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# EXTERNAL & INTERNAL UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES, PARHAM AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM, SUFFOLK

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING





## EXTERNAL & INTERNAL UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES, PARHAM AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM, SUFFOLK

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September 2013

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<b>Planning Ref.</b>	C/12/2067	<b>OASIS</b>	britanni1-158395
<b>Project No.</b>	1017d	<b>Report No.</b>	R1035
<b>Approved By</b>	Tim Schofield	<b>Date</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2013



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## CONTENTS

### Abstract

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Site Description
- 3.0 Planning Policies
- 4.0 Archaeological Background
- 5.0 Project Aims
- 6.0 Project Objectives
- 7.0 Fieldwork Methodology
- 8.0 Description of Results
- 9.0 Deposit Model
- 10.0 Discussion
- 11.0 Acknowledgements

### Bibliography

- Appendix 1 Detailed Context Descriptions
- Appendix 2 OASIS Sheet

- Figure 1 Site Location Plan 1:10000
- Figure 2 HER Data Plan 1:10000
- Figure 3 Feature Plan 1:10000 & 1:500
- Figure 4 Plans, Sections & Photos 1:10 & 1:20
- Figure 5 Plans, Sections & Photos 1:10 & 1:20
- Figure 6 Plans, Sections & Photos 1:10 & 1:20



## **Abstract**

*Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> June, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring along a 2.5km easement between Parham Airfield and a site north of Great Glemham (NGR 633500 260000), during the construction of external underground cabling connecting a new solar farm to the electricity network. The internal monitoring ceased due to the narrow width of the trenches which prevented appropriate feature identification.*

*In many areas the depth of excavation did not exceed the topsoil and feature identification was limited. Two post-medieval/modern boundary ditches were identified during the entire strip.*

*It is likely that extensive modern agricultural activity has damaged or removed smaller features and any surviving heritage assets were not impacted by the excavation of the easement. The cable trench itself was very narrow causing the identification of features to be difficult.*

*It is probable, given the scale of the cable easement and the nature of finds and features identified in the SHER database, that low level archaeological remains were present along the route, however these are likely to exist below the excavated level monitored.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> June, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring between Parham Airfield and a site north of Great Glemham (NGR 633500 260000), along a 2.5km easement for the construction of external underground cabling connecting a new solar farm to the electricity network (Figs. 1-3). Internal cabling was also due to be monitored, but was ceased after three visits when the design build changed to the use of narrow trenches which were not suitable for monitoring.

The works comprised a topsoil strip along the 2.5km route of the new cable to a depth of around 0.30m.

The external cable monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Rachael Monk, dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by BA (dated 17<sup>th</sup> December 2012) and approved by SCCAS/CT. The internal monitoring was likewise conducted in accordance with a design Brief issued by Rachael Monk (1<sup>st</sup> February 2013) and a WSI produced by BA (12<sup>th</sup> April 2013).

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Figs. 1 & 3)**

The main site of the solar farm is located on a previous airfield to the east of New Road and to the south and south-east of Runway Farm. The cable trench route runs to the



north of the main site and skirts to the west of Great Glemham and then to the north to meet Chapel Lane. It continues to run parallel to Chapel Lane until terminating north of Hall Farm, 2.5km from the main site (Fig. 1). The topography varies between 25 – 40m AOD with the start and end sections located at the highest points and the centre being the lowest.

The geology varies slightly across the 2.5km route, but the bedrock is consistent over the whole area and comprises Crag Group sand. This is sedimentary bedrock consisting of silicates deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, where the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2012).

The superficial deposits are predominantly Lowestoft Formation Diamicton formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions. Lowestoft formation sand and gravels are also present in the centre of the site and were formed under similar conditions. (BGS, 2012).

### 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, in consultation with SCCAS/CT, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal Local Plan; incorporating First and Second Amendments* (March 2006) which is due to be replaced with the *Suffolk Coastal Local Development Framework* in the near future.

