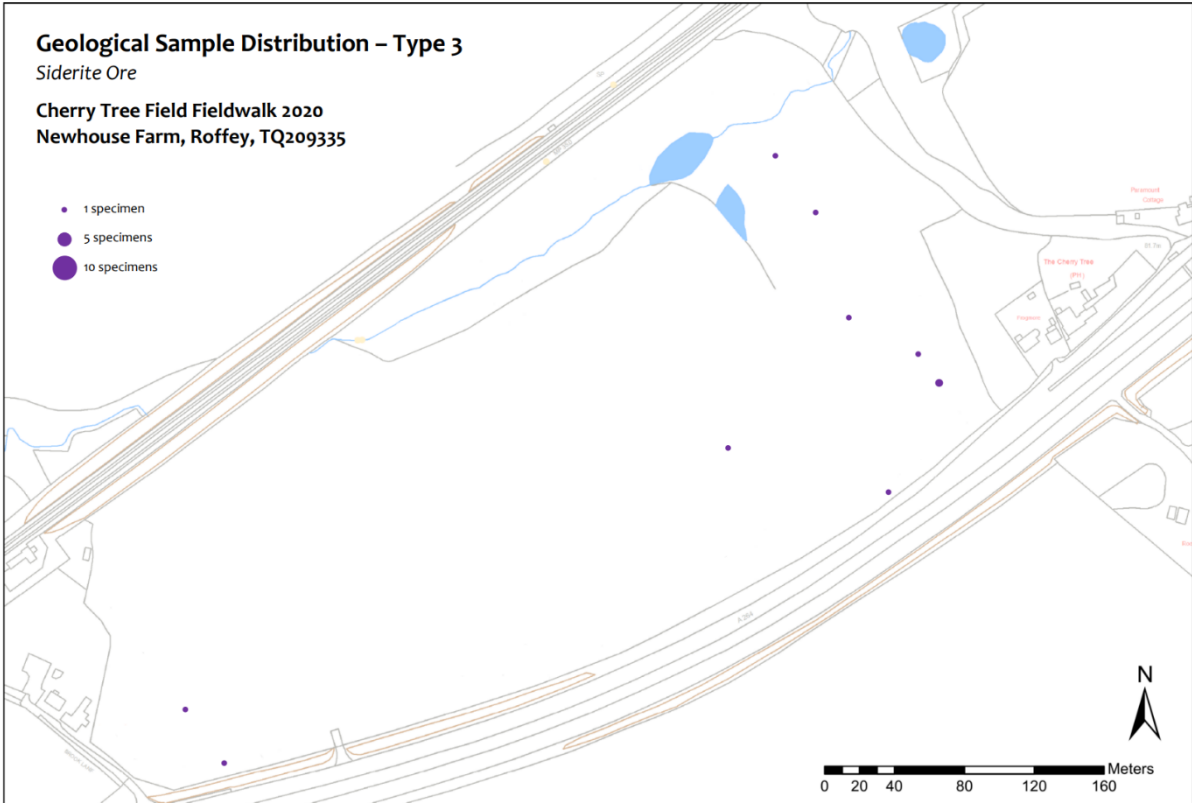
Appendix B4.1: Grid Fieldwalk

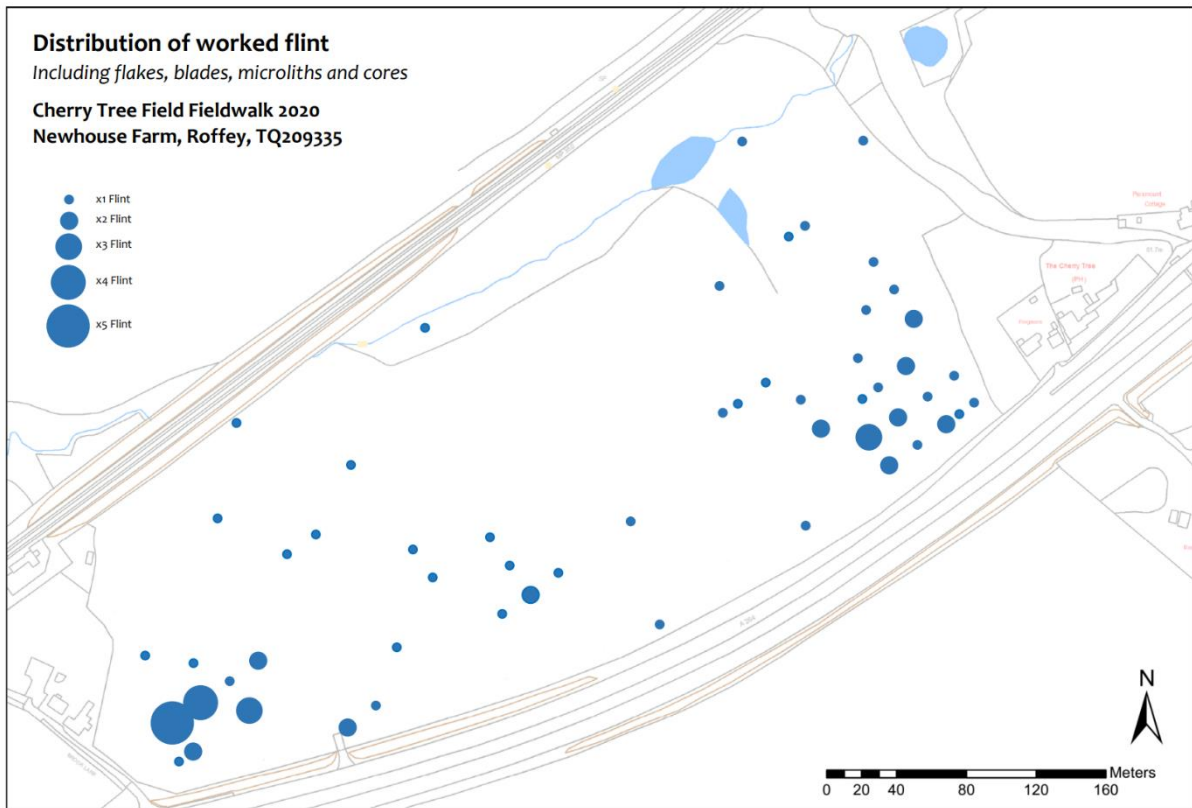
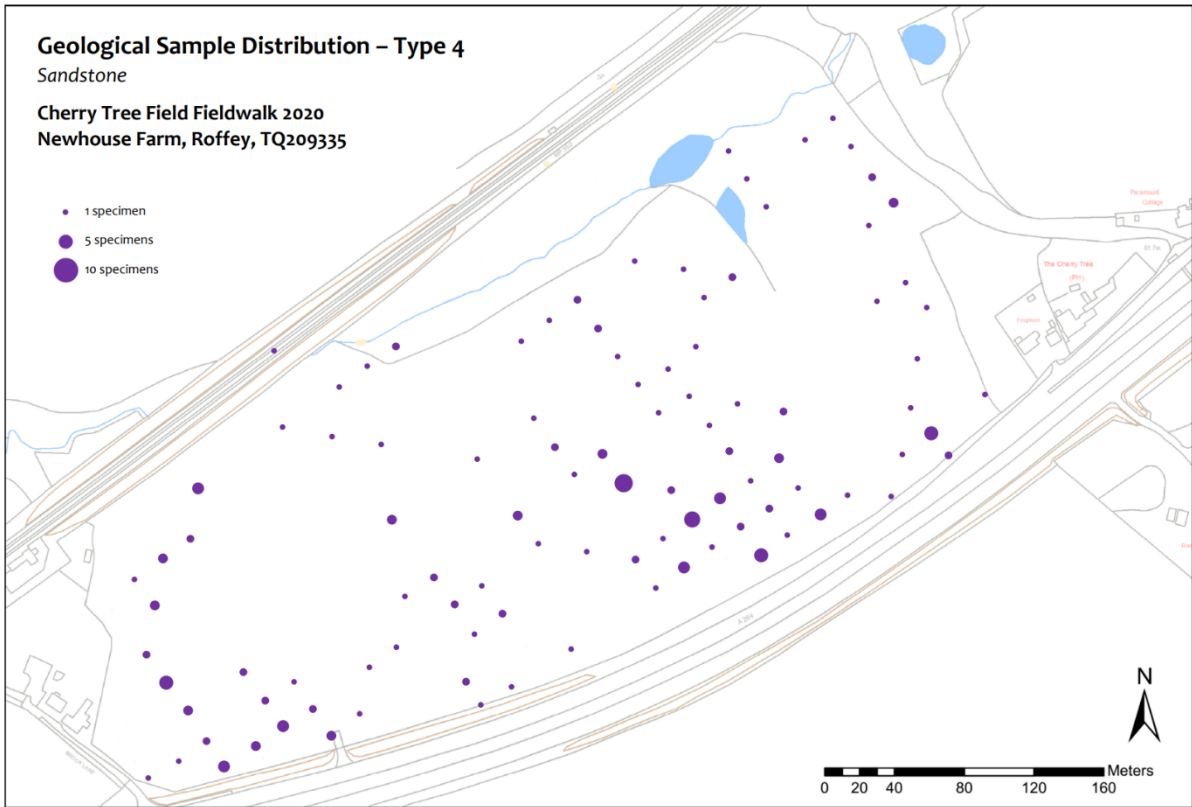




Appendix B4.2: Transect Fieldwalk














Appendix B5: Macromorphological Analysis



Appendix B5.1: Technological Classification Scheme – Roffey 2020

Slag

This classification scheme applies the same categories of analysis as those used on the Exmoor Iron Project by Juleff (2016). It has been adapted to the slag and geological types present at Roffey.






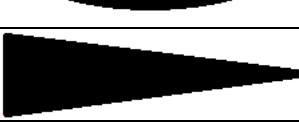

Slag Type Number	Slag Type	Corresponding type from Exmoor Classification Scheme (Juleff 2016/4/28)	Description
Type 1	Furnace slag undiagnostic	Furnace Slag (<i>iif</i>)	
Type 2	Tap slag	Tap slag (<i>ia and ib</i>)	
Type 3	Rod-shape	Furnace drain slag, rod-shape (<i>vik</i>)	

Type 4	Furnace slag base	Furnace slag, uncertain base (iie)	
Type 5	Furnace residues (vitrified refractory material and furnace lining)	Furnace residues (<i>viip or viir</i>)	
Type 6	Concave convex furnace slag base	Furnace slag, uncertain base (iie)	
Type 7	Dense crystalline glass furnace slag base	Furnace slag, uncertain base (iie)	

Type 8	Glass slag	Furnace residues (viip or viir)	
Type 9	Furnace slag undiagnostic, low density and high in charcoal inclusions	Furnace Slag (iif)	
Type 10	High density iron rich slag (possibly consolidation slag)		

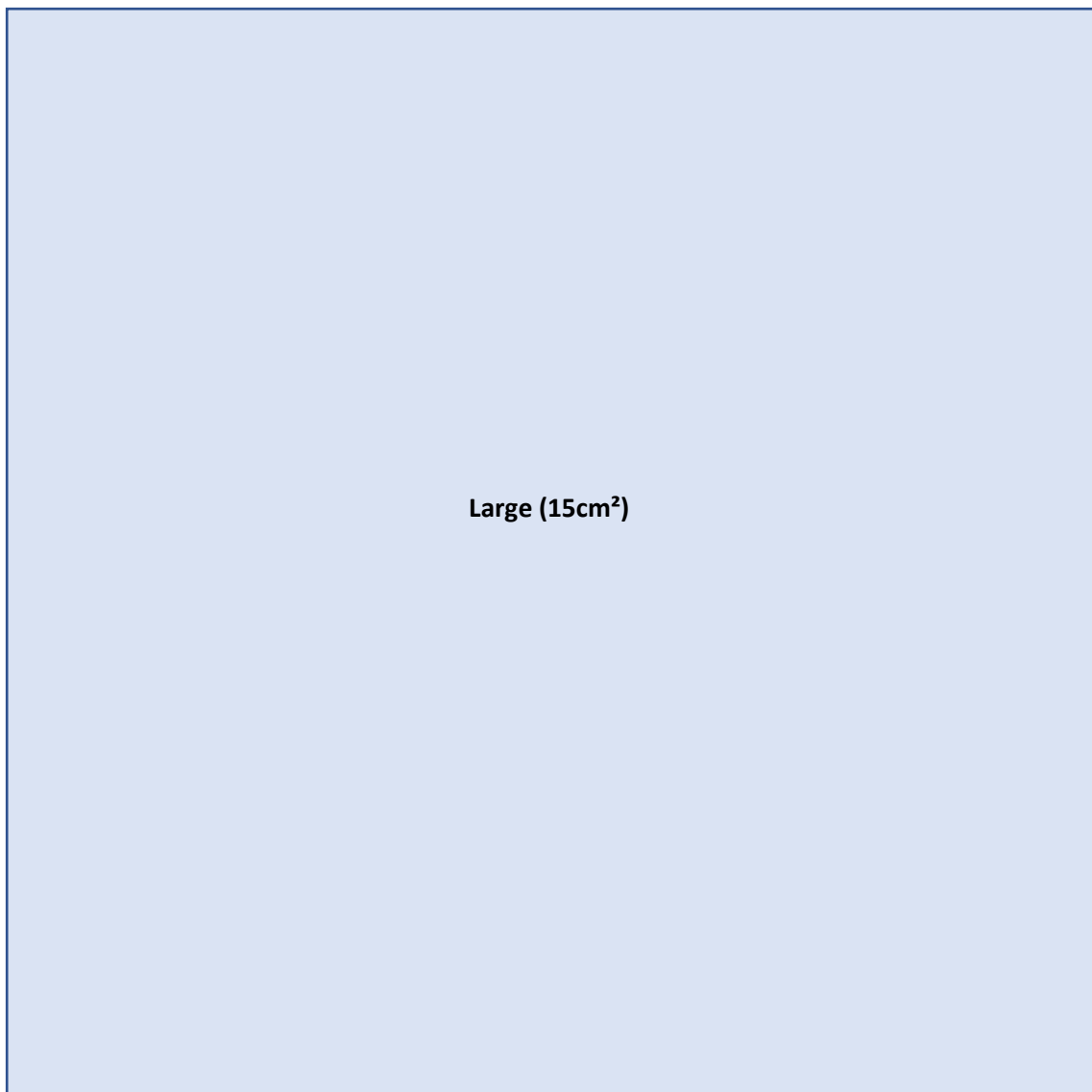
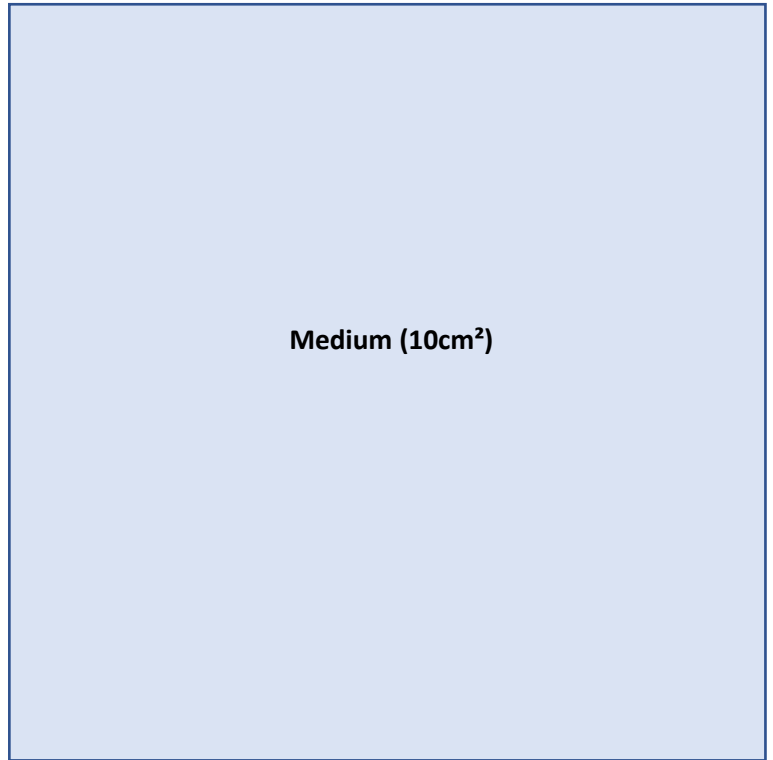
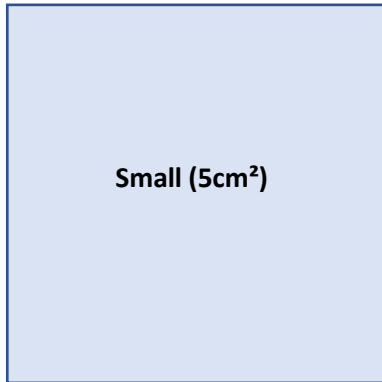
Note: Where high levels of surface rust (<70%) were present on samples, these were classified by type but with the addition of 'WR' (With Rust).

Shape

Plano Concave	
Plano	
Plano Convex	
Convex	
Concave Convex	
Elongated	
Amorphous	

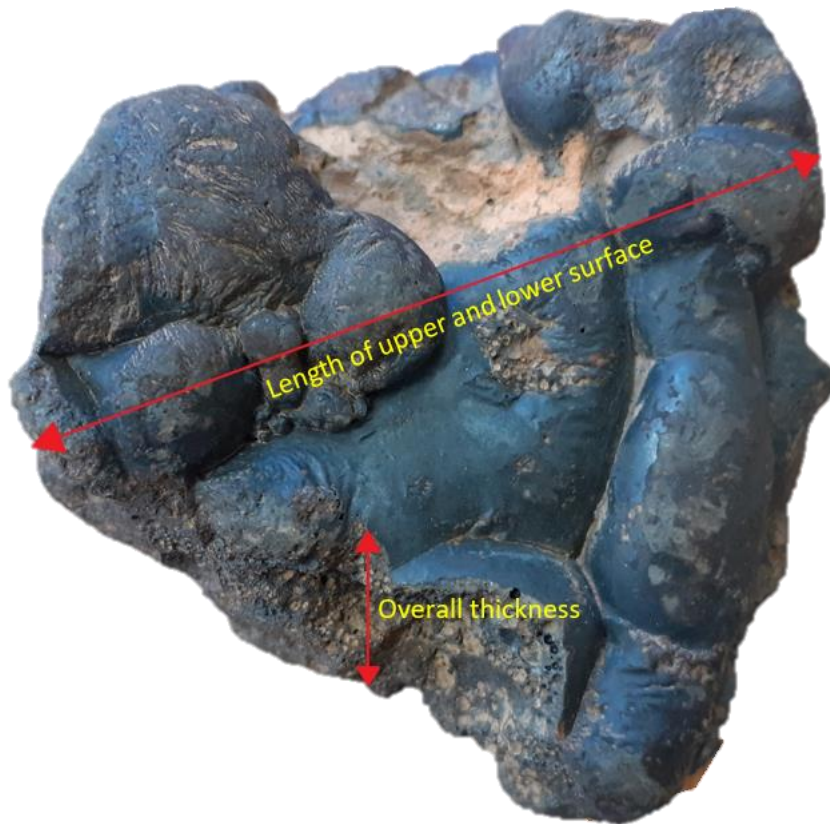
Size

Slag and geological samples can be placed into one of these size categories. Those greater than large are classed as extra-large.



Size of sample

The samples should be grouped into small, medium and large using the size chart above. Within each size group the smallest, medium and largest sample should be selected, and their upper and lower surfaces measured along with their width.



The upper and lower surface of the slag is measured at the longest point, along with the thickness of the sample, again at the thickest point.

Density

High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Very low porosity and often heavier in weight, occasionally with a crystalline structure.	A moderate to high porosity with more visible broken air pockets and lighter in weight.	High porosity with much of the surface covered by broken air pockets. Light in weight.	Often large broken air bubbles, high porosity and very light in weight.

Porosity Proportion


Based on the total coverage of air pockets visible on the surface of the slag sample.

