

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road
Ewhurst, Surrey**

**NGR: 509050 140050
(TQ 09050 40050)**

**Planning Ref: WA/2015/1903
ASE Project No: 170393
Site Code: EBP17
ASE Report No: 2017244
OASIS id: archaeol6-286141**



By Ian Hogg



**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road
Ewhurst, Surrey**

**NGR: 509050 140050
(TQ 09050 40050)**

Planning Ref: WA/2015/1903

**ASE Project No: 170393
Site Code: EBP17**

**ASE Report No: 2017244
OASIS id: archaeol6-286141**

Prepared by:	Ian Hogg	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	June 2017		
Revision:			

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Millwood Designer Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey. The evaluation comprised 10 machine excavated trenches.

The natural Weald Clay was recorded between 82.91m and 87.36m aOD. It was overlain by subsoil and topsoil across almost the entire site. In the north-east the ground level had been raised during the 20th century and in the north of the site the ground levels had been raised with material from the excavation of a neighbouring pond.

No archaeological features were recorded on the site.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary
OASIS Form

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: List of recorded contexts

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Trench Location Plan
- Figure 3: Trenches 1 to 6 photographs
- Figure 4: Trenches 7 to 10 photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Millwood Designer Homes Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey (NGR: TQ 09050 40050).

1.1.2 The site is located towards the southern edge of Ewhurst, just to the north of Cranleigh Road (B2127). The site is currently given over to pasture with a pond in the north-west, and is enclosed by hedgerow and trees to the north; south and west, to the east the site backs onto the residential dwelling Backward Point.

1.1.3 The evaluation comprised 10 trenches each measuring 30m x 1.8m in plan.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprised Weald Clay Formation; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 125 to 134 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Superficial deposits were not recorded (BGS 2017).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application for residential development of the site submitted to Waverley Borough Council was approved at appeal (WA/2015/1903; APP/R3650/W/16/3150910). Trial trench evaluation was required by condition 19:

19) No development shall take place on any part of the site, including works of site clearance and ground preparation, unless and until implementation of a programme of archaeological works has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

1.3.2 Accordingly, an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017) was prepared prior to the commencement of the work, this document set out the methodology for the evaluation. All works were carried out in accordance with this document and with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014a, b and c).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 22nd and 24th May 2017. It has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg and John Cook (Senior Archaeologists) and Gemma Ward (Assistant Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason, the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (TVAS 2016) and is not repeated in full below
- 2.2 Prehistoric activity within 1km of the site is limited to a single findspot of approximately thirty flints including a microburin, therefore of likely Mesolithic date. It was found in the root-plate of a tree blown over in 1987 at Lower Canfold Wood, c.1km south-east of the site.
- 2.3 Roman activity recorded in the vicinity of the site is mainly focused around a road from Rowhook to Farley Heath (Margary 1955, 67: route 151). The road is aligned in a north-westerly direction from the major road Stane Street at Rowhook to Winterfold Heath. The road is approximately 9.6km long and 5.1-5.5m wide. A section of the road was excavated in 1961 at Coneyhurst Gill approximately 800m to the north-west of the site.
- 2.4 The site of a possible Roman forge was discovered comprising iron slag, remains of a dam, a 15m-long oak duct and a platform of burnt clay. Remains of another dam were identified further upstream, likely indicating an auxiliary supply pool c.1km north-west of the site.
- 2.5 A metal detecting survey carried out at Sayers Croft, c.500m west of the site, revealed a number of objects, most notably a coin of Faustina II (wife of emperor Marcus Aurelius) dated to AD161-76.
- 2.6 There is no evidence of Saxon activity within a 1km radius of the site. Ewhurst derives its name from Old English *iw* meaning 'a yew-tree' and *hyrst* denoting 'a wooded hill' giving the composite meaning of 'yew-tree wooded hill' (Mills 2011, 180). The first reference to Ewhurst is a papal bull dating from 1179 recording the '*ecclesiam de luherst*' in a list of properties of Merton Priory (VCH 1911, 97-101).
- 2.7 Ewhurst is not mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086; however, it was part of the Royal Manor of Gomshall. Gomeselle located in the hundred of Blachedfeld or Blackheath was a very large manor with 44 households and 20 hides. The land was held by Earl (King) Harold in 1066 and by King William in 1086. There was land for 20 ploughs, and a population of 30 villagers, 8 smallholders and 6 slaves. There was also a mill worth 40 pence, 3 acres of meadow and woodland for 30 pigs. In the time of King Edward it was worth £15 pounds while in 1086 it was valued at £20. Half a hide of this manor was held by Odo Bishop of Bayeux as part of the manor of Brunlei or Bramley (VCH 1902, 298).
- 2.8 A number of manors were created in the ensuing centuries from the Royal Manor of Gomshall such as Somersbury, Pollingford, Baynards, etc. Somersbury comprised the central portion of the parish and was established in the 12th century by Henry II. William Sydney established a deer park in 1447 at Baynards and in 1588; a new mansion house was built by George More (VCH 1911, 97-101).

