

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

CAM 045

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL FOR IMPACT ON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS AS A RESULT OF THE PROPOSED
QUARRY EXTENSION AT MARSTON PIT CAVENHAM
(Planning app. no. Pre-planning)

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© September 2006

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SCCAS Report No. 2006/100

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List of Contributors

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded and commissioned by Allen Newport Ltd. The desk-top assessment was carried out by James Rolfe, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Field Team and the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance local history researcher. The project was managed by John Newman, Field Officer/Contracts Manager, SCCAS, Field Team and advice was given by Edward Martin, SCCAS, Conservation Team and David Gill Senior Project Officer SCCAS Field Team.

Summary

An archaeological impact assessment has been undertaken as a result of a proposal to extend Marston Pit Cavenham. The assessment included an examination of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), a documentary search and a site walkover. The proposed development area (PDA) is just above the floodplain of the River Lark and has a high potential for archaeological occupation of all periods. This desktop study indicates that there is potential for further new sites to be uncovered during this development. The extension of the quarry will destroy any archaeology present on the site. It would also affect the setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) **CAM 001** The Black Ditches, and to do this would require consultation with English Heritage. It may be beneficial in informing the consultation process if a detailed survey, including a geophysical survey was carried out on the area adjacent to the SAM. A topographic survey of the northern bank that defines the extent of Oak plantation (see 3.3) would need to be carried out. The size of the development (8.7ha) indicates a high likelihood that a previously unidentified archaeological site may be present within the area (the Suffolk SMR records an average of one archaeological site per 5ha across the county). It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work is included as a condition of the planning permission. If given, a first stage of work would be to carry out a trial trench evaluation to establish the character and condition of any surviving archaeology and to determine the need and scope for any further work which could include full-scale excavation.

SMR information

Planning application no. Pre application
Grid Reference: TL76557207
Funding body: Allen Newport Ltd

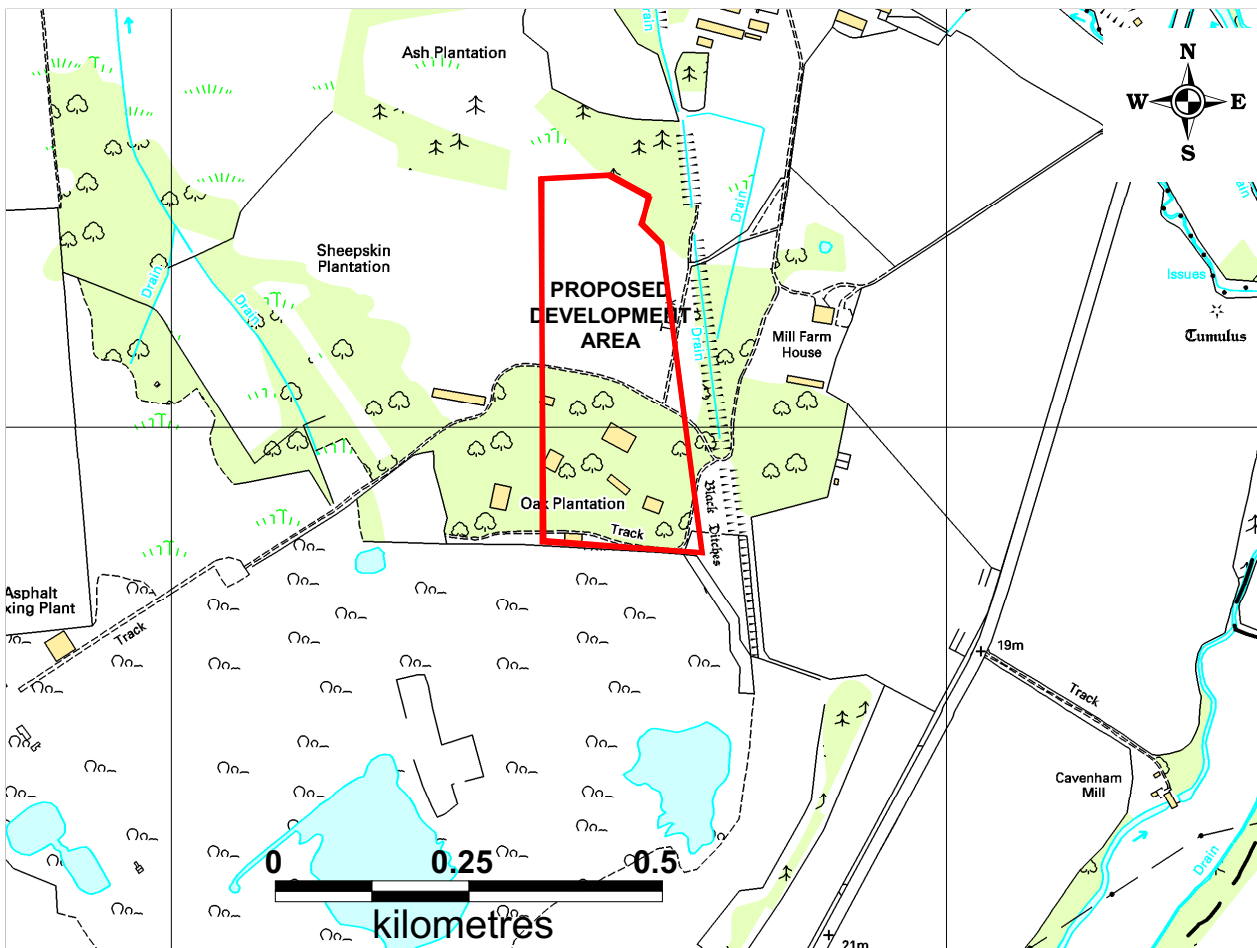
1. Introduction and methodology

This archaeological desk based assessment has been prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Allen Newport Ltd.

The subject of the assessment is the proposed development area (PDA); a quarry extension of 8.7 ha at TL76557207, at Marston Pit in the parish of Cavenham.

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, this assessment examines the available archaeological sources:- the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); any archaeological investigations close to the PDA; aerial photographs; readily available cartographic and documentary sources; and the personal experience of various people familiar with the area.

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a study area with a 1km radius from the centre of the PDA was selected for intensive survey (Fig. 1).



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Figure 1. Proposed Development Area

2. Background

2.1. Legislative and planning background

PPG 16 (November 1990) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others in the investigation of archaeological remains. This advises developers to discuss their plans, preferably at a pre planning stage with the County archaeological planning officer for any possible archaeological constraints on their development proposal. This planning guidance sets out to protect nationally and locally important monuments and their settings. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* of important remains. In certain circumstances field evaluation will be carried out to enable an informed decision to be made. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation *in situ* provision will be made for their recording and excavation prior to development.

Evidence in the Suffolk SMR records a frequency of one site per five hectares and this is used as a guiding principal in the advice offered on planning applications.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are statutorily protected as nationally important sites, by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This protects the SAM and their settings. There are two SAM's within 500m of the quarry, **CAM 001** The Black Ditches, an undated earthwork of a ditch and bank, that runs along the side of the proposed development (SAM old county number 18a) and **IKL 071** Civil War Sconce, (SAM 10237).