Very High >60% coverage	High 40-60% coverage
Moderate 20-40% coverage	Low 20% coverage



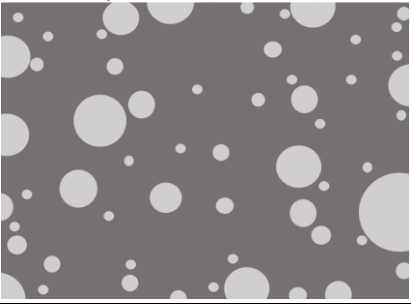
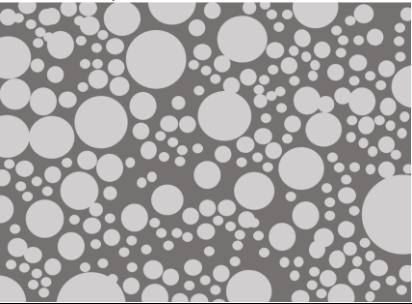


Very Low 5% coverage	None
----------------------	------

Porosity size

A measurement of the average porosity size of the sample. Many samples have a variety of sizes present, however if for example the dominant surface coverage is sized 2-10mm, it is recorded as this.





Large >10mm	
Moderate 2-10mm	
Small 1-2mm	
Very small <1mm	
None	







Porosity Shape

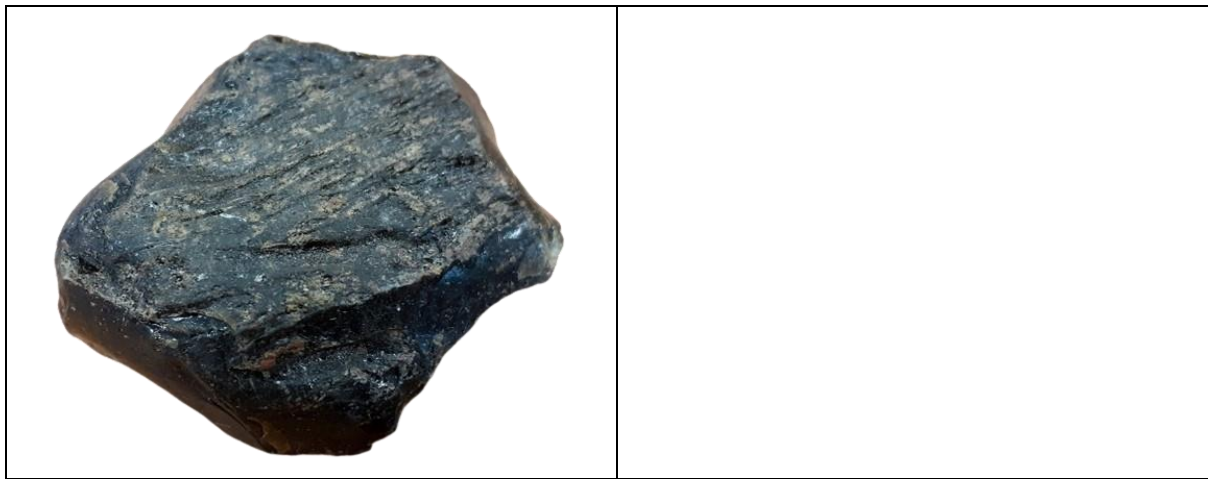
<p>Elongated Network</p> 	<p>Elongated (Isolated)</p> 
<p>Spherical (Isolated)</p> 	<p>Spherical Network</p> 
<p>Mixed Spherical and Elongated</p> 	<p>None</p> 

Surface Texture

A record of the upper surface of the slag. In the case of the tap slag, this is the ropey side with tendrils, and for bases, it is the opposite to the side with a rough or smooth undulated impression. For Type 1 furnace slag, it may not be possible to determine the upper surface from the lower, in which case a side at random is selected.

<p style="text-align: center;">Smooth</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Rough</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;">Ropey</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Smooth with broken bubbles</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;">Rough with broken bubbles</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Crystalline</p>

	
<p data-bbox="464 707 536 741">Rusty</p> 	<p data-bbox="1050 707 1158 741">Abraded</p> 
<p data-bbox="387 1182 616 1216">Smooth undulated</p> 	<p data-bbox="999 1182 1209 1216">Rough undulated</p> 
<p data-bbox="459 1659 544 1693">Glassy</p>	





Colour

In many cases a combination of colours will be applicable, such as 'black-metallic'



Black	Light grey	Dark grey
Light brown	Dark brown	Metallic
Glassy green	Glassy black	Glassy blue/green
Grey-brown	Black-brown	Purple

Surface impressions

<p>Charcoal</p> 	<p>Soil-geological</p> 
<p>Furnace wall - refractory</p>	<p>None</p>

Underside texture (see above for examples)



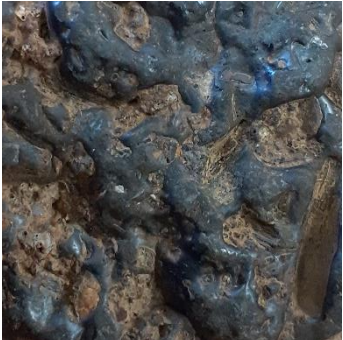

Smooth	Rough
Smooth undulated	Crystalline


Rough with broken bubbles	Smooth with broken bubbles
Globular projections	
Smooth undulated soil-geological	Rough soil-geological
	 <small>Traces of geological material are also present</small>

Underside impressions – (see above photographs)

Charcoal	Refractory (furnace wall)
Soil-geological	None

Inclusions – all surfaces

Charcoal 	Refractory furnace lining 
Geological 	Ore – typically red or purple colouration 



Rust inclusions 	Stone
Fire cracked (calcined) flint	Slag spheroids


Magnetism

Magnetism is measured using a 25mm diameter neodymium clamping magnet (20kg pull). Generally, a highly magnetic sample can be fully lifted by a magnet, without any support. A medium magnetic sample exhibits a strong enough attraction to hold the magnet, while a low magnetic sample issues a low-level pull for the magnet. Some samples are only magnetic in isolated areas and are therefore measured on the same scale but recorded as ‘isolated areas’.

High	Medium	Low
High isolated areas	Medium isolated areas	Low isolated areas
Non-magnetic		



Viscosity

High <i>No evidence of runnels</i>	
Moderate <i>Slight evidence of runnels or viscous underside texture</i>	


<p>Low Pronounced runnels and tendrils, characteristic of Type 2 tap slag</p>	
<p>Unclear</p>	

Multiple flow episodes

This is particularly applicable to type 2 (tap slag) where traces of runnels are present. If the runnels overlap other runnels, it is possible that multiple flow episodes have taken place.

<p>Yes Upper runnel</p>  <p>Lower runnel</p>	<p>No</p> 
<p>Unclear</p>	

Degree of fracture

<p>Total – all surfaces</p> <p><i>There are no identifiable surfaces left on the slag sample, either caused by abrasion from the action of ploughing or heavy fracture. Type 1 slag often falls into this category.</i></p>	
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

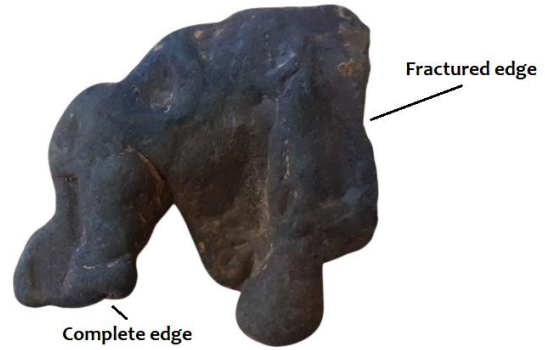
Partial – all edges

The upper and lower surface is present; however, all edges are fractured. In the example to the right, none of the tendrils are complete and have been fractured, however the upper and lower surface of the slag is complete.



Partial – some edges

In this instance most of the edges are intact, along with the upper and lower surface. Only one edge is fractured. This is often present on Type 2 tap slag, where the ends of tendrils have fractured from a larger slag flow.








Complete – edges intact



While rare in the instance of fieldwalking material, some slag has complete edges, often where a drip of slag has occurred.






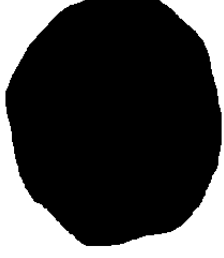
Geological Material

<p>Type 1</p>	<p>Ironstone or sandstone: with iron inclusions and often featuring iron staining</p>	
<p>Type 2</p>	<p>Burnt sandstone: Red discolouration to fine grained sandstone, indicative of burning, however natural discolouration is also possible.</p>	
<p>Type 3</p>	<p>Iron ore – some roasted with a magnetism</p>	
<p>Type 4</p>	<p>Sandstone</p>	
<p>Type 5</p>	<p>Conglomerate sandstone</p>	

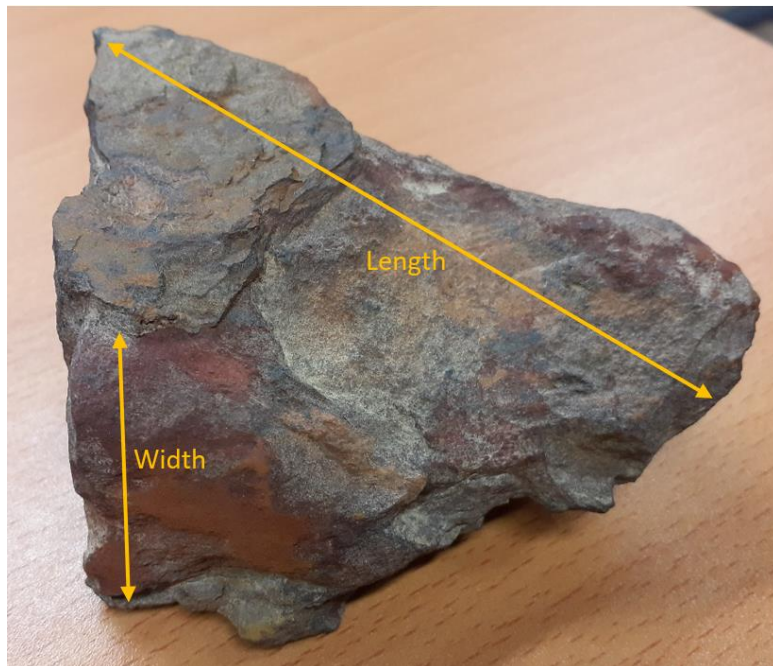
Seam or nodule

<p>Seam <i>plano samples that have fractured as part of a seam – thus partially fractured.</i></p>	<p>Nodule <i>amorphous sample, fractured on all edges</i></p>
	

Shape

 <p>Angular</p>	 <p>Sub-angular</p>	 <p>Sub-rounded</p>	 <p>Rounded</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Size







Colour

Light brown	Dark brown	Metallic	Black
Purple	Yellow orange	Yellow brown	Red

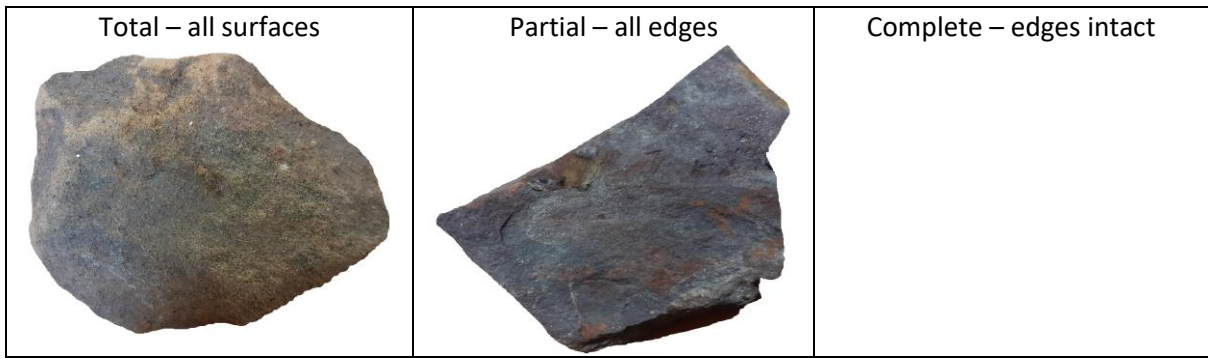
Grain Size

Coarse (large) >5mm	Moderate >2-5mm	Fine >2mm	Homogeneous
---------------------	-----------------	-----------	-------------

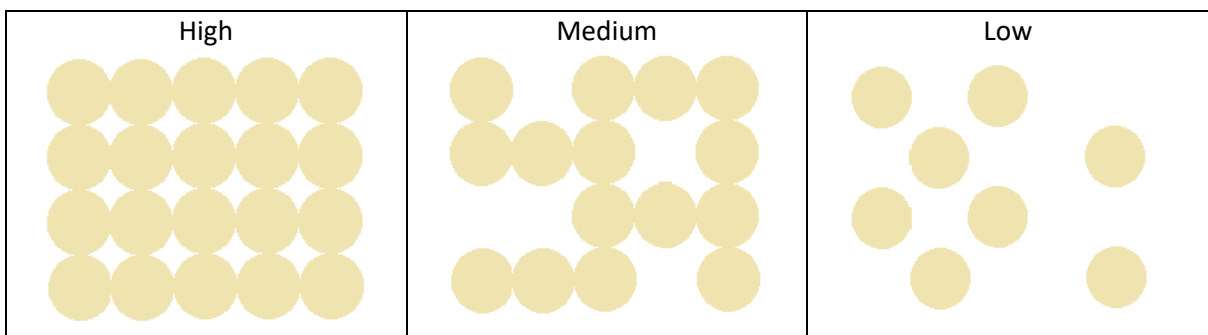
Other Features

Banding	
Contains ore minerals	
Burning colouration	
Iron staining	

Fracture



Density



Degree of magnetism

(using the same magnetism as the slag samples)

High	Medium	Low	None magnetic
High Isolated	Medium Isolated	Low Isolated	

Appendix B5.2: Summary data for macromorphological analysis of slag samples recovered from the Grid Fieldwalk 2020

Slag type totals

Grid	Type 1	Type 1(WR)	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	TOTAL
Overall Total	640	97	389	17	391	57	1591
Eastern Grid	462	72	272	15	288	45	1154
Western Grid	178	25	117	2	103	12	437

Size

TOTAL	Total small	Small weight	Total medium	Medium weight	Total large	Large weight	No Data
Type 1	292	13388	327	49433	18	11588	3
Type 1(WR)	31	1802	58	9614	8	5236	
Type 2	267	10986	122	15495	0	0	
Type 3	8	446	9	1306	0	0	
Type 4	147	7143	230	34446	14	8443	
Type 5	26	957	27	4199	4	2631	

Eastern Grid	Total small	Small weight	Total medium	Medium weight	Total large	Large weight	No Data
Type 1	192	8948	251	38423	16	10451	3
Type 1 (WR)	17	912	47	8003	8	5236	
Type 2	189	7958	83	10645	0	0	
Type 3	7	345	8	964			
Type 4	105	5003	169	25827	14	8443	
Type 5	19	672	22	3771	4	2631	

Western Grid	Total small	Small weight	Total medium	Medium weight	Total large	Large weight	No data
Type 1	100	4440	76	11010	2	1137	0
Type 1 (WR)	14	890	11	1611	0	0	
Type 2	78	3028	39	4850	0	0	0
Type 3	1	101	1	342			
Type 4	42	2140	61	8619	0	0	
Type 5	7	285	5	428	0	0	

Shape

Slag Type	Plano concave	Amorphous	Plano	Concave convex	Plano convex	Convex	Single rod	Multiple rod	Elongated	Total
Type 1	6	470	80	39	23	15	1		6	640
Type 1 (WR)	0	69	13	7	6	2	0	0	0	97
Type 2	4	39	232	24	26	9	26	17	12	389
Type 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	1	17
Type 4	3	28	179	66	65	29	0	0	21	391
Type 5	1	29	19	5	1	1	0	0	1	57

Eastern Grid	Plano concave	Amorphous	Plano	Concave convex	Plano convex	Convex	Single rod	Multiple rod	Elongated	Total
Type 1	6	345	56	20	19	11	1		4	462
Type 1 (WR)	0	53	8	5	4	2	0	0	0	72
Type 2	3	25	180	17	15	4	12	9	7	272
Type 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	1	15
Type 4	2	19	131	61	41	21	0	0	13	288
Type 5	1	20	18	4	0	1	0	0	1	45

Western Grid	Plano concave	Amorphous	Plano	Concave convex	Plano convex	Convex	Single rod	Multiple rod	Elongated	Total
Type 1	0	125	24	19	4	4	0		2	178
Type 1 (WR)	0	16	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	25
Type 2	1	14	52	7	11	5	14	8	5	117
Type 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Type 4	1	9	48	5	24	8	0	0	8	103
Type 5	0	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	12

Density

Slag Type	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	No data	Total
Type 1	49	251	324	15	1	640
Type 1 (WR)	12	58	27	0	0	97
Type 2	326	52	11	0	0	389
Type 3	7	9	1	0	0	17
Type 4	148	171	67	3	2	391
Type 5	8	34	14	1	0	57

Eastern Grid	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	No data	Total
Type 1	29	183	237	12	1	462
Type 1 (WR)	4	43	25	0	0	72
Type 2	222	42	8	0	0	272
Type 3	6	8	1	0	0	15
Type 4	97	126	61	3	1	288
Type 5	6	29	10	0	0	45

Western Grid	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	No data	Total
Type 1	20	68	87	3	0	178
Type 1 (WR)	8	15	2	0	0	25
Type 2	104	10	3	0	0	117
Type 3	1	1	0	0	0	2
Type 4	51	45	6	0	1	103
Type 5	2	5	4	1	0	12

Porosity Proportion

Slag type	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	None	No data	Total
Type 1		341	173	98	17	3		640
Type 1 (WR)		16	24	29	16	10	2	97
Type 2		4	27	113	135	104	6	389
Type 3		2	6	9		0	0	17
Type 4		42	113	141	83	12	0	391
Type 5		3	10	15	19	10	0	57

Eastern Grid	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	None	No data	Total
Type 1		255	118	65	13	3		462
Type 1 (WR)		15	20	27	6	4	0	72
Type 2		4	19	78	90	77	4	272
Type 3		2	5	8		0	0	15
Type 4		39	96	98	45	10	0	288
Type 5		2	10	9	14	10	0	45

Western Grid	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	None	No data	Total
Type 1		86	55	33	4	0		178
Type 1 (WR)		1	4	2	10	6	2	25
Type 2		0	8	35	45	27	2	117
Type 3		0	1	1		0	0	2
Type 4		3	17	43	38	2	0	103
Type 5		1	0	6	5	0	0	12

Porosity Shape

Slag Type	None	Spherical	Spherical network	Mixed spher-elong	Mixed spher-elong	No data	Total	
Type 1		0	26	122	55	436	1	640
Type 1 (WR)		2	30	15	31	19	0	97
Type 2		10	121	46	147	48	17	389
Type 3				6	1	10		17
Type 4		0	43	93	91	163	1	391
Type 5		0	12	5	28	12	0	57

Eastern Grid	None	Spherical	Spherical network	Mixed spher-elong	Mixed spher-elong	No data	Total	
Type 1			20	97	36	308	1	462
Type 1 (WR)			27	13	23	9		72
Type 2		6	91	23	100	35	17	272
Type 3				5	1	9		15
Type 4			22	75	59	132		288
Type 5			10	5	22	8		45

Western Grid	None	Spherical	Spherical network	Mixed spher-elong	Mixed spher-elong	No data	Total	
Type 1		0	6	25	19	128	0	178
Type 1 (WR)		2	3	2	8	10	0	25
Type 2		4	30	23	47	13	0	117
Type 3				1	0	1		2
Type 4		0	21	18	32	31	1	103
Type 5		0	2	0	6	4	0	12

Porosity Size

Slag type	Large (>10)	Moderate (2-10)	Small (1-2)	Very Small (<1)	None	No data	Total
Type 1		37	348	237	18	0	640
Type 1 (WR)		5	43	32	14	2	97
Type 2		23	151	145	60	10	389
Type 3		0	10	7	0	0	17
Type 4		53	200	120	17		391
Type 5		1	28	24	4	0	57

Eastern Grid	Large (>10)	Moderate (2-10)	Small (1-2)	Very Small (<1)	None	No data	Total
Type 1		33	258	155	16	0	462
Type 1 (WR)		5	33	22	11	0	72
Type 2		18	98	104	46	6	272
Type 3		0	8	7	0	0	15
Type 4		37	145	95	10		288
Type 5		1	20	20	4	0	45

Western Grid	Large (>10)	Moderate (2-10)	Small (1-2)	Very Small (<1)	None	No data	Total
Type 1		4	90	82	2	0	178
Type 1 (WR)		0	10	10	3	2	25
Type 2		5	53	41	14	4	117
Type 3		0	2	0	0	0	2
Type 4		16	55	25	7		103
Type 5		0	8	4	0	0	12

