



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at Forge Cottage, Thursley Road,
Elstead, Surrey.**

Project No. CBAS0356

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by
Keith Butler PIfA

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Summary

No archaeological features were noted during the excavations of the footing trenches for a replacement extension on the western side of Forge Cottage. This was most likely due to the very disturbed nature of the ground. However, two pottery sherds dating to the Saxo-Norman period were recovered from the topsoil, hinting at Early Medieval activity on or near to the site. The majority of the artefacts recovered during the watching brief dated to the period contemporary with Forge Cottage, with other pottery sherds dated to the early Post Medieval period, with the largest quantity dating to the 19th century.

Chris Butler MifA Archaeological Services Ltd

**Unit 12, Mays Farm
Selmeston
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TS**

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasltd.co.uk

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Appendix

Appendix 1 HER Summary Form

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) had been commissioned by Mr & Mrs Douglas to conduct an archaeological watching brief at Forge Cottage, Elstead, Surrey GU8 6DD. The property is situated in the centre of the village of Elstead, on the southern side of the Farnham Road, immediately adjacent to Elstead Green (SU 9066 4369). (Fig. 1).
- 1.2** Planning permission (WA/2012/1090) has been granted for the erection of a single storey rear extension and alterations with the addition of an air source heat pump. The local planning authority (Waverley Borough Council) 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 HE14 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002 and PPS5 (now National Planning Policy Framework).
- 1.3** Forge Cottage is a Grade II listed building (English Heritage Building ID: 291632). In the listing the property is described as a Cottage. Mid C16 cottage of 2½ bays originally with smoke hood, outside chimney added c.1600 with L wing added to the front in late C18. Original range timber framed with some framing recently exposed on east elevation with ironstone infill and underbuilt in brick on ground floor. Gable end tile hung. Rear elevation roughcast. Tiled roof with end brick chimneystack. Front has gabled dormer with C20 PVC casement, 1 C19 casement and 6 panelled door, the top 2 panels glazed. Original small wooden casement recently uncovered near chimney on north elevation. Late C18 range is of painted brick with tiled roof. Interior has open fireplace with wooden lintel and niche. Central chamfered spine beam with roll stop. 1st floor has exposed wall frame with diagonal braces and wattle and daub. Old floor boards. Sockets for diamond mullioned windows. C18 wing has 2 storey pine partition. 2 panelled doors. C18 cellar with 4 semi-circular alcoves.
- 1.4** The site is situated within an Area of High Archaeological Potential for the centre of Elstead and within a Conservation Area (Fig. 2). Evidence of the origins of the settlement are likely to exist within this area and the 16th century date of the core of Forge Cottage indicates that it is likely that the property is a significant element of this development in its own right.
- 1.5** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 285) is Head: silt, sand and clay with variable gravel, with an area of fine to coarse grained poorly sorted sandstone directly to the south-east.

- 1.6** The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by the Surrey County Council Heritage Conservation Team comprised an archaeological watching brief to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches and any other ground-works in connection with the development, together with making a basic record of the relevant elements of the cottage that are proposed for alteration both prior to and during the works. A written scheme of investigation was submitted to and approved by Waverley Borough Council¹.
- 1.7** The watching brief on the groundworks for the extension was maintained on the 15th, 16th and 17th April 2013, with an earlier visit paid to the site on the 30th January 2013 for the walk through survey. All the fieldwork was carried out by the author, with the project being managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MCIfA.

¹ Bradshaw, A. 2013 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Forge Cottage, Elstead, Surrey*

2.0 Archaeological & Historical background (Fig. 3)

- 2.1** Several Mesolithic sites have been identified in the local area with flint implements, including six cores, six blades/flakes, one scraper and one graver being found in Elstead (SMR No.3340). A trench cut in Fulbrook Lane revealed a microlith from a trench cut on its north side (SMR No.3459).² Additionally, blades and flakes, microliths and micro-burins have been found at the Bluff, Elstead, and cores, along with blades and flakes have also been found at Yogden Hill, Elstead.³
- 2.2** Later prehistoric sites have revealed Neolithic implements and an axe found at Elstead along with a roughly made Neolithic arrowhead (SMR No.1773), and a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age discoidal knife with a polished edge (SMR No. 1794). Also an arrowhead of jasper was found when the foundations of Fulbrook House, were being dug. (SMR No. 1795).⁴ None of the prehistoric sites are 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, this is possibly illustrated by crop marks representing old field divisions, or possibly drainage ditches which have been found locally. (SMR No: 17062 SMR No: 17107 SMR No: 17108).
- 2.4** Elstead (Originally Helestede) is not directly mentioned in the Domesday Book but did form part of the Farnham Hundred⁵ the value of this Manor, in Surrey, being recorded as before 1066 £55; when acquired £30; now; the Bishop's (The Bishop of Winchester.) lordship £38, his men £9.
- 2.5** St. James Church Elstead (SMR No.12114) was built in the 13th century, with a porch added to the north in the 15th Century. The interior has a 4 bay kingpost roof to the nave, with later 19th Century additions. Timbers of belfry tower to west end are braced and bonded to outer walls.⁶
- 2.6** A bridge was built in the 13th century, possibly by the Monks of Waverley Abbey (SMR No: 11778) and is situated to the west of the village, on the Farnham Road. Built of sandstone rubble slabs with blocks of darker ironstone, wooden, 20th century parapet railings this originally had 7 arches but now has five. This bridge is one of a series of

² Surrey HER Record.

³ CBA Research Report No.22. 1977 . P18-19.

⁴ Surrey HER Record.

⁵ Online Victoria History of the County of Surrey.

⁶ PEVSNER: Buildings of England, Surrey (1971) pp.211-2 V.C.H. Surrey (1967) Vol II pp. 327 +.

bridges over the river Wey making Elstead an important crossing point⁷, and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

- 2.7** Much of the rebuilding of Surrey between 1560 and 1640 was due to the expansion of agriculture and a rising population⁸. In Elstead this is evidenced by the number of 16th and 17th century houses that exist in the village. These include (SMR No: 11786) a 16th century house, (SMR No: 13106) Clubhouse, and former farmhouse the northeastern part of which is part of a 16th century house with parlour crosswing, (SMR No: 11786) a 16th century house, refronted in 18th century. (SMR No. 15789) The Old Farmhouse is a medieval open-hall house of four bays. The roof is hipped and of crown post construction.
- 2.8** Elstead is shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1871 with the Old Forge (Smithy) adjacent to the site, with trees, or orchards to the rear (Fig. 4). There is a building within the trees and on the site of Forge Cottage. The surrounding area shows intermittent buildings, indicating a fairly spread out settlement. The 2nd Edition OS map of 1879 shows both the Old Forge and Forge Cottage on the site, with little change in the density of the surrounding properties. The 3rd Edition OS map of 1916 and the 4th Edition map of 1940 indicate very little change in the layout of the village, it is not until the 1973 OS map that there appears any considerable local development and this is mainly to the west of the village, leaving the site unaffected.
- 2.9** Several invasion defences from 1940 are recorded locally to the site, indicating that the village, or at least the road junction was intended to be defended. These include (SMR No: 6449) a Loopholed Wall and Anti-Tank Bouys on the east side of Compton Road, 20 m from the junction with Moor Park Lane, (SMR No: 6302) a Type FW3/24 brick shuttered Pillbox Variant, (SMR No: 6700) a Loopholed Wall and two AT/road block cylinders, 4ft 6ins high, 100m along footpath through 'Moor Park House' and (SMR No: 6672) a Roadblock of 'Dragon's Teeth' and A/T Pimples adjacent to Waverley Abbey. It is possible that further evidence of these defences may still exist on the site.⁹

