



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at
White Hart Cottage, Compton, Surrey**

**Project Number CBAS0299
11/P/01379 & 11/P/01380
SU 9553 4698**

**by
Keith Butler PIfA**

January 2014

Summary

During the course of the ground reduction and excavation of the footing trenches for an extension at White Hart Cottage, Compton, Surrey, no archaeological features were noted. However, a comparatively large quantity of artefacts was recovered from the excavations. The artefacts were of pottery, ceramic building material and fifty four fragments of clay pipe. The artefacts had a date range of 1550 to 1900+ and were approximately contemporary with the house. The artefacts suggested a rubbish pit or midden to the house but no evidence was found for a cut. It is possible the artefacts were redeposited during the raising of the lawn area.

Chris Butler MifA Archaeological Services Ltd

Rosedale
Berwick
Polegate
East Sussex

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasltd.co.uk

Web site: www.cbasltd.co.uk

Contents

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Historical & Archaeological Background	5
3.0	Archaeological Methodology	7
4.0	Results	9
5.0	Finds	12
6.0	Discussion	16
7.0	Acknowledgements	17

Figures

Fig. 1 White Hart Cottage, Compton: Location of the site

Fig. 2 White Hart Cottage, Compton: Map showing sites on the HER

Fig. 3 White Hart Cottage, Compton: Rocque's Map of 1768

Fig. 4 White Hart Cottage, Compton: 1st Edition OS Map (1871)

Fig. 5 White Hart Cottage, Compton: Plan showing area monitored

Plates

Plate 1 White Hart Cottage: The site after the final reduction

Plate 2 White Hart Cottage: Test Pit in north-west of site

Plate 3 White Hart Cottage: The completed footing trenches

Plate 4 White Hart Cottage: Trench for soak-away

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by Karen Brooks to conduct an archaeological watching brief at White Hart Cottage, The Street, Compton, Surrey GU3 1EG. The property is situated on the south west side of The Street (B3000) (SU 9553 4698), just to the south-east of St Nicholas's Church (Fig. 1).
- 1.2** Planning permission (11/P/01379 & 11/P/01380) has been granted for a linked single storey extension to rear, internal alterations to convert existing kitchen to utility room and improved access to bathroom. The local planning authority have put a condition on the planning consent for the development, requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken, in accordance with Policy HE10 of the Guildford Borough Local Plan 2003 (as saved by the CLG direction 24/09/07) and PPS5 (now National Planning Policy Framework).
- 1.3** White Hart Cottage is a Grade II Listed Building (288342), and is described as being Late 16th century, restored in the 20th century. Timber framed on brick, dressed sandstone rubble plinth, exposed frame above with rendered, whitewashed infill. Brick cladding and infill on penticed extension to left. Plain tiled roofs. At right angles to street. Two storey over basement, four framed bays. Arcaded and panelled ridge stack to centre. Irregular fenestration of three leaded casement windows to first floor, two windows below. Tudor style arched surround to central door. Right hand return front (facing street): Double jetty, one to first floor and one to gable above, moulded bressumer over ground floor. Stone dressed, chamfered door surround to basement. One three-light window to ground and first floors, one two-light attic window in gable. Rear: jettied first floor on brackets and bressumer, central eaves dormer¹.
- 1.4** The site is situated within the Compton village Conservation Area, and is also within an Area of High Archaeological Potential (Fig. 1) which is designed to cover the historic village of Compton, which has Saxon and medieval origins.
- 1.5** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 285) is Head Deposit.
- 1.6** The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by the Surrey County Council Heritage Conservation Team comprised of an archaeological watching brief to be carried out to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches and any other groundworks in connection with the development.

¹ <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/details/default.aspx?id=288342&PrintPage=true>

A written scheme of investigation was submitted and approved by Guildford Borough Council².

- 1.7 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the groundworks associated with the construction of a proposed extension between the 12th and 21st June 2012 by the author. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MIFA.

² Butler, C 2012. *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Watching Brief at White Hart Cottage, Compton, Surrey*
CBAS.