Degree of Fracture

Slag Type	Total - all surfac	Partial - all edges	Partial - some edg	Complete - edges int	No data	Total
Type 1	489	135	14	2		640
Type 1 (WR)	88	7	1	1		97
Type 2		212	175	2		389
Type 3		3	14			17
Type 4	5	327	58	1		391
Type 5	38	19	0	0		57

Eastern Grid	Total - all surfac	Partial - all edges	Partial - some edg	Complete - edges int	No data	Total
Type 1	341	105	14	2		462
Type 1 (WR)	67	4	1	0		72
Type 2	0	160	111	1		272
Type 3		3	12			15
Type 4	5	236	46	1	0	288
Type 5	30	15	0	0	0	45

Western Grid	Total - all surfac	Partial - all edges	Partial - some edg	Complete - edges int	No data	Total
Type 1	148	30	0	0		178
Type 1 (WR)	21	3	0	1		25
Type 2	0	52	64	1		117
Type 3		0	2			2
Type 4	0	91	12	0	0	103
Type 5	8	4	0	0	0	12

Multiple Flow Episodes

Slag Type	Yes	No	Unclear	Total
Type 1	11	588	41	640
Type 1 (WR)	1	93	3	97
Type 2	134	255	0	389
Type 3	1	15	1	17
Type 4	21	370	0	391
Type 5	1	55	1	57

Eastern Grid	Yes	No	Unclear	Total
Type 1	11	427	24	462
Type 1 (WR)	1	68	3	72
Type 2	91	181	0	272
Type 3	1	13	1	15
Type 4	20	268	0	288
Type 5	1	43	1	45

Western Grid	Yes	No	Unclear	Total
Type 1	0	161	17	178
Type 1 (WR)	0	25	0	25
Type 2	43	74	0	117
Type 3	0	2	0	2
Type 4	1	102	0	103
Type 5	0	12	0	12

Viscosity

Slag Type	High	Moderate	Low	Unclear	No data	Total
Type 1	482	144	14	0	0	640
Type 1 (WR)	91	6	0	0	0	97
Type 2	12	1	376	0	0	389
Type 3	2	12	3	0	0	17
Type 4	173	141	77	0	0	391
Type 5	52	4	1	0	0	57

Eastern Grid	High	Moderate	Low	Unclear	No data	Total
Type 1	335	115	12	0	0	462
Type 1 (WR)	66	6	0	0	0	72
Type 2	12	1	259	0	0	272
Type 3	1	11	3	0	0	15
Type 4	116	112	60	0	0	288
Type 5	42	2	1	0	0	45

Western Grid	High	Moderate	Low	Unclear	No data	Total
Type 1	147	29	2	0	0	178
Type 1 (WR)	25	0	0	0	0	25
Type 2	0	0	117	0	0	117
Type 3	1	1	0	0	0	2
Type 4	57	29	17	0	0	103
Type 5	10	2	0	0	0	12

Inclusions (% of the total for each slag type)

Total							
	Ore %	Charcoal %	Refractory %	Iron / rust %	No inclusions %	Sample size	
Type 1	3.6	4.5	9.5	31.6	57.2	640	
Type 1 (WR)	2.1	21.7	25.8	53.6	12.4	97	
Type 2	31.4	4.4	25.5	17	42.9	389	
Type 3	17.7	0	5.9	47.1	29.4	17	
Type 4	28.1	3.1	16.1	23.8	44.8	391	
Type 5	1.8	1.8	96.5	63.2	1.8	57	

Eastern Grid							
	Ore %	Charcoal %	Refractory %	Iron / rust %	No inclusions %	Sample size	
Type 1	3.7	5.8	11	34	53.5	462	
Type 1 (WR)	2.8	25	31.9	43.1	12.5	72	
Type 2	34.2	0.7	31.3	19.9	38.6	272	
Type 3	13.3	0	6.7	46.7	33.3	15	
Type 4	27.4	3.8	17.7	23.6	43.4	288	
Type 5	2.2	2.2	97.8	66.7	2.2	45	

Western Grid							
	Ore %	Charcoal %	Refractory %	Iron / rust %	No inclusions %	Sample size	
Type 1	3.4	1.1	5.6	25.3	66.9	178	
Type 1 (WR)	0	12	8	84	12	25	
Type 2	24.8	12.8	12	10.3	53	117	
Type 3	50	0	0	50	0	2	
Type 4	30.1	1	11.7	24.3	48.5	103	
Type 5	0	0	91.7	50	0	12	

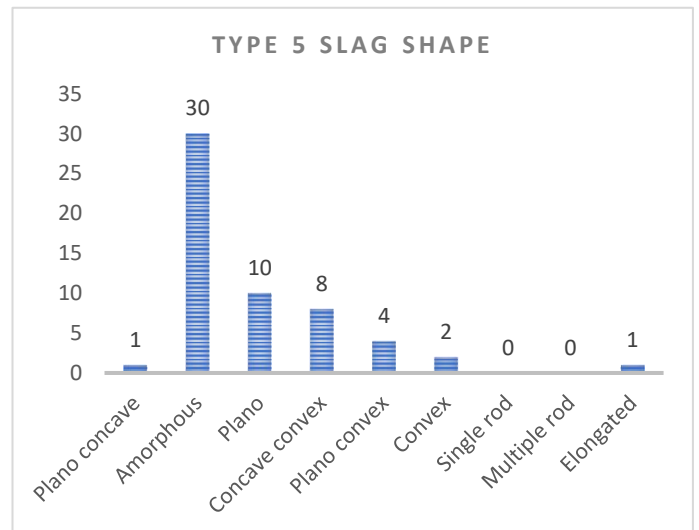
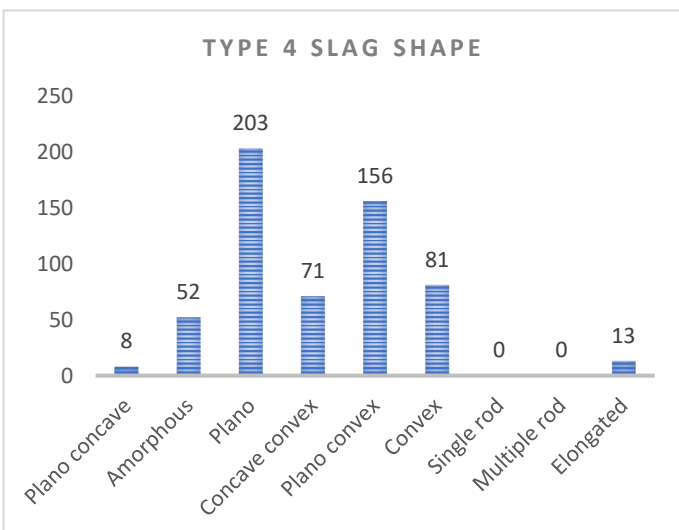
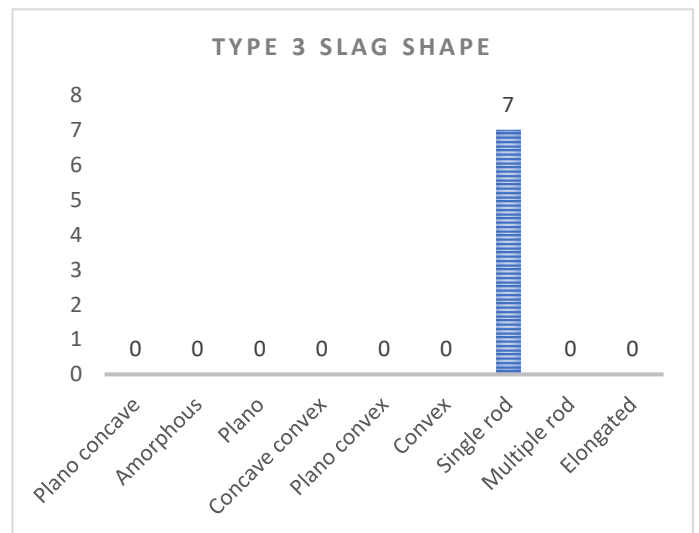
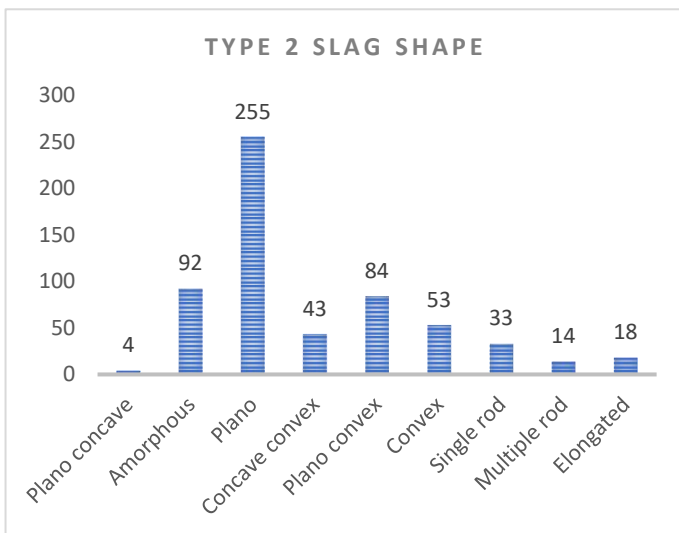
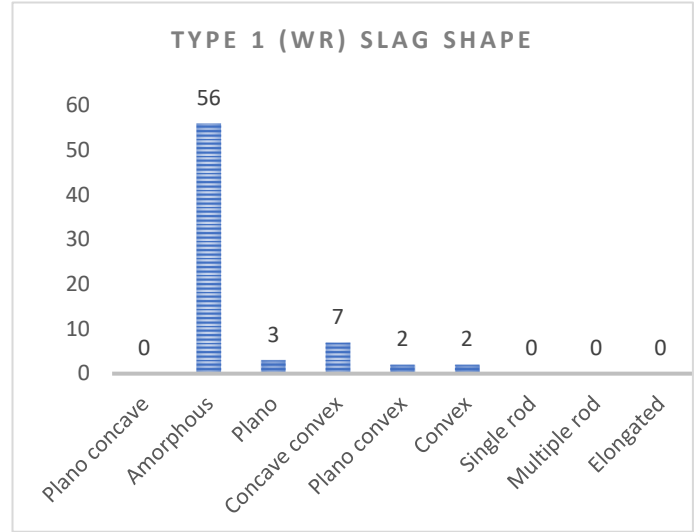
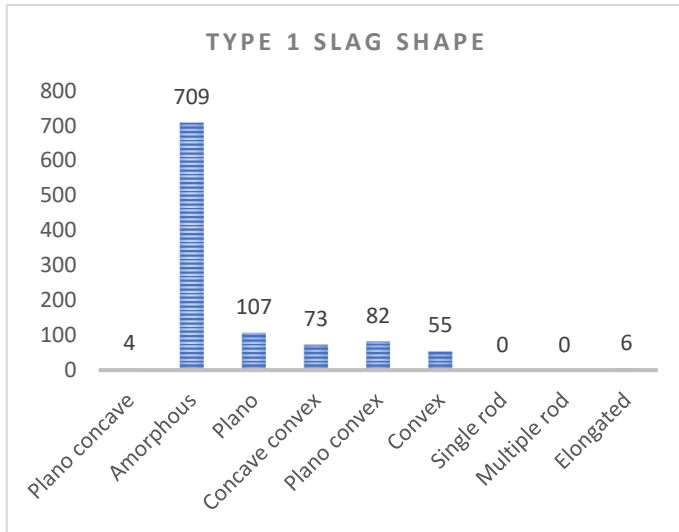
Appendix 5.3: Total counts and weights of slag per grid square

Type 1 Slag			Type 1 (WR Slag)			Type 2 Slag			Type 3 Slag			Type 4 Slag			Type 5 Slag		
Grid	Count	Weight	Grid	Count	Weight	Grid	Count	Weight	Grid	Count	Weight	Grid	Count	Weight	Grid	Count	Weight
5	22	3022	5	2	822	5	5	211	5	5	678	5	17	2587	5	1	76
6	23	3789	6	3	790	6	11	782	6	0	0	6	11	2540	6	4	581
7	16	1379	7	0	0	7	14	1071	7	0	0	7	10	2222	7	1	110
8	29	4574	8	0	0	8	14	1140	8	0	0	8	4	1035	8	1	585
9	46	5735	9	0	0	9	31	2255	9	1	49	9	12	1347	9	2	365
10	15	1603	10	1	543	10	5	90	10	1	71	10	3	164	10	1	123
20	6	622	20	0	0	20	3	162	20	0	0	20	9	834	20	0	0
21	11	2923	21	1	98	21	6	463	21	0	0	21	13	3371	21	0	0
22	11	722	22	1	322	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	6	540	22	0	0
23	14	1795	23	0	0	23	6	428	23	0	0	23	5	647	23	0	0
24	8	766	24	0	0	24	12	1258	24	2	118	24	8	853	24	0	0
25	9	565	25	1	61	25	7	663	25	0	0	25	4	577	25	3	181
38	10	1637	38	0	0	38	2	234	38	1	41	38	0	0	38	1	43
39	21	2323	39	3	926	39	11	971	39	0	0	39	11	1006	39	2	55
40	10	1006	40	1	579	40	12	1122	40	0	0	40	4	470	40	1	64
41	7	747	41	0	0	41	7	275	41	0	0	41	6	633	41	0	0
42	14	907	42	0	0	42	24	816	42	0	0	42	10	1030	42	0	0
43	8	572	43	0	0	43	7	223	43	0	0	43	2	128	43	3	115
59	5	675	59	0	0	59	0	0	59	0	0	59	2	189	59	0	0
60	14	1495	60	1	263	60	5	392	60	0	0	60	7	946	60	0	0
61	9	1124	61	1	130	61	6	369	61	0	0	61	9	1207	61	2	298
62	5	364	62	0	0	62	7	286	62	1	105	62	10	659	62	1	302
63	7	1212	63	0	0	63	5	188	63	0	0	63	6	458	63	0	0
64	3	493	64	1	760	64	6	417	64	1	78	64	5	375	64	2	724
82	10	860	82	4	340	82	0	0	82	0	0	82	7	410	82	1	38
83	10	835	83	1	409	83	5	242	83	0	0	83	8	1393	83	0	0
84	24	1918	84	3	831	84	9	400	84	0	0	84	16	2945	84	3	822
85	17	4188	85	3	513	85	6	349	85	0	0	85	10	1946	85	0	0
86	11	1496	86	6	1435	86	4	214	86	0	0	86	4	340	86	2	254
87	14	1248	87	1	60	87	9	707	87	0	0	87	14	1407	87	5	299
88	21	2054	88	5	608	88	10	485	88	0	0	88	12	941	88	1	31
88a	6	914	88a	0	0	88a	5	129	88a	0	0	88a	10	1330	88a	0	0
89	17	1042	89	4	234	89	9	491	89	0	0	89	11	1175	89	2	107
90	11	1919	90	3	241	90	13	946	90	1	342	90	9	1338	90	3	183
91	49	3005	91	4	458	91	20	864	91	0	0	91	27	2052	91	0	0
107	2	305	107	10	622	107	0	0	107	0	0	107	2	190	107	5	1234
108	4	891	108	3	400	108	2	204	108	0	0	108	6	1192	108	1	320
109	11	1575	109	9	1895	109	10	796	109	1	65	109	5	922	109	0	0
110	12	1449	110	8	1395	110	8	957	110	1	29	110	17	1742	110	0	0
111	16	2266	111	4	594	111	9	739	111	1	75	111	12	1755	111	0	0
112	8	741	112	4	363	112	4	179	112	0	0	112	13	1213	112	3	485
114	29	3759	114	0	0	114	35	3436	114	0	0	114	0	0	114	1	76
115	8	344	115	3	272	115	5	493	115	1	101	115	6	763	115	2	242
116	8	660	116	1	82	116	8	545	116	0	0	116	11	1546	116	0	0
117	13	1642	117	3	443	117	7	350	117	0	0	117	10	988	117	1	21
118	16	1248	118	2	163	118	5	139	118	0	0	118	7	626	118	2	53
TOTAL	640	74409	TOTAL	97	16652	TOTAL	389	26481	TOTAL	17	1752	TOTAL	391	50032	TOTAL	57	7787

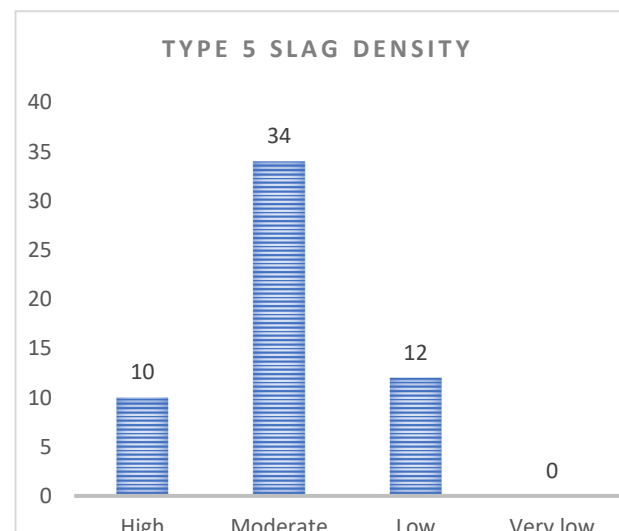
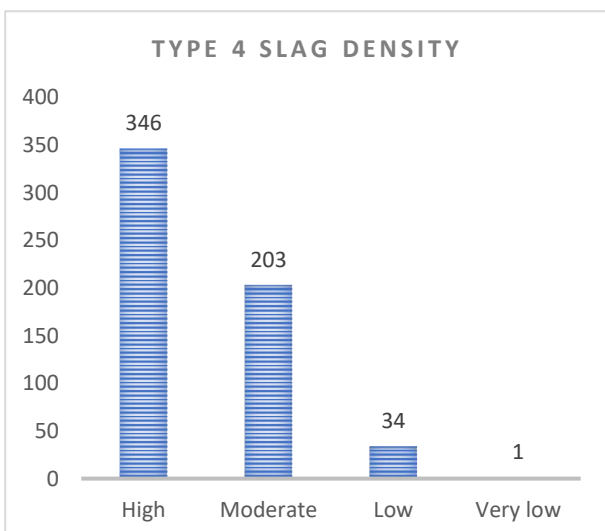
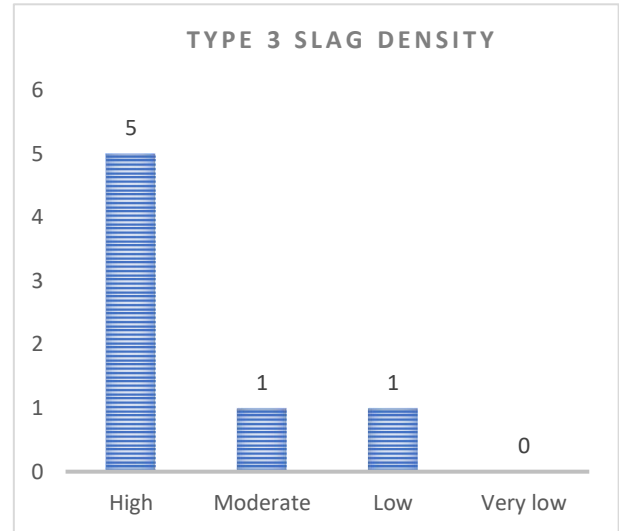
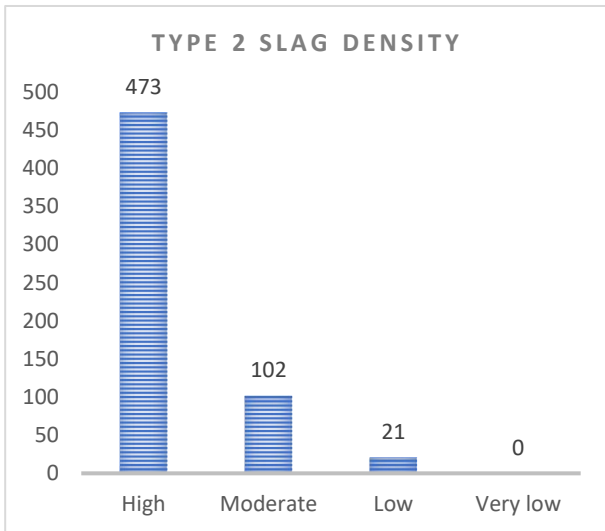
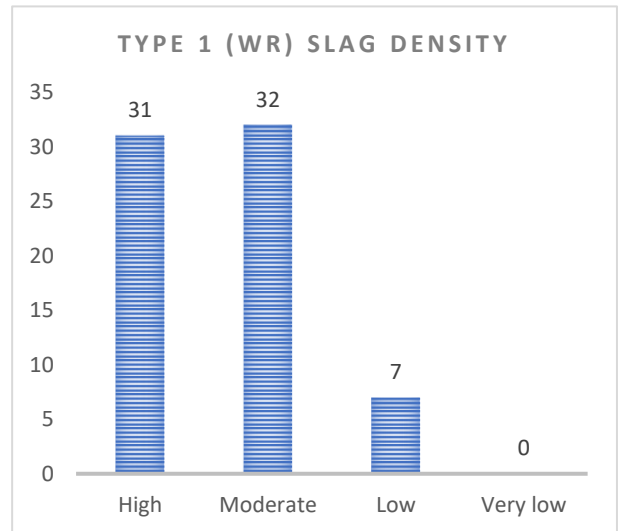
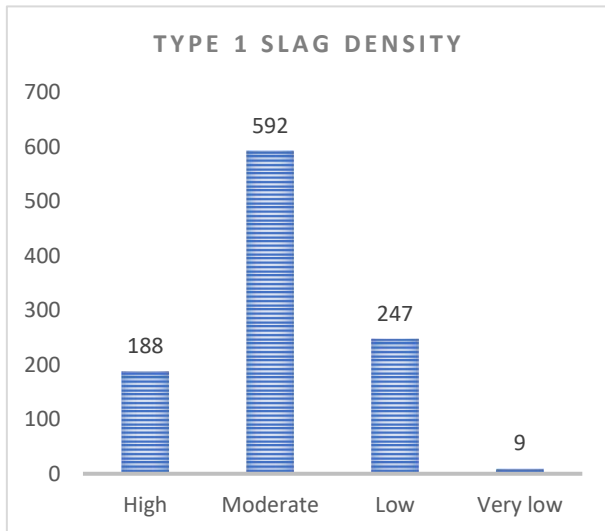
Appendix B5.4: Macromorphological analysis of Transect slag samples