⁷ Jervoise, E, *Ancient Bridges of the South of England*, Architectural Press 1930, pp 22-23

⁸ Brandon, P. 1998 *A History of Surrey*, Phillimore

⁹ Surrey HER Record

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** The survey of the standing building comprised a visual inspection of the building. Written notes were made with digital photographs also being taken for reference. No measurements were taken during this brief survey.
- 3.2** During the building survey each of the rooms was named following the designations on the plans provided by the client (Fig. 6).
- 3.3** Particular attention was paid to the impact on the historical fabric of the building by the replacement of the existing extension built in 1993, with a larger one located at the south-western corner of the building.
- 3.4** The groundworks carried out in association with the construction of the new extension consisted of the removal of the concrete floor of the original building and the excavation of the footing trenches. The footing trenches were rectangular in plan with a small projection approximately mid way along the northern trench. The trenches measured 13.8m east west by 5.1m north south. The projecting part of the northern footings measured 4.2m east west and projected to the north of the northern footing trench by 1.4m. All of the footing trenches were 600mm wide with a depth of 1m, except in the northern trench where the trench adjacent to the old soak-away had to be excavated to a depth of 1.7m.
- 3.5** The excavation of the footing trenches was carried out with a 3 ton 360° tracked excavator using a 600mm toothless bucket. The footing trenches were taken down in shallow spits under archaeological supervision.
- 3.6** The spoil from the excavations was taken to the eastern end of the drive to be removed from the site. All the spoil was visually inspected for artefact recovery. The spoil was also scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector for the recovery of metal artefacts. The metal detector was also used during the excavations.
- 3.7** 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
- 3.8** 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. A site reference of FCE 13 has been allocated.

4.0 Building Survey: General External Description (Fig. 7)

4.1 Forge Cottage consists of the original two and a half bay cottage dating to the mid to late 16th century. This is rectangular in plan and of two storeys, with a slightly later extension located at the northern end of the western elevation. This houses a staircase. A large brick built extension was constructed on the western side of the original cottage in the late 18th century. This is on two floors with a cellar below. To the south side of this is a later extension, which is on two floors at the western end decreasing to a single storey at its eastern end. This was originally a garage with a bathroom above, but the garage has now been converted into Bedroom 4. In 1993 a single storey extension was added to the southern end of the original cottage, which is currently used as the kitchen.

4.2 The walls of the original cottage are visible externally on the eastern, northern and western elevations. On the eastern elevation (**Plate 1**) there is no timber framing apparent on the ground floor of the building, and has been completely in-filled with brick. The brick work is painted white. The timber framing externally visible on the first floor of this elevation consists of the two northernmost principal posts (C and D). There are also three wall studs with the second stud from the southern end has a downward curving brace joined to it on either side. These rise from the side girt. The side girt has the pegs still *in-situ* for the wall studs to the ground floor. The side girt appears to have been replaced at the southern end over the front door to the property.



Plate 1: The Eastern Elevation of the Original Cottage

4.3 At the northern end of this elevation, principal post C has a rail at mid height running to the northern wall stud. Between the last stud and the principal post D, there is a small high set window which appears to be in its original position (evidenced by the rail morticed and pegged into the stud and principal post D). There is a third stud positioned above the southern side of the door, the top of which is pegged and morticed into the wall plate. The small panel framing on this elevation appears to be of lime rendered wattle and daub, with the exception of the panels at the northern end of the building, which are in-filled with pieces of ironstone. The mortar between the ironstone has been galleted with smaller pieces of ironstone.

- 4.4** A large section of the western elevation of the original cottage is visible (**Plate 2**). As with the eastern elevation the ground floor level has been in-filled, but on this side of the house it is mainly of stone blocks with occasional bricks around the windows and as a string course approximately 500mm below the base of the windows. There is a slightly later outshot extension located at the northern end of the elevation which houses the staircase (no longer used). The outshot is also of small panel timber framing, which has been in-filled with stone on the northern and western walls. The southern wall is of brick around the door with stone above. All the walls have been painted white. On the northern elevation of the outshot, there is a timber sloping down from the first floor level to the west, which appears to be the northern bearer of the staircase (**Plate 3**).



Plate 2: Western Elevation of Original Cottage



Plate 3: Sloping Timber on North Wall of Outshot

- 4.5** Only the principal post B-B is apparent on this elevation the others being concealed behind later additions to the building. The principal post B-B has a straight downward brace rising from the side girt on its northern side. There is a straight downward brace at either end, with the principal posts A-A and C-C being concealed behind the 20th century extension at the southern end of the elevation and the timber framed outshot at the northern end. There is a stud to both the north and south of the principal post B-B, with the stud to the north having a rail which is connected to the northern downward brace. Rising from the north of centre of the rail to the wall plate is a smaller stud which is mortised and pegged into the rail. This could possibly be the position of an original window.
- 4.6** There is a small amount of timber framing at both the eastern and western sides of the first floor of this elevation. The lack of any timber framing in the centre of this elevation is due to this being the location of the chimney stack. The timber framing on the eastern end of the elevation consists of the principal post D, a length of the cross beam, and a rail at about mid height of the first floor. The side girt and the rail both appear to be cut by the chimney stack. On the western end of this elevation there are two studs apparent rising from the side girt with a rail attached in-between

the studs. Above the rail is a small window, which was possibly the location of an original window. It was noted that the cross beam appeared to continue across into the staircase outshot which would suggest that the outshot is contemporary with the 16th century cottage (**Plate 3**). The gable is tile hung with red clay tiles.

4.7 The 16th century cottage has a roof which is gabled at both ends, with the southern gable apparent above the roof line of the later extensions. This as with the northern gable is tile hung. There is a chimney stack at both the northern and southern ends of the building. The northern chimney stack serves the inglenook fireplace in the Drawing Room; this is located in the gable wall. The southern chimney stack projects from the gable, both are brick built with the exception of the lower part of the northern chimney stack which is of stone.

4.8 The late 18th century two-storey extension to the eastern side of the original cottage is of brick construction. The bricks are laid in mainly Flemish bond but in some areas are laid in random bond. The western elevation on the ground floor has a modern bay window at ground level and modern casement window on the first floor. There is also a small modern ground floor casement window in the centre of the northern wall of this extension. The roof is covered with clay tiles and is hipped at its western end.