#### 3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;



- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

### 3.2 *Suffolk Coastal District Council (Policy AP7. 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006)*

The local plan for the Suffolk Coastal District deals with development on archaeological sites in section AP7, this states the following:

In considering planning applications, outline or detailed, for development that might affect sites that are known or are likely to contain archaeological remains, the Council will require the following. Where necessary, these should be preceded by a professional archaeological assessment as to the likelihood that remains might be encountered and their importance.

- a field evaluation in those cases where the assessment suggests that important archaeological remains may exist but it is unable to be precise about their nature or extent. The field evaluation shall be carried out by an approved archaeological contractor in accordance with a specification agreed with the Council;
- the preservation of archaeological remains in situ where the assessment and/or field evaluation indicate that the remains are important. Even where lesser remains exist, consideration must be given to the desirability of preserving them in situ;
- adequate arrangements for "preservation by record" - a recording of the archaeological remains that would be lost in the course of works for which permission is being sought - in those cases where arguments in favour of the development outweigh the significance of the remains;
- Development that would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument, its setting or remains will not be permitted.

## 4.0 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)**

### 4.1 *Archaeological/Historical Sources*

The following archaeological background is a summary taken from the desk-based assessment (Trehy, 2012). It utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), Suffolk Record Office, English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)) and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS).

This programme of archaeological works started with a desk-based assessment ahead of the solar farm development and included a geophysical survey by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (Schofield, 2013) undertaken over two fields. Archaeological monitoring of the cable route that joined the solar array to the electricity network comprised the final phase of work.

Several sites have been recorded both in the County Historic Environment Record (CHER) and also in a recent desk based assessment (Trehy, 2012), within the vicinity of



the proposed development area. There are a number of cropmark features (GLG 029, PRK 019) and multi-period findspots (GLG 020, GLG 021). The sites recorded in the vicinity coupled with the large size of the application area, and the fact that no systematic archaeological investigation has been undertaken indicates that there is the potential for archaeological remains to be present.

Many of the SHER entries are categorised as stray findspots or chance discoveries. No prehistoric features or settlements were identified, however several findspots have been recorded. Early Mesolithic to early Bronze Age flints were identified on farmland west of Potash Cottage (GLG 020) and a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered at Paul's Grove Farm (GLG 018). Bronze Age metal work was also recovered close to Potash Cottage and comprised an unfinished fragment of sword and a bronze cast circular base (GTG 021).

No Iron Age features or finds are located close to the site, however a fragment of bronze miniature terrett (horse harness) dating to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period was found with Romano-British pottery and a coin of the emperor Trajan (GLG 023). Four additional SHER records date to this period (GLG 018, GLG 021, GLG 020 and GLG 022) and comprise find spots and scatters. The metal work assemblage includes a copper alloy finger ring (GLG 018) and four bow brooches and a plate brooch (GLG 021). Pottery scatters include 67 sherds of grey ware (GLG 020) and a spread of six rims, seven bases and 18 body sherds from a number of rounded jars (GLG 022). To the north a scatter of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century AD coins, pottery and brooches (MON 879588) were found adjacent to Longfields near to the end of the cable route.

The origins of Great Glemham are likely to be Anglo-Saxon, however the first significant evidence of settlement dates to the medieval period. A single shed of late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered with 19 sherds of medieval pottery (GLG 022). An extant curving linear green lies on the western edge of the study area, Silverlace Green (PRH 015), which along with the documentary record of a church (GLG 003) noted at Great Glemham in the Domesday Survey of 1086. A further 150 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a multi-period site to the north of the assessment area (GLG 020) along with a pewter spoon, part of a bronze harness, a 13th/14th century coin, a bronze seal and bronze buckle, indicating more substantial settlement activity within the area.