- 2.9 Medieval occupation is evidenced by three Listed Buildings – the Church of SS Peter and Paul, White Hart Cottage and Pond Cottage all c.500m north-east of the site, and discovery of a small amount of abraded medieval material, approximately 800m to the north of the site. The material was recorded during a watching brief on the site of a new riding arena at Farmers Cottage and was concluded to have been imported during manuring.
- 2.10 The village of Ewhurst remained small and isolated until the late 19th century, when improved roads and a growing appreciation of the beauty of the wild Surrey countryside led to an influx of wealthy businessmen and artists who designed new houses for them, or restored and enlarged some of the old timber-framed houses.
- 2.11 The earliest map of the area is Saxton's map of Surrey dating from 1575. The map simply notes the settlement of Yherst located to the north-east of a larger settlement of Cranleye both to the east of an unnamed river.
- 2.12 The next available map is Senex's map of Surrey from 1729. The map depicts the in fair detail the village of Ewhurst as a small linear settlement on both sides of a road with Church and Parsonage shown to the south of the settlement cluster. A number of manor houses and farmsteads are depicted, most notably the 16th century Slythhurst Farm House. Ewhurst Green is also depicted to the south. The area of the site appears undeveloped.
- 2.13 The map of Surrey produced by Rocque in 1768 depicts the site in an agricultural field to the west of the main road running through Ewhurst towards Ewhurst Green.
- 2.14 The 1793 Lindley and Crosley's map of Surrey depicts Ewhurst as an established settlement on both sides of a road corresponding to The Street with a scattering of dwellings to the south of present-day Cranleigh Road. Ewhurst Green is depicted to the south-east. The approximate area of the site appears undeveloped with a wooded area roughly to the north of it and a number of houses along The Street and present-day Cranleigh Road. A similar layout of the proposal site's immediate surroundings is depicted on Greenwood's map of 1823.
- 2.15 Ewhurst Tithe map of 1840 is the first map to allow for detailed identification of the site, which is set in a predominantly rural landscape with two structures depicted to the east and south, with more houses to the east of the road and still further to the north, presumably Mascalls of the later maps. It appears to comprise parts of fields 1350 and 1351. Field 1350 is a large irregular field whereas field 1351 is a narrow plot of land that follows the western and northern boundaries of the site. Apart from the end of the proposed access road stretching to the road corresponding to the modern Cranleigh Road, the site is entirely bounded by agricultural fields.
- 2.16 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871 depicts the site as falling within a single field. The site is bounded by a footpath to the east and line of trees on all other sides, excluding the north-eastern corner. The site is undeveloped as are the majority of the immediate surroundings. The only

named structures on the map in the immediate vicinity are Sayers Croft and Mascalls.

- 2.17 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896 shows no changes to the site which still comprises the majority of a single field, this time numbered as 430. To the east it is still bounded by a footpath, but the trees bounding it on other sides are not depicted. There appears to be a ditch along the northern boundary and a small pond is depicted to the north-west of the proposal site but outside of its bounds. In addition to Sayers Croft and Mascalls, there is further development to the east of the and south of the site along the roads corresponding to The Street and Cranleigh Road.
- 2.18 The 1912 and 1916 Ordnance Survey maps show no changes to the layout of site, however, a small structure is depicted on the 1916 map towards the southern boundary of the proposal site. There is further urbanisation and development to the east and south of the site. To the north and west, the landscape remained fairly rural with undeveloped fields and small wooded areas.
- 2.19 The next available Ordnance Survey map dates from 1970-73 and shows dramatic change in the site itself and the surrounding area. Backward Point, residential dwelling and the accompanying outbuilding have been constructed in the plot of the site which is now accessed by Gransden Close and the footpath bounding it to the east, recreation grounds comprising tennis court, bowling green and associated buildings to the north and west and a number of residential properties to the south.