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 Early Mesolithic sites are particularly rare in the region, and where they exist, are predominantly situated on the Lower Greensand belts. Contrastingly, Late Mesolithic sites are more frequent in southern Surrey, with open air sites such as St. Catherine's Hill³ being interpreted as hunting camps. Mesolithic flintwork has been recovered from a number of sites around Compton (e.g. SHER2375 & SHER3576).
- 2.2 Later prehistoric sites are also relatively rare, although a few struck flakes were found to the north of Compton (SHER4271), and a Neolithic polished axe was found to the west of Compton (SHER3301). Bronze Age round barrows (burial mounds) are known from along the Hogs Back ridge to the west of the site⁴. It is likely that farming was widespread during the Bronze Age, but there is little evidence for this in the immediate area of the site.
- 2.3 During the Iron Age in southern Britain small scale open farmsteads seem to have been situated within an emerging agricultural landscape, reflecting increasing control and manipulation of the environment. The hillfort of Hillbury is situated a few kilometres to the west of Compton, whilst Hascombe hillfort lies about 15 kilometres to the southeast. No Iron Age finds have come from the immediate area of Compton.
- 2.4 A Roman villa was discovered to the north of Compton in 1967 at Greystones. Although partly destroyed, it appears to have been a winged corridor villa, and artefacts dated it to between the 2nd and 4th Centuries AD⁵. Other Roman finds have come from around the site, including Roman pottery (SHER3146 and SHER4676) tile (SHER4269)⁶ and a coin (SHER1659).
- 2.5 Compton appears in the Domesday Book, and was held by Walter son of Othere. Brictsi held it from King Edward. It had 11 hides, land for 10 ploughs, of which three were in lordship. There were 21 villagers, and 8 cottagers with 6 ploughs, 7 slaves, 7 acres of meadow and a church. It had a value in 1068 of £9⁷. The Church of St Nicholas in Compton (SHER8082) has an 11th century tower, which may be late Saxon in origin. There are no other Anglo-Saxon finds or sites from the area recorded on the HER.

³ Gabel, G. 1976 'St. Catherine's Hill: a Mesolithic site near Guildford', *Research Volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society* No. 3, 77-102, Surrey Archaeol. Society, Guildford.

⁴ Needham, S. 1987 'The Bronze Age' in Bird & Bird (Eds) *The Archaeology of Surrey to AD1540*, Surrey Archaeological Society.

⁵ Bird, D.G. 1987 'The Romano-British period in Surrey' in Bird & Bird (Eds) *The Archaeology of Surrey to AD1540*, Surrey Archaeological Society.

⁶ Clark, A & Nichols, J.F. 1960. 'Romano-British Farms South of the Hogs Back'. *SyAC* 57

⁷ Morris, J. (Ed) 1975 *Domesday Book: Surrey*, Phillimore.

- 2.6** The Church of St Nicholas in Compton (SHER8082) has later 11th century alterations, including an enlargement of the Nave, whilst other alterations were made in the 12th century⁸. Other evidence of Medieval activity is limited although it is likely that there was a small settlement in the vicinity of the church, perhaps of the linear form situated along The Street⁹. Medieval pottery has been found north of Compton (SHER4270).
- 2.7** Much of the rebuilding of Surrey between 1560 and 1640 was due to the expansion of agriculture and a rising population¹⁰. In Compton this is evidenced by the number of 16th and 17th century houses that exist in the village. These include White Hart Cottage (SHER8202), Tyrone and Beech Cottages (SHER8082), South Cottage (SHER8201), Cypress Farm House (SHER8752), Mission Cottage (SHER8753) and Moors Cottage (SHER8633). In addition Westbury Manor (SHER8750) has its earliest phase dating to the 17th century.
- 2.8** Compton is shown on Saxton's map of Surrey 1575 and Seller's map of Surrey of 1690, but neither show sufficient detail to be of any assistance. Rocque's map of Surrey 1768 is the first map to show any detail of Compton, and shows White Hart Cottage (Fig. 3) together with other houses lining both sides of The Street.
- 2.9** In the early 1870's Compton was described as a parish in Guildford district, Surrey; under Hogs Back hill, near the Alton and the Godalming railways, 3½ miles SW by W of Guildford. It has a post office under Guildford. Acres, 1, 971. Real property, £3, 216. Pop., 502. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. The manor was early annexed to the honour of Windsor, but soon divided into several parts¹¹.
- 2.10** The 1st Edition OS map of 1871 shows White Hart Cottage (Fig. 4), St Nicholas's Church, and Eastbury House to the north-west prior to its rebuilding as Eastbury Manor c.1874 (SHER8818). Later OS maps (1916, 1920 and 1972) show little change.