Listed building are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990. This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have close association with nationally important persons or events.

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. In the opinion of English Nature is of special interest at a national level due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features.

2.2. Historical and Archaeological background

The PDA is located within an area of heathland, with the village of Cavenham being located away from the River Lark, perhaps because of the alternative water source, the Cavenham Brook. The village site may date back to the Late Saxon period, and earlier settlement along the line of the Lark may have existed. The known prehistoric sites in the area indicated earlier settlement and later land use, where by only limited arable cultivation has occurred, suggests that such sites would be relatively undisturbed. The PDA is within an area surrounded by glider ditches to the north east and south that defined the eastern extent of Tuddenham airfield during WWII, becoming a quarry at the end of the hostilities.

Previous excavation has been carried out on the adjacent area to the west, in open excavation **CAM 040**, **CAM 032**, trial trenching and monitoring.

3. Baseline conditions

3.1. Topography and geology

The PDA is on the eastern edge of the Breckland farmland, designated as a SSSI, on the south side of The River Lark. The dominant soil at the location of the proposed quarry is deep well drained sandy soil. The underlying geology is glaciofluvial drift of 2nd river terrace deposit (source: SCC digital data). The OD for the area of the quarry is *circa* 15m.

Land-use in the PDA in the northern area is an abandoned field, now covered in weeds. The southern area is birch woodland with groundcover consisting mainly of grass, with patches of nettles and some large areas of bracken.

The PDA is predominantly level with slight undulations throughout, but which are more pronounced to the north/west. The ground slopes down from the central area to the north, west and east, towards the Black Ditches.

3.2. Suffolk SMR search

For more details of the sites mentioned in the report see Appendix 1.

3.2.1. All known archaeological sites within 1km from the centre of the PDA

There are twelve sites recorded on the SMR within 1km from the centre of the PDA (Fig. 2). They are all to the south of the River Lark, on what was Cavenham Heath.

Mesolithic flints have been found at four locations within the SMR search area. At **CAM 040** area C patinated flint blades of a possible Mesolithic date were recovered from a soil layer, which may be an extension of **CAM 018** just to the south. At **CAM 023** a spread of 130m x 180m contained possible Mesolithic flints including microliths. **CAM 027** represents an episode of fieldwalking, that located a spread of Mesolithic flint work including 65 flakes, 6 cores, 36 blades and a scraper.

The Neolithic is represented at four sites, **CAM 003** where four sherds of grooved ware, two scrapers, two utilised flakes and a transverse arrowhead were found. This area was later excavated in 1999-2001 **CAM 040** area C, where numerous flints of Late Neolithic date were recovered from soil layers. At **CAM 023** to the south west of the PDA, a spread 130m x 180m of worked flints including a leaf shaped arrowhead was found. At **CAM 027** fieldwalking recovered 72 flakes, 4 cores, 4 scrapers 5 blades and 1 awl, all thought to be of Neolithic date.

Bronze Age material was recovered from the **CAM 040** area C excavation that included worked flints and pottery, these were associated with various features including pits, hearths and post hole structures, that seem to represent an area of settlement.

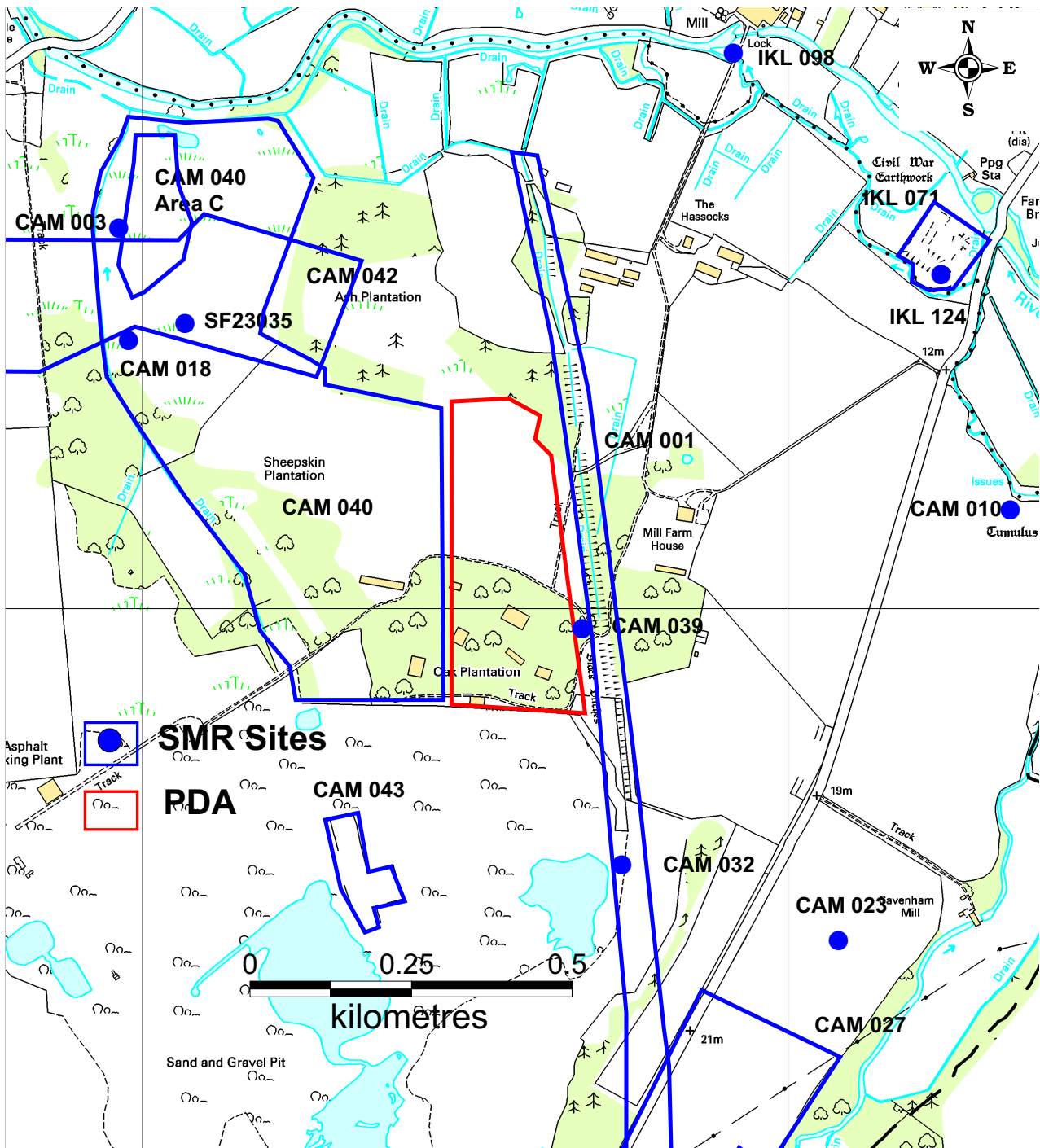
At **CAM 043** a few scattered features, some burnt flint and a core were located during an evaluation and these are thought to be of prehistoric date. Also of prehistoric date is **CAM Misc** (SF23035) three flint flakes and one flint scraper, which are within the area of **CAM 040**.