Plate 4: 18th Century Extension

4.9 Attached to the southern side of the 18th century extension is a possible 19th century addition. This part of the building is on two storeys at its western end reducing to a single storey at the eastern end. The roof is covered with clay tiles and a gable at the southern end. This was the garage before it was converted into a fourth bedroom with bathroom above¹⁰. On a close inspection of the junction of this part of the building with that of the 18th century extension, no obvious joint could be seen (**Plate 5**), which suggests that this could have been a modified part of the 18th century extension.

¹⁰ Pers comm. Current owner of Forge Cottage



Plate 5: 19th Century Extension

- 4.10** In both of these parts of the building the brickwork is the same type of bond, which is Flemish bond. The brickwork has been rounded on the south-eastern corner of this part of the building. This was usually done to create easier vehicular access.
- 4.11** The latest phase of the building is the single storey kitchen extension on the south-western corner of the property (**Plate 6**). This was constructed in 1993 and is of brick construction, laid in Flemish bond. This part of the building has timber framing incorporated into the brickwork, but is more decorative than structural. This has modern casement windows fitted. Between the western end of the kitchen and the east of the 19th century there is a small in-fill building which appears to be contemporary with the kitchen block.



Plate 6: South-western Corner Kitchen Extensions

5.0 Walk-through Survey of Interior (Fig. 6)

5.1 The original cottage has two rooms on the ground floor and two rooms on the first floor. The main entrance to the interior of Forge Cottage is located in the western wall of the Drawing Room. The Drawing Room is dominated by an inglenook fireplace within the northern wall of the room (**Plate 7**), this most likely dating to the 16th century and is contemporary with the chimney stack. This is of brick construction with a thick timber lintel above the hearth. Above the lintel the cross beam between the principal posts C and C-C is cut by the breast of the inglenook fireplace. In the hearth there is a metal fire basket with a cast iron fireback depicting a lion and unicorn. On the western side of the fireplace there appears to be the remains of a bread oven. Just to the west of the fireplace there is a small cupboard which is possibly the original spice cupboard. At the northern end of the western wall of the Drawing Room is the doorway to the outshot staircase projection. The frame to this doorway appears to be constructed using re-used timbers.



Plate 7: The Inglenook Fireplace



Plate 8: Possible Original Spice Cupboard

5.2 The south wall has the doorway to the anteroom, at its eastern end. The western side of the doorway framework is an original stud; a second stud to the west has been cut around the west side of the central girder. There are three further studs at the western end of this wall that all appear to be modern. The cross beam between principal post B-BB can be seen below the level of the ceiling, also noted at the western end was what appeared to be the base of an internal downward brace. The only framing apparent in the eastern wall is the side girt to the north of the base of the principal post C. The side girt appears to have been repaired on the south side of the principal post as noted on the exterior survey.

5.3 The ceiling of the Drawing Room consists of a central girder which is chamfered and stopped at both ends. Also noted was a small saltire design just before the stop (**Plate 9**), this design also appears on the end of the door latch of the door to the north western staircase (**Plate 10**). The central girder is on a north south alignment and has twelve joists on either side on an east west alignment.



Plate 9: Saltire Design on Central Girder



Plate 10: Design on Door Latch

- 5.4** The door at the northern end of the west wall in the Drawing Room leads to the disused staircase in the projection of the building at the northern end of the western wall. The eastern wall of the stair well is the western wall of the original house. In evidence on this wall are a straight downward brace which is morticed and pegged into the side girt and the Principal Post C-C (**Plate 11**). The eastern wall of the stairwell is of wattle and daub construction with a lime mortar rendering. In the northern, southern and eastern walls of the stairwell the same timbers are apparent as noted in the exterior description of the building.



Plate 11: Brace in Eastern Wall of Stairwell

- 5.5** The Anteroom is located to the south of the Drawing Room. The timbers apparent on the south wall of the Drawing Room are also apparent in the north wall of the Anteroom, with the addition of the Principal Post in the north-western corner of the room. The eastern wall is of brick with the doorway to the 18th century extension at the southern end of it. The doorframe is constructed of the Principal Post A with a lintel above; the northern upright of the doorframe is a modern timber. This was originally a diamond mullioned window of most likely four lights (**Plate 11**). This is

evidenced by the three diamond shaped mortices in the soffit of the doorframes lintel, and the sawn off tenon located about half way up the principal post for the lower window rail.



Plate 11 Diamond Shape Mortices for Window Mullions

- 5.6** There is a brick built fireplace in the southern wall of the Anteroom, with a wall stud adjacent to the eastern side of it. Just below ceiling height the cross beam of the original north end of the cottage can be seen. The ceiling appears to comprise the original joists, these are on a north to south alignment. At the eastern end of the southern wall of this room is the entrance to the Modern Kitchen extension.
- 5.7** The kitchen is completely modern with plaster and bare brick wall with mock timber framing attached to the surface, this part of the building was constructed in 1993 (**Plate 12**). This is where the new extension is to be constructed, after the present extension is demolished. This building work will only impact on the 1993 extension with none of the earlier fabric of the building being affected.



Plate 12: The Timber framing in
The 1993 Kitchen Extension

- 5.8** The Dining Room and Bedroom 4 are located in the two extensions on the eastern elevation of the original cottage. The Dining Room is the only ground floor room in the 18th century extension. There is a small amount of timber framing visible, consisting of a central ceiling girder on a north south alignment. The central girder has eight joists either side of it running in an east west direction. The walls are all plaster excepting the western wall which is of pine vertical planks with a moulded cornice at the junction of the panelling with the ceiling (**Plate 13**). The panelling was also noted on the western wall of Bedroom 3, which suggests that this was an original 18th century feature. In the centre of the southern wall there is a medium sized fireplace. The fire place is of cast iron with a wooden surround (**Plate 14**). Between the sides of the fireplace and the outer surround there is a column of five decorated tiles, and would appear to be Victorian.



Plate 13: Wooden Panelling in Dining Room



Plate 14: Fireplace in Dining Room

- 5.9** Bedroom 4 is in the 19th century extension, and is reached via a short corridor at the western end of it. The western wall of the corridor and the western wall of Bedroom 4 have the same type of modern timber framing as noted in the Kitchen extension. The other three walls in Bedroom 4 are plaster covered. There are no other features in this room. At the southern end of the short corridor there is a small modern WC/Shower Room, with no features of note.

- 5.10** The first floor of the original 16th century cottage consists of the Master Bedroom and Bedroom 2; there is short corridor in the south-eastern corner of the original building giving access to the two bedrooms on this floor. The Master Bedroom is located at the northern end of the original building, and is open to the roof. The roof is of the common rafter type with side purlins. There are four collars with only the most northerly one clasping the purlins. This collar is also of much greater scantling than the other three, and has a row of six mortices (**Plate 15**). The end mortices both have empty peg holes; these end mortices are longer than the other four. Possibly the empty mortices suggest that the very north end of this room was partitioned off. The other three collars appear not to be original. The collar in the trusses in the northern wall of the Master Bedroom have three staves rising to the rafter above at the western end of it.

