Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Royal Military Canal, Walland Marsh, Rye, East Sussex

NGR: 593680 124463 to 593876 124835

Scheduled Ancient Monument No: ES488(E)
Scheduled Monument Consent: HSD 9/2/1997

Project No: 3622
Site Code: WMR08
ASE Report No: 2008210
OASIS ID: archaeol6-52731

By
Teresa Hawtin BA MSc AIFA
and Paul Riccoboni

With contributions by
Elke Raemen and Sarah Porteus

January 2009

An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Royal Military Canal, Walland Marsh, Rye, East Sussex

NGR: 593680 124463 to 593876 124835

Scheduled Ancient Monument No: ES488(E)
Scheduled Monument Consent: HSD 9/2/1997

Project No: 3622
Site Code: WMR08
ASE Report No: 2008210
OASIS ID: archaeol6-52731

By
Teresa Hawtin BA MSc AIFA
and Paul Riccoboni

With contributions by
Elke Raemen and Sarah Porteus

January 2009

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

During October and November 2008 Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological watching brief at The Royal Military Canal, Rye (NGR: 593680 124463 to 593876 124835) during the excavation of a trench related to flood defence improvements. The natural sandy clay alluvium was recorded with overlying deposist which included a 19th century gravel layer, which probably represented a former metalled surface of the canal tow path and a dark, silt deposit with wood fragments probably up-cast dredgings from the canal. A silent picket fragment, used to support barbed wire and probably dating to World War II was also recovered.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by the Environment Agency to undertake an archaeological watching brief during excavations on the tow-path adjacent to the Royal Military Canal, Walland Marsh, Rye, East Sussex (hereafter referred to as 'the site'; NGR 593680 124463 - 593876 124835; Figs. 1 & 2).

1.1.2 The site is bounded by the Royal Military Canal to the north-west, a cultivated field to the south-east, Highknock Sluice and Kent Ditch to the north-east and Iden Lock to the south-west.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located along the tow-path of the Royal Military Canal, situated to the north-east of Rye on relatively flat land, with a bank on the south-east side of the tow-path and the canal on the north-west side. The site lies at between *c.*3-4m AOD.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (1:50000 series, Sheet 302) illustrates that the underlying geology of the site is comprised of drift deposits of Marine Alluvium, alternating between mainly sand and mainly clay.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The Environment Agency proposed to carry out improvements to flood defences on the canal between Iden Lock (NGR: 593680 124463) and Kent Ditch (NGR: 593876 124835). These improvements involved the installation of a flow gauge at the Highknock Sluice; the excavation of a shallow trench to connect the flow gauge to a power supply and telemetry; and the installation of an outstation in a small wall-mounted fibre glass cabinet to house the electrical equipment. The groundworks were expected to impact only on the deposits forming the canal itself and not on the lowland coastal gravels of the marsh.

1.3.2 Approval under Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was granted (HSD 9/2/1997) with conditions recommended by English Heritage as the work could be detrimental to any potential buried archaeological deposits. The English Heritage Inspector for Ancient Monuments, Paul Roberts, stipulated that an archaeological watching brief should be maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of the flow gauge and its associated power supply and telemetry.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2008) outlining the requirements of the Archaeological Watching Brief was submitted and duly approved by English Heritage.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological work undertaken was to monitor all intrusive groundworks and to ensure that any features, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed in the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.4.2 Specific aims included the identification and recording of:

- Deposits or features related to the construction or use of the canal or military road
- Evidence for gun emplacements
- Deposits relating to the disuse of the canal or military road
- Deposits or artefacts pre-dating the 18th century and the construction of the canal
- Evidence for re-use in World War I or World War II for defence, for example slit trenches

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report presents the findings of the watching brief undertaken at this site between the 13th October 2008 and the 3rd November 2008 by Teresa Hawtin (Archaeologist), Richard Wolley (Archaeologist) and Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record was searched within a 1km radius of the site. Four monuments were identified within this area including:

- The Royal Military Canal (MES4112; Fig. 1)
- Iden lock (MES2167; Fig. 1), which is associated with the use of the canal and dates to the nineteenth century, going out of operation after the construction of Scots Lock and Sluice in 1844
- A county boundary stone erected in 1806 (MES2168; Fig. 1) marking the border between Kent and Sussex
- The site of the former post-medieval Cadborough Cottages (MES2270).