⁸ Pevsner, N. & Nairn, I. 1982 *The Buildings of England: Surrey*, 2nd Ed. Penguin Books

⁹ Turner, D.J. 1987 'Archaeology of Surrey, 1066-1540', in Bird & Bird (Eds) *The Archaeology of Surrey to AD1540*, Surrey Archaeological Society.

¹⁰ Brandon, P. 1998 *A History of Surrey*, Phillimore

¹¹ Wilson, J.M 1870-72 *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* (http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/place_page.jsp?p_id=3258)

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** The area for the extension was located on the lawn to the rear of the property. This part of the garden was on raised ground, with a small path between the lawn and the house. The north end of the lawn had a small retaining wall constructed of sandstone blocks, with a flower bed between the retaining wall and lawn. There was a sunken garage at the eastern side of the lawn, with a flower bed between the western wall of the garage and the lawn.
- 3.2** The groundworks started on the 12th June, this was a general ground reduction of 700mm at the north end of the site reducing to 550mm at the south. The ground was reduced in shallow spits under archaeological supervision. A second and final reduction then took place to a depth of 1m at the northern end and slightly deeper at the southern end of the site with a depth of 1.2m.
- 3.3** A small trench was excavated by the contractor, at the northern end of the western wall of the garage, for inspection of the geology by the buildings control officer. This was 1.5m north to south by 900mm east to west, and had a depth of 2.3m. After the final reduction in the area of the extension, the footing trenches for the extension were marked out with spray paint and string lines. The footings were excavated to a depth of up to 1.3m below the reduced ground level, and were 700mm wide. The sides of the trenches had to be shored up in places due to the unstable nature of the ground.
- 3.4** A trench was also excavated on the lawn to the south of the footings trenches for a cess tank. This trench measured 1.1m north to south by 1.5m east to west, and excavated to a depth of 1.8m.
- 3.5** All of the excavations were carried out using a 3ton 360° tracked excavator fitted with various sized toothless buckets. The spoil was visually inspected and scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector for the retrieval of artefacts, before being taken to the side of the track at the northern side of the site by dumper truck. The spoil was then removed from the site by grab lorry. The excavations were also scanned with the metal detector at various times. The reductions and trenches left open overnight were inspected for archaeological features that might have weathered out.
- 3.6** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.

- 3.7** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd, and will be deposited at Guildford Museum. A site reference of WHC 12 has been allocated.

4.0 Results

- 4.1** In the first reduction of the ground level three deposits were noted, Context **1** was an up to 350mm thick layer of topsoil. This deposit was consisted of a dark brown sandy clay loam with a loose consistence. Inclusions within this deposit were of sandstone pieces up to 40mm (1%), pieces of flint up to 80mm (<1%), ceramic building material (1%), chalk pieces up to 30mm (<1%) and charcoal flecks and small pieces (<1%). The artefacts recovered from this deposit were of pottery, bone, ceramic building material and clay pipe stems.
- 4.2** Context **2** the subsoil was below the topsoil (Context **1**), which had a depth of up to 300mm thick, with a very indistinct inter-face with the deposit below (Context **4**). This was a mid brown silty clay with a firm consistence, with the only inclusions being of sandstone pieces up to 50mm (2%). The artefacts recovered from this layer were very similar in date and type of those from the topsoil, and consisted of pottery, ceramic building material and clay pipe stems.
- 4.3** Context **4** was the assumed natural, although the British Geological Survey (sheet 285) gives the underlying geology of the site as a Head Deposit. The deposit comprises of a mid orange-brown sandy clay with a firm consistence. The depth of this deposit noted during at the end of the final ground reduction was up to 650mm deep (**Plate 1**), but in the inspection pit in the north-eastern corner of the site this context was apparent to the limit of excavation at 2-3m. The only change in the deposit was that at depth the consistence of the soil became sandier and slightly darker in colour most lightly due to higher content of moisture. The only inclusions noted during the excavation of this deposit were of sandstone pieces up to 30mm (<1%), with no artefacts being recovered from it.