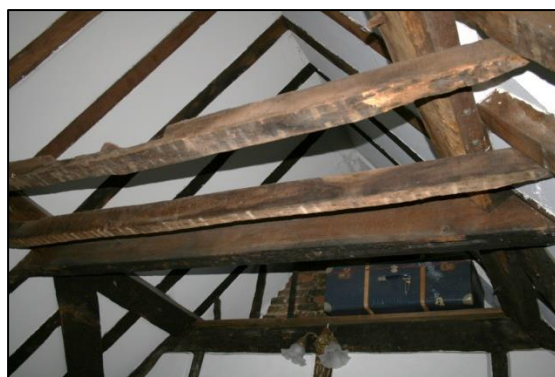


Plate 15: Collars in Roof Master Bedroom

- 5.11** There are two wind braces at either end of the framing of the roof on both the western and eastern sides of the Master Bedroom (**Plate 16**). These have been set into the inner face of the rafters and the purlins. The wall plates on both sides of the Master Bedroom are original, as are the tie beams at the northern and southern end of the room; the southern wall tie is only visible for a short length at its western end before being obscured by a large cupboard at the southern end of the room. There is a change to narrower floorboards in the north eastern corner of this room, with the post in the western wall having a notch cut into the top of it.



Plate 16: Wind braces Western Side

- 5.12** In Bedroom 2 the original timber framing consists of the western wall plate and the tie beams at both ends of the room. In the southern wall at the western end there is a straight downward brace wall plate, rising from the cross beam to the eastern face of principal post A-A. There is also a wind brace in the bottom south-western corner of the roof framing; this has a small shallow mortice cut into the eastern face near to its junction with the purlin. The eastern wall is of wooden vertical planking with window in its upper part, this appears to be a modern partition dividing Bedroom 4 the corridor to the east of it. In this corridor the timber framing of the original eastern wall of the cottage with its brick infill is visible. This consists of the eastern wall plate with the eastern end of the southern tie beam and the principal post A in the south-eastern corner of the corridor. At the eastern end of the southern wall joined to principal post A, there is a slightly curving downward brace (**Plate 17**). Just visible is the southern end of the downward brace on the northern side of principal post B. At the southern end of the framing of the eastern side of the roof there is a wind brace, this appears to be in its original position but has had a timber inserted behind it.



Plate 17: Downward Brace in Corridor

- 5.13** Bedroom 3 is the single first floor room in the 18th century extension on the eastern side of the original cottage. The western wall of this room has the same type of timber panelling as seen in the ground floor room, which possibly suggests that this might be an original feature of the room. To the south of this room is a small modern bathroom with storage in the eaves on the eastern side of it.

6.0 Results of the Watching Brief

- 6.1 Context 1 was the concrete floor of the 1993 extension located at the eastern end of the footing trenches (**Plate 18**). This was of concrete construction with steel reinforcing rods and had a thickness of 500mm. The concrete floor was laid on a hardcore bed of red bricks, with a blue plastic membrane between the floor and the hardcore.



Plate 18: Concrete Floor of the 1993 Extension.

- 6.2 There were three deposits apparent in the footing trenches. Context 2 was the topsoil, which was a dark brown sandy silty loam with a depth of up to 450mm. This deposit had inclusions of ceramic building material (<1%), pieces of sandstone up to 30mm (<1%), pieces of ironstone up to 40mm (<1%), pieces of mortar (<1%) and gravel (<1%). The gravel inclusions were from the covering of the hard standing to the south and the west of the footing trenches. Artefacts recovered from this deposit comprised pottery, metal and glass.
- 6.3 Context 4 was below Context 2, and was a deposit of subsoil up to 400mm thick. This deposit had a diffused interface with the topsoil (Context 1) and the assumed natural (Context 5). The composition of the soil was a sandy loam which was orange-brown in colour with a loose consistence. The inclusions in this deposit were of sandstone pieces up to 40mm (<1%) and ironstone pieces up to 40mm (<1%). No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.
- 6.4 Context 5 was below Context 4 and was the assumed natural. This was a dark orangey buff in colour, and with a sandy consistence. The inclusion in this deposit was of sandstone pieces up to 70mm (2%). No artefacts were recovered from this deposit. A small test pit had been excavated under the original concrete floor (Context 1) which revealed that the concrete floor had been laid directly on the assumed natural, confirming that any topsoil and subsoil here had been truncated away.

- 6.5** Context **3** (**Plate 19**) was a modern soak-away located in the projecting northern footing trench. The soak-away was roughly circular in plan, measuring 1.5m at the top, with a depth of 1.45m. The break of slope at the top was irregular. The sides were gently sloping with the break of slope at the base being gradual. The base of the soak-away was an irregularly dished shape. The fill of the soak-away was of the same dark brown sandy silty loam matrix as the topsoil, mixed with an orange coloured sand (25%). The fill was very loose in consistence. The inclusions in the fill were fragments of broken breeze blocks (5%), large pieces of mortar (5%) and ceramic building material (5%). The ceramic building material consisted of modern broken roofing tiles, with the fill of the soak-away also included some plastic sheeting. A modern orange plastic pipe was running from the soak-away towards the house to the east. The cut of the soak-away cut Contexts **2**, **4** and **5**.



Plate 19: The Soak-away

- 6.6** Context **6** was a concentration of large pottery sherds and glass bottles, located 7.1m from the western wall of the house in the southern footing trench. This appeared to cover a circular area of approximately 600mm within the topsoil (Context **2**) but there was no cut apparent.
- 6.7** Context **7** was a drain run running on an east to west alignment to the house, located 2.1m from the northern side of the footings trenches. The drain run was 1m in width and cut both the topsoil (Context **2**) and the subsoil (Context **4**). At the base of the drain run there was a reddish-orange ceramic drain pipe with an external diameter of 120mm.
- 6.8** No archaeological features were noted during the excavations of the footing trenches (**Plate 20**).



Plate 20: The Completed Footing Trenches

7.0 The Finds.

7.01 The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis as the majority is composed of mass-produced industrial wares in a mixed group. The value of the earlier pottery sherds is negated by both their isolation and residuality.

Table 1: Quantification of finds (no./weight in grams)

Context	Pot	Glass	Metal	Other	Date
2	49/1,989g	10/287g	10/312g	Clay pipe 7/43g Bone 2/82g Shell 2/7g Plastic 1/8g Battery terminal 1/1g	Mixed 19 th - 20 th century
6	28/830g	-	-	-	Late 19 th century

7.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

7.1.1 The archaeological work recovered a moderate-sized assemblage of pottery from the site. All of the material was recovered from Context **2** excepting a few larger sherds from Context **6**. Although the bulk of the pottery suggests a deposition date in the late 19th to early 20th century there are a number of residual earlier sherds represented in the assemblage. Although the average sherd size of these is smaller than the average for the late post-medieval pottery these early sherds do not show excessive signs of abrasion. As such, although clearly residual, they do not appear to have been subjected to extensive reworking.