The one Anglo-Saxon entry in the SMR for this area is at **CAM 027** where a single sherd of Thetford ware was found fieldwalking.

The Post Medieval period is represented by four sites, **CAM 042** a temporary military camp comprising of five ditched encampments for the 20th Light Dragoons (Hussars); the 21st Light Dragoons (Lancers); the 15th, or the King's Royal light Dragoons; and the 3rd (Prince of Wales) Dragoon Guards; dated 1779. At **IKL 071** a civil war sence with four angled bastions (SAM

10237). A water mill **IKL 098** was shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783. **IKL 124** is a WWII pillbox located in the same field as **IKL 071**.

There are two undated monuments **CAM 010** a cropmark of a 30m ring ditch and **CAM 001** The Black Ditches (SAM old county number 18a), which is thought could possibly be either Iron Age or Post Roman and is related to the Icknield Way. Two areas of archaeological investigation through The Black Ditches have been carried out **CAM 032** cleaning and recording of a section that was damaged through quarrying and **CAM 039** a small excavation prior to the burial of an electricity cable.



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Figure 2. SMR sites within a 1km radius from the centre of the PDA

3.3. Site walkover

A visit to the site was made on the 14th of September 2006. The visibility was good on the open area and in the woodland, except in the eastern and southern quarters where visibility was very poor, due to the dense bracken present. The PDA was walked over and the only visible earthwork was a roughly east-west bank that appears to be defining the northern extent of Oak Plantation visible on the 1880's O/S map (Fig 3.).

3.4. Aerial photographs

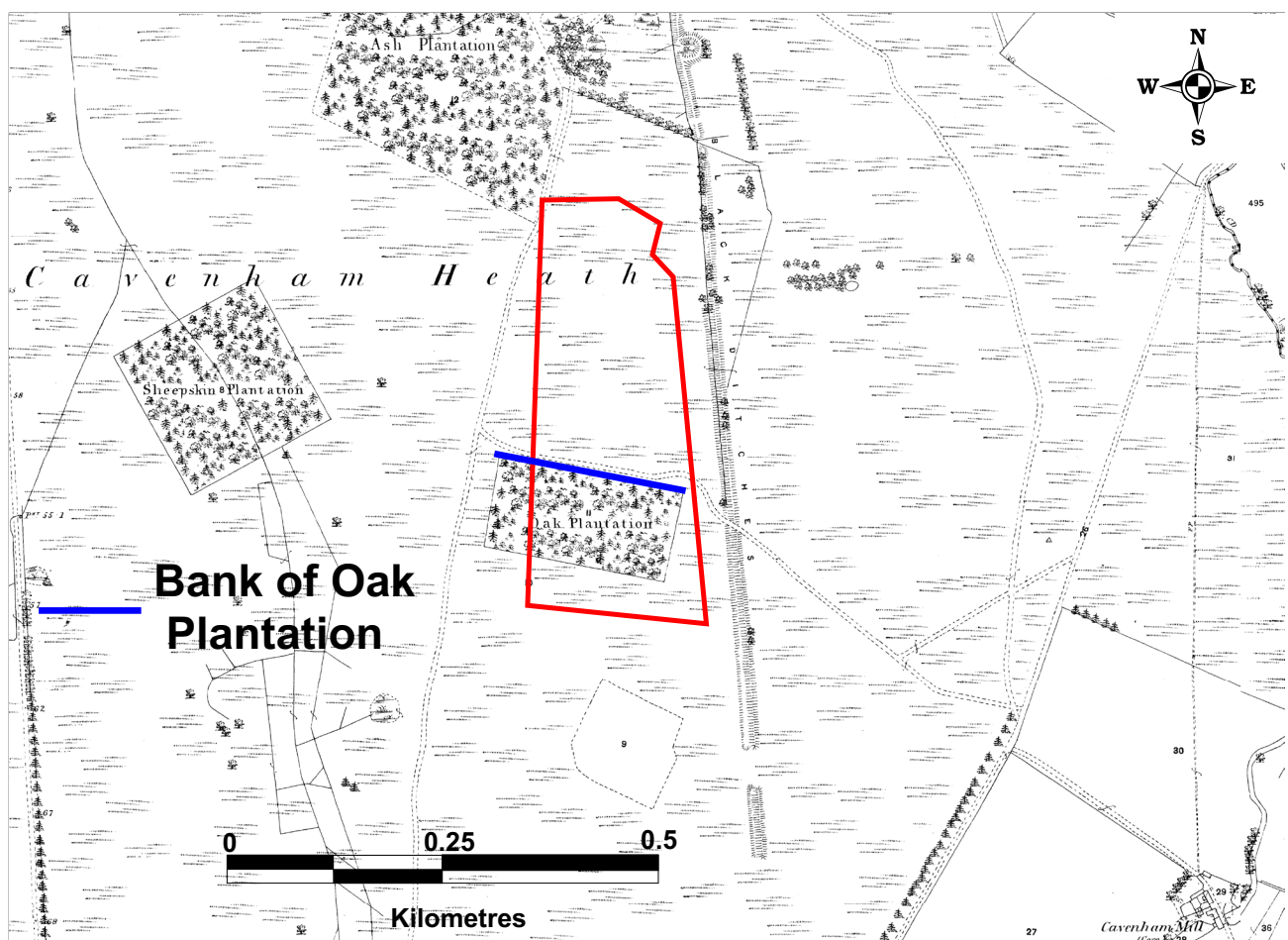
The aerial photographic archive held by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, both monochrome and colour prints, and digital images from 1945 and 1999 in the area of the PDA were examined, but nothing of any note was visible.

3.5. Listed buildings

A search was carried out on the listed building web site <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>, which identified the no listed buildings within the PDA.

3.6. 1880's 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

The first edition Ordnance Survey map was examined in the area of the PDA. The only feature shown on this map missing from the modern OS map is the northern bank enclosing Oak Plantation which was visible during the walkover survey (Fig. 3).



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Figure 3. First edition Ordnance Survey map 1880's

