

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at 184 South Coast Road  
Peacehaven, East Sussex**

**NGR 541259 100984  
(TQ 41259 00984)**

**Lewes District Council Planning Ref: LW/11/1318**

**ASE Project No: 6519  
Site Code: SCR 14**

**ASE Report No: 2014106  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-176028**



**By Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

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**April 2014**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Lid Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 184 South Coast Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex.*

*Two trial trenches, each 11m in length were mechanically excavated at the site in March 2014. The site was found to have been heavily truncated in the recent past. No archaeological artefacts were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Lid Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 184 South Coast Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex (NGR 541259 100984; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Topography and Geology**

1.2.1 The site comprises an L-shaped plot on the northern side of South Coast Road formerly occupied by a rectangular north-south aligned two-storey factory building, with a wedge-shaped single storey extension aligned east-west extending from its northern end. At the time of the archaeological evaluation of the site, the buildings had been demolished, with some of the resultant rubble spread across the site

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock is Tarrant Chalk Formation. There is no recorded superficial geology (BGS 2014). However geotechnical information supplied by HR Developments Ltd. shows that the chalk is overlain by deposits of sandy silt and clay, perhaps representing deposits of clay-with-flints or Lambeth Beds, both of which occur in the locale (ASE 2011).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning consent has been granted by Lewes District Council for demolition of the existing industrial buildings and the erection of a mixed residential and retail development with associated access and parking spaces at the site (planning reference: LW/11/1318).

1.3.2 An archaeological appraisal of the site prepared by ASE for a previous potential developer of the site (HR Developments Ltd) was submitted to Lewes District Council with the planning application. This document considered readily available geotechnical data, reviewed previous land usage according to historic maps, and the archaeological background of the area based on previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity (ASE 2011).

1.3.3 Following consultation between Lewes District Council and East Sussex County Council (Lewes District Council's advisers on archaeological issues) it was recommended that a programme of archaeological fieldwork should be made a condition of any planning consent granted for the site. This decision was based on information contained in the archaeological appraisal document (*ibid.*) as well as the fact that the site lies within an *Archaeological Notification Area*.

- 1.3.4 Subsequently a condition (No. 1) was attached to the planning permission requiring that:

*'No demolition or development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has/have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and carried out in accordance with that approval.*

*Reason: To comply with National Policy Guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.'*

- 1.3.5 Consequently ASE prepared a *Written Scheme of Investigation* for the archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches, which was approved by East Sussex County Council in advance of the commencement of work. The document laid out the methods to be used at the site and the possibility that further archaeological work might be considered necessary to allow the discharge of the planning condition (ASE 2014).

#### **1.4 Research Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological investigation given in the WSI (*ibid.*) were:

- To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the excavation with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.
- To understand to what extent the feature exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation of the wider area.
- To refine the dating, character and function of the landscape features at this site.
- To establish to what extent the artefacts (principally flints) in any surviving plough zone are the result of plough damage to buried deposits and features and/or to what extent do they reflect past human activity for periods where no features remain?
- To use the results of the work to inform on the date, chronology and landscape use within the site and how this relates to the known heritage assets in the wider area.
- To make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through submission of a report to the East Sussex Historic Environment Record and the project archive to the local museum

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by the mechanical excavation of trial trenches carried out in March 2014. The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The site lies within the south-eastern edge of an *Archaeological Notification Area* originating from the discovery of an assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork in Dorothy Avenue in 2008, and is situated in an area of landscape that has been subject to intensive archaeological investigation in recent years. Excavations have been undertaken at Keymer Avenue, Seaview Avenue, Arundel Road, and at the Wastewater Treatment Works to the north-east. A summary of the results of this work is presented below.

### **2.2 Cartographic Sources**

2.2.1 According to historic mapping provided by HR Developments Ltd the site was open downland until sometime between 1910 and 1928 when a small rectangular building was constructed in the southern part of the site, and a smaller structure (possibly a bungalow) was erected in the north-west corner (which was then a separate plot). By 1960, the southern building had been replaced by a longer structure labelled as a factory, which in turn had been extended to the east to form an L-shape by 1974. The smaller structure was demolished in the early 1980s and the factory extended to the north (ASE 2011).

