

**An Archaeological Watching Brief on
The Replacement of a Water Main at Pevensey Castle, Pevensey, East Sussex**

NGR: TQ 6475 0480

**Project No: 4980
Site Code: PCW 11**

**ASE Report No: 2011171
OASIS id: archaeol6-105237**

**Archive Recipient: English Heritage
Regional Curatorial Store, Dover Castle**

**By Chris Russel BA (Hons)
With contributions from Luke Barber
Anna Doherty, Karine Le Hégarat
Sarah Porteus, Elke Raemen
Lucy Sibun**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with a replacement water main at Pevensey Castle, Pevensey, East Sussex. The watching brief took place between 6th June 2011 and 8th June 2011.

A wide range of finds were recovered and the date range of these was consistent with the known date range of activity on site.

Apparently natural clay was encountered in a small section of the pipe trench north of the postern walls and no archaeological features were observed cut into this. The sections of the replacement water main close to the postern wall were mechanically 'moled' thus the opportunity to observe any clay dumping against this wall did not arise.

CONTENTS

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

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Plan of monitored pipe trench
- Figure 3: Section and photographs

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of the site file
- Table 2: List of recorded contexts
- Table 3: Finds quantification table

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the University College London (UCL) Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake a watching brief on the replacement of a water main at Pevensey Castle, Pevensey, East Sussex (NGR TQ 6475 0480; Figure 1).

The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 27013) and the location of the works was considered to have archaeological potential; the route of the water pipe runs through the northern wall of the castle and there existed the potential to record, in section, the clay dumping against the rear face of the wall. The course of the pipe trench ran through the former Roman Postern gate which now is blocked by a Second World War machine gun position and associated works.

English Heritage proposed to replace the water mains pipe by excavating an existing pipe service trench (Figure 2). The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeology exposed in section in the service trench.

Paul Roberts, English Heritage Inspector for Ancient Monuments stipulated that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during excavations for the new pipe to record any archaeological remains. As the work was commissioned by English Heritage, scheduled monument consent was not required under class 6 of the Ancient Monuments Order.

1.2 Geology and Topography

The British Geological Survey map Sheet 319/334 (Lewes & Eastbourne) Solid and Drift Edition (1:50,000 scale) indicates that the site lies on the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the archaeological work was to monitor all the intrusive ground work in order to ensure that should any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed by the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards and a report of the findings produced. Also, as stated above, the pipe trench presented the opportunity to record any clay dumping visible in section against the rear face of the postern wall.

1.4 Scope of Report

This report details the findings of the watching brief which was undertaken by Chris Russel (Archaeologist) and John Cook (Archaeologist) between the 6th June and the 8th of June 2011. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This summary of the history of Pevensey Castle is taken from the Extensive Urban Survey of Pevensey (Harris 2008).

Pevensey lies over the sandstones, siltstones and mudstones (commonly clays) of the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation (Lower Cretaceous). 400m southeast of the town this gives way to the younger Weald Clay Formation (Lower Cretaceous).

The medieval castle at Pevensey is constructed within the ruins of the Roman Saxon Shore Fort of *Anderitum* built in c.293-300. The Roman fort had an associated harbour and its own fleet – the *Classis Anderetianorum*. The fort at Pevensey was captured and sacked by Aelle – who became the first Saxon king of the South Saxons – in the late 5th century. The reference to slaying of all the inhabitants suggests that the fort remained occupied: indeed, if abandoned after the end of Roman rule c.410, it would hardly have been a target for Aelle.

The medieval borough of Pevensey originated as a Late Saxon settlement, probably largely or even entirely built within the Roman fort. Early references to a place called Pevensey do not establish whether this was actually a settlement. For example, Pevensey is referred to by name in a charter of 947, but the name is simply used to locate a saltworks on the other side of the *land fleet*, or river channel, without any reference to an actual settlement.

By the mid-11th century, however, Pevensey was established as a significant borough. In 1054, a saltern and 12 houses, very probably at Pevensey, formed part of a grant to the abbey of Fécamp. More significantly, Domesday Book records that Pevensey was a pre-Conquest town with 52 burgesses, with (market) tolls to the value of 20s and port dues of 35s.