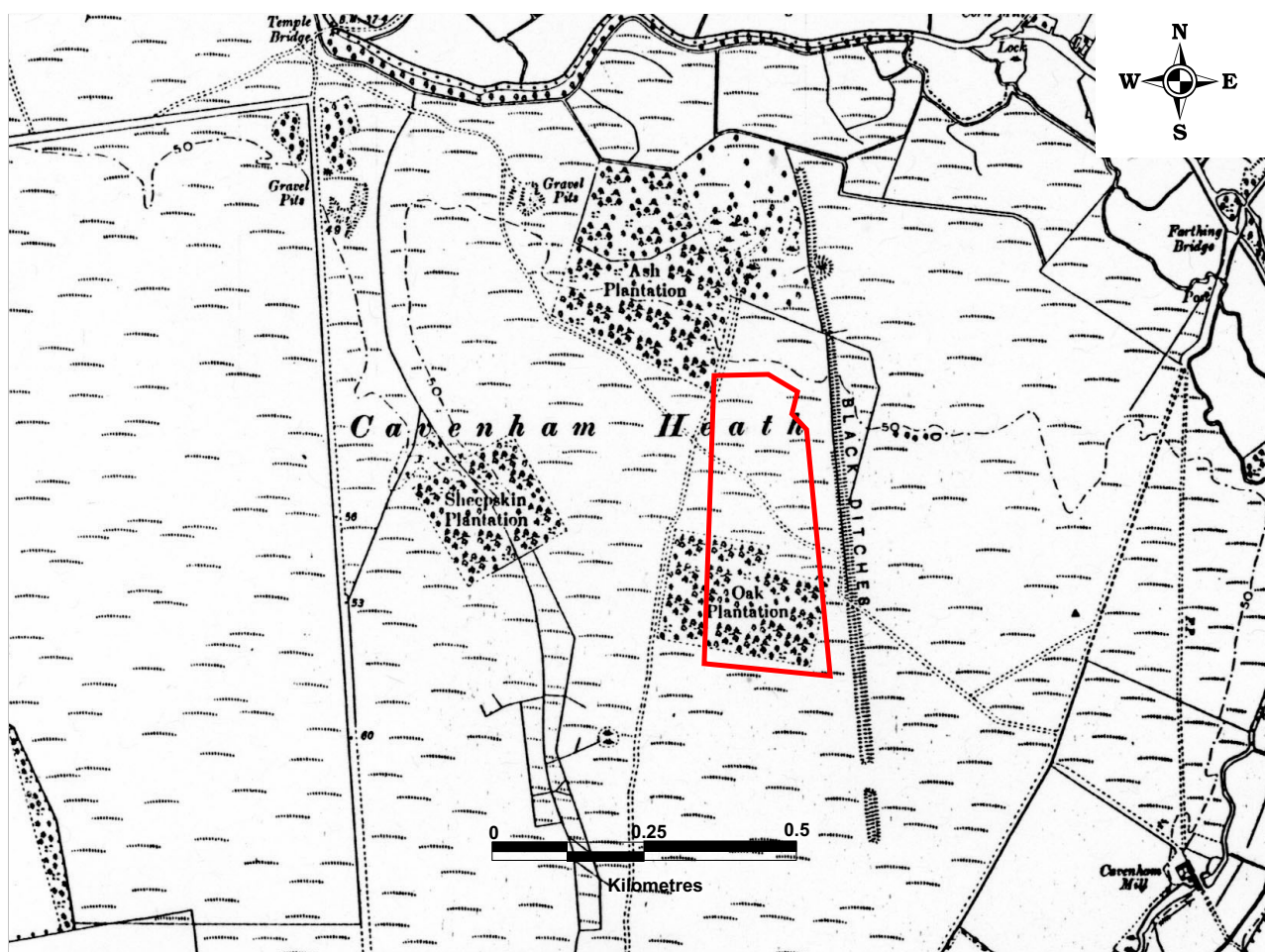
3.7. Documentary Study by A.M Breen

3.7.1 Documentary Search

The purpose of the documentary search was to examine the cartographic and documentary sources for evidence of archaeological sites and previous land use of the area around the PDA. The research was carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds and by using copies of maps held by the Archaeological Unit.

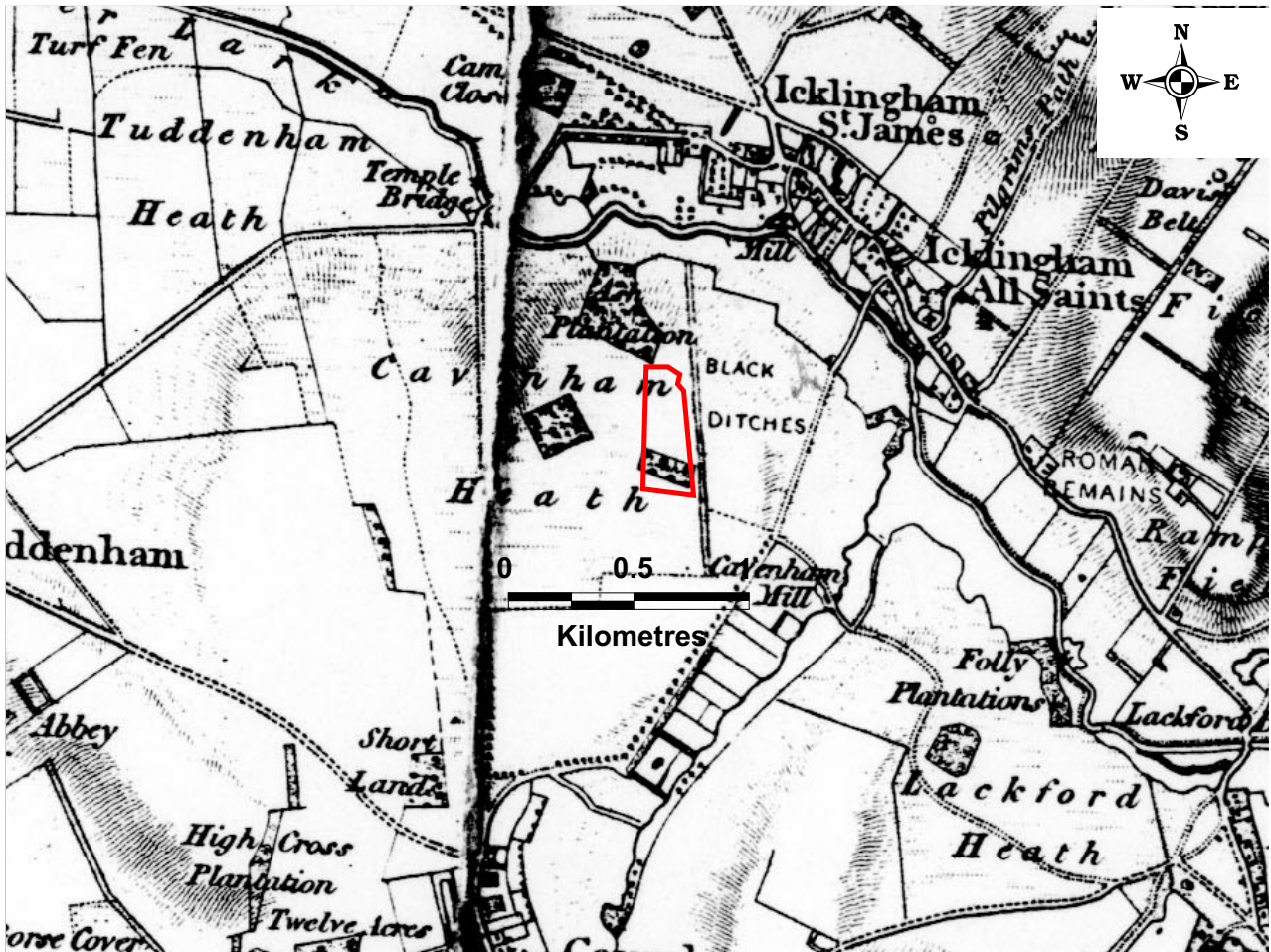
3.7.2 Maps

The PDA is shown as part of Cavenham Heath on the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map sheet number XXXII NE, 1905 edition (Fig. 4). This map shows woodland to the north and south, with the Black Ditches running adjacent to the PDA. The only features shown are a series of ditches to the west of the site and some minor trackways crossing the heath. Cavenham is one of a few Suffolk parishes to have no tithe map. The first edition of the one-inch series surveyed in 1880's (Fig. 5) shows the same features as in 1905 but in less detail.