7.1.2 The earliest pottery consists of two sherds of probable Saxo-Norman date. The first is a bitone fired body fragment (8g) tempered with common/moderate medium sand and rare/sparse calcareous inclusions (voids). The piece, which has some circular stamped decoration, is likely to be of 11th to early 12th century date, though an earlier date cannot be ruled out. The remaining piece (34g) is from the flaring rim of an oxidised cooking pot tempered with moderate medium/coarse sand. The sherd is a little abraded but likely to be of 11th to mid 12th century date.

7.1.3 There is a single Late Medieval/Transitional, oxidised hard-fired unglazed earthenware body sherd (22g) which is likely to be of the late 15th to 16th centuries. However, the early post-medieval period is better represented by eight sherds. Most of these consist of local glazed red earthenwares of the 17th to mid 18th centuries (5/124g), but there is also a similarly dated single (3g) Wealden buff earthenware

sherd with all over green glaze. Non-local wares include a 16g fragment from an early/mid 18th- century London stoneware cylindrical tankard (with partial incised tavern name: ‘..y.....Sur...’) and an 8g base from a teabowl in white Staffordshire-type salt-glazed stoneware. Taken together the early post-medieval pottery would suggest the resumption of refuse disposal at the very end of the 17th to early 18th century.

7.1.4 The vast majority of the assemblage post-dated 1760. This period accounts for 67 sherds, weighing 2604g. A fairly typical domestic assemblage appears to be represented, but the absence of creamware suggests the assemblage relates to refuse disposal from the early 19th century on. Kitchen wares include glazed red earthenware large jars (4/840g), unglazed earthenware flower pots (4/44g) and yellow ware bowls (3/62g: one plain, one with blue mocha decoration).

7.1.5 There are also two piece of English stoneware, one from a jug, the other from an ink bottle. The earliest refined wares consist of 20 sherds (632g) of transfer-printed pearlware. Although plates are present (floral and Chinese temple patterns) the majority of sherds derive from a ‘Milkmaid’ pattern jug and an octagonal jug with flow blue floral design. There is also a scatter of blue transfer-printed refined white earthenwares of the 1830s to 1880s (notably a plate with Wild Rose border) (3/52g). Sherds of the 1870s onwards include two (52g) of brown and black transfer-printed refined white earthenwares with late floral patterns and 16 sherds of plain refined white earthenware. The latter include two complete but plain pot lids (73 & 103mm diameters), several plates with red/blue edge lines and a James Keiller marmalade jar. The five sherds (74g) of English porcelain are from one of two cups with gold gilt line decoration, one of which has ‘Made in England’ printed on its base. Certainly the latest sherds could easily be of early 20th century date.

7.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Luke Barber

7.2.1 Seven pieces (43g) of clay pipe were recovered from the site, all coming from Context 2. The earliest pieces consist of an 8g stem fragment, dated 1650-1700, and a complete bowl of 1690 to 1710 type. There were a further three (14g) stem fragments that can be placed between 1700 and 1750, with only two stem fragments (3g) of mid 18th to 19th century date. One of the latter has a partial maker’s stamp of ‘..??AFORD // ??’ but too little is present to be certain of its origin.

7.3 Glass by Jan Oldham

7.3.1 A quantity of glass was recovered from Context 2 during the archaeological investigations, where possible the vessels have been recorded by type, colour, dimensions and weight.

7.3.2 Two identical aqua moulded glass ink bottles, one complete, one damaged. These are vertically fluted to three sides with one side plain to allow a paper label (not present) to adhere. The top of the bottles have a ridge either side of the neck where dip pens could be rested. The ink bottles have a 'burst' top into which a cork would have fitted, sealed with wax. The height of the vessels is 550mm, 450mm square and the weight is 79g. (Damaged bottle is 60g.)

7.3.3 An aqua moulded glass bottle with a stopper type top. The bottle has a detached conjoining base which is present and otherwise it is intact. It has 'CC' embossed to the shoulder and no other distinguishing lettering or marks. This is probably a food essence or colouring bottle, height 90mm, diameter 111mm and weighing 48g.

7.3.4 A large aqua coloured marble, weighing 51g.
Two fragments of conjoining flat clear window glass, total weight 5g.
Three dark green bottle fragments, total weight 35g.
A single clear bottle fragment, weight 9g.

7.3.5 To summarise, the glass represents later 19th century domestic use, disposed of as household refuse on site. It requires no further analysis and none is recommended for retention.

7.4 Bone by Jan Oldham

7.4.1 Two pieces of animal bone were recovered from Context 2. A partial cow (*Bos Taurus*) tibia, with sawn cut marks to both ends of the bone, and a partial cattle rib bone. The animal bone is likely to have been disposed of as household food waste and requires no further analysis.

7.5 Metal by Jan Oldham

7.5.1 Iron

A quantity of heavily corroded ferrous material was retrieved from Context 2. A partial chain link (19g.), two identical flat, round headed, straight nails, complete, length 75mm and weighing 8g each, one flat, round headed, straight nail, length 90mm and weighing 11g and three unidentifiable fragments, total weight 157g.

7.5.2 Copper Alloy

A damaged kettle lid, probably copper, 120mm across and weighing 101g, and a fragment of sawn copper pipe. 10mm diameter, weighing 8g.

7.5.3 The metal has probably been thrown away as general refuse during the mid 19th century and requires no further analysis.

7.6 Shell by Jan Oldham

7.6.1 From Context **2** two fragments of oyster shell were recovered; total weight 7g. These are likely to be present as food waste.

7.7 Other finds by Jan Oldham

7.7.1 A single piece of a cream coloured, plastic type flat strip, length 210mm, 8mm wide and weighing 8g.

7.7.2 A fragmented piece of carbon based fabric battery terminal, length 53mm and weighing 1g.

8.0 Discussion

- 8.1 The brief walk through survey confirmed that there is still a large part of the original 16th century timber framing belonging to the earliest phase of the building surviving. It was noted during the course of the survey that the downward braces on the eastern side of the building were curved, whereas the braces on the western side of the building were straight.
- 8.2 The building of the replacement extension has not impacted on the original fabric of the cottage as it is attached to the same area as the original extension which was built in 1993. The only part of the original framing exposed by the building works was the principal post of the south-western corner of the cottage. The principal post had been largely replaced by a replacement post that had been scarf jointed to a remnant of the original timber (**Plate 21**).



Plate 21: The South-western Principal Post

- 8.3 The ground that the footing trenches of the new extension were being excavated through had been very disturbed by the construction of the 1993 extension, and had been further badly disturbed by a modern soak-away located in the projecting part of the northern trench, and a large drain run in the centre of the footing trenches. As a result of this heavy disturbance no archaeological features were noted during the watching brief.
- 8.4 However, a number of pottery sherds were recovered, with the earliest two dating to the Saxo-Norman period (11th to mid 12th century) which pre-date both Forge Cottage (Late 16th century) and the nearby St James Church believed to have been built in the 13th century. Although these sherds do suggest early Medieval activity on the site or nearby they were mixed in with the other pottery which was of a later date.