Plate 1 White Hart Cottage: The site after the final reduction



Plate 2 White Hart Cottage: Test Pit in north-west of site

- 4.4** The footing trenches were excavated after the final reduction of the ground surface. These were excavated to a depth of up to 1.3m with a width of 700mm. Only a single deposit being noted during the excavation of the footing trenches, this was the assumed natural (Context 4). The only variation in this deposit was that the consistence of the soil became sandier at depth. No artefacts were recovered during this stage of the excavations.



Plate 3 White Hart Cottage: The completed footings trenches

- 4.5** Context 3 was at first thought to be a narrow ditch running across the site on a north south alignment, located at the northern end of the lawn, 3.2m in from the house. However, on closer investigation the cut was discovered to be the electrical supply to the sunken garage. The electrical cable had been run through a 50mm diameter metal pipe, which had been laid in a trench 150mm wide. The trench had been backfilled with topsoil.

- 4.6** In the excavation of the trench for the cess tank, the same three deposits as in the footing trenches were apparent (**Plate 4**). Context **5** was the topsoil, which was a dark brown silty clay loam with a loose consistence. The deposit had a thickness of up to 250mm, with the only inclusions noted was of pebbles (<1%) and light rooting (<1%). The only artefact recovered from this deposit was a single sherd of blue and white pottery.



Plate 4 White Hart Cottage: Trench for soak-away

- 4.7** Below Context **5** was Context **6**, which was the subsoil. This was the mid brown silty clay with inclusions of sandstone pieces up to 30mm (<1%). This deposit had a loose consistence and a thickness up to 300mm, below this was the assumed natural sandy clay (Context **7**). This had inclusions of sandstone pieces up to 40mm (<1%), and was still apparent when the limit of excavation was reached at a depth of 1.8m. No artefacts were recovered from either Context **6** or **7**.
- 4.8** No archaeological features or deposits were noted in either the excavations of the footings trenches or for the soak-away.

5.0 The Finds.

5.0.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered a moderate sized assemblage of pottery and a wide variety of ceramic building material. Also recovered from the reduction of the ground level were 54 pieces of clay pipe. The finds are summarized in Table 1. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and is recommended for discard.

Table 1: The Finds

Context	Pottery (by period)	Ceramic Building Material	Other	Comments
1	1550-1750: 4/54g 1750-1900+: 44/449g	Brick 3/722g Peg tile 15/1412g Wall tile 6/66g Drain 4/161g	Clay pipe 28/95g Stone 1/7g Mortar 3/267g	c. 1875-1925 (low residual C18th – mid 19 th)
2	1550-1750: 4/51g 1750-1900+: 29/763g	Peg tile 1/59g	Clay pipe 26/72g	c. 1875-1925 (low residual C18th – mid 19 th)

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.1.1 Sherd sizes range from small (< 30mm across) to large (> 60mm across), with the larger sherds tending to be of the latest chronological period. Most sherds show some signs of abrasion suggesting them to have seen some reworking, the exception being the latest material, which is notably fresh.

5.1.2 The earliest pottery from the site is of the early post-medieval period. Context **1** produced the rim, with external lid-seating, from a pipkin in yellow glazed white Border ware. Although this vessel is likely to have been made in the 17th century, it could easily still have been in use in the first half of the 18th century. A further yellow glazed Border Ware sherd, in a somewhat atypical sandy pinkish fabric, was recovered from Context **2**.

5.1.3 There are also five sherds from plain glazed red earthenware vessels, including a bowl, from Contexts **1** and **2**. These appear to be a little too sandy for typical Red Border ware but are of later 17th to mid 18th century type. The final early sherd consists of part of the rim from a glazed redware dish with trailed white slip, in a similar fabric to the plain glazed redwares. A similar date is likely.

5.1.4 The vast majority of the assemblage is of the late post-medieval period. The earliest pieces of this group consist of two sherds from a creamware chamber pot and three sherds of early pearlware (a small 58mm diameter mug with horizontal banding and

a hand-painted tea bowl in blue). These are likely to be from the late 18th or early 19th centuries, though could have continued in use well into the 19th century.