Uniquely amongst Norman defences, the origins of Pevensey castle can be dated almost to the day: immediately after landing at Pevensey on 28th September 1066, William the Conqueror set about making defences at Pevensey and Hastings, while he waited for King Harold's army to advance on him. The extent of these initial defensive works is unclear, but there can be little doubt that works in 1066-7 were within the Roman fort, and that, in addition to involving repairs to the Roman walls, they comprised timber and earth defences typical of the first, urgent wave of Norman castle building.

Programmes of castle construction were begun in 1067 on William I's behalf by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and his half-brother, and William fitz Osbern, and, following the king's return from Normandy in December 1068, under his own supervision. More lasting re-use of the fort followed shortly after as, following its initial bridgehead function, Pevensey castle became the principal fortification and administrative centre of the Rape of Pevensey. Early Norman castles at Hastings, Lewes and Arundel had the same function in relation to their eponymous rapes.

The first lord of the Rape of Pevensey and builder of the castle within the Roman walls was Robert, Count of Mortain, half-brother of William the Conqueror. The castle was given an early test in 1088. A rebellion designed to replace William Rufus by his brother, Robert Curthose, was strongly supported by Odo, bishop of Bayeux and, almost inevitably, embroiled Odo's brother, Robert of Mortain. When Odo joined the count of Mortain at Pevensey castle, William Rufus laid siege: this failed to break down the defences and only ended after six weeks when food supplies ran low in the castle. The strategic importance of Pevensey and its defensibility were apparent to Henry I too: when Robert Curthose threatened invasion in 1101 – this time a more organized campaign with the intention of deposing his youngest brother – the king spent the summer waiting at Pevensey castle although in the event the invasion fleet sailed past and landed at Portsmouth.

Pevensey castle continued to be of strategic importance in the 12th and early 13th centuries, although the loss of Normandy ultimately undermined its importance. Much of the seized property of William of Mortain passed to the Laigle family, but not the castle itself. Having dispossessed Richer of Laigle, probably in 1141, King Stephen made the mistake of granting both castle and rape to Gilbert of Clare: Gilbert rebelled against Stephen in the winter of 1146-7, and the king laid siege against Pevensey castle. Again the castle resisted the siege and had to be starved into surrender. Following the siege the existing inner bailey was constructed in the 1190s. Essentially the castle then remained under royal control until granted, along with the rape, to Peter of Rivallis in 1232. In the 1250s Peter of Savoy constructed an inner bailey, moat and three D-shaped towers. During the period of royal control, the castle was slighted by King John in 1216 to prevent it falling into enemy hands (a real possibility as newly restored Gilbert of Laigle had deserted the king) as he retreated from the advance of Prince Louis of France. During the rebellion against Richard II in the 14th century the Constable of Pevensey Castle, Sir John Pelham, left the castle to fight for the rebellion. While he was away, Richard II's troops laid siege to the castle but Sir John's wife, Lady Joan Pelham rallied the garrison at Pevensey and held out against a prolonged siege.

Pevensey castle was redundant by c.1500, and in 1573 the castle was recorded as being badly decayed. With the threat of the imminent Armada, a survey in 1587 recorded two demi-culverins (a type of cannon) at Pevensey castle. In 1649 the castle was valued at only £40.106

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Ground Works (Figure 2)

A single linear trench was hand excavated from an inspection hatch south of the Postern Gate to a similar inspection hatch north of the Postern Wall. A short section was mechanically 'moled' from the north side of the Postern Wall to avoid hand-excavating beneath the remains themselves. The mechanical excavations were conducted using a tracked excavator fitted with a flat-bladed trenching tool.

All intrusive works were monitored by an archaeologist and adequate time was made available for any recording that was necessary. The trench was approximately 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep and ran approximately 6m north of the wall and 9m south of it.

During the monitored excavations all revealed surfaces were examined for the presence of archaeological features and artefacts. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts. The uncovered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 and 2001, EH 1991) using pro-forma context record sheets.

A digital photographic record of the areas exposed during the ground works was kept and will form part of the site archive.