8.5 Nine sherds of early Post Medieval pottery were recovered which would be contemporary with the construction of Forge Cottage. The rest of the pottery and other artefacts are typical of a 19th century domestic assemblage, which is contemporary with the latter occupation of the property.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 I would like to thank Mr & Mrs Douglas for commissioning this archaeological watching brief, and their on-site contractors from Richard Field Groundworks for their assistance and co-operation during the groundworks. Luke Barber and Jan Oldham reported on the artefacts. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MCIFA,

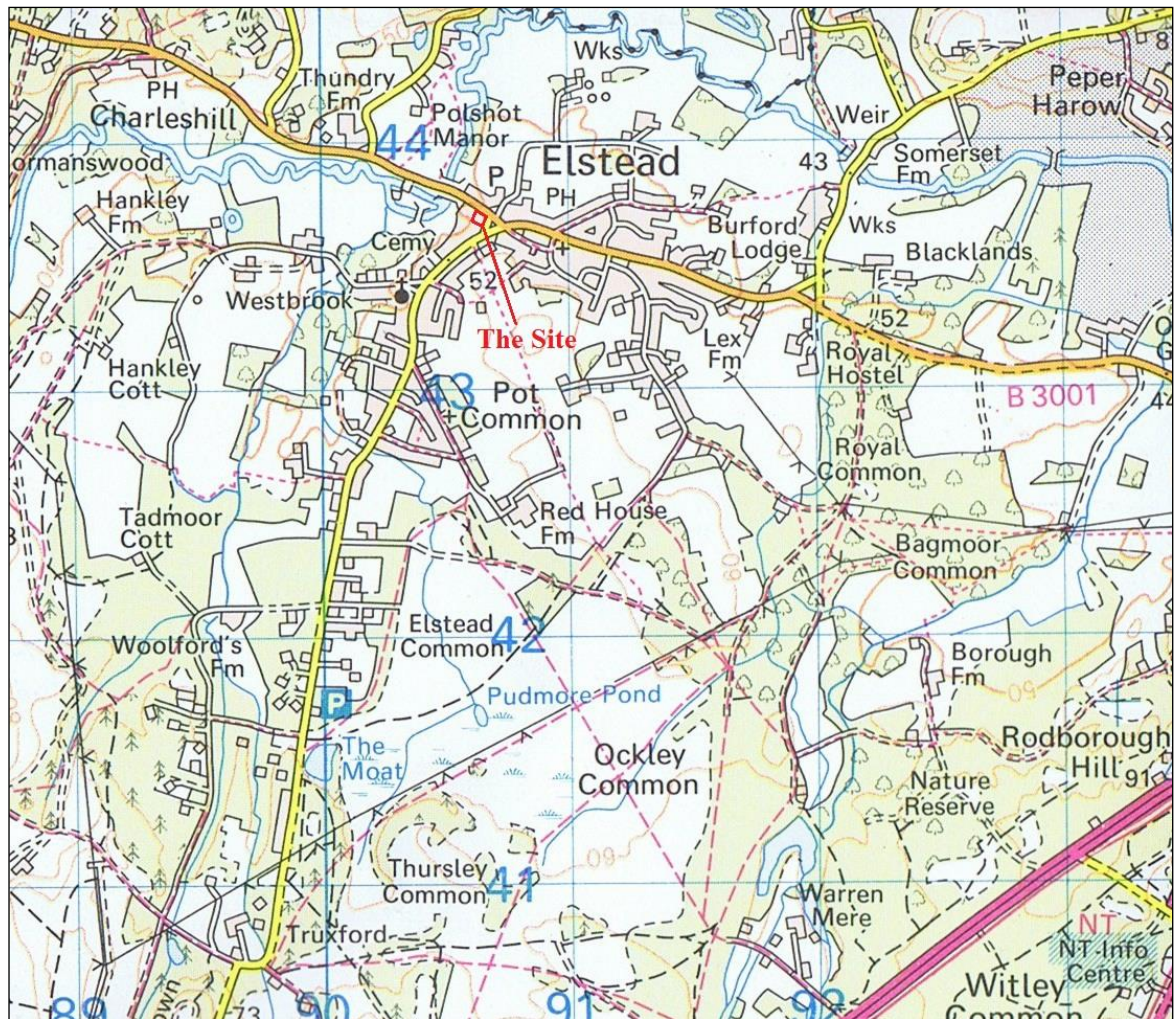


Fig. 1: Forge Cottage, Elstead: Location of the site
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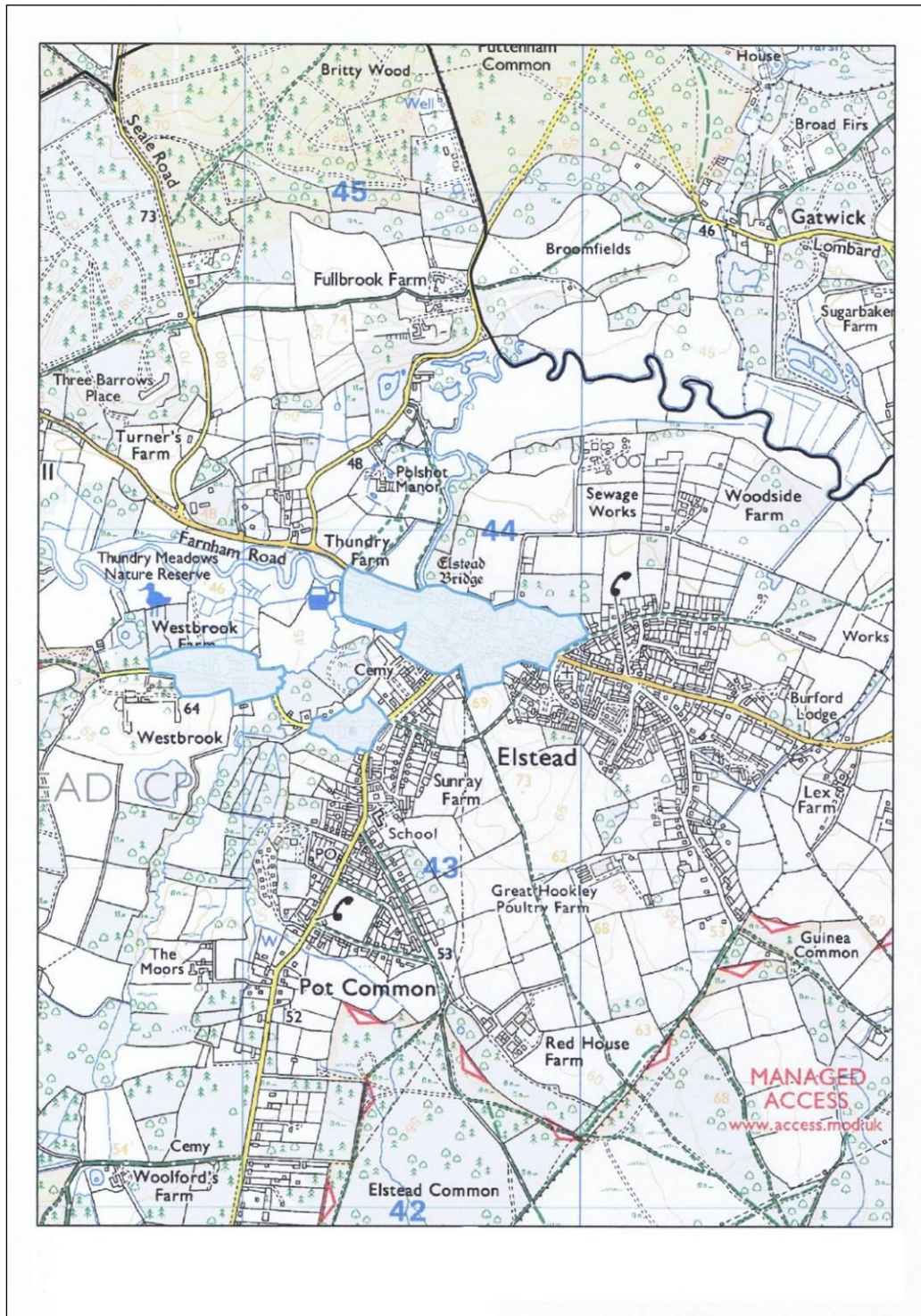