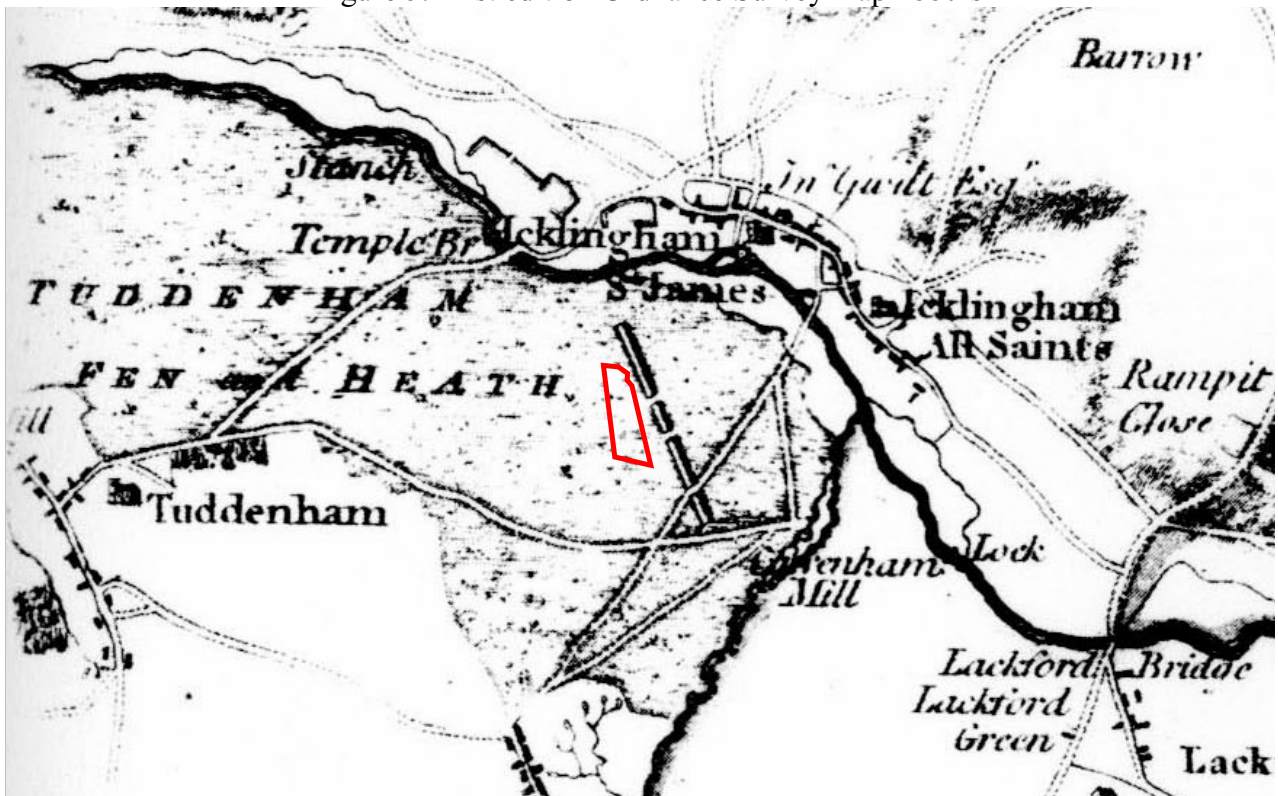
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Figure 4. Second edition Ordnance Survey map 1905



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Figure 5. First edition Ordnance Survey map 1880's

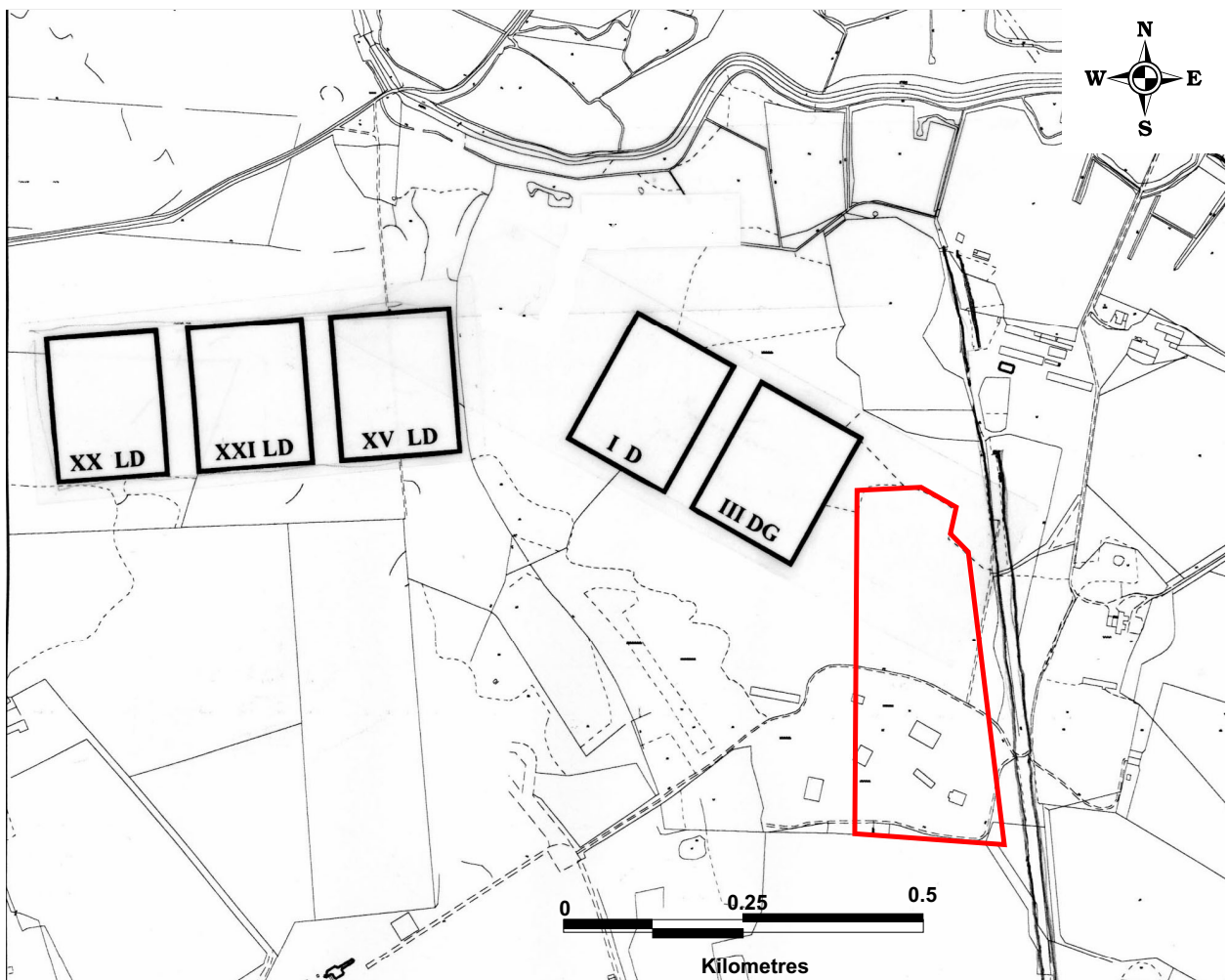


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Figure 6. Hodskinsons map of Suffolk 1783

Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk dated 1783 (Fig. 6) shows the PDA as part of Tuddenham Fen Heath. The areas of woodland are not shown on this map nor is the road leading northwards to Temple Bridge. A road is shown running from Icklingham in a south easterly direction which cuts through the Black Ditches. This road way is shown in a truncated form on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) and in alignment with the gap in the Black Ditches. Once again the road is outside the development area. The two Enclosure Acts that affected this parish will be discussed below. SCCAS have a copy of a map held at the British Library entitled a 'Plan of the Encampment on Cavenham Heath.... 1779' (Fig.7). This was a temporary encampment established during the American Revolutionary War at the height of the threatened invasion from France (CAM 042). The area of the heath is here shown as crossed by a number of trackways leading to Temple Bridge. Within the area of the heath the positions of various cavalry regiments are shown, principally the 1st Dragoons, the 3rd Dragoon Guards and to the west the 15th Light Dragoons (Fig.7).

There are no earlier maps of this area. The Cavenham Hall Estate which by the beginning of the nineteenth century owned nearly all the parish of Cavenham was sold in 1918 and again in 1946, the plans of the estate are both based on the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map and have not been copied for this report.

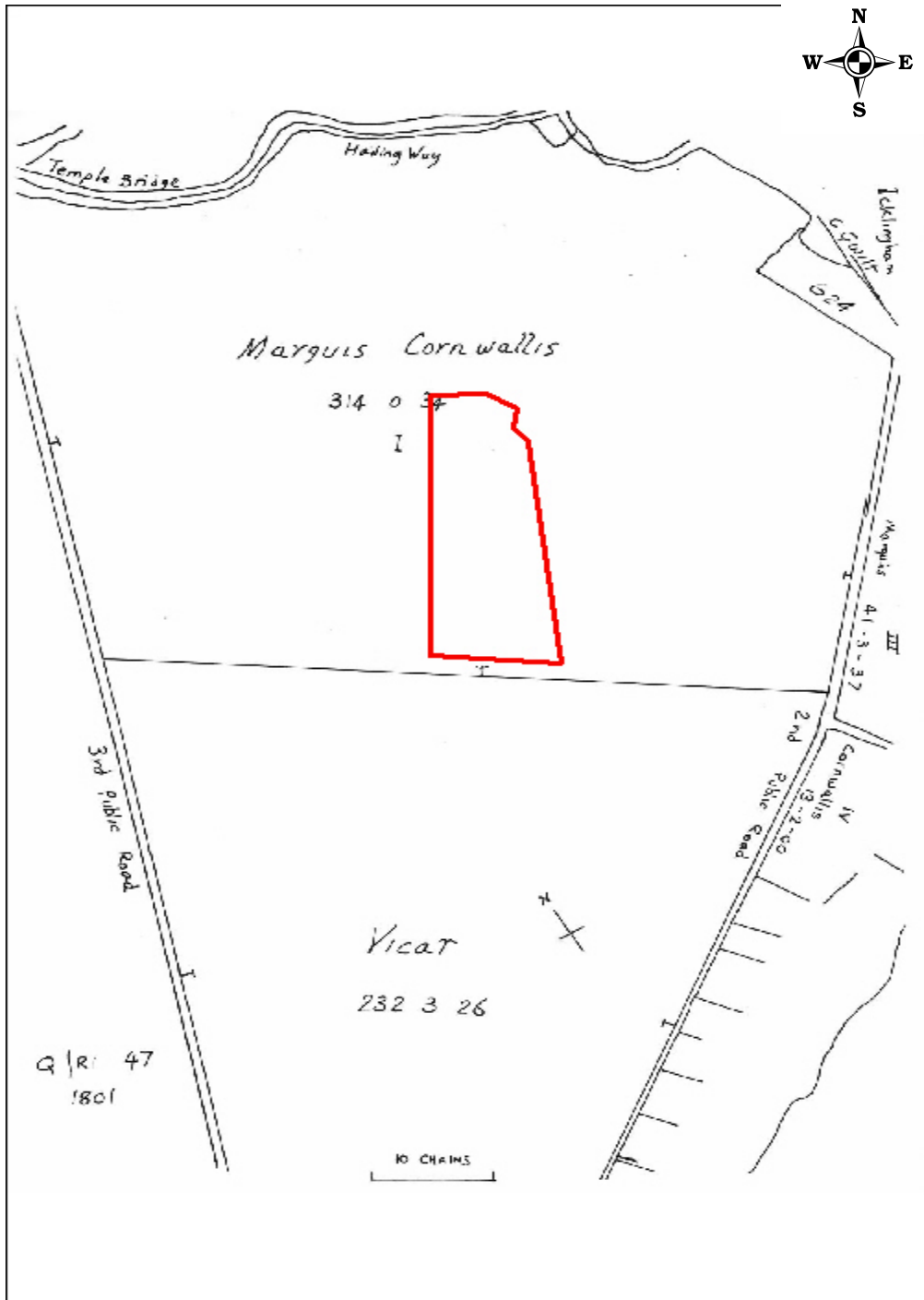


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Figure 7. Encampment positions taken from the 1799 map

3.7.3 The Enclosure Award

The parish of Cavenham was enclosed by two separate Acts in 1772 and 1802. There are copies of the Acts and the Awards of both enclosures at the Record Office but only the map of the 1801 enclosure (Fig. 8). Before 1792, it was not necessary for maps relating to private Acts of Parliament to be enrolled with the County Quarter Sessions. A plan of the parish was prepared for the 1772 Act and is referred to specifically in the Award. This map has probably never been lodged with the council or their predecessors, the Quarter Sessions. There is a possibility that the map has survived elsewhere.



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Figure 8. Enclosure Award 1801

The 1801 Award completed the enclosure of the parish by dividing and allotting the remaining common lands. The area of the heath was divided between the Marquis of Cornwallis, who was allocated 314 acres, and the Vicar of Cavenham, who was allocated 232 acres in lieu of tithes, for this reason there is no tithe map of the parish. The Vicar, Revd Thomas Cawardine, was at the time of this Act the occupier of the Manor of Desning in Cavenham, owned by the Earl of Leicester and the Award extinguished the manorial rights enjoyed by this manor over 'Sheepwalk and Shackage and for his right of common'. The map shows only the boundaries of the land enclosed without any geographical features being recorded. Other minor details affecting the ownership of the land are noted. These are marks along the boundaries noting the responsibility for the maintenance of the fences, the line of the 'hailing way' of the Lark Navigation across the Marquis of Cornwallis' land is also shown. The area of the heath is enclosed by two new public roads set out and described by the Award, these are the roads shown on the first edition of the one inch Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5).

The 1772 Act enclosed the open fields of the parish that were located to the south of the heath. There are two copies of the Award at the Record Office, one of which is amongst the Waddington family estate papers.