3.2 The Archive

The site archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, East Sussex pending submission to the English Heritage Regional Curatorial Store at Dover Castle. The contents of the site archive are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

Number of Contexts	7
Number of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1
Photographs	28 digital images

4.0 RESULTS

The trench (Figures 2 and 3) revealed topsoil and subsoil deposits. Clay geology was only encountered north of the Postern wall. Seven contexts were described during the ground works.

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Thickness
001	Layer	Topsoil	150mm
002	Layer	Gravel Rich Subsoil	220mm
003	Layer	Chalk Rich Subsoil	150mm
004	Layer	Subsoil	400mm
005	Layer	Chalk Rich Layer North of Walls	20mm
006	Layer	Gravel Rich Layer North of Walls	400mm
007	Deposit	Clay	-

4.1 Summary of Contexts

4.3.1 South of the Postern Wall

The earliest layer seen in the pipe trench to the south of the Postern Wall [004] was mid grey brown fine silt with rare chalk fragments which had a maximum depth of 400 mm below ground level (BGL). Above this was a mid grey brown silt [003] with very common chalk fragments which was 80-150 mm BGL. This was overlain by mid grey brown fine silt [002] with very common pea grit inclusions of 220 mm maximum depth. The latest layer [001] in the sequence was mid grey brown silt topsoil with rare chalk flecks of 150 mm maximum depth. No geological layers were observed in this section of the trench.

4.3.2 North of the Postern Wall

Light yellow brown clay [007] was encountered at 610 mm BGL in the trench north of the Postern Wall. This was localised to the southern-most section of the trench and was observed to dip below the layer above approximately one metre north of the limit of excavation. No features were observed cut into [007]. Above the clay was a mid grey brown friable silt [006] with very common pea grit and beach gravel inclusions of 400 mm maximum depth. Overlying this layer was a thin layer [005] of mid grey brown silt with common chalk fragments and frequent mortar fragment inclusions. This was seen to a maximum depth of 20 mm. The uppermost layer in this section of the pipe trench was topsoil indistinguishable from that described above as [001].

5.0 THE FINDS

A small but varied assemblage of finds, mainly consisting of ceramic building material (CBM), was found during the watching brief (Table 3). The finds were all washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were then counted, weighed and bagged by material and context. None of the finds require conservation. In addition to these bulk finds, a clay tobacco pipe (CTP) bowl (10g) with a maker's mark was allocated a registered finds number (RF <1>). The piece was recorded and bagged individually.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
u/s	3	20	3	38									2	16	2	96			1	14
6	12	108	7	396	3	44	3	42	2	70	3	24	2	28	3	22	10	24		
Total	15	128	10	434	3	44	3	42	2	70	3	24	4	44	5	118	10	24	1	14

Table 3: Finds quantification table

5.1 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Two struck flints together weighing 70g were recovered. Both pieces were recovered from context [006]. The flints are manufactured from a light to dark grey flint with occasional cherty inclusions and thin white abraded cortex. They exhibit heavy post-depositional edge-damage and are clearly redeposited material within later archaeological contexts. The small assemblage consists of a possible blade-like flake fragment and a flake fragment displaying a deep V-shaped nick typical of plough damage. The flake fragment displays also some platform edge-abrasion. Nonetheless, the poor condition of the flints hinders any conclusive dating.

5.2 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Amongst the unstratified material were two small sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 4 grams in total. One is a small rim from New Forest colour-coated beaker dated c. AD270-400 and the other is the rim of a necked jar in an unsourced grey ware fabric. The latter sherd is not very closely datable but it is fired to a very high temperature, a trait more typical of the late Roman period. Both sherds therefore probably relate to the lifespan of Pevensey Roman Fort.

5.3 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered post-Roman pottery of a number of different periods most of which was unstratified or residual. The earliest pottery is of the 12th century and was recovered from unstratified deposits south of the wall. This material consists of two quite fresh, well fired, cooking pot body sherds tempered with moderate flint to 1mm and a fresh body sherd from an unglazed, but quite fine, French Whiteware with red painted

decoration. Context [006] produced a fresh residual body sherd from a well fired cooking pot tempered with sparse/common flint sand likely to be of late 12th- to 13th- century date. The latest medieval sherd was recovered from unstratified deposits south of the wall and consists of a small but fresh body sherd from an oxidised jug with green glaze. The fabric, which contains a little iron oxide, is probably a Ringmer product although other sources cannot be ruled out. A mid 13th- to mid 14th- century date is likely.