Fig. 2: Forge Cottage, Elstead: Conservation Area Map
(Adapted from map provided by Surrey CC)
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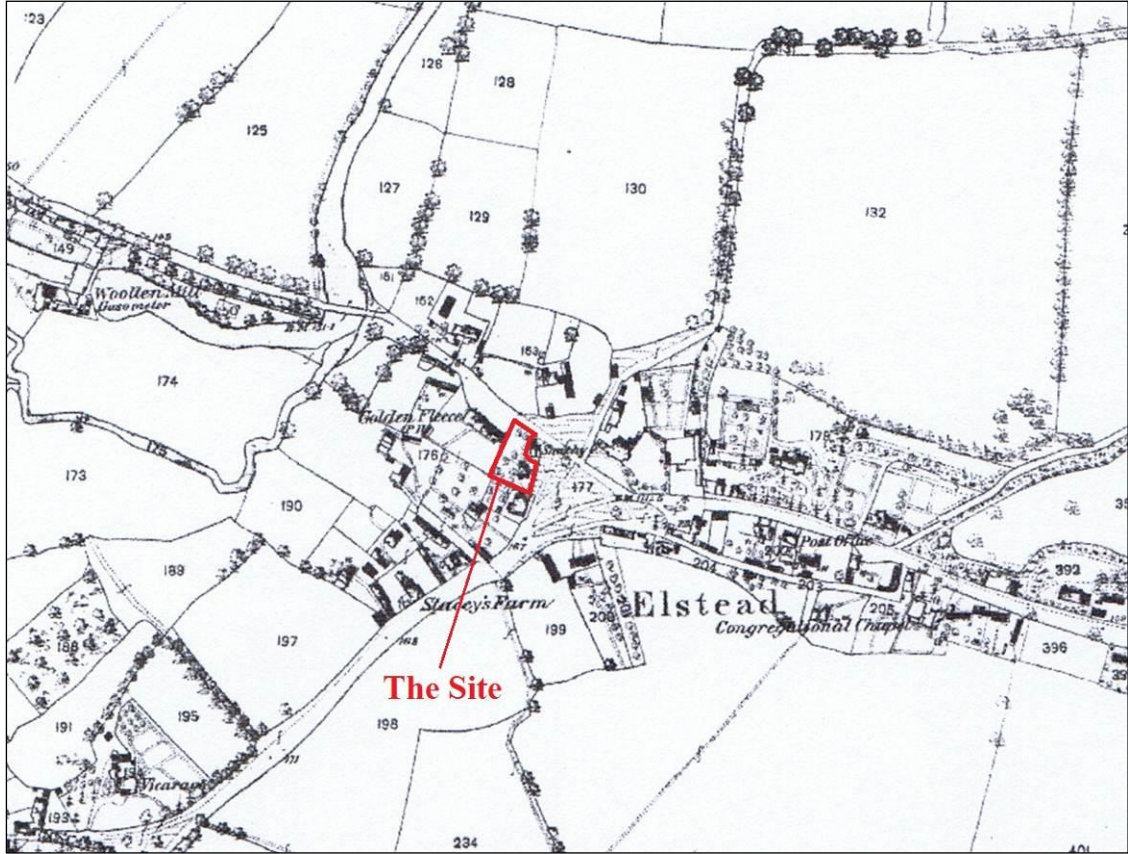


Fig. 4: Forge Cottage, Elstead: 1st Edition OS Map of 1871 showing intermittent layout of buildings adjacent to the site.

