

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Former Seaview Avenue Garage
Seaview Avenue, Peacehaven
East Sussex**

**NGR: 542191 101014
(TQ 42191 01014)**

**ASE Project No: 5428
Site Code: SVA12**

**ASE Report No. 2012096
OASIS ID: archaeol6-123889**

By John Cook BSc AlfA

April 2012

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Abstract

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East on land at Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Seaview Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken between the 4th and 5th April 2012 and was commissioned by Clifford Dann LLP on behalf of Farrington Property Developments Ltd. Four evaluation trenches, two measuring 10 metres in length and two measuring 15 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 37.66m OD in the west of the site and 38.54m OD in the east of the site.

Despite known archaeological activity in the vicinity, no evidence of archaeological remains was recorded and no artefacts were recovered in the evaluation. Evidence of modern truncation relating to the former garage was identified across much of the site. However, the natural horizon was observed, at least in part, in all four trenches suggesting that other areas of the site may have some low potential for archaeological remains.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), have been commissioned by Clifford Dann LLP on behalf of Farringdon Property Developments Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land comprising the Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Seaview Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex (hereafter 'the site'). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 542191 101014 and its location is shown on Figures 1 and 2.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site comprises a small rectangular plot of land on the north-eastern edge of Peacehaven, bounded by Seaview Avenue to the west, residential properties to the south, allotment gardens to the east and a residential construction site to the north.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2012) the site lies over bedrock geology of Upper Chalk.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 ASE have previously undertaken a rapid archaeological appraisal (Heritage Statement) on behalf of the client to accompany a planning application for proposed redevelopment of the site (ASE 2011, see below). This document has been reviewed by the Assistant County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council (ESCC; hereafter the ESCC Archaeologist) in his capacity as advisor to Lewes District Council (LDC) on archaeological planning matters. The ESCC Archaeologist has recommended in a letter to LDC dated 15th September 2011 that as the site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area defining an area of prehistoric and Roman activity the following condition be applied to any planning permission that is granted in respect of this site:

No demolition or development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, including a timetable for the investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the works shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved details.

(Reason: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, as the development is likely to disturb remains of archaeological interest, in accordance with requirements within PPS 5 'Planning for the Historic Environment'.)

- 1.3.2 A planning application for the erection of eight terraced two and a half storey dwellings has been submitted to LDC under planning reference LW/11/0860.
- 1.3.3 ASE approached the ESCC Archaeologist to clarify the scope of work required to satisfy this requirements of the archaeological planning condition. The ESCC Archaeologist recommended that a Stage 1 archaeological evaluation by trenching be undertaken in order to determine the presence (or absence) of archaeological remains. The object of this exercise is to determine the requirement (if any) for a further stage of archaeological mitigation work.
- 1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Stage 1 Trial Trench Evaluation was prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2012) and approved by Greg Chuter (ESCC Archaeological Officer) prior to the commencement of the work.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation are to ascertain:
- *Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the character, date, survival and condition of ancient remains and deposits.*
 - *Assess how they might be affected by the proposed works on the site*
- 1.4.2 The specific aims of the archaeological investigation are to:
- *To enable the ESCC Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to what level of archaeological mitigation (if any is appropriate).*

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by John Cook and Anna Doherty between the 4th and 5th April 2012. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Dan Swift (Project Manager, post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological Background (ASE 2011)

2.1.1 The immediate archaeological context has been considerably enhanced by recent extensive excavations carried out by ASE in advance of residential and service utility developments to the immediate north and west of the site. This fieldwork was carried out in 2008 and 2009 and revealed a multi-period prehistoric landscape. The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The earliest human cultural material known from the Peacehaven area is of Palaeolithic date – stray finds of a struck flint and a handaxe have been found, possibly associated with the clay-with-flint deposits that once masked the chalk. Mesolithic activity is attested by a number of assemblages of flintwork that have been found concentrated on the Woolwich Beds deposits that overlie the chalk to the north of the site, and form a discrete concentration of Mesolithic material on the downland – most findspots in Sussex are known from the High Weald and the river valleys. The material relates to nomadic hunter-gatherer communities exploiting a number of different resource locations. Further limited evidence for Mesolithic activity was recorded in recent excavations adjacent to the site.