The remaining pottery is of the late post-medieval period. Unstratified deposits (north and south of the wall) produced a range of blue transfer-printed tableware sherds as well as a little English porcelain and stoneware. The latter includes a ginger beer bottle with internal Bristol glaze and stamped 'Eastbourne' near its base. Context [006] produced an assemblage of early/mid 19th- century date. There are two sherds from pearlware blue shell-edged plates as well as an early blue tinged pearlware plate with blue transfer-printed willow pattern. A further three sherds with blue floral/landscape designs are from transfer-printed plates/bowls and there is also a mug rim with black transfer-printed design. The context also produced a yellow ware bowl rim, two sherds of glazed red earthenware and a single fragment of unglazed earthenware flower pot. The assemblage is a fairly typical domestic one for a c. 1825 to 1875 date range.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

A total of 44 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 4368g were recovered from site. The assemblage included mortar, brick and peg tile. A provisional fabric series was drawn up with fabric samples retained, the majority (75%) of the assemblage has been discarded.

Context [006] contained three pieces of white sandy lime mortar, and fragments of peg tile in three fabrics. The earliest peg tile was in a fine orange sandy fabric with abundant fine quartz of late medieval or early post-medieval date (fabric T2, C15th to 17th), later post-medieval peg tile was recovered in a mottled red, orange and cream silt fabric (T1 C19th-20th) and a plain even coloured fine orange silt fabric (T3, C17th-C19th).

Context [005] contained fragments of hard fired red peg tile (T4) of 17th to 19th century date and a fragment of white sandy lime mortar (M1). The remainder of the assemblage was recovered unstratified from the north and south of a wall. Two fragments of peg tile in fabric T1 of later post-medieval date and a fragment of mortar in fabric M1 were recovered unstratified from the north of the wall. Unstratified from the south of the wall was material of mainly later post-medieval date including brick in Sussex Brick Company Warnham fabric (B1) and hard mortar with the imprint of the same factory also present of later 19th or 20th century date. Peg tile in fabrics T1, T3 and T4 were also present along with further tile in a sandy fabric with white quartz inclusions (T5) of 17th to 19th century date. A fragment of brick of 65mm thickness with shallow rectangular frog in an industrial fabric similar to Museum of London 3032 fabric was also recovered and of probable mid 18th to 19th century date. A partial brick in under-fired coarse sandy fabric B3 was also recovered, the brick is of 63mm thickness and well formed and is also probably post-medieval in date.

5.5 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

A small assemblage of stone was recovered from the site. Unstratified deposits (south of the wall) produced a single piece of medieval West Country slate. The fragment of Eastbourne Upper Greensand from [005] is also likely to have been of medieval or earlier date. Context [006] produced three pieces of stone all in keeping with a 19th- century date. These consist of a piece of coal and two pieces of Welsh slate. One of the slate pieces has polished surfaces and is undoubtedly from a school slate.

5.6 Metalwork by Elke Raemen

Four fragments of ironwork were recovered. Included are two unstratified general purpose nails, one of which is too corroded to establish its manner of manufacture, whereas the other example is machine-made and therefore of late post-medieval date. Context [006] contains a third general purpose nail, probably machine-made, as well as a short length of barbed wire of 20th-century date.

5.7 The Glass by Elke Raemen

Five fragments of glass were recovered during the watching brief, three of which are stratified. None pre-date the 19th century. Context [006] contains two green glass wine bottle fragments (minimum number of two vessels), both of late 19th- to early 20th-century date. A colourless shoulder fragment from a cylindrical bottle was found in the same context and dates to the 19th century. A fragment from a green glass cylindrical mineral water bottle dating to the first half of the 20th century was recovered from the topsoil (north of wall), together with an aqua fragment from a cylindrical mineral water bottle embossed "EASTB[OURNE]", dating to the mid 19th to early 20th century.