2.4 Project Aims and Objectives

2.4.1 The broad aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits
- To enable the Archaeological Advisors to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site

2.4.2 The site also had the potential to address a number of more specific research questions drawn from the South-East Research Framework:

- Surrey's geology might have led to different land uses in broad zones; can this be demonstrated? Was there greater use of the clays?
- Much more evidence is needed for Roman field systems and land boundaries, especially in non-gravel areas. Absence is as important as presence.
- The development of the village in the post-medieval period

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Evaluation Methodology

- 3.1.1 Ten 30m x 1.8m trenches were excavated (Figure 2) A portion of Trench 8 was left unexcavated due to a sewage pipe bisecting the trench.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.25m to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were hand planned and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trial pit bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	35
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	3
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	22
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	10

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trenches 1, 2, and 4

4.1.1 These three trenches were located across north of the site close to a pond, all three trenches measured 30.00m x 1.80m in plan; they all displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Weald Clay; no archaeology was recorded any of these trenches.

4.1.2 The natural yellow Weald Clay [004] was overlain by mid-greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [003]. The subsoil was sealed by dark brown grey silt buried topsoil [005]. The buried topsoil was overlain by greyish yellow clay made ground [001] which had been upcast from the pond excavation. The made ground was sealed by topsoil dark brownish grey topsoil [002]. Context detail for the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

4.2 Trenches 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10

4.2.1 These five trenches were located across the site and all measured 30.00m x 1.80m in plan; they displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Weald Clay; no archaeology was recorded any of these trenches.

4.2.2 The natural yellow Weald Clay [003] was overlain by mid-brownish grey clayey silt subsoil [002]. The subsoil was sealed by dark greyish brown silt topsoil [001]. Context detail for the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

4.4 Trench 8

4.4.1 Trench 8 was located in the north-east of the site and measured 30.00m x 1.80m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Weald Clay. The trench did not contain any archaeology.

4.4.2 The natural yellow Weald Clay [8/004] was recorded between 85.94m and 86.19m aOD; it was overlain by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [8/003] between 0.18m and 0.36m thick. The subsoil was overlain at the south-western end of the trench by dark greyish brown silt topsoil [8/002] measuring 0.16m thick. The topsoil was partially overlain by a dark brown grey clay silt modern made ground deposit [8/001] which measured between 0.21m and 0.22m in thickness. Context detail for this trench is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

5.1.1 Natural Weald Clay was recorded across the site between 82.91m and 87.36m aOD; the natural deposits were almost uniformly overlain by subsoil and topsoil. In the north of the site, redeposited natural from the excavation of a small pond was recorded, this material overlies the original topsoil; an imported topsoil overlies the made ground. In the north-east of the site made modern made ground deposits also overlay the original topsoil.

5.1.2 No archaeological features were recorded on the site.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

5.2.1 The site was generally undisturbed apart from the make-up deposits recorded in the north and north-east of the site. No truncation was observed during the evaluation. Isolated evidence of rooting was recorded in the east of the site.

5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

5.3.1 No archaeological remains were recorded on the site.

5.4 Consideration of Research Aims

5.4.1 The evaluation has established that the site was relatively undisturbed; no archaeological remains were recorded on the site.

5.4.2 The site supported the idea that the clayey areas of Surrey were less intensely utilised for agriculture during the prehistoric and Roman periods. Given the complete lack of finds or features from the site it is impossible to draw further conclusions about this topic.

5.4.3 As cartographic evidence has suggested (TVAS 2016) the site lay outside of the village core and was undisturbed throughout the post-medieval period.