### **2.3 Recent Archaeological Investigations**

2.3.1 The archaeological context of the site has been considerably enhanced by recent extensive excavations carried out by ASE in advance of developments to the north of the site which revealed a multi-period prehistoric landscape. The results from these sites are summarised below.

### **2.4 Investigations at Keymer and Seaview Avenues (ASE 2008 and 2010a)**

2.4.1 Geophysical survey and evaluation work undertaken at Keymer Avenue and Seaview Avenue identified the presence of a variety of landscape features which were predominantly Iron Age in date. Subsequent excavations on land to the north of Keymer Avenue revealed a ditched enclosure system, with associated pits and postholes, dating to the Middle Iron Age. Substantial worked flint assemblages of Mesolithic and Neolithic date were also recovered, along with smaller quantities of Neolithic pottery and a scatter of associated features.

2.4.2 Residual Mesolithic and Early Neolithic struck flint recovered from the Seaview Avenue site suggests at least some activity of this date in the vicinity of this site. However, the earliest stratified activity appears to be of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and comprised a large deep pit, containing a small assemblage of 'Beaker' pottery. There is an apparent hiatus in activity during much of the Middle Bronze Age and it is only towards the end of this period that activity recommences, with the deposition of a near-complete pottery vessel in the north-west corner of the site.

2.4.3 The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods are typified by an expansion in agricultural activity on the site, marked by the appearance of an east - west



aligned driveway. A probable hearth or fire pit in the northwest corner of the site can also be dated to this period and, together with pits more broadly dated to the later prehistoric period, may indicate activity peripheral to settlement during the period. No Middle Iron Age activity could be identified on the site and activity of Late Iron Age date is restricted to two large, amorphous features in the northwest corner of the site that represent areas of turbation or mixing of the underlying natural geology, perhaps as a result of trampling by livestock.

- 2.4.4 Other features dated broadly to the later prehistoric period include an additional driveway and Holloway or lynchet, both aligned along the axis of the dry valley and a group of pits and postholes and north - south aligned ditch in the southeast of the site. These are accompanied by a range of undated features dispersed across the site that include field boundary ditches on a variety of alignments, as well as various pits, postholes and tree throws.

## **2.5 Peacehaven Wastewater Treatment Works site (ASE 2010b)**

- 2.5.1 Between July and December 2009 Archaeology South-East undertook large scale archaeological excavations at Lower Hoddern Farm in Peacehaven in advance of the construction of the new Brighton and Hove Wastewater Treatment Works. The work involved the excavation of some 30 hectares of chalk downland, making this one of the largest archaeological excavations ever undertaken in Sussex and revealing evidence of some 4000 years of occupation on the site. A chronological overview follows:

### **2.6 *Early Activity: The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age c.3700-1700 BC***

- 2.6.1 A scatter of flint implements of Mesolithic date hints at some activity on or near the site over the period immediately following the end of the Ice Age in Britain, from c.10,000 to 4,000 years BC. However, it is not until the Early Neolithic period, from about 3,700-3,300BC that we see the earliest definite evidence for occupation on the site. This comprised a cluster of pits that contained one of the largest assemblages of Early Neolithic pottery to be recovered in Sussex in the last 30 years, as well as significant assemblages of flint tools and cereal processing equipment and even charred grain. Pits such as these are a common feature on Early Neolithic sites in Britain, although their exact meaning and significance is much debated. The Later Neolithic period, from c. 3300-2500BC is very poorly represented, with just a handful of small pits of this date scattered across the site and suggesting only limited activity during this period. Features of Early Bronze Age date, from c.2500-1700BC include a round barrow and several deep shaft-like pits of probable ritual or ceremonial function, as well as exciting new evidence for Early Bronze Age land division in Sussex.