5.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

A total of ten clay tobacco pipe fragments weighing 24g was recovered during the watching brief. All are from [006]. Included are eight plain stem fragments, none of which are conjoining. Nearly all date between ca. 1750 and 1910. Exception is a stem fragment dating to ca. 1660-1710.

A near complete fluted bowl (RF <1>, ca. 1780-40) with oak leaf decorated seams was recovered from [006]. The bowl has been smoked and retains maker's initials "IW" or "TW" moulded in relief on either side of the spur. Several makers with these initials were working in the area in this period, including John Watkinson (Hastings, 1838) and John Walker (Rye, 1798).

5.9 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

Animal bone was recovered from one stratified context [006] and one unstratified area south of the wall. The three fragments from [006] are identified as the spinous process from a cattle-sized vertebral fragment displaying two shallow knife cuts, a sheep-sized rib and cervical vertebra. The unstratified material included longbone fragments from sheep and small mammal.

5.10 Marine Molluscs by Elke Raemen

Three fragments of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) and a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) were recovered from the site. A left valve oyster fragment with umbo was found in the topsoil south of the wall, whereas context [006] contained the periwinkle and two right valves, both from immature oysters. One valve shows some minor infestation.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A wide range of finds were recovered from both sections of the pipe trench at Pevensey Castle. Most were unstratified and covered a broad date range consistent with the known periods of activity at the site. Contexts [005] and [006] appeared to yield late post-medieval material with residual finds of a medieval date. This wide date range is almost certainly as a result of the trench having being excavated through the back fill of the existing trench.

Apparently natural clay [007] was only encountered in a small section of the northern pipe trench and no features were observed cutting into this.

As the replacement pipe trench was 'moled' in the areas close to the postern wall, an opportunity to observe any clay dumping in these areas did not present itself.

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IFA 2001. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance* documents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank English Heritage for commissioning the work and Paul Roberts of English Heritage for his guidance throughout the project.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	PCW 11					
Identification Name and Address	Replacement Water Main, Pevensey Castle, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 6475 0480					
Geology	Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4980					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 06.06.11-08.06.11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	English Heritage.					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Chris Russel					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
100 Word Summary						
<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with a replacement water main at Pevensey Castle, Pevensey, East Sussex. The watching brief took place between 6th June 2011 and 8th June 2011.</p> <p>A wide range of finds were recovered and the date range of these was consistent with the know date range of activity on site.</p> <p>Apparently natural clay was encountered in a small section of the pipe trench north of the postern walls and no archaeological features were observed cut into this. The sections of the replacement water main close to the postern wall were mechanically 'moled' thus the opportunity to observe any clay dumping against this wall did not arise.</p>						

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-105237

Project details

Project name	Replacement Water Main at Pevensey Castle
Short description of the project	Watching Brief during works associated with a replacement water main at Pevensey Castle
Project dates	Start: 06-06-2011 End: 08-06-2011
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	4980 - Contracting Unit No.
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	FORT Roman
Monument type	CASTLE Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX EASTBOURNE EASTBOURNE Pevensey Castle
Postcode	BN24 5LE
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 6475 0480 50.8186796228 0.339136655736 50 49 07 N 000 20 20 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Chris Russel

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient English Heritage
Regional Curatorial Store, Dover Castle

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','other'

Digital Archive recipient English Heritage
Regional Curatorial Store, Dover Castle

Paper Archive recipient English Heritage
Regional Curatorial Store, Dover Castle

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing'