Three areas of post-medieval artefact scatters are recorded in the wider study area, ranging from a single metal object (GLG 020) discovered as part of a larger multi-period group; a single silver penny (Edward III; GLG 021) and a lead cloth seal and bronze buckle (GLG 019) found to the north of Potash Cottage. A disused (clay) pit and the site of a former brick kiln (GLG 10) are recorded to the north. A further five disused pits are noted in the study area, reflecting the former exploitation of the clay resource for pottery production and brick making (Trehy, 2012).

Modern activity is dominated by the former RAF Framlingham Airbase on which the site is located. An appraisal of the 1946 aerial photograph overlain on the modern aerial photographs clearly shows a number of 'frying pan' hardstands that were created during the construction of the airfield in 1942. Anomalies interpreted as aircraft dispersal





areas, taxi and runways, land drains associated with the airbase were also recorded during the geophysical survey.

A number of undated cropmark features are also recorded in the area, two of which lie close to the site and perimeter runway on the western side of the former airfield; PRH 019 described as a possible enclosure or large ring ditch c.70m in diameter and GLG 029 described as being an irregular enclosure of c.40m x 35m diameter with a possible internal ring ditch of c.10m diameter

It is likely that significant truncation of the main site occurred during the construction of the airbase, however the course of the external cable route has a good potential for the preservation of archaeological remains from all periods, with particular emphasis on the medieval and post-medieval periods.

## **5.0 PROJECT AIMS**

The specific aim of the investigation was to provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent (Brief, Section 3.3, Monk 2012).

## **6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24, Maria Medlycott, 2011.

The specific objectives are set out in the SCCAS CT brief and are summarised below (Brief Section 2.1, Antrobus 2013):

- The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for medieval occupation.

## **7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

Topsoil excavation of the cable easement was undertaken to an approximate depth of 0.30m using a 14 tonne 360° excavator under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Sample sections and plans were drawn to scale, pro-forma record sheets were completed and appropriate photographs were taken. All excavated spoil was inspected for finds.

## **8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 3-6 & DP's. 1-13)**

The site visits were undertaken by the author during mixed ground conditions and the excavations were monitored continuously.



In many areas the depth of excavation did not exceed the topsoil and feature identification was limited. During the entire strip, two post-medieval/modern boundary ditches were identified.

Ditch 1002 was located north of Sand Pit Cottages in the central area of the cable route adjacent to an extant pond (Figs. 3-4). It was linear in plan aligned east to west and contained a primary fill 1004 and a secondary backfill 1003. Backfill 1003 contained modern CBM and a modern iron horseshoe (not retained). The ditch was aligned with a field boundary in the adjacent field and was shown to be present on the 1978 – 1990 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map. It was backfilled during the construction of an existing farm track subsequent to 1990.

The second ditch was located just north of the airfield site and south of Red House Stables, aligned east to west. It was not recorded except in plan and location and similarly contained very modern material in the backfill. It was also present on the 1978 – 1990 OS Map and has been recently backfilled.

Modern CBM and blue and white transfer pattern pottery (not retained) was noted throughout the topsoil strip, however no other archaeological finds or features were identified.

No finds or features were identified during the internal cable work.

## **9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 4-6 & DP's 2-13)**

The deposit model was broadly the same across the entire strip, however the relatively shallow depth of the excavation may well have masked more complex stratigraphy, especially in the low lying areas where colluvium would be expected.

Topsoil 1000 was the upper most layer in all areas and comprised an agricultural plough soil throughout. The composition varied slightly with changes in the natural geology, but was usually a dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint inclusions. In the central area of the cable route around Street Farm, it became a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint stone inclusions which reflects a change to a sandy natural. Across The Street, fragments of chalk were also included where the chalky Lowestoft Diamicton geology was exposed.

In the northern and southern areas, topsoil overlay the natural drift geology 1002; however, in the central area close to The Street, a partially surviving subsoil 1005 was identified below the topsoil and above the natural. This was located in a valley and is likely to represent colluvium.

The natural geology varied over the 2.5km route. At the northern and southern sections it comprised a light brown/red grey compact silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. In the central area around the Street it comprised a light orange yellow sand and a light white chalky clay on either side of the valley.