5.1.5 The five sherds of local glazed red earthenware (three from Context **1** and two from Context **2**) could be of this early date, or relate to later 19th century activity. The only recognisable sherd consists of the horizontal handle from a large bowl. The remainder of the assemblage would fit comfortably in a mid/late 19th to early 20th century date range. A fairly typical spread of domestic wares is present for this period. Kitchen wares include unglazed earthenware flower pots (used in the kitchen for herbs as well as in the garden), Sunderland-type slipware (a bowl), yellow ware (a moulded mixing bowl), English stoneware (bottles) and at least two refined white earthenware preserv jars (one a product of Maling of Newcastle).

5.1.6 Table wares consist of 15 sherds from blue transfer-printed plates and jugs/bowls (typically with willow pattern or floral designs), three sherds from black transfer-printed plates (floral) and a scatter of plates, bowls and mugs in refined white earthenware. The only decorated piece consists of a cylindrical mug with blue sponged decoration from Context **2**. Tea wares include a few plain refined white earthenware cups, but are dominated by English porcelain cups and saucers with either gold gilt line or polychrome floral decoration. Sanitary wares are represented by a wash basin and chamber pot in refined white earthenware. There are also a couple of pieces relating to children: a toy refined white earthenware preserve jar measuring just 26mm in diameter and 32mm tall (Context **1**) and parts of a doll's head and feet in English porcelain (Context **2**).

5.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Some 54 fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the site. The earliest consist of pieces likely to be of the first half of the 18th century (8/40g from Context **1** and 7/29g from Context **2**). Virtually all consist of slightly abraded plain stem fragments, the only marked piece bearing the initials of Charles Wattleton of Guildford (working 1699, died 1755).

5.2.2 The remainder of the assemblage consists of fresher fragments of plain stem, all of which can be only generally dated to between 1750 and 1900+.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered a wide variety of ceramic building material, though most consists of peg tile fragments. Five different types are present, though close dating is uncertain due to the unstratified nature of the assemblage. As such the material has had to be dated on the basis of fabric, form and finish alone.

5.3.2 T1 – the only tile recovered from Context **2** consists of a crudely made, and notably thick (17mm), peg tile fragment, with 12mm diameter circular peg hole. The piece is tempered with moderate/abundant fine/medium sand and is likely to be of 17th-century or earlier date.

T2 – These tiles are quite crudely formed but well fired, with 14mm diameter circular peg holes and measuring up to 14mm thick. They are tempered with common fine/medium sand, abundant iron oxide fragments to 2mm and common marl streaks. They are unlikely to be later than the 17th century (Context **1**: 3/445g).

T3 – These are in a similar, but notably finer, fabric to **T2**, are better finished and harder fired. Thicknesses range between 12 and 14mm and there is a single 10mm diameter circular peg hole evident. A later 17th to 18th century date range is suggested (Context **1**: 5/223g).

T4 – These tiles are well formed/finished and hard fired, typically measuring between 10 and 12mm thick. Tempering consists of sparse/common fine/medium sand with sparse iron oxides to 1mm. A mid 18th to 19th century date range is likely (Context **1**: 6/698g).

T5 – There are two pieces (59g) from mould-made tiles in a granular hard-fired fabric from context [1]. These are probably of later 19th- to 20th- century date.

5.3.3 Relatively little brick was recovered from the site. There are two fragments from quite well formed but low/medium fired bricks tempered with moderate fine sand and common iron oxides and voids to 2mm (67g). A 17th to 18th-century date is probable. The other piece consists of a well formed and hard-fired floor brick (34mm thick) tempered with sparse fine sand. A mid 18th to 19th century date is probable.

5.3.4 Six fragments of plain white wall tile were recovered. The earliest appears to be from a 9mm thick tin-glazed tile with buff sandy fabric (probably later 18th to early 19th century date), while the other fragments are all from 6mm thick moulded tiles of later 19th to early 20th century date.

5.3.5 In addition there are four fragments from later 19th to 20th century salt-glazed drains.

5.4 Mortar by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Three pieces of mortar were recovered from Context **1**. Two (204g) consist of pieces of fine grey cement infill/sealing to drain joints, while the other is a piece of light grey abundant sandy/gritty render with white painted surface. All are likely to post-date the mid 19th century.

5.5 Stone by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Context 1 produced a single piece of 19th century Welsh roofing slate.