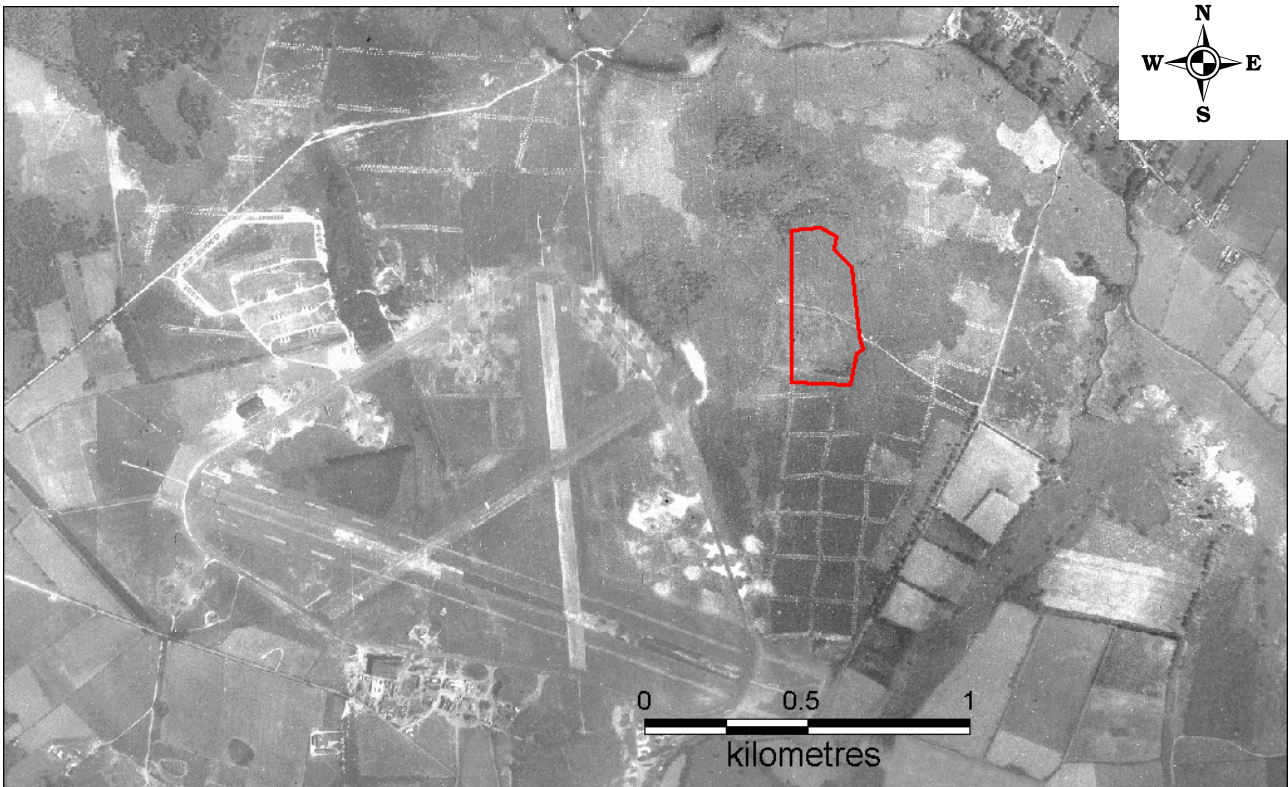
3.7.4 Estate Papers

There is a note in a Common Place Book held at the Record Office that the Marquis of Cornwallis sold his estate in Cavenham in 1809 which his father had purchased from Thomas Le Blanc in 1794. The new owner of the estate was a Mr Waddington and there are in Bury the title deeds for his estate covering the period from the fifteenth century to 1756. The 1809 sale completed Waddington's ownership of almost the entire parish except for some areas of land allocated to the parish for highway maintenance. The estate of Cavenham Hall remained intact until after the Second World War when it was sold by Bidwell & Sons in 1946.

The deeds do not cover the area of the heath which was common land over which both the Manor of Cavenham Hall and the Manor of Desning had rights, especially in relation to the sheepwalk. The field names mentioned in the deeds include such elements as 'shift' and 'foldcourse' typical of the medieval Breckland economy as described by Kate Sussams in 'The Breckland Archaeological Survey'. Sheep were 'grazed on the heath during the day then folded onto the fallow arable land to manure it at night'. Another aspect of Breckland agricultural practice is revealed in the sale details of 1918, 'The northern part of the parish being principally heathland forms a valuable warren, the source of a substantial income, some 20,000 rabbits being annually marketed' (Sussams 1996)

3.7.5 Tuddenham Airfield

The Royal Air Force base at Tuddenham was constructed in 1943 on land requisitioned by the Air Ministry and the War Department who paid the owners of the land rent as compensation totalling just over £376. At the time of the sale in 1946, the land was still in the hands of the military. During the period of occupation anti-glider ditches were cut into the heath, these are shown on an aerial photograph (Fig. 9). The main area of airfield including the runways and buildings lies to the south-west of the PDA and the ditches are to the south and east.



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Figure 9. Tuddenham Airfield 1945/46

3.7.6 Conclusion

The PDA lies entirely within the area of heathland. This area would have been open land until the Enclosure of 1801. By 1809 it was owned by one landowner. The landowner was probably responsible for the planting of trees as a means of estate improvement and also to provide cover for game birds. The main areas of Second World War military use are outside the PDA.

Before the enclosure the heath was crossed by several minor roads and trackways, but there is no evidence for any structures within the PDA. This does not mean that there are no structures or earlier field boundaries. Areas of sheepwalks were sometimes subdivided to enable different owners to keep their flocks separate from their neighbours. There are in a number of Breckland parishes rabbit warrens which are enclosed by banks, however in a number of cases, these have been shown to represent a division of ownership rather than banks created for the control of stock. The rabbit was an important and valuable source of meat and fur in medieval England and sometimes warren lodges were built. Temple Bridge seems to have been of greater importance in times past than now and might be the focus point of a number of roadways crossing the heath.

The estate records of the Marquis of Cornwallis are held in Ipswich. A copy of the earlier enclosure map of 1772 may be available at another repository. These documents are probably of greater relevance to the areas of the village of Cavenham and its surrounding fields than to the area of the heath and are, therefore, unlikely to add significantly to this report.

The village of Cavenham unlike a number of Breckland villages is located away from the River Lark. The reason for this may be because of the alternative water source, the Cavenham Brook. The establishment of the sites of villages probably dates back to the late Saxon period and earlier settlement along the line of the Lark may have existed. The known prehistoric sites in the area suggest earlier settlement and the latter land use further suggests that such sites should be relatively undisturbed.

4. Assessment of impacts and effects

4.1 Potential of archaeology in the area

4.1.1. Potential for preservation of archaeological remains

In the areas of Breckland and woodland where little or no modern intensive agriculture has occurred the archaeology can be expected to be well preserved directly beneath the surface, as this is less likely to have suffered from truncation of the upper soil layers than other areas.

4.1.2 The PDA

Throughout the Breckland area, especially within the river valleys and their immediate environs are numerous archaeological sites from all periods and the 9ha size of the PDA would suggest that there is potential for at least one site of any date within its limits (see 2.1).