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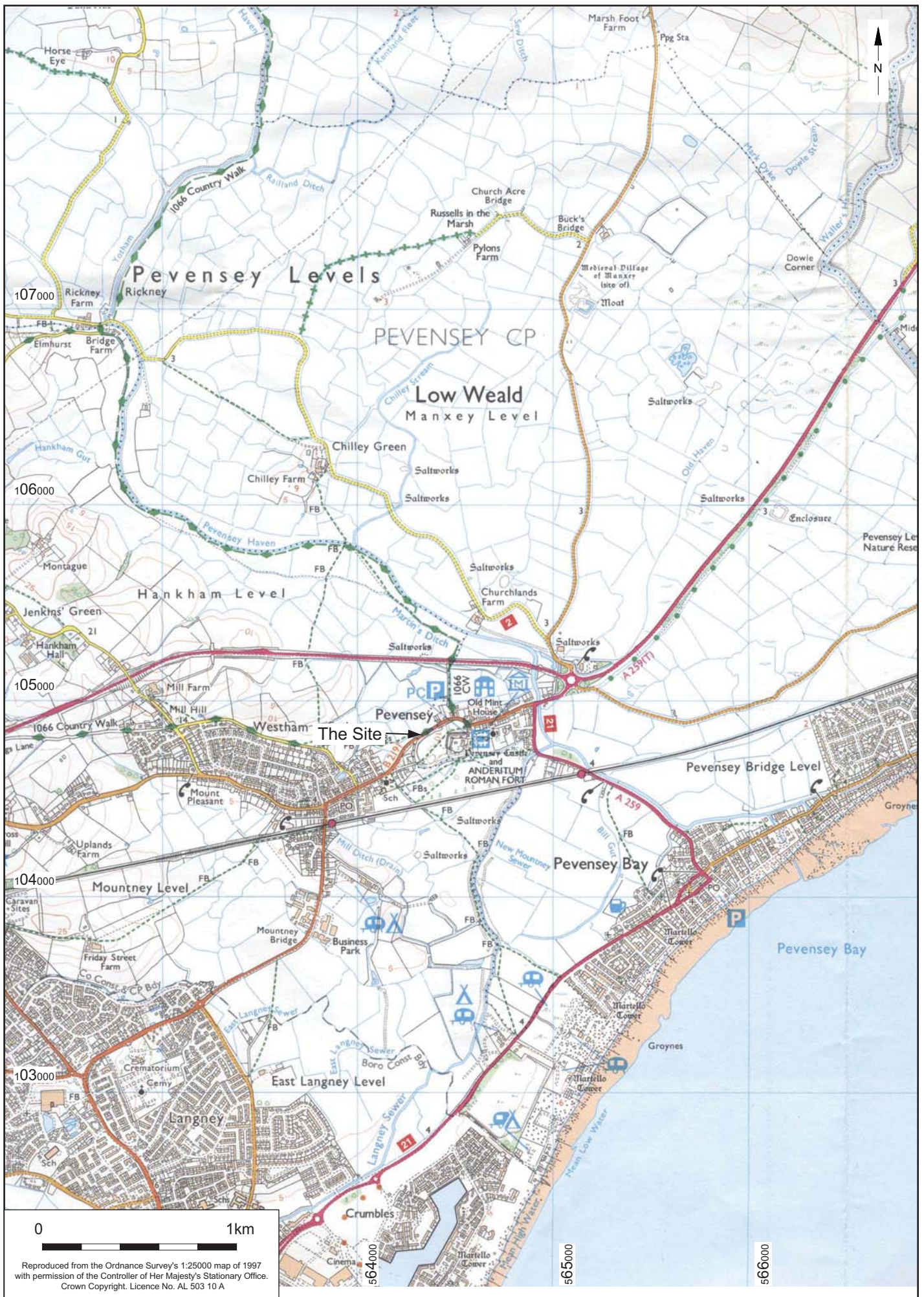
Date 2011