Data not discussed in the thesis but presented here for reference. Scale records overall count

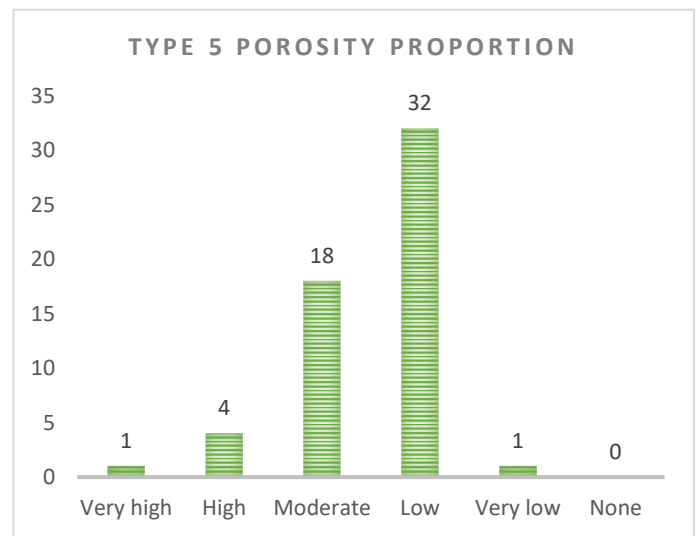
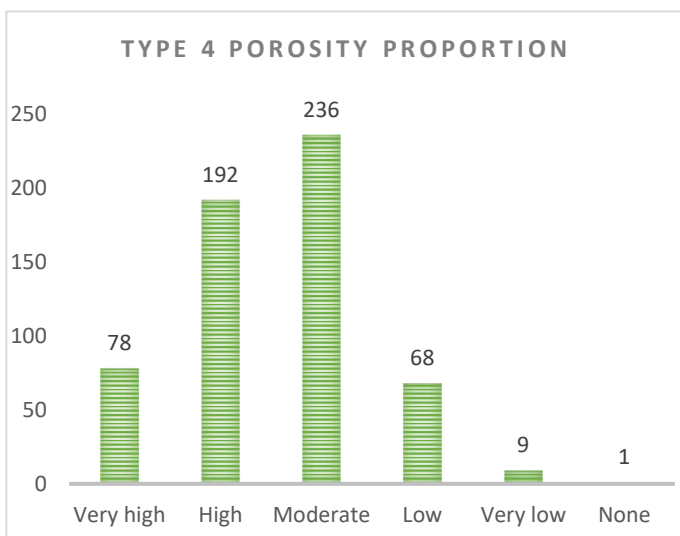
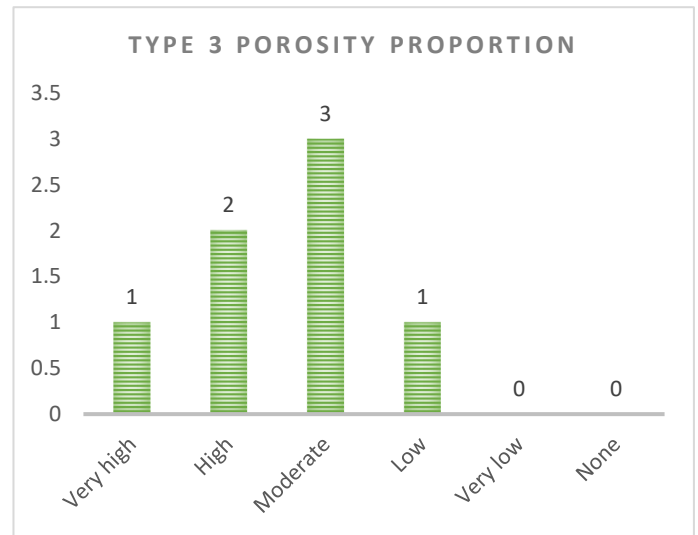
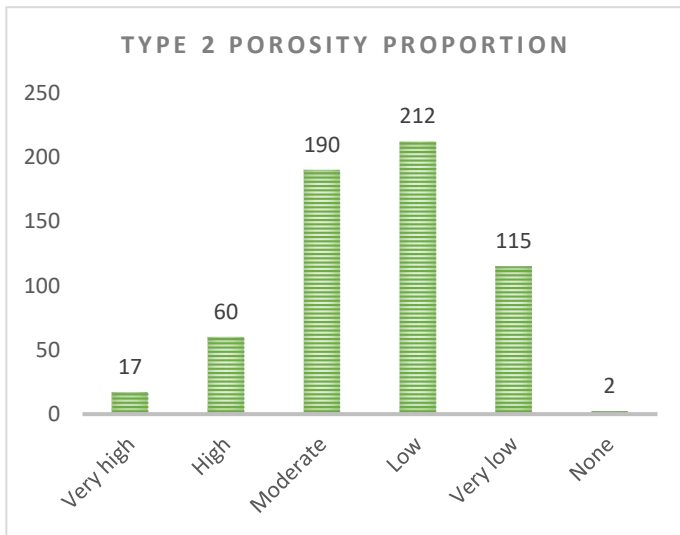
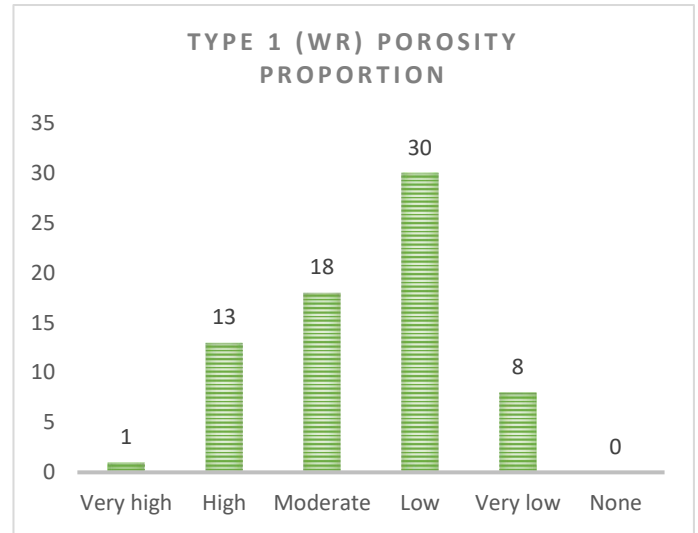
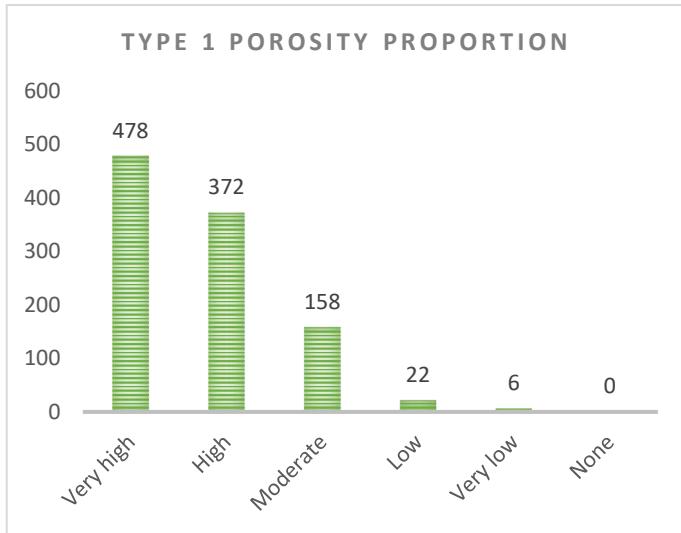
Slag shape



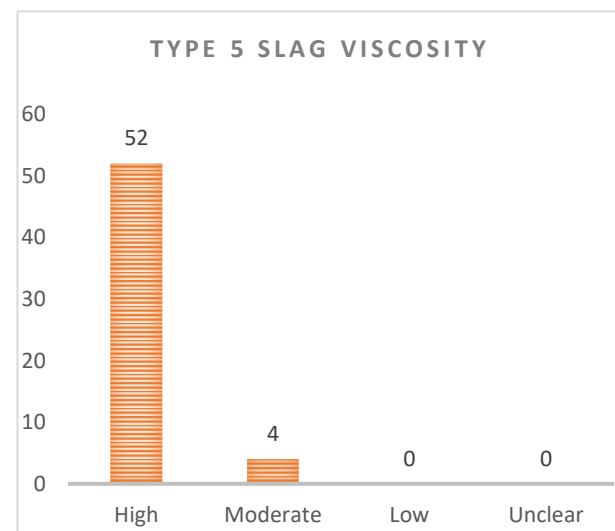
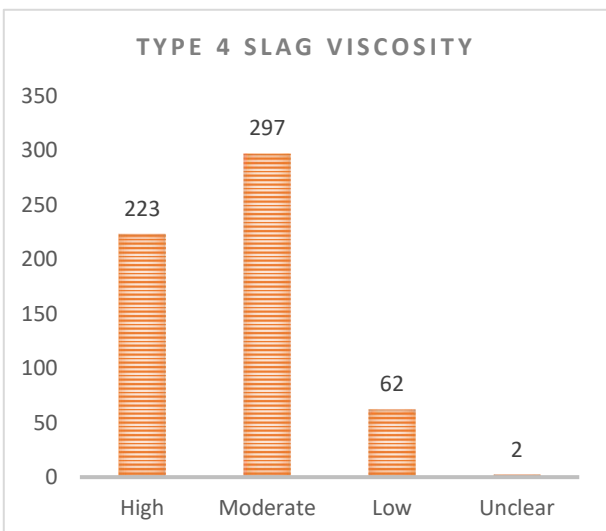
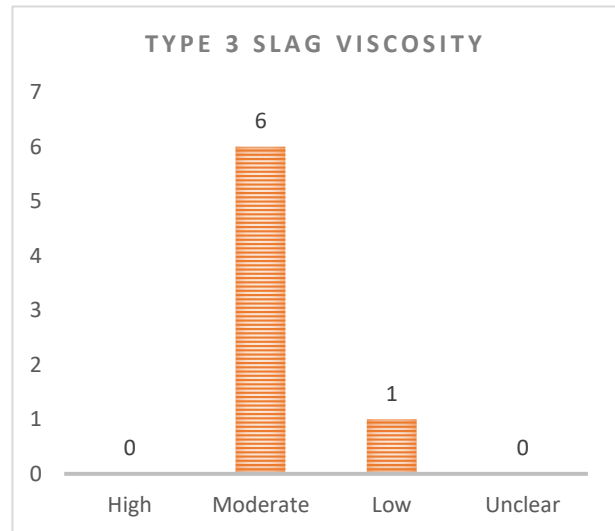
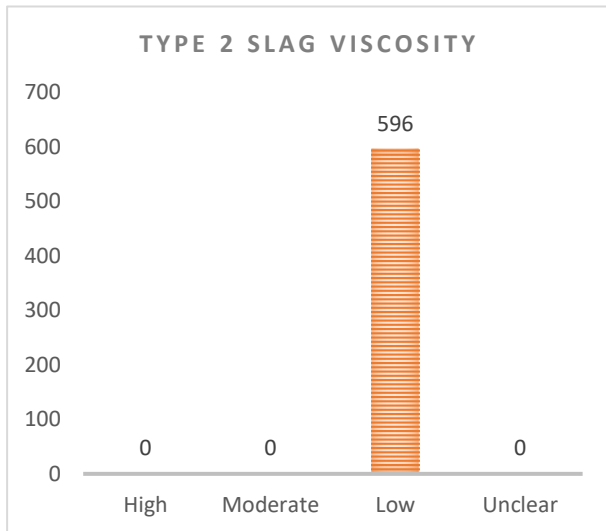
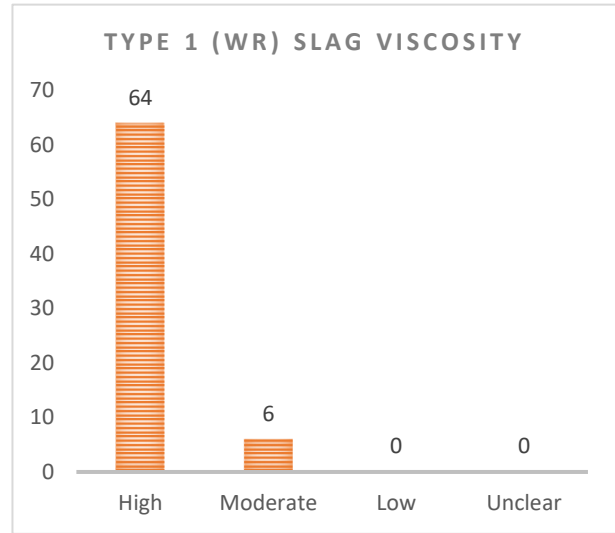
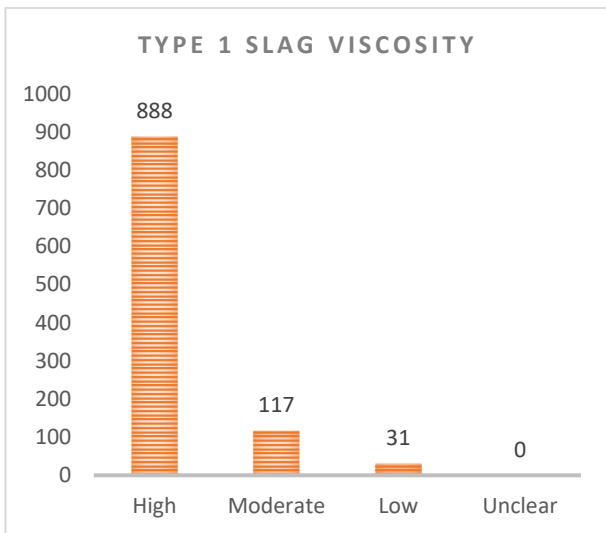
Density



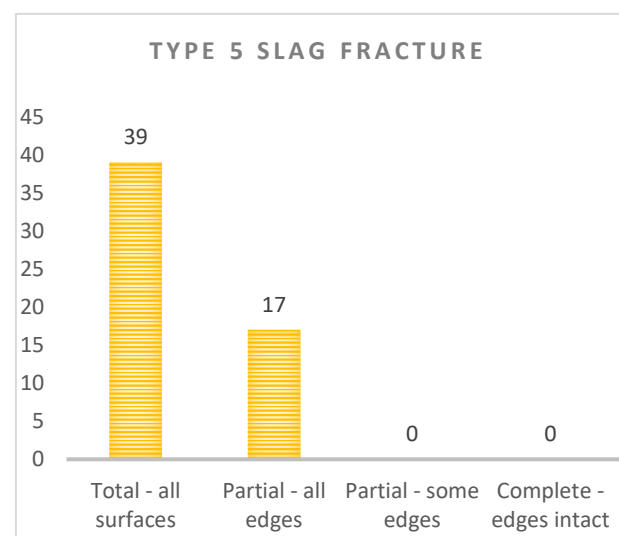
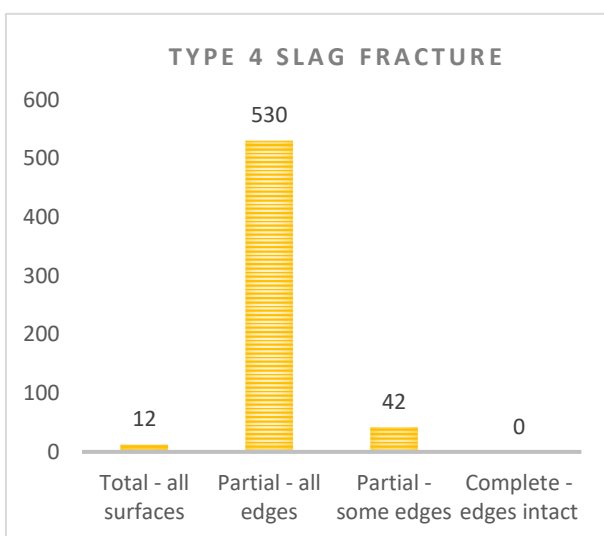
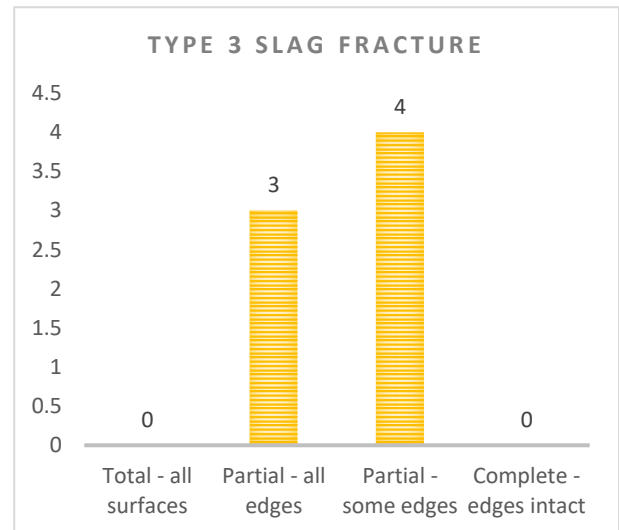
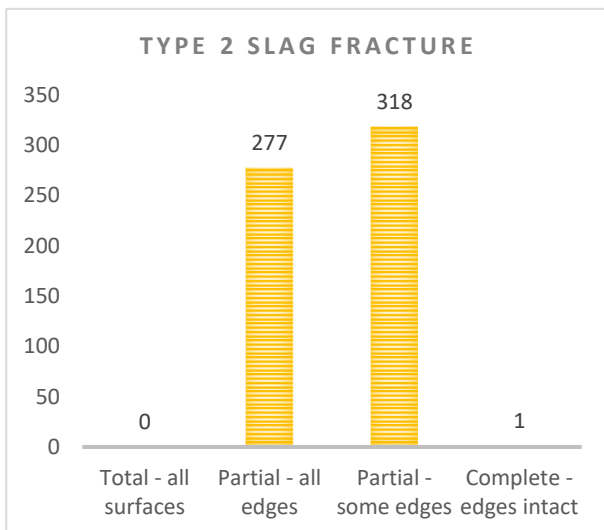
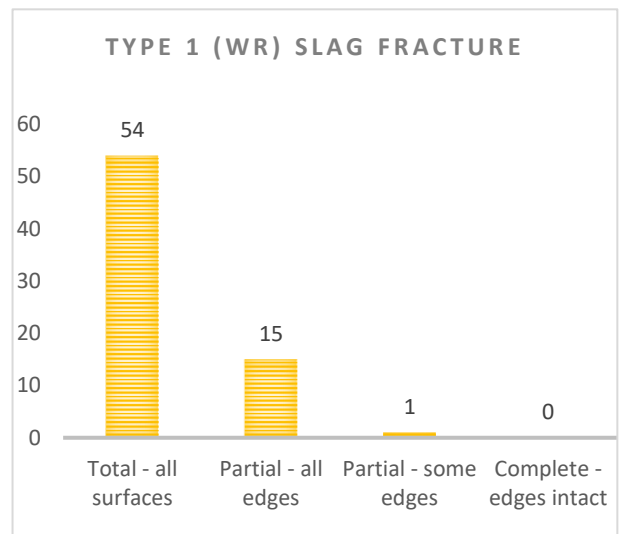
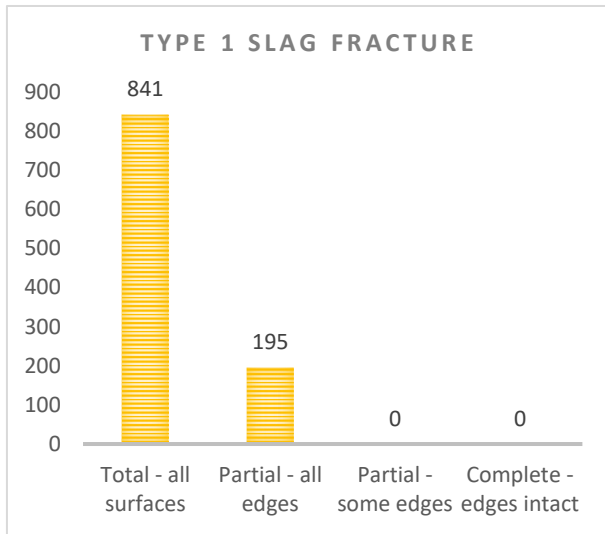
Porosity proportion



Viscosity



Fracture



Appendix B6: *The Iron Church at Roffey*

Dorothea Hurst described the church in 1889 as 'This part of the parish being a long distance from any church, a small iron one was erected on a piece of ground given for this purpose by the Duke of Norfolk. This building cost about £200, which was generously subscribed by a few individuals, and is capable of containing about ninety persons. It was opened by a full church service on Easter Sunday, 1856. It is now used as a school.' (Hurst 1889: 147)

This quote is important as it confirms that the structure was made of iron, corrugated iron being a common material for small, prefabricated churches and chapels built at this time as the population grew during the latter part of the 19th Century. They are often referred to as 'tin tabernacles' or 'iron churches' and were generally intended to be temporary structures until a more permanent church was build (Weald and Downland website accessed 27/01/22). They a commonly painted green. It is still shown on the 1910 OS map, however, appears to have been demolished by the 1930s.