One side of the PDA runs adjacent to The Black Ditches **CAM 001** (SAM) and quarrying will affect the setting of this monument, which is protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and this would have to be mitigated against, see 5.1.

The location of the PDA on a flat plateau near to the confluence of the River Lark and Cavenham Brook, (near a possible ford), has undoubted potential for archaeological material from any period. In particular this offers the potential for prehistoric settlement and/or burial sites, as this topographic location has been shown in other parts of Suffolk (as well as from the ring ditches identified in the SMR in this area) to be a favoured aspect for these site types.

A previous excavation CAM 040 adjoining the PDA to the west, located prehistoric flint work and settlement evidence and it is possible that will continue into the PDA.

Due to the nature of quarrying and the fact that there have been numerous Palaeolithic sites discovered during mineral extraction within the parishes of Cavenham and Iklingham, it is possible that during this process there is a potential for the discovery of further Palaeolithic material.

4.2 Assessment of the impact of the development on archaeological sites

4.2.1 The PDA

The quarrying of the PDA will affect an area of approximately 9ha, to a depth well into the underlying geology. This will remove all evidence of any archaeological remains that might be present. Also the landscape setting of **CAM 001** will be altered.

5. Mitigation measures

5.1 The PDA

To mitigate against the affect on of the setting of The Black Ditches **CAM 001** (see 2.1), which would have to be agreed with by English Heritage. There should be a detailed contour survey of the setting in order to ensure that the land is restored, such as it does not have a material adverse effect on the setting of the ancient monument. Also an exclusion zone along the edge of the Black Ditches is envisioned possibly in the region of 30m, but under the guidance of English Heritage. It is also advisable that a geophysical survey is carried out along a strip adjacent to the SAM coupled with a topographic survey across The Black Ditches to help inform consultation with English heritage.

A topographic survey of the (northern) bank surrounding Oak plantation would need to carried out before any trial trenching is done.

Preservation *in situ* of the archaeology is not an option here as total destruction is certain. Mitigation would be preservation through excavation and recording of any archaeological remains. As a **first stage** of work evaluation by trial trenching of 5% of the PDA to establish the level of preservation and determine the scope for further archaeological work. This could include a controlled topsoil strip and a full excavation of the area.

6. Conclusions

This assessment has identified a number of archaeological sites known to exist within close proximity to the PDA and the potential for other so far unknown sites to be discovered. The PDA is adjacent to the SAM **CAV 001** The Black Ditches and English Heritage should be consulted at an early stage as quarrying within the PDA will affect the setting of the SAM. Careful consideration should be given to survey work, possibly including geophysical survey along the strip of the PDA immediately adjacent to the Black Ditches, leading to an agreed programme of reinstatement that might enhance the setting of the SAM. The construction of the quarry will destroy any archaeology within the PDA and the size of the development (circa 9ha) indicates a high likelihood that previously unidentified archaeological sites may be present (the Suffolk SMR records an average of one archaeological site per 5ha across the county). It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work is included as a condition in the planning permission. If given, a **first stage** of work would be to carry out a trial trench evaluation to establish the character and condition of any surviving sites, followed by a controlled topsoil strip and a full excavation if required.

References for the documentary report

Suffolk Record Office, Maps

HD 1180/18	Sale Particulars Cavenham Hall Estate	1946
HD 1325/63	Sale Particulars Cavenham Hall Estate	1918
1:10,560	Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXXII NE	1905

Enclosure

Q/R1 10	Enclosure Map	1801
Q/R1 47	Enclosure Award	1801

Other Documents

317/1	Common Place Book, Sale of Cornwallis Land	1809
853	3 Boxes of Deeds, Waddington Family Estate to 1756 including the Enclosure Award of 1772	

Published Works

R Douglas Brown	'East Anglia 1943'
Kate Sussams	'The Breckland Archaeological Survey'

Suffolk Archaeological Unit

Maps

'Old Series' Reprinted Edition of One Inch Ordnance Survey Map, Cambridge Sheet 54, surveyed 1822.

Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk 1783.

BL 15533 Plan of the Encampment at Cavenham Heath 1779.

Appendix 1

List of sites on SMR within the 1km from the centre of the PDA

Parish: CAVENHAM

Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
CAM 001	Black Ditches SF165	Un	Black Ditches, earthwork Cavenham.	TL76607266
CAM 003	Cavenham Heath SF167	Neo	Four sherds of grooved ware, two scrapers, two utilised flakes and transverse arrowhead (S1).	TL75987257
CAM 010	SF174	Un	Cropmark of a ring ditch, circa 32m diametre, visible as a mound on the ground.	TL77357214
CAM 018	Cavenham Heath SF10803	Mes	Mesolithic blades, no further details.	TL76007240
CAM 023	SF10851	Mes	Flint spread, Microliths (S1).	TL77107146
CAM 023	SF10852	Neo	Flint spread, leaf arrowhead.	TL77107146
CAM 027	Field 7600 SF12695	Mes	Fieldwalking in 1991 produced a microlith, 6 cores, 36 blades and a scraper, details (S1).	TL76877133
CAM 027	Field 7600 SF12696	Neo	Fieldwalking 1991 produced 72 flakes, 4 cores, 4 scrapers, 5 blades, one awl and some burnt flints details (S1).	TL76557074
CAM 027	Field 7600 SF12697	Sax	Fieldwalking 1991 produced single sherd of Thetford type ware details (S1).	TL76857130
CAM 032	Black Ditches SF13523	Un	1992 archaeological cleaning & recording of part of the Black Ditches, see details.	TL76757158
CAM 039	Black Ditches SF17857	Un	Small excavation through Black Ditches (CAM 001) prior to burial of electricity(?) cable (S1).	TL76707195
CAM 040	Cavenham Quarry SF19560	Preh	Evaluation of prehistoric features prior to quarrying 1998	TL76037259
CAM 040	Cavenham Quarry SF19561	Un	Evaluation prior to quarrying 1998 undated banks at the southern end of the site, see details.	TL76167219
CAM 042	Cavenham Heath SF20558	PMed	Five rectangular (ditched?) encampments shown on plan of 1779, see details.	TL75697248
CAM 043	'The island' Marstons pit SF22953	Preh	Evaluation, 1.01ha, a few scattered features thought to be prehistoric (S1).	TL76347159
CAM Misc	SF23035	Lpreh	Scatter of worked flints, 3 flakes and one blade, details (S1).	TL76067244

Parish: ICKLINGHAM

Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
IKL 071	Civil War Sconce near Farthing Bridge SF10237	PMed	`A well defined civil war sconce with four angle bastions'.	TL77237255
IKL 098	Marstons Mill SF10299	PMed	Mill shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (S1) and on OS 1st edition of 1836 (S2).	TL76937289
IKL 098	River Lark; Marston's Mill SF11511	Un	Early 1990: Human skull dredged out of river Lark near entrance to Marston's Mill (? SE side of bridge).	TL76907280
IKL 124	SF16696	PMed	Pillbox located in low lying pasture to the N of the River Lark in same field as the Civil Ware Sconce (IKL 071).	TL7724725