2.2 The Royal Military Canal is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM ES488(E)). It runs for 28 miles (45km) between Hythe in Kent and Rye in East Sussex, and marks the north-western limit of Romney Marsh.

2.3 The canal was constructed during the Napoleonic Wars as a defence against potential invading French forces. Work began in October 1804 and was completed within two years.

2.4 The associated defensive structure, including gun emplacements spaced approximately 500 yards apart, was finished in 1812, by which time the threat of invasion had diminished as the French navy had been defeated at Trafalgar in 1805.

2.5 Although the canal was never utilised for defensive purposes during the Napoleonic Wars, it was beneficial for land drainage and is still significant in its role as a flood defence and reservoir for Romney Marsh (ESCC 2008).

2.6 During World War II the canal was once again important in the defence of the country. Romney Marsh is one of the closest points of England to German occupied France and was thought to be a likely landing place for invasion. The area was fortified with barbed wire, pillboxes, minefields, barrage balloons and searchlights. Bunkers were built around the shoreline and along the Royal Military Canal and plans were made to flood the marsh in the event of attack (*ibid.*).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 All ground reduction was carried out under the supervision of ASE archaeologists. Machine excavation was undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Where archaeological features or deposits were revealed, machining was stopped and excavation was continued by hand. The spoil from the machine excavations was scanned for the presence of any artefacts, both visually and using a metal detector.

3.2 Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of the remains within the limits of the works.

3.3 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, EH 1991), *Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) in East Sussex (2003)* and the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2008), using pro-forma context record sheets.

3.4 Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50, with selected detail drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. All deposits were levelled with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey benchmark.

3.5 A photographic record of the work was made in monochrome, colour transparency and digital formats and is part of the site archive. The archive including the finds, is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

Number of Contexts	9
No. of files/paper record	1 File
Plan and sections sheets	0
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	42 digital, 7 black & white film, 6 colour slide
Bulk finds	1 pottery sherd, 8 CBM fragments, 2 Fe objects
Registered finds	2 metal objects, 1 wooden object
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Figure 2 illustrates the location of the trench and Table 2 details the recorded contexts.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional medium, rounded gravel and occasional modern debris.	unknown	unknown	0.05 – 0.26m	3.54-3.65m
002	Deposit	Tow path surface. Compact, mid-dark grey-brown, small-medium rounded gravel in a sandy silt matrix, containing occasional CBM fragments.	unknown	unknown	0.03-0.20m	3.15-3.43m
003	Deposit	Alluvium. Malleable, mottled mid brown-orange and brown-grey, clay sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones.	unknown	unknown	≥0.59m	3.12-3.32m
004	Deposit	Subsoil. Malleable, dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional medium stones and occasional CBM fragments	*c.*110m (NE-SW)	≥0.35m (trench width)	0.07-0.28m	3.49-3.58m
005	Deposit	Alluvium. Malleable, mid brown-grey sandy clay.	unknown	unknown	≥0.05m	2.82-2.97m
006	Deposit	Disturbed natural deposit. Malleable, mixed mid grey and grey-brown silty clay with occasional small, rounded gravel.	4m (NE-SW)	≥0.35m (trench width)	0.13-0.30m	3.32m
007	Deposit	Subsoil, possible dredgings. Malleable, dark grey (with black and brown lenses) clay silt/ silty clay containing moderate small-medium rounded stones and occasional wood fragments.	unknown	unknown	0.06-0.30m	3.43-3.49m
008	Deposit	Disturbed natural deposit, possible upcast from canal construction. Malleable mid brown/orange-grey, sandy silty clay with occasional small stones.	unknown	unknown	≥0.60m	3.39m
009	Deposi	Bank material. Firm,	unknow	unknow	≥0.70m	4.38m

	t	mottled yellow & black clay silt.	n	n		

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

4.2 The natural strata consisted of alluvial deposits. The lower was malleable, mid brown-grey sandy clay [005] with overlying malleable, mottled mid brown-orange and brown-grey alluvium [003], containing occasional small and medium rounded stones.