2.2.2 By the Neolithic period, settled agriculture had begun to develop. A number of sites are known on the downland, including causewayed enclosures at Whitehawk and Offham, long barrows and numerous finds of stone axes. Neolithic worked flint and a number of features, including pits, linear features and a possible shaft or well have been recovered from recent excavations by ASE. Settlement activity increased during the Bronze Age. Two round barrows, both Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), are known from the Peacehaven area, although neither is close to the site - one at Telscombe Cliffs and the other on Peacehaven Heights – a further example was destroyed by the construction of Friars Avenue in the early 20th century. Recent excavations revealed a ploughed out round barrow near to the site, and also evidence for contemporary land divisions. Middle and Later Bronze Age activity is represented by field systems and roundhouses.

2.2.3 Iron Age occupation is represented within the area of the site by recent excavated evidence, with evidence for settlement and field systems spanning the whole period.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 The Roman period saw a large degree of continuity in the rural landscape, with many down land farming settlements originating in the Bronze and Iron Ages continuing to be occupied through the Roman period. A Romano-British settlement site is known from the eastern end of Peacehaven, lying to the north of the coast road, and recent excavations have recorded evidence for early Roman occupation in the vicinity of the site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 The decline of Roman power in Sussex saw the influx of Germanic settlers from across the North Sea. The archaeological record is dominated initially by cemeteries, a number of which are scattered across the downland. Later Saxon settlement tended to avoid the higher slopes, concentrating along the river valleys and the Greensand shelf along the foot of the downland scarp. The site falls within the land that was controlled from an estate situated along the edge of the Ouse valley at Piddinghoe. These early estates formed the basis for the later parishes and manors. It is likely that the area of the site itself was used as a mixture of open field arable and common pasture at this time, and continued to be utilised as such throughout the medieval period.

2.5 Post-Medieval

2.5.1 For most of its recorded history, the area has been used as sheepwalk. Much of it was occupied by Deans and Hoathdown (Hodder) Farms – William Figg drew a plan of these in 1806, labelling the southern part of the area as ‘The Cliff Down’, comprising open pasture with a scatter of small circular chalk pits (ESRO ACC 3714/3 – not illustrated).

2.5.2 The Peacehaven area began to be developed for residential use from the 1890s onwards. The main stimulus was provided in 1915 when Charles Neville bought up much of the surrounding land to establish a new resort, originally to be called New Anzac-on-Sea in honour of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps’ campaign at Gallipoli, but quickly renamed Peacehaven in response to the appalling casualty figures.

2.6 East Sussex Historic Environment Record

2.6.1 The East Sussex HER records 42 archaeological sites within the area, none of which are recorded within the site. These are listed as an Appendix and shown of Figure 6.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Four trenches, two measuring 10m x 1.8m and two measuring 15m x 1.8m, were machine excavated across the area of proposed development under archaeological supervision (Figure 2). These were as per the locations specified in the WSI (ASE 2012).
- 3.2 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by an 8 ton 360° excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned to identify any archaeological deposits or features. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and also scanned with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.3 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken, in spits of no more than 0.1m for the top and sub soil, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural'
- 3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (*ibid.*) and East Sussex County Council standards (ESCC 2008). Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 or by GPS. Sections were generally drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.5 A photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept and forms part of the site archive.
- 3.6 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below. Lewes Museum have been contacted with regards to their housing the archive at the end of the project.

Number of Contexts	13 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Photographs	18 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 3 - 5)

Introduction

All trenches encountered disturbance due to the presence of demolished buildings as well as deposits of made ground and demolition material. No archaeological features or finds were found.

4.1 Trench 1

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Asphalt	Tr.	Tr.	0.05m	38.49
1/002	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	38.44
1/003	Deposit	Disturbed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19m	38.14
1/004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	37.95

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 Trench 1 measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width and was orientated on a north-south alignment. The trench was excavated to the natural horizon. No archaeological features or finds were observed within this trench.

4.1.2 The natural [1/004], a mid orangey brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular flint inclusions, was observed between 37.95 m OD in the north of the trench and 38.03 m OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer, [1/003], a mid yellowish brown sandy clay with infrequent modern ceramic building material and small flint inclusions, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of made ground [1/002] underlying asphalt.