5.5 Conclusions

5.5.1 The evaluation established the lack of archaeological remains on the site despite good deposit survival in all of the trenches.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeology South-East 2017 *Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

British Geological Survey, 2017 *British Geological Survey GeoIndex* [WWW Document]. URL <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/>

ClfA 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

ClfA 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised). Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*

ClfA 2014c. *Code of Conduct (revised). Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*

English Heritage, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Historic England 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

Margary, I D, 1955, *Roman Roads in Britain*, London

Mills, A D, 1998, *Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford

South East Research Framework 2014 accessed 17th September 2015 http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure_and_culture/heritage/south_east_research_framework/serf_agenda_conference_docs.aspx

Surrey County Council, 2006. *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework*

Surrey Heritage Conservation Team 2015, Consultation Document

TVAS, 2016, *Land at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey – Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

VCH, 1902, *A History of the County of Surrey*, 1, London

VCH, 1911, *A History of the County of Surrey*, 3, London

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Millwood Designer Homes Ltd for commissioning the work and Dr Nick Truckle of Surrey County Council for his assistance throughout the project. The excavation was directed by Ian Hogg. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

Site Code	SYE 17					
Identification Name and Address	Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst					
County, District &/or Borough	Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	509050 140050					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	170393					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	23/5/17 to 25/5/17					
Sponsor/Client	Millwood Designer Homes Ltd					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary						
			PM	Other Modern		
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Millwood Designer Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey. The evaluation comprised 10 machine excavated trenches.</i></p> <p><i>The natural Weald Clay was recorded between 82.91m and 87.36m aOD. It was overlain by subsoil and topsoil across almost the entire site. In the north-east the ground level had been raised during the 20th century and in the north of the site the ground levels had been raised with material from the excavation of a neighbouring pond.</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features were recorded on the site.</i></p>						