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** The extension in the rear garden of White Hart Cottage was located on a raised lawn which was retained by a low wall constructed of sandstone blocks, located between the house and the raised lawn was a pathway giving access to the entrance at the rear of the house. There were two layers of made ground noted during the course of the excavations of the footings on this lawn.
- 6.2** The artefacts from both layers covered were of a similar type and date to one another, and covered a wide period in time, dating to between 1550 up to 1900+. It would seem likely that the area of the lawn had been raised by importing the soil from another source. A possible source could have been the soil excavated from the construction of the sunken garage. The raising of the ground level of the lawn is further suggested by the need of a retaining wall, situated between the house and the lawn.
- 6.3** White Hart Cottage, according to the listing description is dating to the late 16th century, with the artefacts recovered dating to a similar period of time, except for the earliest habitation of the house. The artefacts recovered would be consistent with household rubbish; however, no evidence for a cut of a rubbish pit or midden was noted. The artefacts being dispersed in the two deposits of made ground of the lawn. would suggest that there is possibility that the rubbish pit or midden was originally located in the area of the sunken garage.
- 6.4** It was also noted that during the course of the excavation of the footing trenches and the pit for the soak-away to the south of the lawn, the natural was a sandy clay not of the Head Deposit, as on the British Geological Survey (sheet 285). This sandy clay was the natural over the whole of the site, which was still apparent at a depth of 2.3m. This being the depth that was reached in the inspection trench excavated for the buildings control officer.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Karen Brooks for commissioning this archaeological watching brief and her on-site contractors for their assistance and co-operation during the excavations.
- 7.2** I would also like to thank Luke Barber for reporting on the artefacts recovered from the watching brief. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MifA.