Appendix C

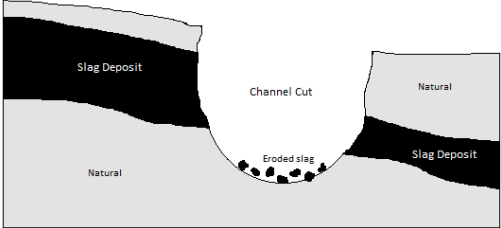
Primary Tudeley data

Appendix C1: <i>Reconnaissance Survey Database.....</i>	630
Appendix C2: <i>Raw Magnetometer survey data of Tudeley Ironworks.....</i>	643
Appendix C3: <i>Elemental composition of slag samples from Tudeley.....</i>	644

Appendix C1: Reconnaissance Survey Database – Tudeley Nature Reserve. Summer 2019

Date and Location number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Approximate Area	Landscape Setting	Description	Site Condition	In Situ assemblages?	Samples Collected?
2608191	TQ620448	Bank and ditch	Ditch = 2m (W) Bank = 1.4m (W)	Ancient woodland of mainly coppiced hazel close to the bank of the Devils Gill	A curvilinear bank and ditch running north-south along the western bank of the Devils Gill stream. The bank is on the east side between the stream and the ditch and at certain points are traces of a laid hedge of hazel and field maple on top of the bank. The stream winds at a lower elevation to the bank and ditch. The ditch depth is 0.45m approximately.	The bank is heavily eroded and has been completely flattened in places. The ditch is also considerably infilled and very shallow in places. The hedge that was atop the bank has disappeared in many places.	Remains of hop hoops along the boundary suggesting the field to the west (prior to the planting of woodland at this point) was once a hop garden.	No
2608192	TQ620448	Findspot	N/A	Bottom of a steep sided gill, within the stream bed	In the bottom of the stream bed of the Devils Gill, fragments of iron slag were identified. These varied in size from 8-16cm. Large fragments of sandstone were also exposed and possibly thin seams of ore.	The slag had potentially eroded from a site further upstream and washed here, or the slag had been dumped. Likely however that the slag does not represent an in-situ assemblage.	No	Yes – bag 001 X3 slags X1 sandstone
2608193	TQ620447	Bay on bend of stream		Set on the western bank of the Devils Gill. The surrounding woodland is coppice with a mixture of hazel and ash.	A possible pond bay on the west bank of the Devils Gill stream. Possibly deliberately created or an extinct meander of the stream, where the stream has been trenched. The stream flows on the eastern side. The banks are curved to form a crescent and slope down from the ground surface for 6m. The bay floor is flat, however a slight depression suggests the remains of the silted up stream channel. Established ash trees grow within the base of the bay. The bottom of the bay is damp, indicating that at certain times of the year it is flooded. The stream here is approximately 1.6m wide and has iron mineral deposits evident within the water.	Mature trees growing within the base of the bay and signs of waterlogging at certain times of the year.	Possible fragments of iron ore were recovered from the stream base	Yes – bag 006. X2 fragments of ore

2608194	TQ620447	Ditch and bank	Ditch 1.5m Bank 1.6m	Eastern bank of the Devils Gill	Ditch and bank on the east side of the Devils Gill. The bank is on the western side of the ditch, between the stream and forms part of the scarp slope made by the Devils Gill. On top of the bank are the remains of coppiced trees (ash?), with coppice stumps still present. The ditch and bank appear to continue north but terminate at this point upon reaching an east-west aligned bank and ditch (2608195)	Ditch is substantially silted up and the bank shows signs of erosion.	Scatters of small sized slag.	Yes – 002 x1 slag
2608195	TQ620447	Ditch and bank	Ditch = 1.2m (W) Bank = 1.5m (W) & 1.4m depth	Eastern bank of the Devils Gill stream, within ancient woodland of oak and coppiced hazel.	The bank forms the southern side of the ditch to the north, It runs on an east west alignment, from the corner of the field/woodland boundary to the east, to the edge of the stream. It appears to cut through the bank and ditch that runs n-s along the east bank of the stream (2608194). There are the remains of coppiced trees atop the bank.	Less erosion present compared to 2608194. This ditch remains at a greater depth, however there are still traces of erosion and in places the ditch has become infilled.	Fragments of slag were recovered – the bottom of the ditch contained larger samples.	Yes – bag 003. X2 slags
2608196 (a)	TQ620447	Channel / tributary rill (mouth)	Mouth of rill with a width of 3.6m and depth of 1.2m	The confluence of the tributary stream and the Devils Gill stream. the rill enters the stream on its eastern bank	Record of the mouth of the tributary rill / channel that joins the Devils Gill at this point. The rill mouth contains high quantities of slag, with some quite large fragments in excess of 15cm. It is possible that this has washed down from further east along the rill or deliberately dumped at this point.	Likely erosion of slag from further along the rill / channel	No – however slag found which has likely been eroded from the bank further along the channel. The large size of the slag (<15cm) might suggest it has not eroded from far, however it may represent the outcome of years of water movement.	Yes – bag 004 – X2 slag samples
2608196 (b)	TQ620447	Channel / tributary rill (channel)	Width = 4.6m Depth = 1.7m	Located on the eastern bank of the Devils Gill running on an east west	A steep sided channel with a roughly regular width of 4.6m and a depth of 1.7m, which decreases to 1.2m at the confluence with the stream. The banks have a steep gradient and are almost vertical in places, however the gradient becomes shallower further west as it reaches the stream. Much of the middle section has shallower gradient banks.	The channel was not waterlogged at the time of survey, however, is partially under water during the winter months.	Considerable quantities of slag are present in the channel bottom, however far less	Yes – bag 005 x2 pottery 009 - slag

				alignment before reaching the stream. Ash and hazel grow along its banks.		Sections of the banks have been eroded by animal movement.	compared to the eastern end where a slag heap appears to be being eroded from the banks. Two sherds of pottery were recovered dating to the ****.	
2908192	TQ620447	Slag heap	See geophysical results	Located at the upper section of the tributary rill or channel that runs east west before meeting the Devils Gill Stream.	Slag is visible protruding from the north and south banks of the channel. The channel is 1.5m wide and it is clear there has been a build-up of soil on top of this heap. The slag is at a higher level on the north bank to that of the south bank, suggesting a gradient to the slag heap. 	Slag heap has been heavily eroded by the tributary rill / channel and the action of water. The channel cuts through the centre of it.	Yes- slag is protruding from the north and south bank. Likely to have been the source of the pottery observed in 2608196	Yes – bag 010
2708191	TQ620447	Pit – probable saw pit	4.4m x 2.2m	Set within ancient, coppiced woodland which included hazel and ash. Old coppice stools are visible. Several oaks are also present	A rectangular pit with graduating sides that reaches a central depth of 0.8m. It is 5.5m from the tributary rill / channel to the north and is situated on a triangular spur of land between the channel and the stream. The overall shape is rectangular, however the slumped sides has given it a more oval or cigar shaped appearance. The southern and eastern banks are deeper at 80cm (S), 70cm (E), 50cm (N) and 10cm (W), which reflects how it has been dug into the natural slope. It is likely that this is the pit observed by both Straker and Tebbutt.	The pit is heavily infilled and is today filled with tree debris. The sides have been heavily eroded and were likely once vertical.	Some small fragments of slag and possible iron ore.	Yes – bag 007 – slag and iron ore.


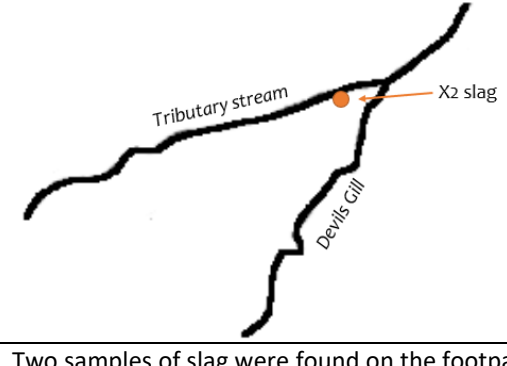
2708192	TQ620447	Collection of rock		Eastern bank of the Devils Gill, 1.2 m SW of the pit at 2708191	A group of stone that appears to be limestone and formed as slabs, representing the thin seams in which they originate. There are x4 visible on the surface and are of a metallic grey colour. They appear to be tumbling into the stream, but possibly represent a dump alongside the pit which is in proximity. It is possible that when the pit was dug, they were excavated and left here.	Heavily overgrown and partially buried. Excavation would be required to uncover their full extent.	Limestone dump – maybe excavated for a flux, or when the pit was dug through natural geology.	No - stones left in situ.
2708193	TQ619446	Surface find – gun flint		Recovered from the bank of an inside bend of the Devils Gill, on top of the bank. Surrounding trees are largely coppice and the stream is a little way to the west.	Worked flint fragment recovered from the surface. Found 8.4m west of the stream and 7.5m from the meander to the south. A gun flint of probably 18 th or 19 th century date.	N/A	Gun flint retained	Yes
2708194	TQ620447	Iron ore		Located within the Devils Gill stream channel	Fragment of probable iron ore – possibly eroded out of the side of the stream bank as seams are present further to the south. It is a large fragment and its presence would suggest a natural attribute for siting an ironworks here.	Artefact eroded from the stream bank	No	Yes – bag 016

2908191	TQ620447	Pottery sherds		Recovered from the bed of the tributary stream	Pitcher handle and body sherd of pottery, dated to c.1350-1450 and c. 1250-1400 found in the tributary stream (2608196) amongst the slag that is deposited here. They were less than a meter apart but from different vessels. They are likely to have eroded from the slag heap which is 7.5m to the east.	The sherd is not particularly abraded, so likely eroded from the slag heap in recent years.	No – probably eroded from the slag heap at 2908192	Yes -
2908193	TQ620446	Routeway/ track		Set within a plantation of coppiced trees – area surrounded by coppice stumps.	An overgrown trackway that has been terraced into the natural slope of the woodland so that it is flat. Coppiced trees are present on either side. The track is 4m wide and approximately 10m into the wood from the south. This track is shown on the 19 th century Ordnance Survey maps running east-west before turning north towards the Tudeley site. While it still appears to do this, it is heavy overgrown.	Overgrown and now disused.	No	No
2908194		slag		Single slag find within coppiced maple	Found on the woodland floor, not far from track 2908193. No other fragments were found, but may have been disturbed from another location nearby. The slope of the land at this point is slightly plateaued, possibly representing quarrying activity or deliberate terracing.	Slag find possibly as a result of erosion.	Slag was loose on the grounds surface, so may not be in situ.	Yes – bag 011
2908195	TQ620447	Platform		Inside bend of the Devils Gill	A possible platform located at the top of a bank on a bend of the Devils Gill. The ground is level and to the east, there is a slight bank suggesting the area was deliberately flattened to form a platform, terracing into the natural slope of the bank. The bank curves around the platform to define its proximity on the north and east sides. The bank terminates on the edge of the stream. There was no evidence of slag, however it was close to Straker’s proposed site of Tudeley.	Coppiced hazel now covers the platform	No – no evidence of charcoal	No
0209191		slag		Base of the Devils Gill stream to the east of Rushpit Wood	A single fragment of slag was found in the base of the channel at Rushpit Wood in the Devils Gill stream. No other fragments were found and it was possibly washed from further downstream to the south.	N/A	Probably eroded from a deposit further south downstream.	Yes – bag 012
0209192	TQ619443	Pits – possible minepits	37x40 paces	Set on the east bank of the Devils Gill, close to the bend of the trackway through Boys Wood	A series of pits and gullies within the woodland at this point. Some are caused by deviations in the woodland track that runs through here. The west facing slope has been excavated into, with pits of various shapes either oval or elongated channels. It could be that these are the remains of minepits used to extract iron ore. These pits are clearly visible on the lidar images of the woods, but less easy to distinguish on the ground.	Overgrown with many pits infilled by tree debris	No	Yes – bag 013, fragment of tile.

				(2908193). Woodland dominated by coppiced hazel				
0209193	TQ620443	Pit – probable saw pit	5.8m x 3.2m	Boys Wood – set within the heart of the coppiced wood. The area appears to be a coppiced plantation.	Small deep pit of an oval shape. 3.2m wide, 0.7m in depth and 5.8m in length. The spoil that was dug from the pit was dumped to the western side, building up the ground here on a west sloping bank that slopes towards the Devils Gill. The pits central position within the coppiced woodland and its size and shape would suggest it served as a sawpit. The coppice around it appears to have been deliberately planted. The pit appears on Lidar images of the wood.	Some coppiced trees have grown into the banks of the pit on the north and west sides. The pit is infilled with branches and leaf debris.	No	No
0209194	TQ621444	Large pit – probably a marlpit, however could also have been used for ore.	36 paces x 41 paces	Set within ancient woodland comprising oaks, coppiced hazel and ash trees. The stream is further away to the west.	A large pit, very similar to those in Nightingale Wood to the east. The pit is roughly circular in shape with many trees, including oaks, growing on its banks and within it. The bottom of the pit is saturated with water, suggesting that at times of the year it is filled with water. On its eastern side, a small 1m wide channel enters the pit, perhaps acting as an overflow for water into the northern field ditch, or representing an entrance into the quarry. The northern and eastern sides have a more gentle gradient compared to the south and west – the sides gently slope to the centre of the pit. This pit appears on the Lidar image of the wood.	Clearly dug many years ago and now overgrown by trees.	No	No
0209195	TQ621444	Small pit	6.3m x 6.3m	Located to the east of a larger pit (0209194) and surrounded by coppiced hazel and ancient oak trees.	A small circular pit 6.3m x6.3m of a relatively even size. The sides slope inwards, however may have been vertical in the past. Coppice hazel trees now grow on the outer banks. It has a depth of 74cm. The western banks are at a shallower gradient to the north, east and southern banks – the southern, being the deepest.	The pit is infilled with tree debris and it would appear its banks have eroded over time.	No	No
03091991	TQ620447	Platform	85 paces long by 21	Located on the west bank of the Devils Gill opposite the tributary	A large flat platform enclosed by a bank and ditch to the west (2608191) and the Devils Gill to the east. While to the north, the bank and ditch 2608191 are in close proximity to the West bank of the stream, at this point, the boundary diverts west to enclose the flat section of bank, before	Some erosion by burrowing animals and a number of ash trees have grown on the platform.	No evidence of slag was present, however traces of dark earth may suggest	No

				rill / channel. Relatively clear of vegetation, with fewer trees and some nettles	diverting east again in the south to follow once more the west bank of the Devils Gill.		charcoal was produced here.	
0309192	TQ619446	Stream bank quarry – siderite ore seam	5.3m x 4.8m	Old Furze Field: East bank of the Devils Gill, south of the Tudeley site	A rectangular quarry cut into the eastern bank of the Devils Gill. It stands 1m above the bed of the stream channel. It cuts into the vertical bank of the stream channel, extending back for 5.3m and along 4.8m of the bank. It has a depth from the top of the stream bank of 2.8m. On the opposite bank of the stream, to the west, a thin seam of siderite ore is present within the natural clay. This seam is 3cm in thickness, and sections had been eroded where they lay fractured within the stream bed. It is likely that it was this seam that was being excavated on the eastern bank having been identified in the deep stream channel cut. The quarry stands higher than the base of the stream, reflecting the need to only excavate as far as the level of the ore.	Some natural erosion, and while the banks remain vertical, some slumping has occurred.	Yes – ore protruding from the western bank.	Yes – sample of the seam of ore that had been eroded from the stream bank and lay within the channel.
0309193	TQ620446	Pits – probable mine pits		Old Furze Field: Located a short distance east of the Devils Gill and quarry cut 0309192, and south of the Tudeley site. Landscape dominated by the ancient woodland formally known as Smithy Wood.	A series of 4 circular pits on a roughly linear alignment running east-west either side of the woodland trackway (2908193). The pit on the west side of the track is deeper, but appears to have been disturbed by movement along the track. The 3 on the eastern side are smaller and cut into the natural west facing slope.	The shallowness would suggest they have infilled over time. The gentle gradient of their sides may suggest slumping and it is possible that they were once vertical. The largest pit appears to have been disturbed by movement along the trackway.	A fragment of iron ore was found alongside pit 4 and suggests these may have been minepits.	Yes – bag 014

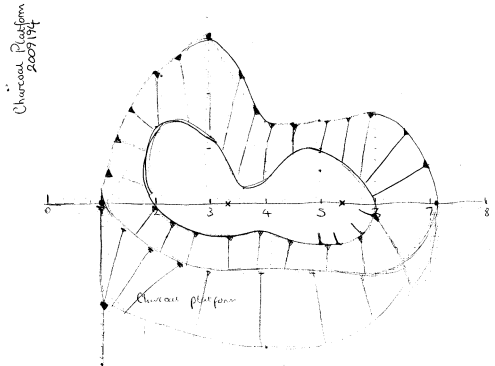
0309194	TQ620446	Trackway		Centre of the woodland surrounded predominantly by ancient oak trees. The Devils Gill is west of the track	Linear east-west trackway running through Old Furze Field (formally Smithy Wood), starting from the north corner of Boys Wood (probably marking once the boundary between the two woods). It eventually joins the north south trackway, that heads North to the Tudeley site (2908193). The track is at a raised elevation and flanked by a ditch either side. A series of oak trees grow along the edge of the track and some of these are growing on the track itself. The track appears on Lidar images of the wood.	Overgrown and no longer in use as a track or boundary. The ditches have become infilled and are therefore shallow in depth.	No	No
0309195		Pottery		Woodland – base of an oak tree	Fragment of orange high fired pottery base and side sherd. It was found at the base of an oak tree amongst the roots, along a possible track east of the Tudeley site. The sherd dates to the 19 th century. The track it was found on does not appear to be ancient and has more modern wheel ruts present – but possibly from a cart?	N/A	19 th century pottery sherd	Yes – bag 015
0309196	TQ620447	Slag		Channel base of channel / tributary rill, close to the Confluence with the Devils Gill	Large dark black fragment of slag, possibly part of a furnace bottom. Located in the base of the tributary rill / channel that runs east-west before joining the Devils Gill (2608196). Its size would suggest that it has not moved any great distance from its original position and it is much larger than the majority of slag present within the channel.	Unlikely to be in situ and has been eroded from the bank of the channel. It is unlikely to have moved far from its original position.	Yes - slag	No
1309191	TQ616440	Pits	Western pit 9m x 7.2m depth of 1.4m Eastern pit 5.5m x 6.4 m and depth 1.5m	Located in a dense fir plantation on a spur of land between the confluence of two streams (one of which is the Devils Gill).	Two pits are cut into the steep west facing bank on a spur of land between the Devils Gill and a secondary tributary stream. They run parallel east to west an intercut one another. The western pit is closest to the tributary stream channel which is 1m away. While no ore samples were found, there was numerous fragments of sandstone in and around the two pits along with several small fragments of slag (1309192) on a north south footpath that traverses between the two streams and on the eastern side of the western pit.	Some disturbance to the grounds surface from tree throws where trees growing in and around the pits have fallen.	Fragments of sandstone, but no obvious pieces of iron ore. Several small slag samples in the footpath to the east.	No – see 1309192 for slag samples.