4.3 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench, a deposit of malleable, mid brown/orange-grey, sandy silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions [008] was present overlying the natural. This appeared to be a layer of re-deposited or disturbed natural alluvium and could date to the construction of the canal, representing up-cast material used to level the adjacent ground. Metal objects RF <2> and RF <3> were retrieved from this context.

4.4 A compact layer of gravel [002] spanned the length of the trench overlying the natural (Fig. 3). This consisted of a compact, mid-dark grey-brown deposit of small-medium, rounded gravel in a sandy silt matrix, containing occasional fragments of CBM. It is likely that this layer represents the former metalled surface of the tow path adjacent to the canal.

4.5 Apparently overlying gravel layer [002], approximately 43m from the south-western end of the trench, was a layer of re-deposited or disturbed alluvium [006] (Fig. 4). The layer consisted of a malleable, mixed mid grey and grey-brown silty clay, with occasional small, rounded gravel inclusions. It could represent the fill of a shallow, cut feature, or alternatively an area disturbed by trampling, although no obvious cut was visible, and the boundary between layer [006] and the underlying alluvium [003] was indistinct. Towards the centre of the deposit, a corkscrew-shaped fragment of metal (RF <1>) was found (Figs. 5 & 6). Although the item was retrieved by the machine bucket, it appeared to have been screwed into the ground, through layer [006] but underlying the topsoil and subsoil [004].

4.6 Above was intermittent malleable, dark grey clay silt or silty clay [007], which contained black and brown lenses, moderate small-medium rounded stones and occasional fragments of wood (shown in Fig. 3).

4.7 Above [007] and seen the south-western end of the trench, was malleable, dark brown-grey silty clay subsoil [004] that contained occasional stones and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (this is the paler layer illustrated in Fig. 3). This layer is believed to have been laid down in the 1960s-1970s during flood defence work, when the bank on the south-east side of the canal was increased in height.

4.8 The trench was located across this recent addition to the canal bank. A layer of firm, mottled yellow and black clay silt [009] was recorded with inclusions of occasional modern metal objects. Overlying was topsoil [001]. No evidence of any earlier bank or up-cast from the cutting of the canal was observed.

4.9 The topsoil across the site [001] consisted of a firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional medium-sized, rounded gravel inclusions and occasional modern debris, including plastic wrappers.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The archaeological work produced only a small assemblage of finds. These are summarized below in Tables 3 and 4.

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)
002			6	988		
007	1	6				
008			2	46		
009					2	1524

Table 3: Quantification of the bulk finds

5.2 The Pottery
by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 A single fragment of cobalt-blue decorated Westerwald ware was recovered from layer [007], which has been interpreted as a dredge spoil deposit from the canal. This dates to the 17th to early 18th century.

5.2.2 There is no potential for further analysis.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material
by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A small assemblage of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from two contexts.

5.3.2 The earliest fragment identified was an abraded fragment of roof tile from context [002]. The fabric was sparse fine sand-tempered and possibly dates from the 16th to 17th centuries, though the fragment is small and undiagnostic and likely to be residual in the context.

5.3.3 Context [002] also yielded fragments of four bricks each of a different fabric all dating to the mid 18th to 19th centuries. A large fragment of unfrogged brick from [002] with vitrified surfaces made of a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with iron oxide inclusions of up to 3mm, measured 117+mm in length by 117mm in width by 56mm thickness. A second brick fragment from [002] contained sparse iron oxide inclusions up to 1mm with fine sand tempering and horizontal pressure marking on the remaining face. A third fragment of brick from [002] was made of poorly mixed clay with fine sand tempering and inclusions of sparse iron oxide up to 5mm and occasional clay pellets up to 3mm was also present. The assemblage from [002] also contained two conjoining fragments of glazed brick with occasional iron oxide inclusions up to 1mm.