### **2.7 *A Farmed Landscape: The Middle and Late Bronze Age c.1700-950 BC***

- 2.7.1 The Middle Bronze Age period, from c. 1700-1150BC was marked by the development of an extensive system of fields and driveways across the site, interspersed with small settlements. The presence of driveways indicates the seasonal movement of livestock around a carefully managed landscape but the presence of grinding stones and the charred remains of wheat, barley and beans recovered from storage pits associated with Middle Bronze Age settlement suggest a mixed farming economy. The best evidence for Middle

Bronze Age settlement on the site comes from a group of two or three roundhouses clustered around an enigmatic circular ditched monument of uncertain date and function. These roundhouses were generally quite humble affairs, consisting of a circle of timber roof support posts set within a hut platform some six or seven metres in diameter with a small south-east facing porch supported on two additional posts. Heating was by means of a small central hearth and several larger pits around the edge of the roundhouse would have been used for storing grain and other perishables.

- 2.7.2 By the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, at around 1150BC, the small dispersed settlements of the preceding period had been abandoned and the available evidence points to a move towards a new settlement location in the south of the site. Evidence for buildings of this period is rare but includes the poorly preserved remains of at least one possible roundhouse, as well as a rectangular six-post structure that may represent a raised granary or similar feature. Other significant features of this period include a rubbish pit containing one of the largest groups of Late Bronze Age pottery found in Sussex so far.

## **2.8 *Iron Age Developments c.950BC-AD 50***

- 2.8.1 The Early Iron Age on the site is very much a continuation of the Late Bronze Age, with continued settlement in the south of the site and little evidence of activity elsewhere. By the beginning of the Middle Iron Age, around 300 BC, this small settlement had developed into an extensive complex of enclosures. Again, evidence for buildings during this period is rare but includes at least one and possibly two round houses. The Late Iron Age, c. 100 BC-AD50 saw further development of this enclosure system, as well as the creation of several new drove roads and field boundary ditches that indicates an intensification in farming during the period.

## **2.9 *The End of Prehistory: The Early Roman Period c.AD50-100.***

- 2.9.1 The available evidence suggests some continuity between the Iron Age and Early Roman period on the site. Those elements of the enclosure system still in use during the Late Iron Age appear to remain in use during the early years of the Roman occupation, although there is very little evidence for occupation on the site after c. AD100. Significant features of Early Roman date include a small group of cremation burials in pottery vessels.

## **2.10 *The Post-Roman Period***

- 2.10.1 There is almost no evidence of activity on the site after the first century AD. The medieval period, c.410-1540AD is represented by a single sherd of pottery, and just a handful of ditches were dated to the post-medieval period, from c. 1540 onwards.

## **2.11 *Land North of Arundel Road (ASE 2013 and 2014)***

- 2.11.1 A recent magnetometer survey at this site identified quantities of modern disturbance and failed to detect any potential buried archaeology. As a result the evaluation trenches were not targeted on any geophysical anomalies but were spread as evenly across the site as possible.

- 2.11.3 Six 30m long, 1.8m wide trenches recorded undisturbed subsoil across the site and this yielded a good quantity of worked flint and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. A finely made Neolithic polished axe was also recovered. Some prehistoric pottery dating to the Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age or Late Iron Age/Roman and Middle/Late Iron Age period was also recovered from two pits. Several probable field boundary ditches of likely prehistoric date were also encountered across the site. The alignment of some of these ditches suggests they may form part of small scale Middle Iron Age field systems identified to the east and west of the site during previous excavations
- 2.11.4 An open area excavation of the site directed by the author has recently been completed. Preliminary results suggest the presence of Middle Neolithic activity represented by numerous storage pits, overlain by the Middle Iron Age field system detected during the evaluation.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Excavation

- 3.1.1 Two trial trenches each 11m in length and 1.8m in width were mechanically excavated at the site (Figure 2). They were positioned to allow maximum coverage but allow site access and not endanger other contractors at the site. The location of the trenches differs slightly from those illustrated within the WSI (ASE 2014) due to on-site constraints.
- 3.1.2 The location of each of the trenches was scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. The trenches were then excavated by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.1.3 The mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of 'natural' geological deposits. Care was taken not to damage potential archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' geology were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.

#### 3.2 Recording

- 3.2.1 All encountered archaeological deposits were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. Sections were drawn on drafting film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A full photographic record of the work was also kept.