								
1309192	TQ616440	Slag		<p>Located in a dense fir plantation on a spur of land between the confluence of two streams (The slag is on the east bank of the western tributary channel</p>	<p>Two fragments of slag were discovered adjacent to the western pit 1309191. They may be associated with the pits or been moved from the nearby vicinity.</p> 	<p>Slag was partially buried, but visible from the surface.</p>	<p>The slag was probably not in situ, but likely originated from nearby, such as the Devils Gill bloomery to the south.</p>	<p>Yes – bag 017</p>
1309193	TQ616440	Slag		<p>Located alongside the footpath adjacent to the eastern edge of the pits (1309191). The footpath traverses between the confluence of the Devils Gill and a</p>	<p>Two samples of slag were found on the footpath. One piece was glassy in morphology and both samples are small in size. They are adjacent to the pit features (1309191) a few meters away.</p>	<p>Possibly in-situ surface deposits</p>	<p>Nearly slag would suggest the slag originated close by.</p>	<p>Yes – bag 018 x2 slag collected.</p>

				tributary stream				
1309194	TQ616440	Slag scatter		Located on the western bank of the eastern confluence (the Devils Gill)	5 pieces of slag were located in the east facing bank of the western bank of the Devils Gill. They were covered by moss and tree debris, and found over an area of 1.5m ² . It is highly likely that there is further slag deposits that remain buried here. 3 fragments were large <10cm. There was no slag found in the stream. The overgrown bank meant not all of it could be explored for further samples. It would appear to represent a tumble of slag into the stream, over a steep bank.	Overgrown bank likely to be covering further deposits of slag.	Yes – possibly representing a tumble of slag into the stream channel.	Yes – bag 019 (x2) x5 samples.
1309195	TQ616440	Slag heap – ‘The Devils Gill Bloomery’	20 x 22 paces	<p>Located between the Devils Gill and a tributary stream on a spur of land. The surrounding woodland is mainly coppiced hazel, with some silver birch. The site sits on a gently sloping east facing bank, that slopes to the western bank of the Devils Gill.</p>	<p>A relatively large spread of surface slag of various sizes from >1cm – 10cm. These cover a protruding section of bank, which may form a slag heap that from successive tipping, has built up. Tree throws have revealed further buried slag deposits. Possibly the slag was deposits from above the bank, or pushed up against it. The slag shows no evidence of having been eroded by the stream and no slag was recovered from the stream channel.</p> <p>This was the site of the Devils Gill bloomery that was first recorded by WIRG in 1979.</p>	Erosion to the slag heap from three throws that have exposed underlying slag.	Yes – slag, vitrified furnace lining and possible roasted ore.	Yes – bag 020

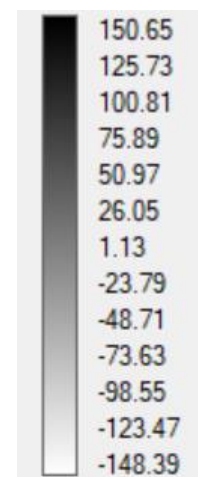
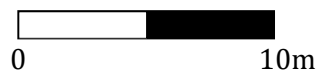
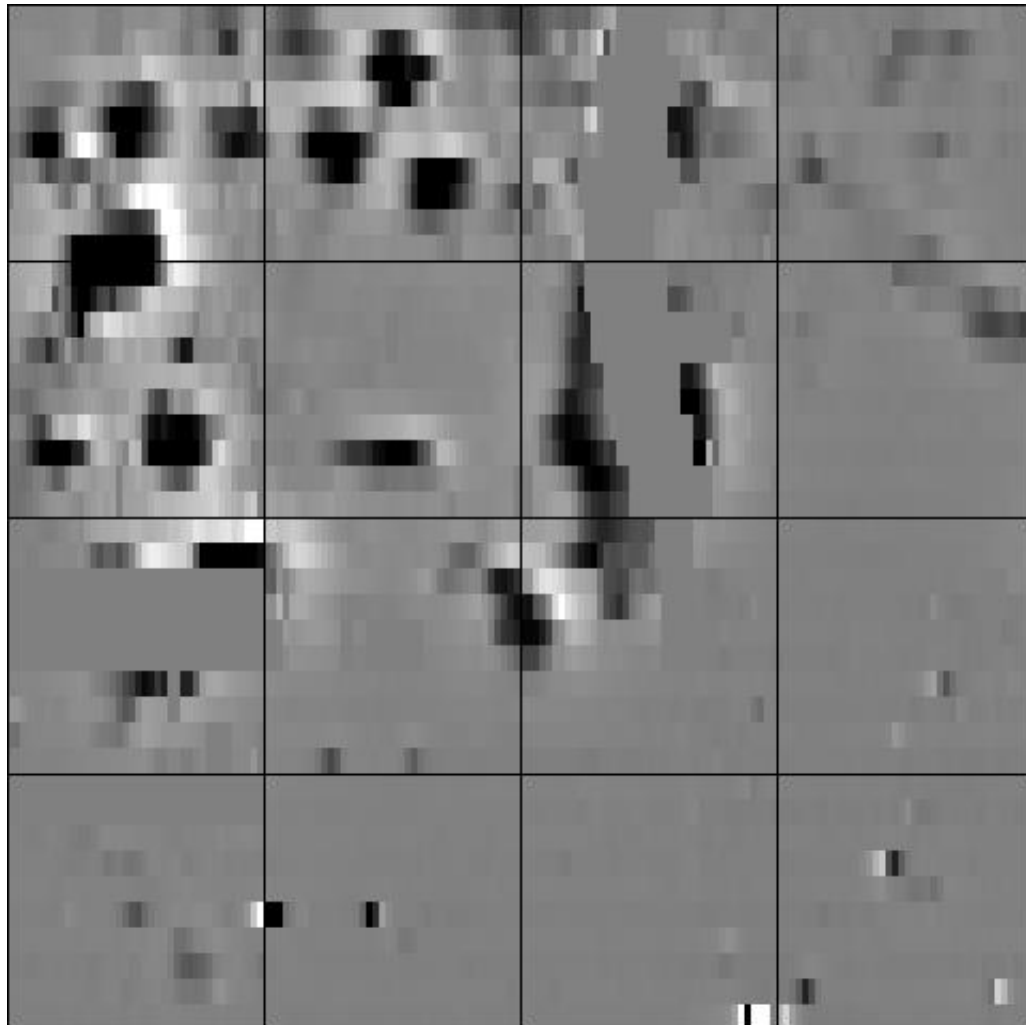


2009191	TQ616440	Platform	6.3m x 9.6m	Located within woodland of hazel, silver birch and oak on the west bank of the Devils Gill	A small level platform adjacent to the slag heap (1309195) on the west. The site lies at an elevated position to the stream, but down slope of the slag heap. While it could be a natural platform, slag fragments and potential ore may suggest a human use for the site.	Several tree throws have disturbed the land to the edges of the platform and burrowing animals have excavated the bank and slag heap to the west.	Possible iron ore and slag fragments on the surface, however these may represent tumble from the slag heap or disturbance from burrowing animals.	Yes – bag 021 – iron ore and slag fragments
2007192	TQ616440	Stream bank quarry	17 x 13 paces	West bank of the eastern confluence of the Devils Gill stream	The stream bank appears to be heavily eroded at this point, possibly through excavation into the bank to locate seams of iron ore, as seen at 0309192 to the north. Ore fragments were found in the stream bed here. Two gullies are also present here at 1m wide and may have been deliberately dug or formed naturally, probably at a later date.	Possible erosion by the stream and the construction of two 1m wide gullies.	Fragments of iron ore within the stream and a possible fragment of furnace lining. Probably eroded from the stream bank.	Yes – bag 022. X2 ore fragments and piece of possible furnace lining.
2009193	TQ617440	Woodland track	100m in length, 1.2m wide banks either side.	Located in coppice woodland, east of the Devils Gill stream	Woodland track running on an east-west axis through Brakeybank Wood on the east side of the stream. It is ***m wide and bounded by a low bank either side which are 1.2m wide. It reaches the east side of the Devils Gill on the opposite bank to the bloomery site 1309195. There is a point where the path forks, with a route to the southwest reaching the stream further to the south. Overall, the track runs on a linear trajectory.	The path does not appear on OS maps of the wood, suggesting that it is no longer in use.	NA	NA
2009194	TQ617440	Charcoal platform	6m x 4.5m	Located on the east bank of the Devils Gill, alongside an east-west trackway (2009193)	A terraced platform into the natural west facing slope of the woodland, which forms a kidney shaped terrace. The ground comprises dark soil and fragments of charcoal are present. There are references to charcoal being produced within the woods here as later as the 20 th century, however later charcoal production was made in drums, some of which are present in the south. It is possible that this platform is an earlier date.	Covered by leaf mould and brush wood	Samples of charcoal are visible when kicking the ground.	Yes – bag 023 x2 charcoal samples.

								
2810191		Pit – possible saw pit		Located in Boys Wood, down slope towards the Devils Gill Stream, to the east of the North South Trackway.	An elongated pit 8ft long and 3ft wide and around 1ft deep. It is heavily infilled and is likely to have been much deeper. The pit is cigar shaped and similar in form to 0209195 in the centre of Boys Wood, although of a shallower depth. There is also no evidence of a bank of spoil as recorded in pit 0209195.	Appears to have been heavily filled in since its abandonment, although the shape is still apparent.	No	No
1706181	TQ615440	Devils Gill Minepits	Most pits were around 5m in diameter and about 1m in depth	located at TQ 615 440 on a spit of land where a second stream joins the Devils Gill.	<p>Found during the walkover survey on 17/06/18, these form the largest density of minepits within the Tudeley landscape. The minepits are located at TQ 615 440 on a spit of land where a second stream joins the Devils Gill. The minepits cover the eastern bank of the western stream and resemble small craters scattered in amongst the woodland. The pits are situated around 25 metres away from the Devils Gill bloomery site. Geologically the minepits are lie an area of the Wadhurst Clay and Tunbridge Wells Sand, where iron ore can be found as clay ironstone, occurring in bands (Hodgkinson 2008, 10-11). It is likely that the stream at this point exposed one of these iron seams which meant it was a favourable location to extract the iron ore.</p> <p>Approximately 27 individual ‘shaft’ minepits were observed, however a detailed survey is likely to reveal more. Most were around 5 metres in diameter and about 1 metre in depth. Several were slightly smaller while others larger. There was no systematic placing of each individual shaft and</p>	Many were probably infilled after use, however as the soil has settled and slumped, the craters have become visible. More recent tree planting has covered the area.	No	No

				<p>several of the pits intersected in as many as three pits in one instance. These minepits resemble similar examples at other Wealden sites, such as at Tugmore Shaw in Hartfield and at Sharpthorne, where radiocarbon dating showed that the minepits here dated from late 12th and 13th centuries (Hodgkinson 12-13). Hodgkinson suggests that the system of using shafts to extract ore was more favoured in the Middle Ages as a way of preserving agricultural land than in the Roman period, where larger quarries were used (Hodgkinson 2008, 12-13). It is therefore plausible that the Devils Gill minepits are of a medieval date rather than Roman. The minepits at Tudeley are also visible on LiDAR images of the woods, taken by the High Weald AONB, and stand out as a cluster of circular depressions.</p> <p>The shafts would have been excavated down to the iron seam and then backfilled with the spoil from the next shaft. Over time as the ground settled, a small crater appeared, which in many cases at the Devils Gill, were around 1 m deep. Ore during the medieval period was called 'mine' which led to the term 'minepit' being used (Hodgkinson 2008, 12-13).</p>			
--	--	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--

Appendix C2: Magnetometer survey of the site of Tudeley Ironworks
Raw data plot 6th – 7th March 2020



	Min	0	5	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Max	45	73	87	22	90	35	46	78	224	131	145	18
Pb	Mean	21	37	45	5	55	9	15	30	53	13	18	3
	SD	17	21	30	9	28	14	19	33	65	41	46	6
	CV	0.803	0.580	0.653	1.776	0.502	1.639	1.239	1.124	1.217	3.162	2.523	2.218
	Min					0	0	0	0				
	Max					13	53	39	18				
Nb	Mean					1	8	11	2				
	SD					4	17	15	6				
	CV					3.162	2.247	1.339	3.162				

Elements:

Ca = Calcium
Ti = Titanium
Mn = Manganese
Fe = Iron
Ni = Nickel
Sr = Strontium
Sb = Antimony
Ta = Tantalum
Pb = Lead
Nb = Niobium

Data recorded as Parts Per Million (PPM)

Bibliography

A

- Aberth, J. (2005) *The Black Death. The Bedford Series in History and Culture*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Adkins, L. and Adkins, R. (1998) *The Handbook of British Archaeology*. London: Constable.
- Aldsworth, F. G. (1990) 'The Production of Late and Post-Medieval Pottery in the Graffham Area of West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 128, 117-139.
- Allen, J. R. L. (2017) *Geology for Archaeologists: A short introduction*. Oxford: Archaeopress Publishing Ltd. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv170x3w7.13> (Accessed: 15 January 2022).
- Anon. (1902) 'Notes and Queries: Castle near Horsham', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 45, 218.
- Anon. (1973) 'Inventory of Iron Sites Visited by WIRG', *Wealden Iron*, 1st ser., 6, 17-31.
- Anon. (1976) 'Inventory of sites visited by WIRG', *Wealden Iron*, 1st ser., 9, 2-18.
- Anon. (1983) 'Roffey Medieval Bloomery TQ208335', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 3, 2-3.
- Anon. (2018) 'Siderite' in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, [Online]. Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/science/siderite> (Accessed: 9 June 2022).
- Armstrong, L. (1978) *Woodcolliers and Charcoal Burning*. Horsham: Coach Publishing House Ltd and Singleton: The Weald and Downland Open Air Museum.
- Ash, J. E. and Barkham, J. P. (1976) 'Changes and Variability in the Field Layer of a Coppiced Woodland in Norfolk, England', *Journal of Ecology*, 64(2). [Online]. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2258779> (Accessed: 17 March 2023).

Astill, G. G. (1985) 'Archaeology and the smaller medieval town', *Urban History Yearbook*, 12. *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44598548> (Accessed: 14 March 2022).

Aston, M. (2000) *Monasteries in the Landscape*. Stroud: Tempus.

Aston, M. and Rowley, T. (1974) *Landscape Archaeology: an Introduction to Fieldwork Techniques on Post-Roman Landscapes*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles.

Austen, B., Cox, D. and Upton, J. (1985) *Sussex Industrial Archaeology A Field Guide*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co. Ltd.

B

Baggs, C.R.J., Currie, C.R., Elrington, Keeling, S.M. and Rowland, A.M. (1989). 'Horsham: Manors and other estates', in Hudson, T.P. (ed.) *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 2, Bramber Rape*, London: Oxford University Press, 156-166. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol6/pt2/pp156-166> (Accessed: 5 May 2023).

Bannister, N. R. (2018) *Southborough Common Tunbridge Wells Kent Historic Landscape & Archaeological Assessment*. [Online]. Available at: <http://southboroughcommon.co.uk>. (Accessed 24 January 2020).

Bannister, N.R. (2009) *Medieval Deer Parks and Designed Landscapes In The High Weald Historic Landscape, Characterisation Analysis Stages 1&2. High Weald AONB* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.highweald.org/downloads/publications/1043-medieval-deer-parks-and-designed-landscapes-in-the-high-weald-historic-landscape-characterisation-analysis-stage-1a2/file.html> (Accessed: 14 March 2023).

Bannister, N.R. (2007) *The cultural heritage of woodlands in the South East. High Weald AONB* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.highweald.org/downloads/publications/land-management-guidance/woodland-1/29-cultural-heritage-of-woodland-in-the-south-east-1-introduction/file.html> (Accessed: 1 March 2023).

- Bardsley, C.W. (1901) *English Surnames their Sources and Significations*. London: Chatto & Windus.
- Bartlett, D.M.F. (2011) *The History of Coppicing in South East England in the Modern Period with Special Reference to the Chestnut Industry of Kent and Sussex*. PhD thesis. University of Greenwich [Online]. Available at: <https://gala.gre.ac.uk/id/eprint/9085/5/Deborah%20Mary%20Frances%20Bartlett%202011%20-%20redacted.pdf> (Accessed: 17 March 2023).
- Basing, P. (1990) *Medieval Manuscripts*. London: The British Library.
- Bayley, J., Crossley, D. and Pointing, M. (2008) *Metals and Metalworking A research framework for archaeometallurgy*, HMS Occasional Publication No 6. London: The Historical Metallurgy Society Ltd. [Online]. Available at: <http://hist-met.org/publications/hms-occasional-publications.html> (Accessed: 23 September 2019).
- Bevan, A. and Conolly, J. (2002) 'GIS, Archaeological Survey, and Landscape Archaeology on the Island of Kythera, Greece', *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 29(1), 123-138.
- Biringuccio, V. (1540) *Pirotechnia*. Translated by Harvey S. Mudd. Reprint, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1966.
- Bland, A. E., Brown, P. A. and Tawney, R. H. (1914) *English Economic History: Selected Documents*. London: G. Bell and Sons Ltd.
- Blandon, P. (2003) *The Kent and Sussex Weald*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co. LTD.
- Blandford, V. (2016) 'Charcoal Platforms and Pillow Mounds', in Manley, J. (ed.) *Secrets of the High Woods Revealing hidden landscapes*. London: South Downs National Park Authority and Trident Printing, 93-96.
- Blandford, V. (2011) 'A Bloomery Site in Hartfield East Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 31, 4-5.
- Bowden, M. (1999) *Unravelling the Landscape, an Inquisitive Approach to Archaeology*. Stroud: Tempus Publishing LTD.

- Bowden, M. (2000) *Furness Iron: The physical remains of the iron industry and related woodland industries of Furness and Southern Lakeland*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Brandon, P. (1998) *The South Downs*. Chichester: Phillimore.
- Brandon, P. (1974) *The Sussex Landscape*. London: Hodder and Stoughton.
- Bray, L.S. (2006) *The Archaeology of Iron Production: Romano-British Evidence from the Exmoor Region*. Unpublished PhD thesis. University of Exeter.
- Butler, C., Blandford, V. and Locke, A. (2011) *A Lidar-enhanced Archaeological Survey of St Leonards's Forest, West Sussex*. Chris Butler Archaeological Services [Online]. Available at: <https://www.highweald.org/downloads/publications/exploring-the-high-weald/nature-reserves/1089-st-leonards-forest-archaeology-report/file.html> (Accessed: 7 December 2022).
- Butler, C. (2009) *An Archaeological Survey of Pembury Walks, Kent*. Archaeology Data Service [Online]. Available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/browse/issue.xhtml?recordId=1118508> (Accessed 8 May 2023).
- Butler, C. (2000) *Saxon Settlement and Earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*. Oxford: BAR British Archaeology Series 295.
- C**
- Callow, A. (2003) 'A Medieval Bloomery at Ticehurst, East Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 23, 3.
- Cambridge Archaeology Field Group. (2019) *Querns and quern stones*. [Online]. Available at: <http://www.cafg.net/docs/articles/querns%20and%20quern%20stones.pdf> (Accessed: 13 January 2022).
- Cantor, L. M. and Hatherly, J. (1979) 'The Medieval Parks of England', *Geography*, 64(2). *jstor* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40569087> (Accessed: 14 March 2023).
- Chalklin, C. (2004) 'Iron Manufacture in Tonbridge Parish, with Special Reference to Barden Furnace c.1552-1771', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 124.