5.3.4 Context [008] contained two conjoining high fired fragments of roof tile with reduced core and sparse iron oxide inclusions up to 2mm and rare chalk inclusions up to 8mm; this fragment is dated to the mid 18th to 19th centuries.

5.3.5 The small assemblage is not considered to hold any further research

potential and it is recommended the assemblage be discarded.

5.4 The Bulk Metalwork
by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Two late 19th- to 20th-century iron rods were recovered from [9]. Both are circular-sectioned with a diameter of 11 mm (L 95 and 121 mm).

5.4.2 As the rods were not found related to any structure, and given their undiagnostic character and modern date, they are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. It is recommended the assemblage be discarded.

5.5 The Registered Finds
by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A number of finds have been assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <00>). These have all been recorded individually on pro forma sheets for archive.

CONTEXT	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Wt (g)	PERIOD
u/s	1	Silent Picket	IRON	990	PMED
008	2	WIRE	IRON	92	PMED
008	3	UNK	IRON	2424	PMED
007	4	WEDG	WOOD	904	PMED

Table 4: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.5.2 An iron corkscrew picket or silent picket fragment (RF <1>) was recovered from the topsoil, and is probably related to the Second World War activities along the canal. These silent pickets have a military function as supports for barbed wire defences, first brought into use during the First World War.

5.5.3 A heavy duty iron strip fragment (RF <3>), which has been painted black, was recovered from layer [008]. The piece dates to the 20th century, but its function is unknown. The same layer also contained an iron wire fragment (RF <2>).

5.5.4 A wooden wedge (RF <4>) was recovered from dredge spoil deposit [007]. This piece is complete and dates to the 19th to 20th century.

5.5.5 The assemblage is small and mainly of 20th century date. Although RF <1> refers to activities during a specific period, it was not necessarily found *in situ* and may have been reused i.e. for fencing. Furthermore, the picket was found isolated, rather then associated with any structures. The assemblage is therefore of no potential and does not merit any further research.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 No environmental samples were taken.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The watching brief undertaken at the Royal Military Canal recorded several layers of material, some of which can be associated with the use of the canal since its construction in the early 19th century.

7.2 Gravel layer [002] is likely to have been the remains of a former metalled surface of the canal towpath. The finds of CBM from the layer, dating to the mid 18th-19th centuries, suggests that this surface could be contemporary with the construction of the canal.

7.3 A silty deposit [007] contained fragments of wood, and the water-lain nature of the deposit suggest that it could represent up-cast dredgings from the canal dating from the 19th-20th centuries.

7.4 Subsoil [004] is thought to have been laid down during flood defence works undertaken in the 1960s-1970s, when the bank on the south-eastern side of the canal was raised. The bank consisted of topsoil overlying a firm, mottled yellow and black clay silt [009]. This deposit contained modern metal objects, including two late 19th- to 20th-century rods, and remnants of decomposed vegetation, confirming its recent date. No evidence of any earlier bank or upcast from the cutting of the canal was visible.

7.5 A layer of re-deposited or disturbed alluvium [008] that was found towards the north-eastern end of the trench may represent attempts to level the ground adjacent to the canal. Fragments of CBM recovered date to the mid 18th-19th centuries, although a 20th-century heavy duty iron strip fragment shows that the layer was formed relatively recently.

7.6 The four-metre-long area of disturbed alluvium [006] towards the south-western end of the trench, which coincided with an absence of the gravel layer [002], could represent the fill of a shallow, cut feature or an area disturbed by trampling. Stratigraphic relationships demonstrate that the deposit was formed after the gravel surface was created (probably during the 19th century) but before subsoil [004] was laid down (probably during the 1960s-1970s). The silent picket fragment, used as a support for barbed wire, appeared to have been screwed into the ground through this layer but underlying the topsoil and subsoil. The artefact probably dates to the Second World War and could have been part of the local defences. However, it may have been re-used at a later date and was not necessarily found in its original position.

7.7 The natural geology of the site consisted of a mottled orange and grey alluvium with varying degrees of sand and clay content, overlying a slightly darker, greyish sandy clay.