#### 3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and will be offered to Lewes Museum in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	6
Trench Record Forms	2
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	5 digital

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction (Figure 2)

- 4.1.1 Recent demolition had left the site somewhat uneven with a notably higher area left in the northern part of the site, with a slight slope downhill towards South Coast Road.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Diffuse sunlight provided ideal conditions for the identification and recording of any potential archaeological features.
- 4.1.3 No archaeological features were recognised and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

### 4.2 Trench 1

(Figure 3)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
1/001	Deposit	Demolition Rubble	210mm
1/002	Deposit	?levelling	620mm
1/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the southern half of the site, and ran from north to south. It was excavated to a length of 11m and to a depth of 770mm (34.71mAOD) at the northern end and to 710mm (34.55mAOD) at the southern end. At this level natural geology was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.2.2 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers, context [1/001], a loose deposit of demolition rubble consisting of concrete and brick pieces mixed with a mid-brown silty clay topsoil, and context [1/002], a layer of somewhat mixed orangey brown/mid-brown silty clay which contained pieces of concrete and tarmac, suggesting disturbance/importation to site. It directly overlay the 'natural' geology, [1/003], which was also somewhat mixed in character consisting of brownish orange sandy silt with some areas of more clay-rich material, especially to the north of the trench.
- 4.2.3 There was localised truncation of the surface of the 'natural' from areas of concrete, especially at the northern end of the trench, where a large slab was encountered. No archaeological features were recognised and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

### 4.3 Trench 2

(Figure 3)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	200mm
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	810mm
2/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the northern part of the site, and ran from east to west. It was excavated to a length of 11m and to a depth of 1.1m (35.95mAOD) at the western end and to 350mm (35.44mAOD) at the eastern end. At this level natural geology was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.3.2 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers, context [2/001], a compact layer of demolition rubble apparently used as a hardstanding during the demolition work, and [2/002] which was similar in character to context [1/002] and equally mixed. It overlay the 'natural', context [2/003], which was again similar to the geological deposits seen in Trench 1.
- 4.3.3 There was extensive disturbance to the surface of the 'natural' in the trench both from areas of concrete and including the remains of a soakaway at the western end and associated pipework which ran eastwards along the trench. There was no obvious trench for the pipework or evidence of excavation of the soakaway, strongly suggesting that context [2/002] (and arguably therefore [1/002]) represent relatively recent movement/importation of material. No archaeological features were recognised and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

## 5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches showed that there had been extensive truncation of the site, along with much movement/importation of material. No archaeological features were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden, which was shown to have been deposited in the relatively recent past, perhaps suggesting wholesale earthmoving operations at the site at some point.
- 5.2 Despite the results of archaeological work in the area in recent years, it appears that, based on currently available evidence, the current site has little to offer in terms of *in situ* archaeological deposits. Therefore the results from the site could not be used to address the research aims.

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**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	SCR 14					
Identification Name and Address	Land at 184 South Coast Road, Peacehaven					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	541259 100984					
Geology	Chalk					
ASE Project Number	6519					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓					
Type of Site		Shallow Urban ✓				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 27.03.2014					
Sponsor/Client	Lid Developments Ltd..					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin/Dan Swift					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary						
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Lid Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 184 South Coast Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex.</i></p> <p><i>Two trial trenches, each 11m in length were mechanically excavated at the site in March 2014. The site was found to have been heavily truncated in the recent past. No archaeological artefacts were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-176028

#### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 184 South Coast Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Lid Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 184 South Coast Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex. Two trial trenches, each 11m in length were mechanically excavated at the site in March 2014. The site was found to have been heavily truncated in the recent past. No archaeological artefacts were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
Project dates	Start: 27-03-2014 End: 27-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	6519 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SCP 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LW/11/1318 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES PEACEHAVEN 184 South Coast Road

Postcode	BN10 8JJ
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 41259 00984 50.7906057192 0.00437650707585 50 47 26 N 000 00 15 E Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Dan Swift
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lid Development Ltd.

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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© Archaeology South-East		184 South Coast Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6519	April 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014106	Drawn by: RHC		



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© Archaeology South-East		184 South Coast Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6519	April 2014	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2014106	Drawn by: RHC		

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