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-286141**

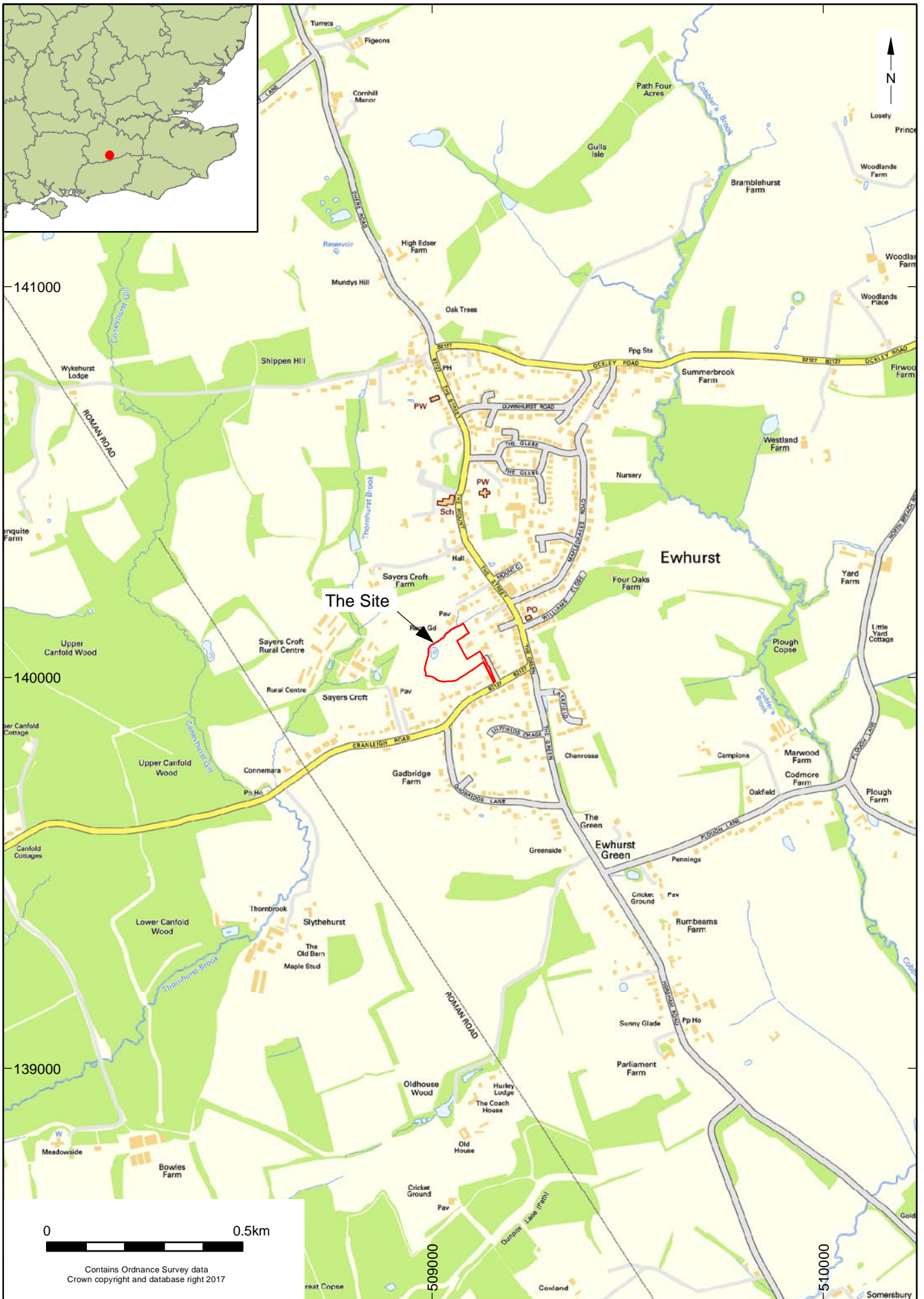
Project details

Project name	Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Millwood Designer Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey. The evaluation comprised 10 machine excavated trenches. The natural Weald Clay was recorded between 82.91m and 87.36m aOD. It was overlain by subsoil and topsoil across almost the entire site. In the north-east the ground level had been raised during the 20th century and in the north of the site the ground levels had been raised with material from the excavation of a neighbouring pond. No archaeological features were recorded on the site.
Project dates	Start: 23-05-2017 End: 25-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	170393 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	EBP17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SURREY WAVERLEY EWHURST Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst
Postcode	GU6 7RJ
Study area	1.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 09050 40050 51.148777896551 -0.440725879697 51 08 55 N 000 26 26 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 82.91m Max: 87.36m
Project creators	

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Paul Mason/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Millwood Designer Homes Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report"
Entered by	Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	30 May 2017

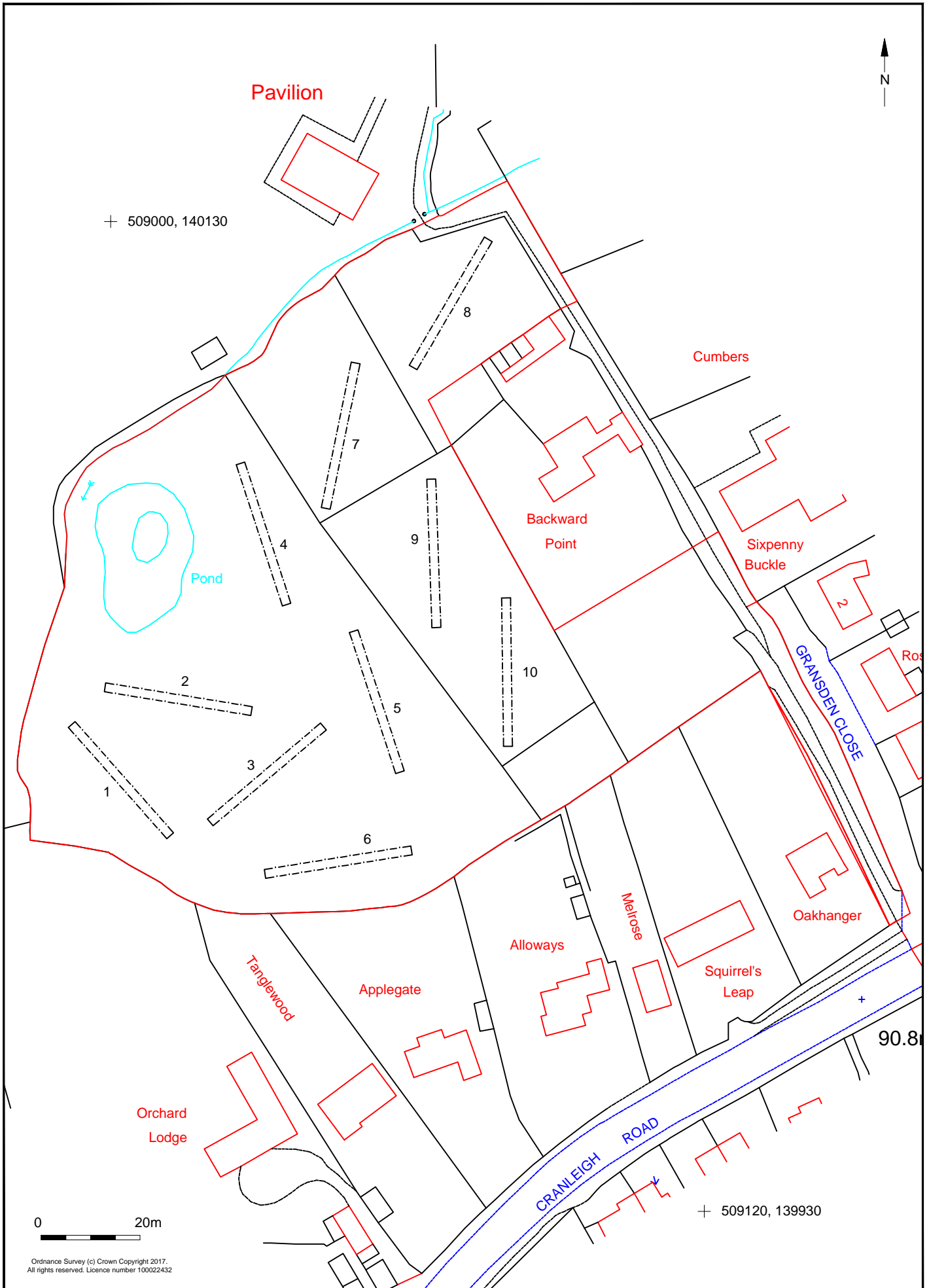
Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: List of recorded context