7.8 No further archaeological features or deposits were observed. A high confidence rating is attached to these results.

7.9 It is recommended that the results of this project do not warrant any further analysis or investigation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeology South-East, 2008. *Royal Military Canal, Walland Marsh, Rye, East Sussex: Archaeological Watching Brief Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished.

East Sussex County Council, February 2008. *Historic Environment Resource Assessment, Storm Beach Gravels (Rye Harbour) East Sussex*.

English Heritage 1991. *The Management of Archaeological Projects.* 2nd edition. London: English Heritage.

IFA 2000. Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct.*

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank to the Environment Agency for commissioning this fieldwork and Paul Roberts, English Heritage Inspector for Ancient Monuments, for his advice. Thanks are also due to Gareth Oliver of the Environment Agency and the groundworks staff on site for their help and co-operation during this project.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	WMR 08					
Identification Name and Address	Royal Military Canal, Walland Marsh, Rye					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex, Playden CP					
OS Grid Refs.	593680 124463 to 593876 124835					
Geology	Marine Alluvium, alternating between mainly sand and mainly clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3622					
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.** 13/10/08 – 3/11/08	Other		
Sponsor/Client	The Environment Agency					
Project Manager	Giles Dawkes					
Project Supervisor	Teresa Hawtin, Richard Wolley & Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	**PM**	Other **Modern**		

100 Word Summary.

During October and November 2008 Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological watching brief at The Royal Military Canal, Rye (NGR: 593680 124463 to 593876 124835) during the excavation of a trench related to flood defence improvements. The natural sandy clay alluvium was recorded with overlying deposist which included a 19th century gravel layer, which probably represented a former metalled surface of the canal tow path and a dark, silt deposit with wood fragments probably up-cast dredgings from the canal. A silent picket fragment, used to support barbed wire and probably dating to World War II was also recovered.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-52731

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Royal Military Canal, Rye
Short description of the project	During October and November 2008 Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological watching brief at The Royal Military Canal, Rye (NGR: 593680 124463 to 593876 124835) during the excavation of a trench related to flood defence improvements. The natural sandy clay alluvium was recorded with overlying deposist which included a 19th century gravel layer, which probably represented a former metalled surface of the canal tow path and a dark, silt deposit with wood fragments probably up-cast dredgings from the canal. A silent picket fragment, used to support barbed wire and probably dating to World War II was also recovered.
Project dates	Start: 13-10-2008 End: 03-11-2008
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WMR08 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ES488(E) - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	3622 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Protected sites under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	CANAL Post Medieval

Monument type	TOW PATH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WIRE Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROD Modern
Significant Finds	WEDGE Modern
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Recorded Observation'
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER PLAYDEN Royal Military Canal
Postcode	TN31 7NY
Study area	0.42 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 93680 24463 50.9863272006 0.759849836427 50 59 10 N 000 45 35 E Line
Site coordinates	TQ 93876 24835 50.9896025318 0.762837796588 50 59 22 N 000 45 46 E Line
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.12m Max: 3.32m

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	Giles Dawkes
Project supervisor	Teresa Hawtin
Project supervisor	Paul Riccoboni
Type of sponsor/funding body	Environment Agency