4.2 Trench 2

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
2/001	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	38.41
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m	38.01
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	37.66

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 2 measured 15m in length and 1.8m in width and was orientated on a north-south alignment. The trench was excavated to the natural horizon with a sondage at the southern end. No archaeological features were observed within this trench. Three areas of modern truncation were recorded.

4.2.2 The natural [2/003], a mid orangey reddish brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular flint inclusions, was observed between 37.45 m OD in the north of the trench and 37.66 m OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer, [2/002], a mid yellowish brown sandy clay with infrequent small flint inclusions, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of made ground

[2/001].

4.3 Trench 3

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
3/001	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m	39.01
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	38.74
3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	38.54

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 3 measured 15m in length and 1.8m in width and was orientated on a east-west alignment. The trench was excavated to the natural horizon with a sondage at the southern end. No archaeological features were observed within this trench. Modern truncation and concrete footings recorded.

4.3.2 The natural [3/003], a mid reddish brown sandy clay, was observed at 38.54 m OD. A subsoil layer, [3/002], a mid yellowish brown sandy clay with infrequent small flint inclusions, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of made ground [3/001]. Modern steel reinforced concrete footings and associated truncation, from the former garage buildings, were observed in the eastern end of the trench.

4.4 Trench 4

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.41m	38.83
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m	38.42
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	38.16

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 4 measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width and was orientated on a north-south alignment. The trench was excavated to the natural horizon with a sondage excavated at the northern end. No archaeological features were observed within this trench.

4.4.2 The natural [4/003], a mid orangey brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions, was observed between 38.16 m OD in the north of the trench and 38.19 m OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer, [4/002], a mid yellowish brown sandy clay with infrequent small flint inclusions, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of made ground [4/001]. No archaeological features were observed within this trench.

5.0 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The archaeological investigation uncovered no archaeological activity at the site.

5.2 Extent of modern truncation / overburden

5.2.1 Varying degrees of truncation were observed across the site. Trench 1 appears to be the least affected by modern truncation as the natural horizon was intact throughout the trench. Trenches 2 and 3 were the most affected by modern truncation.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Despite known archaeological activity in the surrounding area, no evidence of archaeological remains was recorded and no artefacts were recovered in the evaluation. Made ground was identified across the site varying in thickness between 0.27m in the north and 0.41m in the south. Additionally, evidence of truncation was recorded, primarily in Trench 2 and in Trench 3, corresponding with the known location of the former garage buildings. However, the natural horizon was identifiable, at least in part, in all four of the trenches suggesting that other areas of the site may have some low potential for archaeological remains.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Clifford Dann LLP and Farrington Property Developments Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist, East County Council for his guidance and monitoring.

Appendix 1: Summary of relevant information held on the ESCC HER database within 1 Km of the site

The site numbers correspond to their position on Figure 6 (ESHER reference numbers in brackets)

1. Lower Palaeolithic handaxe found in 1959 (ESHER MES1828)
2. Assemblage of Mesolithic flints and area of knapping found in 2008 excavations (ESHER MES18987)
3. Mesolithic flint artefact found during metal detecting, 2007 (ESHER MES12876)
4. Mesolithic flint artefact found during metal detecting, 2007 (ESHER MES12877)
5. Assemblage of Mesolithic – Neolithic flints and Neolithic pottery found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18995)
6. Concentration of early Neolithic pits found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18927)
7. Assemblage of Neolithic worked flint found during excavation, 2008 (ESHER MES18989)
8. Series of Neolithic pits found during excavation, 2008 (ESHER MES18994)
9. Later Neolithic features found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18928)
10. Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint implement found during metal detecting, 2007 (ESHER MES12875)
11. Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint artefact found during gardening, 2009 (ESHER MES15666)
12. Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age quarry pit found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18997)
13. Probable Bronze Age bowl barrow, destroyed by building works (ESHER MES1849)
14. Bronze Age flint debitage found in 2008 (ESHER MES14544)
15. Early Bronze Age driveway found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18929)
16. Early Bronze Age ritual pits found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18930)
17. Early Bronze Age pits found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18931)