- Clark, J.C. (2006) *The Glass Industry in the Woodland Economy of the Weald*. PhD Thesis. University of Sheffield, School of Education [Online]. Available at: <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/15153/1/485886.pdf> (Accessed: 10 October 2019).
- Cleere, H. and Crossley, D. (1995) *The iron industry of the Weald*. 2nd edn. London: Merton Priory Press.
- Cleere, H. (1974) 'The Roman Iron Industry of the Weald and its Connexions with the Classis Britannica', *The Archaeological Journal*, 131. Reprint, London: The Royal Archaeological Institute.
- Cole, D. (2014) 'Mapping the Lowy of Tonbridge', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 135, 75-92.
- Cooke, N. (2001) 'Excavations on a late medieval ironworking site at London Road, Crawley, West Sussex, 1997', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 139, 147-167.
- Coomaraswamy, A.K. (1956) *Medieval Sinhalese Art*. 2nd edn. 1956 reprint. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt Ltd.
- Cooper, G. (2014) *Salterns (Deer-Leaps) In Historical Deer Park Boundaries: A Case Study Employing a 1608 Dispute Map of Leagram Park in Bowland* [Online]. Available at: www.forestofbowland.com (Accessed: 14 March 2023).
- Cranfield, J. (2022) 'The Tin Tabernacle and the Importance of Corrugated Iron', *The Crucible, Newsletter of the Historical Metallurgy Society*, 109.
- Crawshaw, G. (2018) 'Searching for the site of the Tudeley mediaeval bloomery: making a start', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 68, 7-8.
- Crawshaw, G. (2022) 'Medieval Iron at Lavertye, Forest Row, East Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 42.
- Crawshaw, G. (2018) 'The Old Sow Track: The journey of the iron from Panningridge Furnace to Robertsbridge Forge in Tudor times', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 38.

Crew, P. (2002) 'Magnetic Mapping and Dating of Prehistoric and Medieval Iron-working Sites in Northwest Wales', *Archaeological Prospection*, 9, 163–182. *Wiley Online Library* [Online]. Available at: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/arp.191> (Accessed: 25 September 2019).

Crew, P. (1996) *Bloom refining and smithing slags and other residues*, Archaeology Data Sheet No. 6, The Historical Metallurgy Society [Online]. Available at: <https://historicalmetallurgy.org/hms-datasheets/ds06/> (Accessed: 8 February 2023).

Crossley, D. (1975) *The Bewl Valley Ironworks*. London: Royal Archaeological Institute.

D

Delany, C. (1921) *The Historical Geography of the Wealden Iron Industry*. London: Benn Brothers LTD.

Dong, P and Chen, Q. (2017) *LiDAR Remote Sensing and Applications*. Boca Raton: CRC Press LLC.

Drewett, P.L. (1999) *Field Archaeology an Introduction*. London: UCL Press.

Dumbreck, W. V. (1958) 'The Lowy of Tonbridge', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 72.

Durrant Cooper, W. (1865) 'Produce of and Supplies from Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 17, 115-122.

Dyer, C. (2002) *Making a Living in the Middle Ages: The People of Britain 850–1520*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 271-297. *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt5vkz35.16 (Accessed: 22 January 2020).

E

Ellis, H. (1861) 'Inventories of Goods, & c., in the Manor of Cheseworth, Sedgewick, and other Parks, the Manor Place of Sheffield, and in the Forest of Worth, with the Iron-works belonging to the Lord Admiral Seymour, at the time of his attainder, taken 1549', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 13.

- English, J. (2009) 'Bloomery Slag from Newark Priory Ripley, Surrey', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 29, 11-13.
- English, J. (2002) 'Two Possible Medieval Bloomery Sites in Alford, Surrey', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 22, 5-9.
- Erb-Satullo, N. (2018) 'Patterns of Settlement and Metallurgy in Late Bronze–Early Iron Age Kvemo Kartli, Southern Georgia', in W. Anderson, K. Hopper, and A. Robinson (eds.) *Landscape Archaeology in Southern Caucasia. Finding Common Ground in Diverse Environments: Proceedings of the Workshop held at 10th ICAANE in Vienna, April 2016*. Vienna: Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, 37-52. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1rmjg9.6> (Accessed: 11 September 19).
- Erskine, A. M. (1981) *The Accounts of the Fabric of Exeter Cathedral 1279-1353, Part 1: 1279-1326*. Devon & Cornwall Record Society, New Series, 24. Torquay: The Devonshire Press LTD.
- Evans, M. (2016) 'Lost City of Trellech: Man spent life savings on field', 19 November 2016. *BBC News* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-south-east-wales-37846179> (Accessed 2 October 19).
- F**
- Field, John. (1993) *A History of English Field-Names*. Harlow: Longman Group UK Limited.
- Field, John. (1972) *English Field Names A Dictionary*. Detroit: The Gale Research Company.
- Fleming, R. (2012) 'Recycling in Britain after the Fall of Rome's Metal Economy', *Past & Present*, 217(1), 3-45.
- Foard, G. (2001) 'Medieval Woodland, Agriculture and Industry in Rockingham Forest, Northamptonshire', *Medieval Archaeology*, 45(1), 41-95.
- Foard, G. (1978) 'Systematic Fieldwalking and the Investigation of Saxon Settlement in Northamptonshire', *World Archaeology*, 9(3).
- Frantzen, A. J. (2014) *Food, Eating and Identity in Early Medieval England*. Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer, 83-105. JSTOR [Online]. Available at:

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7722/j.ctt4cg73v.10> (Accessed 15 January 2022).

G

- Gardiner, M. (2003) 'Economy and Landscape Change in Post-Roman and Early Medieval Sussex, 450-1175', in Rudling, D. (ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. King's Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd on behalf of The Centre for Continuing Education University of Sussex, 247-248.
- Gardiner, M. (1989) 'A Medieval Anthropomorphic Jug from Crawley', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 2, 247-248.
- Gerrard, C., Aston, M., Gidney, L., Gutierrez, A. and King, A. (2007) 'Archaeological Surveying', in Gerrard, C. and Aston, M. (eds.) *The Shapwick Project, Somerset. A Rural Landscape Explored*, The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 25. Leeds: The Society for Medieval Archaeology, 124-177.
- Gerrard, C. (2003) *Medieval Archaeology Understanding Traditions and Contemporary Approaches*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Gerrard, J., Caldwell, L. and Kennedy, A. (2015) 'Green Waste and Archaeological Geophysics', *Archaeological Prospection*, 22, 139-142. *Wiley Online Library* [Online]. Available at: wileyonlinelibrary.com DOI: 10.1002/arp.1503 (Accessed: 22 October 2020).
- Gibson-Hill, J. (1973) 'Crawley, Sussex: Moot Hall at 103 High Street (TQ268368)', *Wealden Iron*, 1st ser., 6, 14-15.
- Girbal, B. (2017) *The Technological Context of Crucible Steel Production in Northern Telangana, India*. Unpublished PhD Thesis. University of Exeter.
- Giuseppi, M. S. (1913) 'Some Fourteenth – Century Accounts of Ironworks at Tudeley, Kent', *Archaeologia*, 64, 145-164.
- Given, M., Knapp, A., Meyer, N., Gregory, T., Kassianidou, V., Noller Wells, L., Urwin, N. and Wright, H. (1999) 'The Sydney Cyprus Survey Project: An Interdisciplinary Investigation of Long-Term Change in the North Central

Troodos, Cyprus', *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 26(1), 19-39. [Online]. Available at: doi:10.2307/530620 (Accessed: 10 September 2019).

Goodall, P. (2002) 'Four Bloomeries in Hartfield, Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 22, 3-5.

Greenwood, E. (2021) *Organisation of Roman Iron production in the Weald*. Unpublished PhD thesis. University of Exeter.

H

Hadfield, J. I. (1981) 'The Excavation of a Medieval Kiln at Barnett's Mead, Ringmer, Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 119, 89-106.

Hanks, B. and Doonan, R. (2009) 'From Scale to Practice: A New Agenda for the Study of Early Metallurgy on the Eurasian Steppe', *Journal of World Prehistory*, 22(4), 329-356. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25801279> (Accessed: 17 September 2019)

Harvey, N. (1976) *Fields, Hedges and Ditches*. Shire Album 21. Risborough: Shire Publications Ltd.

Haslam, J. (1980) 'A Middle Saxon Iron Smelting Site at Ramsbury, Wiltshire', *Medieval Archaeology*, 24.

Hayman, R. (2016) *The Iron Industry*. London: Shire Library, Bloomsbury.

Hesse, R. (2013) 'The changing picture of archaeological landscapes: Lidar prospection over very large areas as part of a cultural heritage strategy', in Opitz, R. and Cowley, D. (eds) *Interpreting Archaeological Topography: 3D Data, Visualisation and Observation*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 171-183. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvh1dqdz.19 (Accessed 16 June 2020),

Herbert, B. (2006) 'A Bloomery Site in Hartfield, East Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 6, 4.

Herbert, B. (1995) 'Cinderhill, Leigh, Kent', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 15, 8.

Herbert, B. (1986) 'Three sites in the Tudeley area, near Tonbridge, Kent', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 26, 52-53.

- Herbert, B.K. (1985) *The Fieldwalker's Guide and an Introduction to the Iron Industries of the Weald*. Self-published.
- Hey, D. (2008) 'Surnames', in Hey, D. (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Local and Family History*. 2nd edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press. *Oxford Reference* [Online]. Available at: www.oxfordreference.com (Accessed: 25 April 2022).
- McDonnell, G. and Young, T. (2015) '5 – Metalworking', in Hicks, A. (ed) *Destined to Serve: Use of the outer grounds of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, before, during and after the time of the monks: Canterbury Christ Church University Excavations 1983-2007*. Canterbury: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.
- Hinton, D. A. (2005) *Gold and Gilt, Pots and Pins: People and Possessions in Medieval Britain*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hinton, D. A. (2013) 'Weland's Work: Metals and Metalsmiths', in Clegg Hyer, M. and Owen-Crocker, G. R. (eds) *The Material Culture of Daily Living in the Anglo-Saxon World*. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1983) 'Roffey Medieval Bloomery', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 3, 2-3.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1986) 'Roffey Medieval Bloomery Easter 1985', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 6, 3.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1989) 'A Probable Medieval Ironworking Site in Crawley, Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 9, 2.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1990a) 'A Bloomery in Crawley', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 10, 2-3.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1990b) 'A Medieval Bloomery at Tidebrook, Mayfield, Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 10, 3.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1990c) 'A Bloomery at Upper Parrock', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 10, 2.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1991a) 'Three Bloomeries at Parrock, Hartfield, Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 11, 5.

- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1991b) 'Medieval Ironworking in Reigate, Surrey', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 11, 6.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1991c) 'Slag Used as Hardcore', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 11, 6.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1995a) 'Medieval Bloomery Slag at Crawley, Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 15, 2.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1995b) 'A Possible Medieval Bloomery at Southwater, Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 15, 2.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1995c) 'A Bloomery in Hartfield, Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 15, 3-4.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1996a) 'Further Evidence of Medieval Ironworking in Crawley Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 16, 2-3.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1996b) 'Fourteenth Century Ironworks in Wartling Manor', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 16, 7-8.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1997a) 'A Bloomery at Hartfield, Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 17, 4.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1997b) 'Saxon Ironworking at Hassocks, Keymer, Sussex'. *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 17, 5.
- Hodgkinson, J.S. (1997c) 'Medieval Ironworking in Crawley, Sussex – Further Evidence', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 17, 6.
- Hodgkinson, J. S. (2000) 'A Gazetteer of Medieval Iron-Making Sites in the Weald', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 20, 23-31.
- Hodgkinson, J. S. (2000) 'Slag and Evidence for Ironworking', in Butler, C. (ed.) *Saxon Settlement and Earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*. Oxford: BAR British Archaeology Series 295, 41-42.
- Hodgkinson, J. S. (2008) *The Wealden Iron Industry*. Stroud: History Press.
- Hodgkinson, J. S. (2008) 'Bloomeries at Hartfield', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 28, 3-6.
- Hodgkinson, J. S. (2010) 'A Possible Saxon Bloomery Site in Hartfield, East Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 30, 8-9.

- Hodgkinson, J. (2019) 'A Bloomery Site in Caple Kent', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 39, 5.
- Hodgkinson, J. S. and Whittick, C. H. C. (1998) 'The Tudeley Ironworks Accounts', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 18, 7-38.
- Holgate, R. (1987) 'Excavations at Halt Mesolithic Site, near Horsham, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 125, 33-39.
- Holgate, R. (1989) 'The Excavation of a Late Medieval Hall-house at Brook Lane, near Horsham, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 127, 123-131.
- Honywood, T. (1877) 'Discovery of flint implements near Horsham, in St. Leonard's Forest', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 27, 176-183.
- Honywood, T. (1866) 'Ancient Hammer-head from Roughey, near Horsham, &c.', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 18, 195-196.
- Honywood, T. (1868) 'Discovery of Medieval Pottery at Horsham', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 20, 194-197.
- Huang, S. and Freestone, I. (2022) 'Chapter 7.2 Report on Glassy Slag Fragments', in Gadot, Y. (ed.) *The Landfill of Early Roman Jerusalem: The 2013–2014 Excavations in Area D3*, 2. Eisenbrauns: Penn State University Press, 163–164. *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5325/j.ctv2hgx60d> (Accessed 28 January 2023).
- Hudson, W. (1910) 'The Three Earliest Subsidies for the County of Sussex in the years 1296, 1327 and 1332', *The Sussex Record Society*, 10. *The Sussex Record Society* [Online]. Available at: https://www.Sussexrecordsociety.org/wpcontent/uploads/Digital_editions/SRS-Vol-10.pdf (Accessed 18 October 2022).

J

- Jacobi, R.M. (1982) 'Mesolithic Findspots Near Horsham', *Warnham Historical Society*, 5. The Warnham Society [Online]. Available at: <http://www.warnhamsociety.org.uk/History/MesolithicFindspotsNearHorsham.pdf> (Accessed 31 March 2020).

Jamison, C. (1953) 'Obituaries'. *Archives, The Journal of the British Records Association*, 2 (9). [Online]. Available at: www.proquest.com/publication/1818810. (Accessed: 03 March 2023)

Johnson, M. (1999) *Archaeological Theory an Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.

Juleff, G. (2020) 'Handle with Care: Measuring the Breakage of Charcoal on Transportation', *The Crucible Newsletter of the Historical Metallurgy Society*, 105.

Juleff, G. and Gilmour, B. (2011) 'Telangana Field Survey: aims, methods and outcomes', in G, Juleff., S, Srinivasan. and S, Ranganathan. (eds.) *Pioneering Metallurgy: the origins of iron and steel making in the Indian subcontinent Telangana Field Survey Interim Report 2011*. Bangalore: National Institute of Advanced Studies, 7-11.

Juleff, G. (1998) *Early Iron and Steel in Sri Lanka: a Study of the Samanlawewa Area*. Mainz: Verlag Philipp von Zabern.

K

Kernan, S. P. (2014) 'From the Bakehouse to the Courthouse: Bakers, Baking, and the Assize of Bread in Late Medieval England', *Food and History*, 12(2). [Online]. Available at: <https://www.brepolsonline.net/doi/pdf/10.1484/J.FOOD.5.108966> (Accessed 8 April 2022).

Knight, J. (2019) *Heritage of Horsham District in one hundred objects*. Horsham: Horsham District Council.

L

Langley, K. (2014) 'Personnel at St Leonard's Forest Ironworks 1587-8', *Wealden Iron*. 2nd ser., 34.

Lapsley, G. T. (1899) 'The Account Roll of a Fifteenth – Century Iron Master', *The English Historical Review*, 14(55). *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: www.jstor.org (Accessed 4 April 2019).

Leahy, K. (2003) *Anglo-Saxon Crafts*. Stroud: Tempus Publishing Ltd.

- Ledward, K.H. (1955) Close Rolls, Henry VII: 1492-1495', in Ledward, K.H. (ed.) *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry VII: Volume 1, 1485-1500*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 238-251. British History Online [Online]. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/hen7/vol1/pp238-251> (Accessed 12 May 2023).
- Lewis, C. (2019) 'Test pit excavation as a method for reconstructing the development of currently-occupied rural settlements: Evidence from England', in Fernández, J and Mier, M (eds.) *The Archaeology of Medieval Villages Currently Inhabited in Europe*. Oxford: Archaeopress, 7-34. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvp2n2nt.7> (Accessed: 22 September 2019).
- Lower, M. A. (1870) *A Compendious History of Sussex, Topographical, Archaeological & Anecdotal*. Vol.1. Lewes: Geo. P. Bacon.
- Lower, M.A. (1860) *Patronymica Britannica, a dictionary of the family names of the United Kingdom*. London: John Russell Smith. *Open Library* [Online]. Available at: https://openlibrary.org/books/OL7067015M/Patronymica_Britannica (Accessed: 5 May 2023).
- Lower, M.A. (1849) 'Ironworks of the County of Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 2, 169-220.

M

- Madera, P., Slach, T., Úradníček, L., Lacina, J., Černušáková, L., Friedl, M., Řepka, R. and Buček, A. (2017). 'Tree Shape and form in Ancient Coppice Woodlands', *Journal of Landscape Ecology*, 10. *Research Gate* [Online]. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318184273_Tree_Shape_and_form_in_Ancient_Coppice_Woodlands/citation/download (Accessed: 1 March 2023).
- Manley, J. (2016) *Secrets of the High Woods Revealing hidden landscapes*. London: South Downs National Park Authority. Trident Printing.
- Mawer, A. and Stenton, F. M. (1969) *The Placenames of Sussex Part 1 The Rapes of Chichester, Arundel and Bramber*. *English Place-name Society. Volume VI*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1915 a) 'Deeds: C.4901 - C.5000', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 6*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 146-159. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol6/pp146-159> (Accessed 5 May 2020).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1915 b) 'Deeds: C.5201 - C.5300', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 6*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 188-204. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol6/pp188-204> (Accessed 5 December 2022).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1915 c) 'Deeds: C.4301 - C.4400', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 6*. London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 66-78. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol6/pp66-78> (Accessed 26 October 2022).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1911a) 'Close Rolls, Edward III: February 1371', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III Volume 13 1369-1374*. London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 207-212. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/edw3/vol13/pp207-212> (Accessed 16 August 2022).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1911b) 'Close Rolls, Edward III: April 1371', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III Volume 13 1369-1374*. London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 291-293. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/edw3/vol13/pp291-293> (Accessed 16 August 2022).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1911c) 'Close Rolls, Edward III: October 1369', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III Volume 13 1369-1374*. London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 57-58. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/edw3/vol13/pp57-58> (Accessed 16 August 2022).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1909) 'Close Rolls, Edward III: March 1360', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III Volume 11 1360-1364*.

- London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 9-19. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/edw3/vol11/pp9-19> (Accessed 16 August 2022).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1902) 'Close Rolls, Edward III: March 1341', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III Volume 6 1341-1343*. London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 46-58. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/edw3/vol6/pp46-58> (Accessed 16 August 2022).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1900 a) 'Deeds: B.4001 - B.4100', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 3*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 282-293. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol3/pp282-293> (Accessed 17 September 2020).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1900) 'Deeds: C.3301 - B.3400', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 3*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 351-362. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol3/pp351-362> (Accessed 12 May 2023).
- Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (1890) 'Deeds: B.1501 - B.1600', in Maxwell Lyte, H.C. (ed.) *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 1*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 359-368. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/ancient-deeds/vol1/pp359-368> (Accessed 5 July 2021).
- McDonnell, G. (1995) *Iron working processes*, Archaeology Datasheet 3. The Historical Metallurgy Society [Online]. Available at: <https://historicalmetallurgy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/hmsdatasheet03.pdf> (Accessed: 16 February 2023).
- McDonnell, G. (1995) (2). *Geophysical techniques applied to early metalworking sites*, Archaeology Datasheet 4. The Historical Metallurgy Society [Online]. Available at: <https://historicalmetallurgy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/hmsdatasheet04.pdf> (Accessed: 23 February 2023).