Project archives

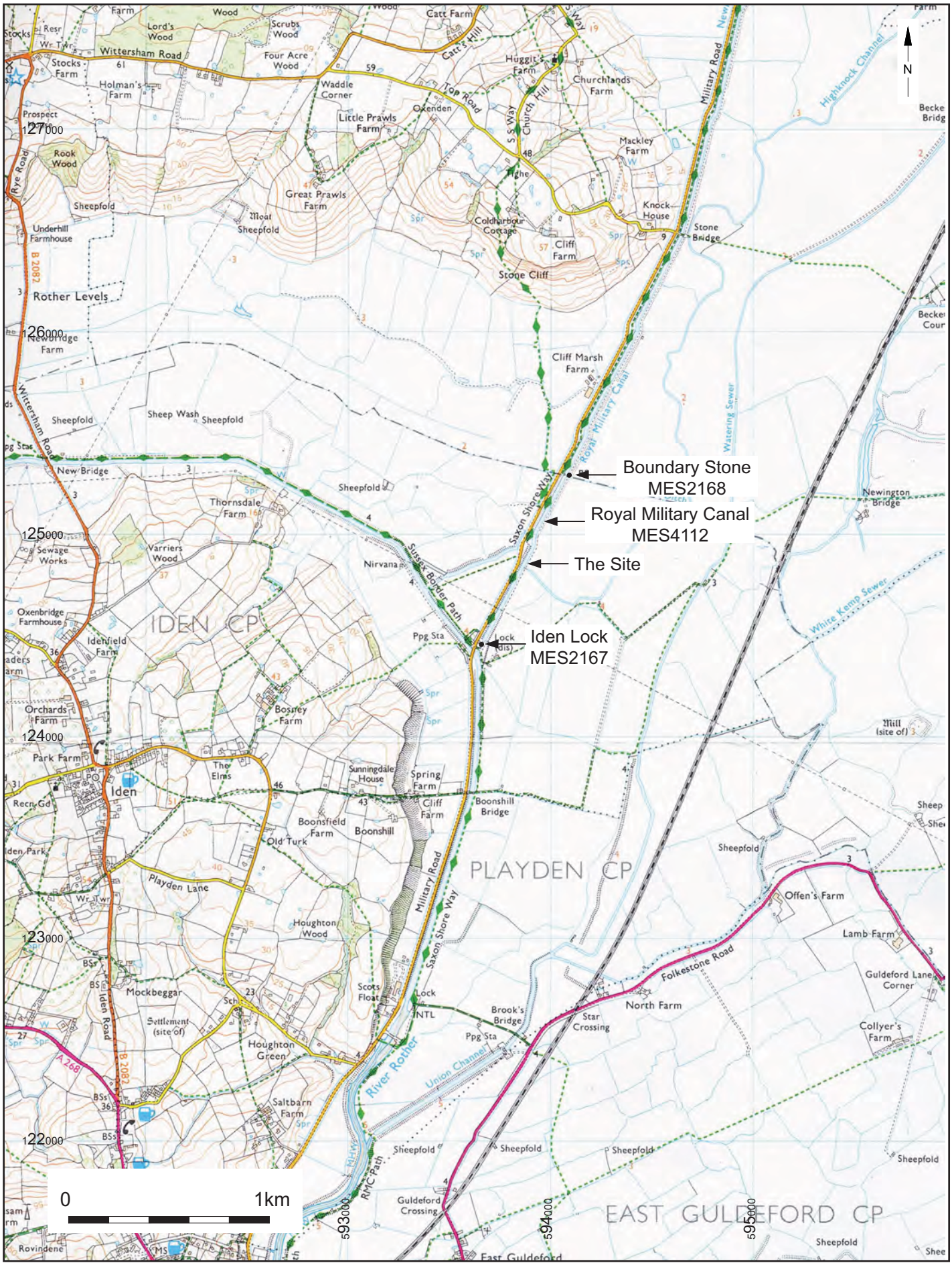
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Report'