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth (m)	Height (m aOD)
1	1/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.32	83.89-84.81
1	1/002	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.16	84.00-85.13
1	1/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.23	83.35-84.97
1	1/004	Layer	Natural	-	83.12-84.80
1	1/005	Layer	Buried soil horizon	0.16-0.22	83.57-84.61
2	2/001	Layer	Made ground	0.23	83.52
2	2/002	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.22	83.63-84.68
2	2/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.20	83.11-84.58
2	2/004	Layer	Natural	-	82.91-84.39
2	2/005	Layer	Buried soil horizon	0.18	83.29
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.08-0.12	85.34-85.68
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.19	85.26-85.56
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	-	85.07-85.42
4	4/001	Layer	Made ground	0.16-0.20	83.99-84.22
4	4/002	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.18	84.04-84.54
4	4/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.22	83.60-84.36
4	4/004	Layer	Natural	-	83.38-84.16
4	4/005	Layer	Buried soil horizon	0.19	83.79-84.06
5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.23	85.41-86.81
5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.24	85.27-86.65
5	5/003	Layer	Natural	-	85.12-86.49
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.19	86.21-87.60
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.06	86.03-87.49
6	6/003	Layer	Subsoil	-	85.98-87.43
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.22	85.33-85.56
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.40	85.12-85.37
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	-	84.85-85.14
8	8/001	Layer	Made ground	0.21-0.22	86.52-86.53
8	8/002	Layer	Topsoil	0.16	86.53
8	8/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.18-0.36	86.30-86.37
8	8/004	Layer	Natural	-	85.94-86.19
9	9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.22	86.51-87.28
9	9/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18-0.26	86.45-87.12
9	9/003	Layer	Natural	-	86.27-86.86
10	10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.26	87.55-87.83
10	10/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.25	87.35-87.59
10	10/003	Layer	Natural	-	87.18



Contains Ordnance Survey data
Crown copyright and database right 2017

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewehurst	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170393	May 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017244	Drawn by: HG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewehurst	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170393	May 2017	Trench location plan	
Report Ref: 2017244	Drawn by: HG		



Trench 1 facing south east



Trench 2 facing south east



Trench 3 facing north east



Trench 4 facing north west



Trench 5 facing north west



Trench 6 facing east



Trench 7 facing north east



Trench 8 facing north



Trench 9 facing north



Trench 10 facing north

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Backward Point, Cranleigh Road, Ewehurst	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 170393	May 2017	Trenches 7 to 10 photographs	
Report Ref: 2017244	Drawn by: HG		

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