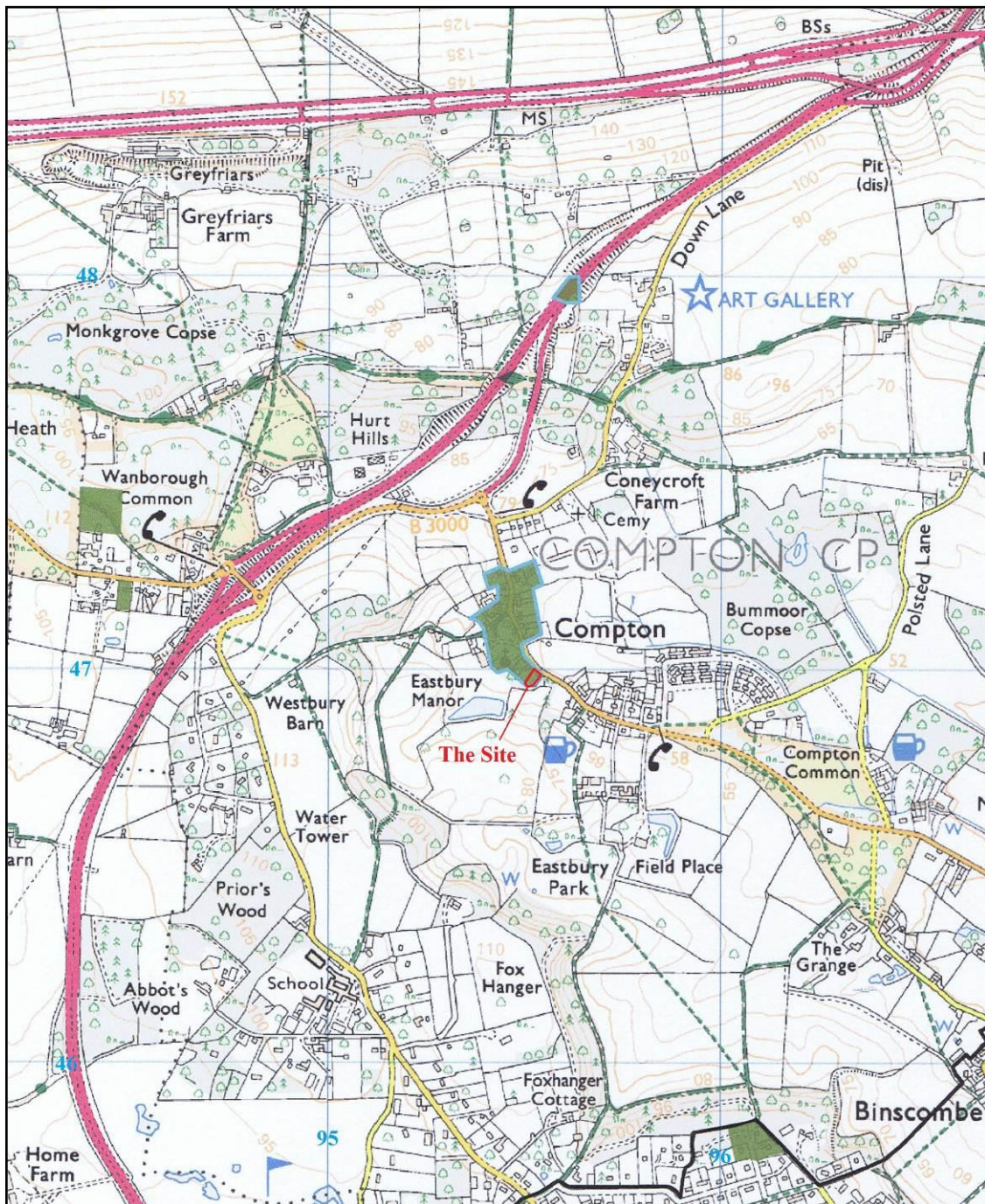


Fig. 1: White Hart Cottage, Compton: Location of the site
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved.
Licence number 100037471