18. Early Bronze Age boundary ditch found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18932)
19. Early Bronze Age pits found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18933)
20. Early Bronze Age ring ditch found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18934)
21. Series of Middle Bronze Age / Early Iron Age features including a placed vessel and a droveway found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18999)
22. Middle Bronze Age field boundaries found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18935)
23. Middle Bronze Age settlement area including three timber buildings found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18936)
24. Middle Bronze Age settlement activity found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18937)
25. Middle Bronze Age boundary ditches found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18938)
26. Middle Bronze Age settlement and activity area found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18939)
27. Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18940)
28. Late Bronze Age roundhouse found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18941)
29. Late Bronze Age settlement found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18942)
30. Late Bronze Age feature, possibly a funeral pyre structure, found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18943)
31. Late Bronze Age working hollow found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18944)
32. Early Iron Age settlement found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES7366)
33. Early Iron Age ditch found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18945)
34. Middle Iron Age enclosed settlement found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES7168)
35. Middle Iron Age droveway found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18946)

36. Concentration of Middle Iron Age pits found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES18947)
37. Late Iron Age features found during excavation, 2008 (ESHER MES18990)
38. Late Iron Age features found during excavation, 2009 (ESHER MES19002)
39. Romano-British settlement found during roadworks, 1977 (ESHER MES1833)
40. Roman pottery found during construction of playing fields, 1980 (ESHER MES15520)
41. Roman pit found during excavation, 2008 (ESHER MES18991)
42. Late medieval strap end found during metal detecting, 2006 (ESHER MES12373)

HER Summary Form

Site Code	SVA12					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Seaview Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex.					
OS Grid Refs.	542191 101014					
Geology	Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5428					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 4/4/12 to 5/4/12	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Clifford Dann LLP					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	John Cook					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East on land at Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Seaview Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken between the 4th and 5th April 2012 and was commissioned by Clifford Dann LLP on behalf of Farringdon Property Developments Ltd. Four evaluation trenches, two measuring 10 metres in length and two measuring 15 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 37.66m OD in the west of the site and 38.54m OD in the east of the site.

Despite known archaeological activity in the vicinity, no evidence of archaeological remains was recorded and no artefacts were recovered in the evaluation. Evidence of modern truncation relating to the former garage was identified across much of the site. However, the natural horizon was observed, at least in part, in all four trenches suggesting that other areas of the site may have some low potential for archaeological remains.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-123889

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East on land at Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Seaview Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken between the 4th and 5th April 2012 and was commissioned by Clifford Dann LLP on behalf of Farringdon Property Developments Ltd. Four evaluation trenches, two measuring 10 metres in length and two measuring 15 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 37.66m OD in the west of the site and 38.54m OD in the east of the site. Despite known archaeological activity in the vicinity, no evidence of archaeological remains was recorded and no artefacts were recovered in the evaluation. Evidence of modern truncation relating to the former garage was identified across much of the site. However, the natural horizon was observed, at least in part, in all four trenches suggesting that other areas of the site may have some low potential for archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 04-04-2012 End: 05-04-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SVA12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Notification Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES PEACEHAVEN Former Seaview Avenue Garage
Postcode	BN10 8GB
Study area	1000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 42191 01014 50.7906469460 0.01760389800520 50 47 26 N 000

01 03 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 37.66m Max: 38.54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	East Sussex County Council
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	John Cook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Clifford Dann LLP on behalf of Farrington Property Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Archive ID	SVA12
Digital Contents	'Survey'
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Archive ID	SVA12
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Seaview Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Cook, J.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report No. 2012096