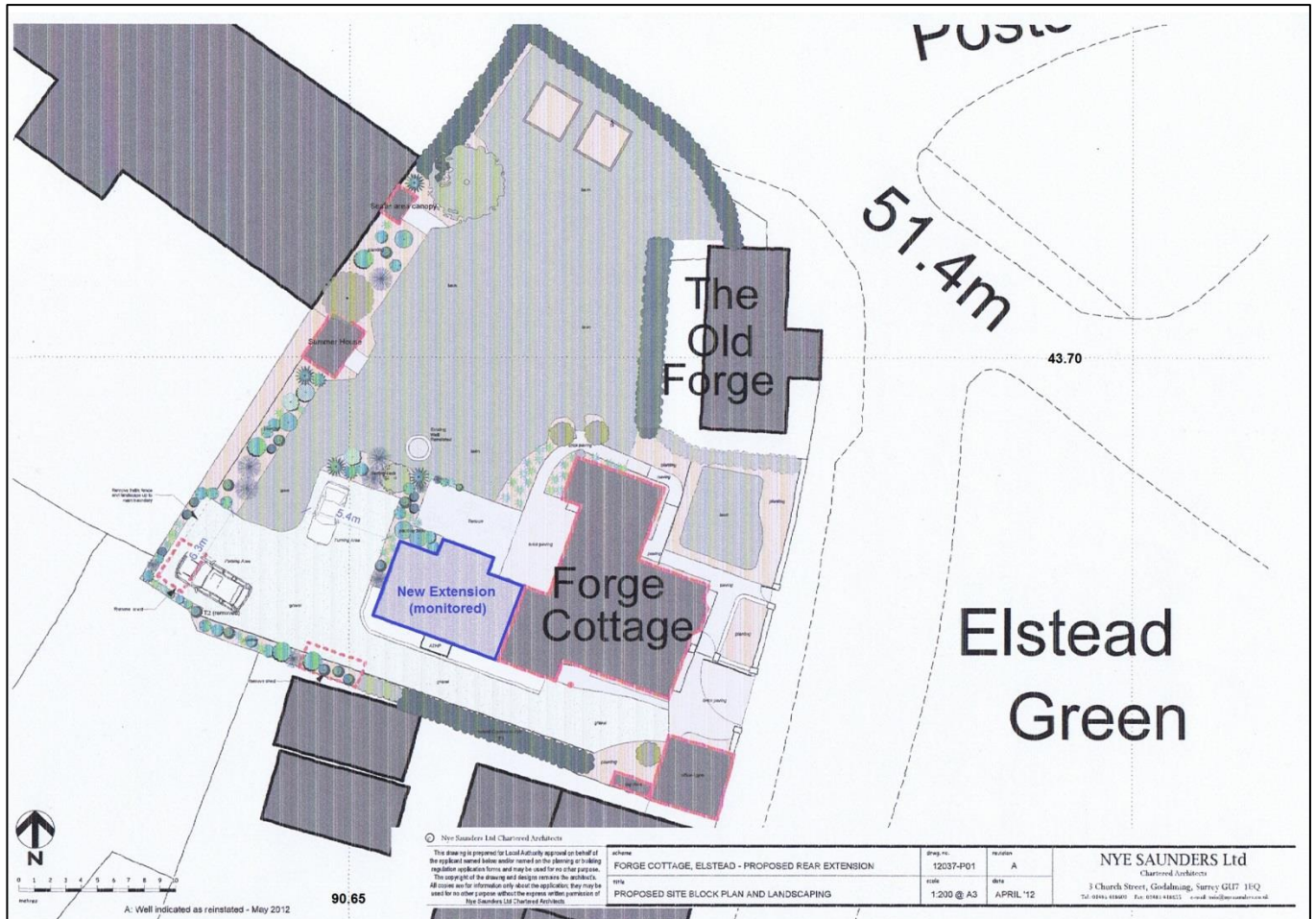


Fig. 5: Forge Cottage, Elstead: Site Plan showing location of new extension (Adapted from Architects drawings)

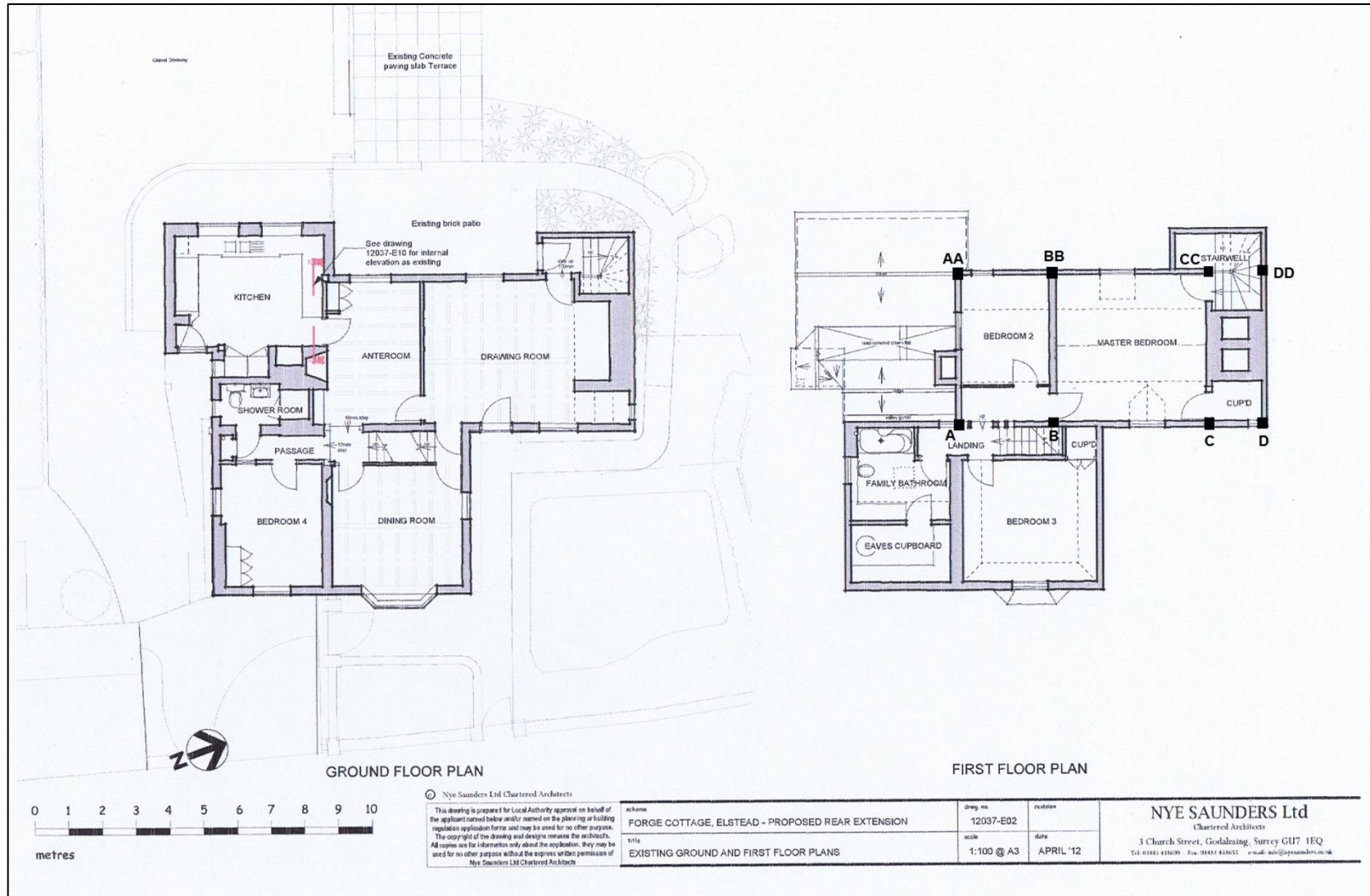


Fig. 6: Forge Cottage, Elstead: Floor Plans
(Adapted from Architects drawings)



Fig. 7: Forge Cottage, Elstead: House elevations
(Adapted from Architects drawings)

Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Site Code	FCE 13					
Identification Name and Address	Forge Cottage, Thursley Road Elstead, Surrey					
County, District &/or Borough	Waverley Borough Council					
OS Grid Refs.	SU 9066 4369					
Geology	Head: silt, sand and clay with variable gravel, with an area of fine to coarse grained poorly sorted sandstone directly to the south-east.					
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. 15 th - 17 th April 2013	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr and Mrs Douglas					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MCIfA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PCIfA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED X	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>No archaeological features were noted during the excavations of the footing trenches for a replacement extension on the western side of Forge Cottage. This was most likely due to the very disturbed nature of the ground. However, two pottery sherds dating to the Saxo-Norman period were recovered from the topsoil, hinting at Early Medieval activity on or near to the site. The majority of the artefacts recovered during the watching brief dated to the period contemporary with Forge Cottage, with other pottery sherds dated to the early Post Medieval period, with the largest quantity dating to the 19th century.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex.

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 Ltd 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 MCIfA Archaeological Services Ltd

**Unit 12, Mays Farm
Selmeston
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TS**

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasltd.co.uk