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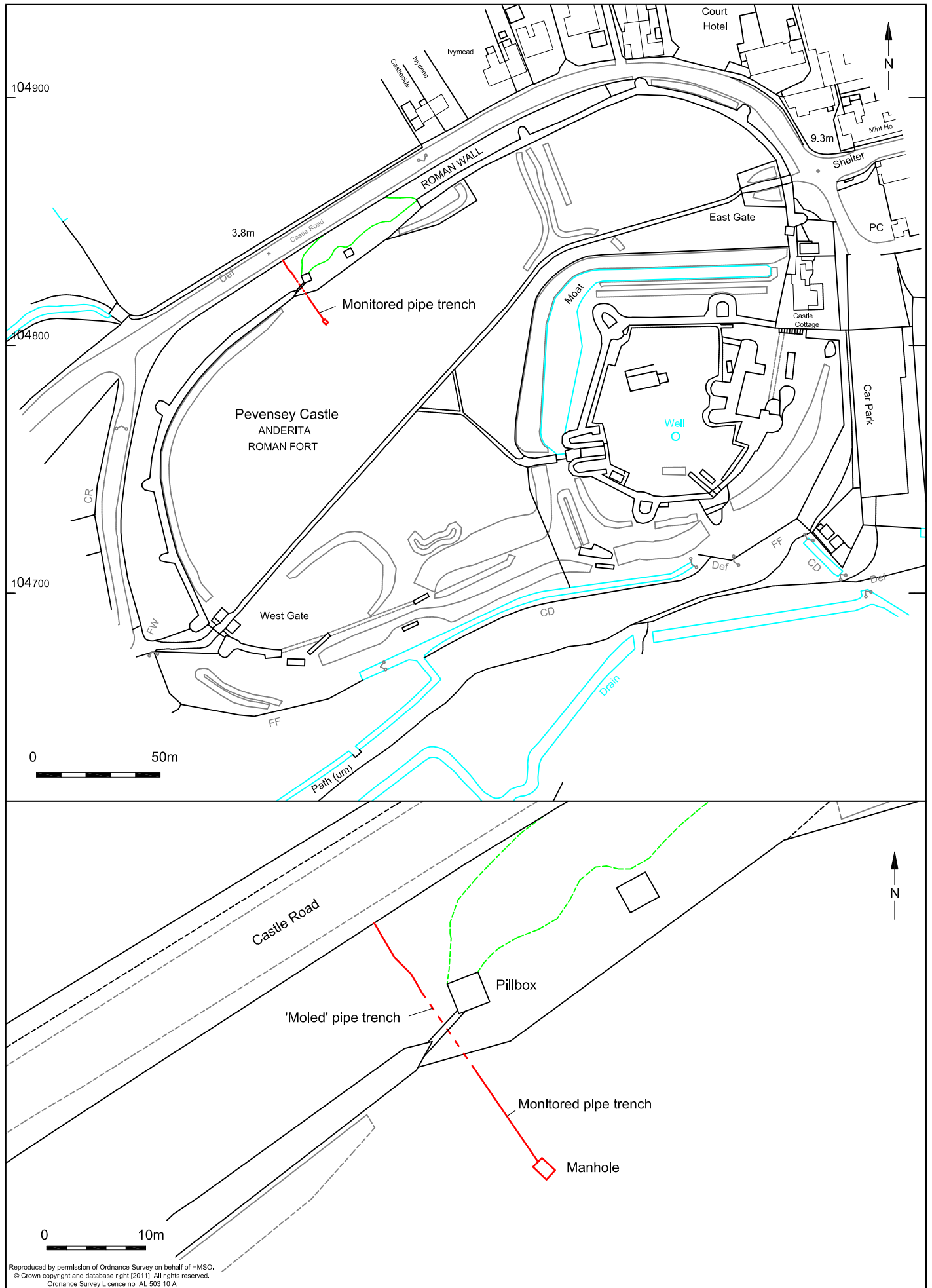
Place of issue or publication Portslade

Entered by Chris Russel (Chris.Russel@ucl.ac.uk)

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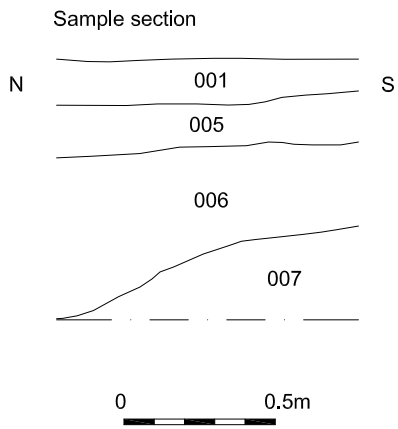


© Archaeology South-East		Pevensey Castle Replacement Water Main, Pevensey		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4980	July 2011	Site location		
Report Ref: 2011171	Drawn by: JLR			



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© Archaeology South-East		Pevensey Castle Replacement Water Main, Pevensey		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4980	July 2011	Plan of monitored pipe trench		
Report Ref: 2011171	Drawn by: JLR			



Trench north of walls looking south-east



Trench north of walls looking north-west



Sample section of trench north of walls



Pipe trench south of walls



Sample section of pipe trench south of walls

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