- McDonnell, J. G. (1989) *A Model for the Formation of Smithing Slags, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 129/89. Historic England* [Online]. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/3942/AMODELFORTHEFORMATIONOFSMITHINGSLAGS> (Accessed: 8 February 2023).
- Reynolds, A. (2011) 'Chapter 6 – The Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Periods', in Booth, P., Champion, T., Foreman, S., Garwood, P., Glass, H., Munby, J., Reynolds, A. and Smith, A. (eds) *On Track: The Archaeology of High Speed 1 Section 1 in Kent*. Oxford Wessex Archaeology Monograph No. 4. Oxford: Oxford Wessex Archaeology.
- McKinley, R. (1988) *The Surnames of Sussex*. Oxford: Leopard's Head Press.
- Mills, A. D. (2011) *A Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Mills, A. D. (2003) *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Millum, D. (2012) *Bridge Farm Roman Settlement: results of fieldwalking in 2011*, Culver Archaeological Project. *academia* [Online]. Available at: https://www.academia.edu/43567531/Bridge_Farm_Roman_Settlement_results_of_fieldwalking_in_2011 (Accessed: 14 December 2022).
- Millum, D. H. (2016) 'The Upper Ouse in the Medieval period (AD 1066 to 1499)', in Moore, D., Allen, M. J. and Rudling D. (eds.) *Archaeology of the Ouse Valley, Sussex, to AD 1500* (pp. 105–116). Oxford: Archaeopress. *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvxrq0ht> (Accessed 3 May 2023).
- Millum, D. (2018) *Bridge Farm: The excavation of a Romano-British riverside settlement Part 1: 2011-2017. Culver Archaeological Project* [Online]. Available at: www.culverproject.co.uk/publications (Accessed 28 January 2020).
- Millum, D. (2020). *Streat Medieval Pottery Kilns: Resurrected. Research Gate* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/>

344343421_Streat_Medieval_Pottery_Kilns_Resurrected/link/5fb0fb1692851cf24cd29666/download (Accessed: 30 May 2021).

Mitchell, J. (1929) 'The Old Ironworks', *West Sussex County Times and Standard*, 26 January, p. 8. *The British Newspaper Archive* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com> (Accessed: 2 April 2022).

Mitchell, R. and Janes, A. (2014) *Maps: their untold stories*. London: Bloomsbury Publishing.

Mlekuž, D. (2013) 'Messy landscapes: Lidar and the practices of landscaping', in Opitz, R. and Cowley D. (eds.) *Interpreting Archaeological Topography: 3D Data, Visualisation and Observation*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 88-99. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvh1dqdz.12 (Accessed on 16 June 2020).

Money, J.H. (1971) 'Medieval Ironworkings in Minepit Wood, Rotherfield, Sussex', *Medieval Archaeology*, 15, 86-111.

Money, J.H. (1975) 'Excavations in the two Iron Age Hillforts on Castle Hill Capel near Tonbridge 1965 and 1969-71', *Archaeologia Cantana*, 91, 61.

Mortimer, R. (1980) 'The beginnings of the honour of Clare', *Proceedings of the Battle Conference on Anglo-Norman Studies: 1980*, 3, 119-141.

Mottram, M. and Menere, D. (2005) 'Preliminary Surface Investigations in the Wadi Abu Qalqal Region, North Syria', *Mediterranean Archaeology*, 18, 161-174. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24668176> (Accessed 10 September 2019)

Myers, A. R. (1969) *English Historical Documents 1327-1485*. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode.

O

Ogilby, J. (1675) *Britannia, Volume The First, Or, An Illustration Of The Kingdom Of England And Dominion Of Wales By A Geographical And Historical Description Of The Principal Roads Thereof*. Facsimile edition 1939. London: Alexander Duckham & Co. Ltd.

Oldys, W. (1745) *The Harleian Miscellany, or a Collection of Scarce, Curious, and Entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts, as well in Manuscript as in Print*,

Found in the Earl of Oxford's Library, Vol. III. London: Printed for T. Osborne in Gray's Inn.

O'Sullivan, M., and Downey, L. (2009) 'Charcoal Production Sites', *Archaeology Ireland*, 23(4). JSTOR [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20618032> (Accessed: 9 March 2023).

O'Sullivan, A. and Kenny, N. (2008) 'A Matter of Life and Death?', *Archaeology Ireland*, 22(4). JSTOR [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20617945> (Accessed: 15 January 2022).

Opitz, R., Nuninger, L. and Fruchart, C. (2012) 'Thinking topographically about the landscape around Besançon (Doubs, France)', in Kluiving, S. and Guttman-Bond, E. (eds.) *Landscape Archaeology between Art and Science: From a Multi- to an Interdisciplinary Approach*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press. 395-412. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt6wp79m.32 (Accessed 16 December 2020).

P

Page, W. (1932) *A History of the County of Kent Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 386.

Page, W. (1905) *A History of Sussex Volume 1, The Victoria History of the Counties of England Sussex*. Haymarket: James Street, 477.

Palmer, M. and Neaverson, P. (1998) *Industrial Archaeology Principles and Practice*. London: Routledge.

Pearce, H. (2011) *Hammer and Furnace Ponds, Relics of the Wealden Iron Industry*. Lewes: Pomegranate Press.

Peters Kernan, S. (2014) 'From the Bakehouse to the Courthouse: Bakers, Baking, and the Assize of Bread in Late Medieval England', *Food & History*, 12(2), 139-178. BREPOLIS Online [Online]. Available at: <https://www.brepolonline.net/doi/pdf/10.1484/J.FOOD.5.108966> (Accessed: 5 May 2023).

Pettitt, J., Archibald, P. and Tebbutt, C.F. (1970) 'Two Dated Bloomery Sites in the Weald', *Sussex Notes and Queries, Sussex Archaeological Society*, 17, 167-168.

- Prus, J. (2018) 'Exploring the Published Literature of the Iron Industry', *WIRG Newsletter*, 68, 11-12.
- Prus, J. (2005) 'Charcoal Production in Woodland Around the Blast Furnace at Darwell, East Sussex', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 25.
- Pryce, T., Bevan, A., Ciarla, R., Rispoli, F., Castillo, C., Hassett, B. and Malakie, J. (2011) 'Intensive Archaeological Survey in Southeast Asia: Methodological and Metallurgical Insights from Khao Sai On, Central Thailand', *Asian Perspectives*, 50(1), 53-69. *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42928783> (Accessed: 11 September 2019).
- Pogue, D. J. (1991) 'Clay Tobacco Pipes from four 17th century Domestic Sites in the Lower Patuxent River Valley of Maryland', in Davey, P. and Pogue, D J. (eds.) *The Archaeology of the clay tobacco pipe. XII, Chesapeake Bay*, Monographs in Archaeology and Oriental Studies No. 14, BAR International Series 566. Liverpool: BAR Publishing. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.fulcrum.org/epubs/xw42n963t?locale=en#page=1> (Accessed: 25 July 2022).
- R**
- Rackham, O. (1986) *The History of the Countryside: The classic history of Britain's landscape, flora and fauna*. 2nd edn. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Reaney, P.H. and Wilson, R.M. (1991) *A Dictionary of English Surnames*. London: Routledge.
- Renfrew, C. and Bahn, P. (2008) *Archaeology Theories Methods and Practice*. London: Thames & Hudson.
- Richards, M. (1924) *The Wealden Iron Industry*. Unpublished PhD thesis. London: University of London.
- Risbøl, O. (2013) 'Cultivating the 'wilderness' – how lidar can improve archaeological landscape understanding', in Opitz, R. and Cowley D. (eds.) *Interpreting Archaeological Topography: 3D Data, Visualisation and Observation*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 51-62. *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvh1dqdz.12 (Accessed on 16/06/2020).

Rock, J. (1879) 'Ancient Cinder-Heaps in East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 29.

S

Salzmann, L.F. (1916 a). 'Sussex Fines: 11-15 Richard II', in Salzmann, L.F. (ed.) *An Abstract of Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex: Volume 3, 1308-1509*. Lewes: Sussex Record Society, 194-200. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/feet-of-fines-sussex/vol3/pp194-200> (Accessed 16 September 2020).

Salzmann, L.F. (1916 b) 'Sussex Fines: 36-39 Henry VI', in Salzmann, L.F. (ed.) *An Abstract of Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex: Volume 3, 1308-1509*. Lewes: Sussex Record Society, 269-272. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/feet-of-fines-sussex/vol3/pp269-272> (Accessed 5 July 2021).

Salzman, L.F. (1953) 'The Property of the Earl of Arundel, 1397', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 91.

Saunders, J. (1998) 'Archaeological investigations on the route of the Crawley High Street relief road, Crawley, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 136, 81-94.

Schubert, H.R. (1957) *The British Iron and Steel Industry*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Schwarz, C. (1999) *Chambers Oxford Dictionary*. Edinburgh: Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd.

Smith, T. (2013) 'A report on the Wealden Iron Research Group smelt' in Dungworth, D. and Doonan, R.C.P. (eds.) *Accidental and Experimental Archaeometallurgy*, HMS Occasional Publication No 7. London: The Historical Metallurgy Society Ltd.

Squires, A. (2004) 'Parks and Woodland in Medieval Leicestershire 1086-1530', in Bowman, P. and Liddle, P. (eds.) *Leicestershire Landscapes*, Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Fieldwork Group Monograph No. 1. Leicester: Leicestershire County Council, 141-153.

- Stamp, A.E. (1929) 'Close Rolls, Henry V: January-February 1417', in Stamp, A.E. (ed.) *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry V: Volume 1 1413-1419*. London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 335-336. *British History Online* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/hen5/vol1/pp335-336> (Accessed 16 August 2022).
- Starley, D. (1995) *Hammerscale, Archaeology Datasheet 10. The Historical Metallurgy Society* [Online]. Available at: <https://historicalmetallurgy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/hmsdatasheet10.pdf> (Accessed: 16 February 2023).
- Stevens, S. (2008) 'Archaeological investigations at the ASDA site, Crawley, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 146, 107-47.
- Jones, H.L. (1923) *Strabo Geography, Book IV*, Loeb Classical Library. Cambridge, Massachusetts, London: Harvard University Press.
- Straker, E. (1931) *Wealden Iron*. London: Bell.
- T
- Tebbutt, C.F. Cleere, H. (1973) 'A Romano British Bloomery at Pippingford, Hartfield', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 111, 27-40.
- Tebbutt, C.F. (1975) 'An Abandoned medieval industrial site at Parrock, Hartfield', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 113, 146-151.
- Tebbutt, C. F. (1979) 'Reports on Fieldwork', *Wealden Iron*, 1st ser. 15, 2-10.
- Tebbutt, C.F. (1979) 'The Excavation of Three Roman Bloomery Furnaces at Hartfield Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 117, 47-56.
- Tebbutt, C.F. (1981a) 'Wealden Bloomery Iron Smelting Furnaces', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 119, 57-64.
- Tebbutt, C. F. (1981b) 'Ashdown Forest (Millbrook) Saxon Bloomery', *Wealden Iron*, 2nd ser., 1, 17-20.
- Tebbutt, C.F. (1982) 'A Middle-Saxon Iron Smelting Site at Millbrook, Ashdown Forest, Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 120, 19-35.
- Thomas G. (2016) 'Downland, Marsh and Weald: Monastic Foundation and Rural Intensification in Anglo-Saxon Kent', in Flechner, R. and Ní Mhaonaigh, M.

(eds) *Converting the Isles: Conversion to Christianity in the Insular World*. Turnhout: Brepols Publishers.

Thompson, M. (2009) *Portable X-ray fluorescence analysis, amc technical briefs No 41*. Analytical Methods Committee. *Royal Society of Chemistry* [Online]. Available at: www.rsc.org/amc (Accessed 6 July 2022).

Thorold Rogers, J.E. (1866) *A History of Agriculture and Prices in England From the Year After the Oxford Parliament (1259) to the Commencement of the Continental War (1793), Vol. 1. 1259-1400*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

Thorpe, T. (1835) *Descriptive Catalogue of the Original Charters, Royal Grants, and Donations, many with the seals, in fine preservation, monastic chartulary, official, manorial, court baron, court leet, and rent rolls, registers, and other documents, constituting the Muniments of Battle Abbey...* London: Thomas Thorpe.

Tiauzon, A. and Peterson, J. (2013) 'Landscape Archaeology Methodology: A Case Study in Alegria, Cebu', *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*, 41(1) 1-56. *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43854717> (Accessed on: 10 September 2019).

Tobin, M. and Bailey, F. (2014) 'Burials and boundaries at Britonstown, Co. Wicklow' *The Journal of Irish Archaeology*, 23, 157–169. *JSTOR* [Online]. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/jirisarch.23.157> (Accessed 15 January 2022).

Turner, E. (1865) 'Battel Abbey', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 17, 20-21.

Tylecote, R. F. (1986) *The Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles*. London, The Institute of Metals, Routledge.

Tylecote (1987) *The early history of metallurgy in Europe*. London: Longman.

V

Van Bueren, M. (2004) 'The "Poor Man's Mill": A Rich Vernacular Legacy' *The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology*, 30(2). *JSTOR* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40968663> (Accessed 01 February 23).

W

- Wadge, R. (2007) *Arrowstorm The World of the Archer in the Hundred Years War*. Stroud: Spellmount.
- Ward, G. (1932) 'The List of Saxon Churches in the Textus Roffensis', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 44.
- Ward, J. (2014) *Elizabeth de Burgh Lady of Clare (1295-1360) Household and Other Records*, Suffolk Records Society Vol. LVII. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press.
- Ward, J.C. (1980) 'The Lowy of Tonbridge and the Lands of the Clare Family in Kent 1066-1217', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 96, 119-131.
- Ward, J. C. (1962) *The Estates of the Clare Family 1066-1317*. Unpublished PhD thesis. Queen Mary University of London. [Online]. Available at <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/30695766.pdf> (Accessed 3 May 2023).
- Watts, M. (2002) *The Archaeology of Mills & Milling*. Stroud: Tempus Publishing Ltd.
- Weekley, E. (1927) *Surnames*. London: John Murray.
- Weir-Wilson, M. (2021) *St Leonard's Forest, West Sussex: A Landscape History*. Horsham: Author's Pen.
- West, S. and White, J. (2011) *Landscape Advice Note The Treatment of Dead Wood in Historic Parks and Gardens*. Swindon: English Heritage.
- Wheatley, H. (1913) 'Charcoal Ironworks', *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, 61. 977-983. JSTOR [Online]. Available at: www.jstor.org/stable/41341249 (Accessed 24 January 2020).
- White, H., Paynter, S. and Brown, D. (2015) *Archaeological and Historic Pottery Production Sites Guidelines for Best Practice*. Historic England. *Historic England* [Online]. Available at: historicengland.org.uk (Accessed 15 March 2022).
- Winbolt, S. E. (1929) 'Castle Hill Camp Tonbridge', *Archaeologia Cantana*, 41, 193-195.
- Windrum, A. (1978) *Horsham An Historical Survey*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co Ltd.

- Weir-Wilson, M. (2019) *Secret Horsham*. Stroud: Amberley Publishing.
- Worssam, B. (1985) 'The geology of Wealden iron', in Cleere, H. and Crossley, D. (eds) *The Iron Industry of the Weald*. Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1-30.
- Wymer, J. J. (1977) *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*, CBA Research Report No.20. London: The Council for British Archaeology, 291-326.
- Worssam, Bernard (1995) 'The geology of Wealden iron', in Cleere, H. and Crossley, D (eds.) *The iron industry of the Weald*. Cardiff: Merton Priory Press, 1–30.

Y

- Young, T. (2012) *Iron: hand blacksmithing, Archaeology Datasheet No. 303. The Historical Metallurgy Society* [Online]. Available at: <https://historicalmetallurgy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/HMSdatasheet303.pdf> (Accessed: 8 February 2023).
- Young, T. (2012) *Geophysical techniques for metalworking sites, Archaeology Datasheet No. 103. The Historical Metallurgy Society* [Online]. Available at: <https://historicalmetallurgy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/HMSdatasheet103.pdf> (Accessed: 23 February 2023).

Z

- Zupko, R.E. (1985) *A Dictionary of Weights and Measures for the British Isles: The Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century. Google Books* [Online]. Available at: https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=C__MAQAACAAJ&pg=PA508&source=gbs_selected_pages&cad=2#v=onepage&q&f=false (Accessed: 12 May 2023).

Archive Sources:

The Tudeley Accounts (1350-1354) *Account of Thomas Springet, keeper of the works of Tudeley 1350-1354*. PRO E101/485/11, The National Archives, Kew

Websites:

British Listed Buildings (1980) *Brook House, a Grade II Listed Building in Colgate, West Sussex*. Available at: <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101027040-brook-house-colgate#.ZFUoJqDMI2w> (Accessed: 5 May 2023).

Wealden Iron Research Group (2019) *Wealden Iron Research Group Database*. Available at: www.wirgdata.org (Accessed: 8 May 2023).

Weald and Downland Living Museum (2022) *Church from South Wonston*. Available at: <https://www.wealddown.co.uk/buildings/church-from-south-wonston/> (Accessed: 27 June 2022).

Online Etymology Dictionary (2022) *Bakehouse*. Available at: <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=Bakehouse> (Accessed: 8 April 2022).

Conservation Handbooks (2022) *Hedgerow dating*. Available at: <https://www.conservationhandbooks.com/hedging/the-hedgerow-landscape/hedgerow-dating/> (Accessed: 18 October 2022)

Map Sources:

Ordnance Survey (1870) 'Roffey Parish', Tiles 521440 133890, 1:5,000. *Digimap Historic Roam* [Online]. Available at: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/historic> (Accessed: 7 May 2023).

Ordnance Survey (1870) 'Roffey Parish', Tiles 523418 134353, 1:15,000. *Digimap Historic Roam* [Online]. Available at: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/historic> (Accessed: 7 May 2023).

Ordnance Survey (2023) 'Roffey Parish' 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster Tile 522763 134363, 1:10,000. *Digimap* [Online]. Available at: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map> (Accessed 7 May 2023).

Ordnance Survey (1880) 'Tudeley Parish', Tiles 562552 144852, 1:5,000. *Digimap Historic Roam* [Online]. Available at: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/historic> (Accessed: 7 May 2023).

Ordnance Survey (2023) 'Tudeley Parish' 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster Tile 563434 145113, 1:20,000. *Digimap* [Online]. Available at: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map> (Accessed 7 May 2023).

ASC geospatial data (2016) 'Composite Digital Terrain Model England 50cm resolution', Tiles: tq6447, 1:2000, *Digimap* [Online]. Available at: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/lidar?unifiedClient=true> (Accessed: December 2022).

The National LiDAR Program (2022) *Roffey*. Available at: <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/f0db0249-f17b-4036-9e65-309148c97ce4/national-lidar-programme> (Accessed: September 2022).

Tithe Map and Apportionment for the Parish of Roffey (1844) Available at: West Sussex Records Office, Chichester.

Tithe Map and Apportionment for Tonbridge (1838) Available at: Kent Archives, Maidstone.

Museum Displays:

Horsham Markets (2022) Display board at Horsham Museum, Horsham, 21 April 2022

Image Sources:

Wyatt, S. (2018) *LON-CB139E: A MEDIEVAL ARROWHEAD* [Online]. Available at: <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/907312> (Accessed: 19 August 2022).

Historical Metallurgy Society (2022) *Slag recovered from Roffey by Ernest Straker and held at Barbican House* [Online]. Available at: www.slagdata.org (Accessed: 2022).

Thomas Honeywood (1854) *Self-portrait* [Online]. Available at: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thomas_Honeywood_self-portrait_c1854.jpg (Accessed 12 May 2023).

- Victoria and Albert Museum (2004) *Lucretia* [Online]. Available at: <https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O93798/lucretia-medal-durer-albrecht/lucretia-medal-d%C3%BCrer-albrecht/> (Accessed: 7 July 2021).
- The British Library (2022) *the Dragon of St Leonard's Forest, published by John Trundle in 1614* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.bl.uk/> (Accessed: 6 December 2022).
- The National Portrait Gallery (2022) *Elizabeth de Clare, Lady de Burgh* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw35598/Elizabeth-de-Clare-Lady-de-Burgh> (Accessed: 12 May 2023).
- Growth of Nations in Medieval and Modern History by Philip Van Ness Myers (1905) Medieval plough woodcut [Online]. Available at: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Medievalplowingwoodcut.jpg> (Accessed: 12 May 2023).
- The British Museum (2022) *chimney-pot* [Online]. Available at: https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/H_1839-1029-151 (Accessed: 29 July 2022).