Date 2012

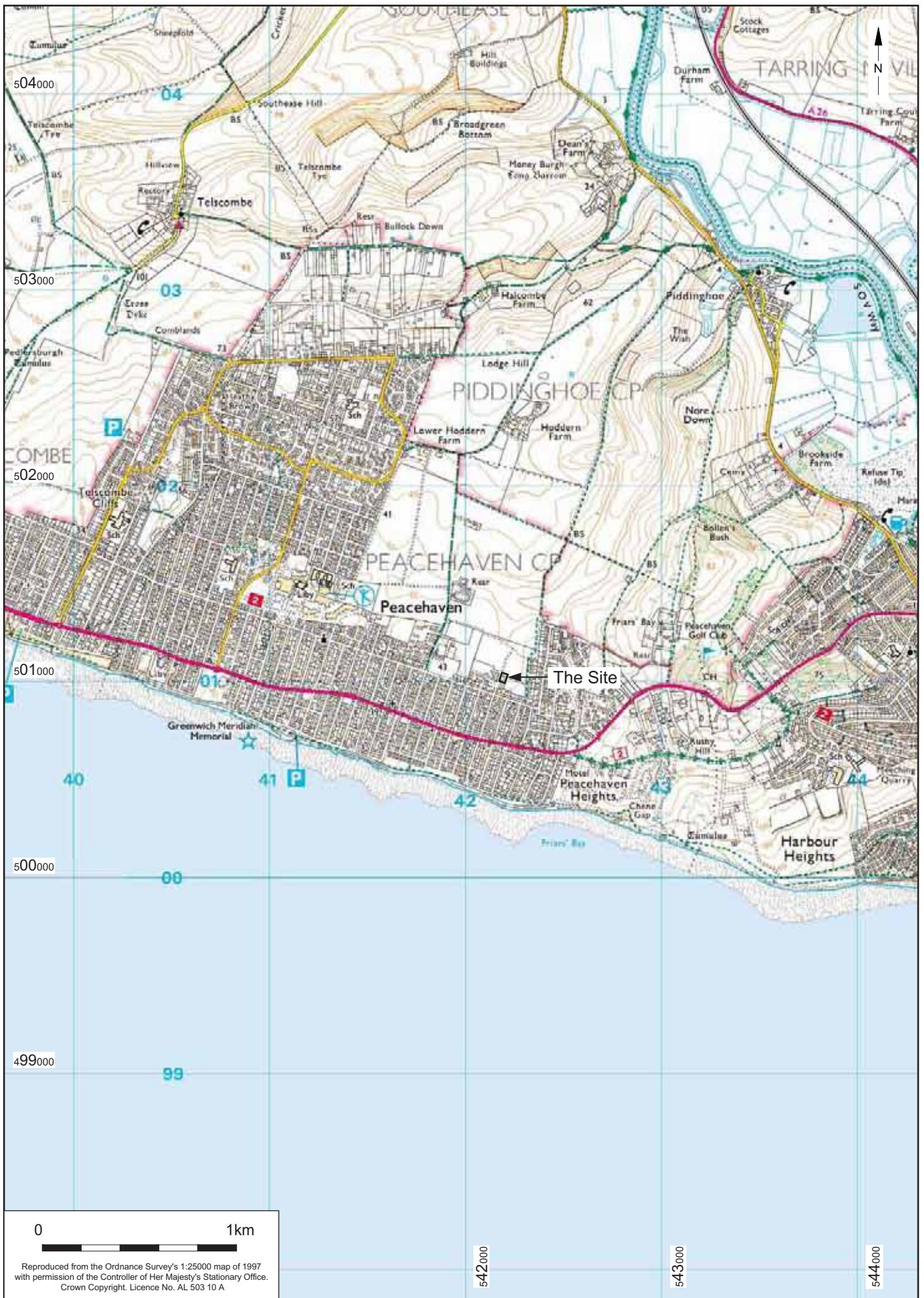
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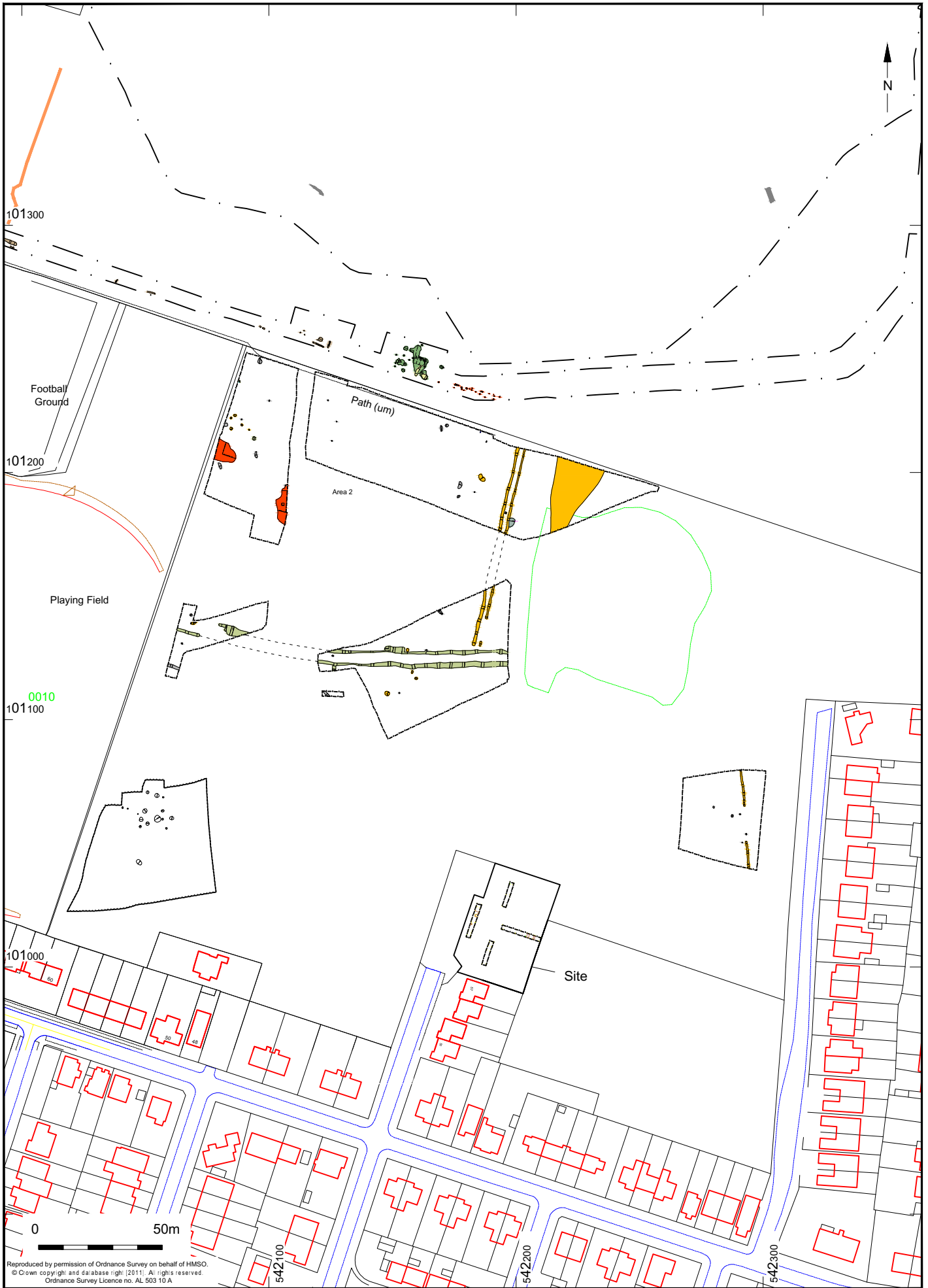
Place of issue or publication Portslade

Description Grey literature bound report

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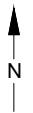
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© Archaeology South-East		Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Peacehaven	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5428	April 2012	Site location showing nearby excavation	
Report Ref: 2012096	Drawn by: JC		



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© Archaeology South-East		Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Peacehaven	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5428	April 2012	Trench Location	
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Fig. 4a: Trench 1, facing south



Fig. 4b: Trench 1, example section, facing east



Fig. 4c: Trench 2, facing north



Fig. 4d: Trench 2, example section, facing west

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Project Ref: 5428	April 2012	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2012096	Drawn by: JC		



Fig. 5a: Trench 3, facing east



Fig. 5b: Trench 3, example section, facing south



Fig. 5c: Trench 4, facing north



Fig. 5d: Trench 4, example section, facing west

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Project Ref: 5428	April 2012	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2012096	Drawn by: JC		



© Archaeology South-East		Former Seaview Avenue Garage, Peacehaven	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5428	April 2012	Archaeological data	
Report Ref: 2012096	Drawn by: JLR		

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