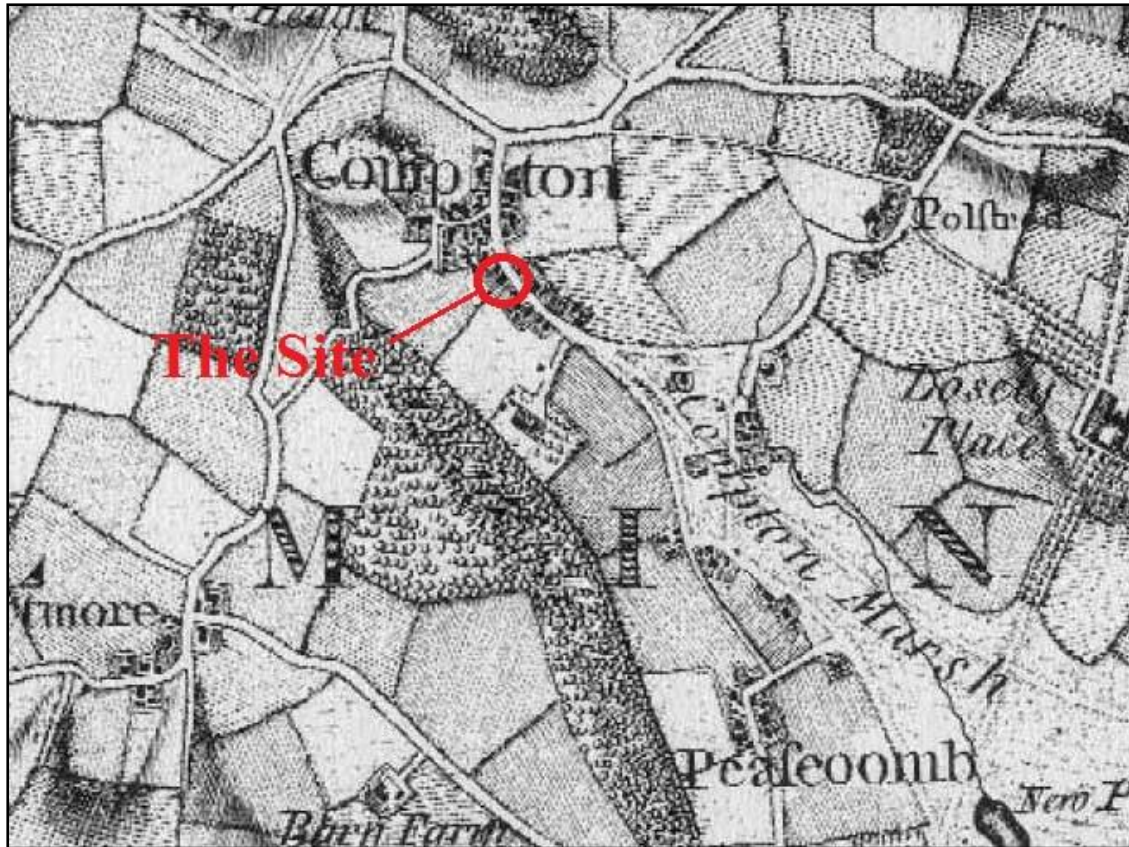


Fig. 3: White Hart Cottage, Compton: Rocque's Map of 1768

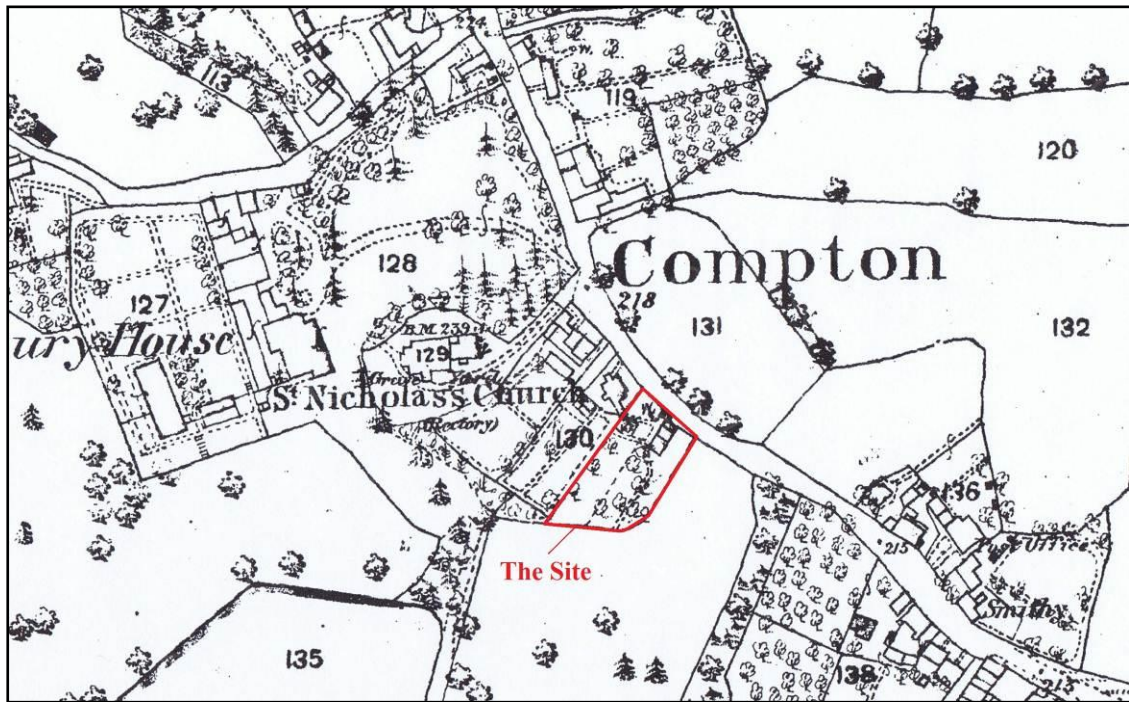


Fig. 4: White Hart Cottage, Compton: 1st Edition OS Map (1871)

HER Summary Form

Site Code	WHC 12					
Identification Name and Address	White Hart Cottage, The Street, Compton, Surrey					
County, District &/or Borough	Guildford Borough Council					
OS Grid Refs.	SU 9553 4698					
Geology	Head Deposit according to British Geological Survey but only a sandy Clay apparent during the excavations.					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 12,15,19, 21-06-12	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Karen Brooks					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MifA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PifA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p><i>During the course of the ground reduction and excavation of the footing trenches for an extension at White Hart Cottage, Compton, Surrey, no archaeological features were noted. However, a comparatively large quantity of artefacts was recovered from the excavations. The artefacts were of pottery, ceramic building material and fifty four fragments of clay pipe. The artefacts had a date range of 1550 to 1900+ and were approximately contemporary with the house. The artefacts suggested a rubbish pit or midden to the house but no evidence was found for a cut. It is possible the artefacts were redeposited during the raising of the lawn area.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services

Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

Rosedale
Berwick
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 871021

e mail: chris@reлтub.fsbusiness.co.uk