Project bibliography 1

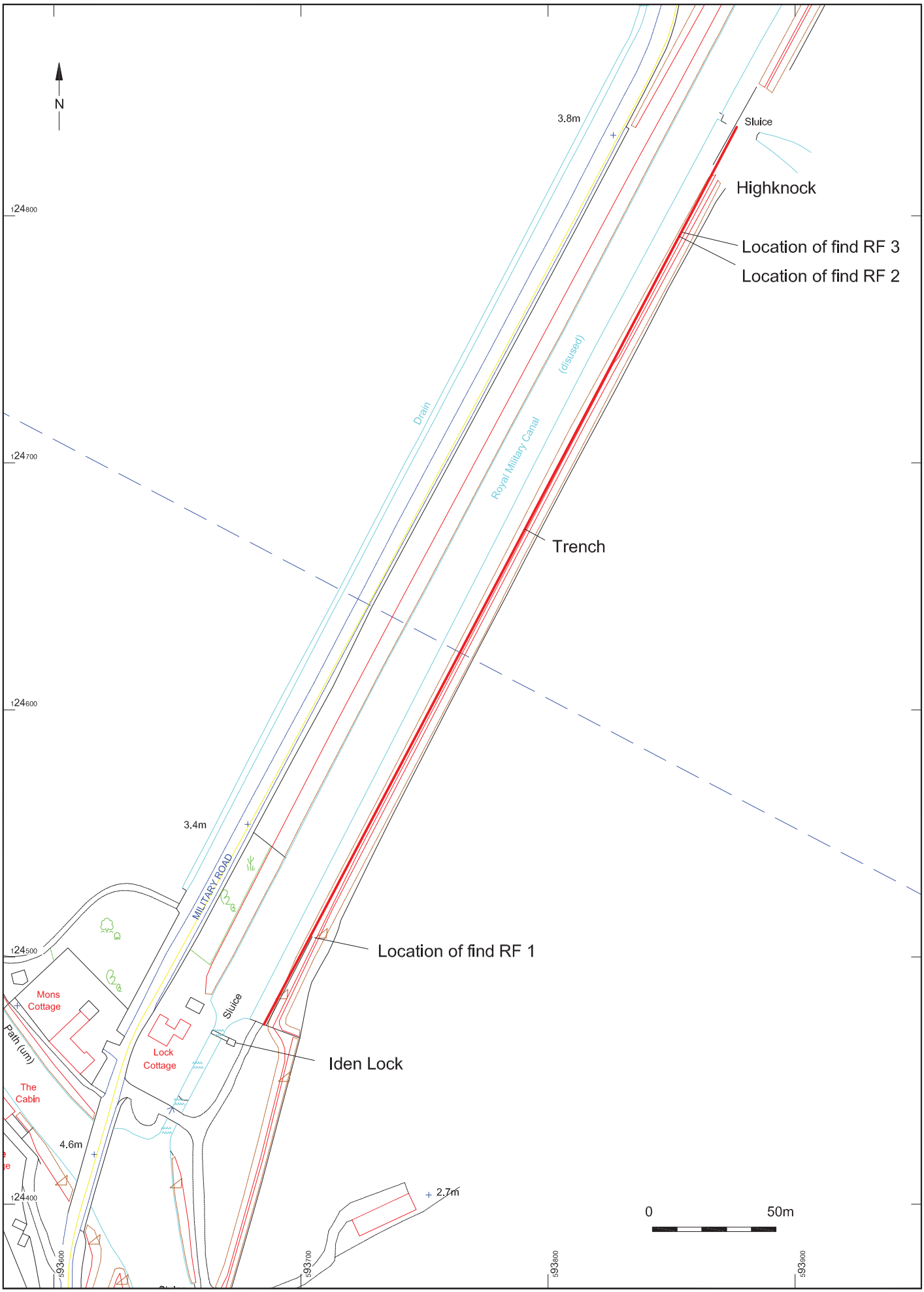
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Royal Military Canal, Walland Marsh, Rye, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawtin, T.
Other bibliographic details	2008210

Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	A4 bound report

Entered by	Teresa Hawtin (t.hawtin@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	11 December 2008



© **Archaeology South-East**		Royal Military Canal, Walland Marsh	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3622	Jan 2009	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008210	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Royal Military Canal, Walland Marsh	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3622	Jan 2009	Location of trench	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

Figure 3 - South-East facing shot of trench section at c.65cm from South-Western end

Figure 4 - South-East facing shot of trench showing layer 006. Note absence of shingle layer 002

© **Archaeology South-East**		Royal Military canal, Walland Marsh	Fig. 3&4
Project Ref 3622:	Jan 2009		
Report Ref: 2008210	Drawn by: HLF		

Figure 5 - South-East facing shot showing silent picket *in-situ*

Figure 6 - Silent picket after excavation

© **Archaeology South-East**		Royal Military canal, Walland Marsh	Fig. 5&6
Project Ref 3622:	Jan 2009		
Report Ref: 2008210	Drawn by: HLF		

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London