The deposit model reveals a simple stratigraphic sequence that has been significantly affected by modern agricultural activity.

## **10 DISCUSSION**

The cable route traversed land that has been dominated by agricultural activity for centuries. This and relatively shallow depth of excavation has resulted in few features of archaeological origin being identified apart from two large, modern backfilled ditches.

It is likely that extensive modern agricultural activity has damaged or removed smaller archaeological features and surviving heritage assets were not impacted upon by the easement excavation. The cable trench itself was very narrow and identification of features was also not possible in these conditions.

It is probable, given the scale of the cable easement and the nature of finds and features identified in the SHER database, that low level archaeological remains will be present along the route, however these are likely to exist below the excavated level monitored.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Adrian French of AG Renewables Ltd, for commissioning the project and for his assistance during the project.

We are also grateful to Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council Conservation Team for her time, help and advice.



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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England



[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



## APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

### Sample Section 1 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 1	Orientation N-S	Height AOD	Shot No DP3
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.31m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	
1001	0.31 – 0.35m+	Natural. Light brown/red grey, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.	

### Sample Section 2 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 2	Orientation NE-SW	Height AOD	Shot No DP3
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.23m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	
1001	0.23 – 0.29m+	Natural. Light brown/red grey, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.	

### Sample Section 3 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 3	Orientation N-S	Height AOD	Shot No DP4
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.37m+	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	

### Sample Section 4 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 4	Orientation N-S	Height AOD	Shot No DP5
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.16m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	
1001	0.16 – 0.26m+	Natural. Light brown/red grey, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.	

### Sample Section 5 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 5	Orientation NE-SW	Height AOD	Shot No DP8
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.25m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	
1001	0.25 – 0.30m+	Natural. Light orange yellow, firm sand, with occasional flint inclusions.	

### Sample Section 6 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 6	Orientation N-S	Height AOD	Shot No DP9
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.25m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	
1005	0.25 – 0.50m+	Subsoil. Light brown grey, firm sand silt, with occasional flint	



		inclusions.
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### Sample Section 7 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 7	Orientation NE-SW	Height AOD	Shot No DP10
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	
1005	0.27 – 0.33m+	Subsoil. Light brown grey, firm sand silt, with occasional flint and moderate chalk inclusions.	

### Sample Section 8 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 8	Orientation NE-SW	Height AOD	Shot No DP11
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.15m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	
1001	0.15 – 0.19m+	Natural. Light brown/red grey, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.	

### Sample Section 9 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 9	Orientation NE-SW	Height AOD	Shot No DP12
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m+	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional flint stones.	

### Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1002	Ditch (3.00m+ x 1.96+ x 0.51m) linear in plan, stepped sides becoming steep, concave base.	1003 Backfill	Dark grey brown, firm clay slit with occasional flint inclusions	20 <sup>th</sup> C	CBM & Iron Horseshoe (not retained)	Mod field boundary on 1990 OS Map
		1004 Basal Fill	Mid yellow brown, firm sandy clay	-		



## APPENDIX 2 OASIS SHEET (Copied from the OASIS website)

**OASIS ID: britanni1-158395**

### Project details

Project name

GLG 035: RUNWAY FARM, PARHAM AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM - MONITORING

Short description of the project

Monitoring soil strip of 2.5km long and 3m wide electric cable easement. Topsoil and occasionally subsoil removed to an approximate depth of 0.30m followed by a 0.35m wide trench for the cable. Two modern ditches relating to recent field boundaries were observed and recorded. No further archaeological finds or features were noted which is likely due to the shallow depth of excavation obscuring smaller discrete features rather than a genuine absence.

Project dates Start: 03-06-2013 End: 10-06-2013

Previous/futurework

Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes

GLG 035 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes

P1017d - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project

Recording project

Site status

Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use

Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type

DITCHES Post Medieval

Monument type

NONE None

Significant Finds

NONE None

Significant Finds

NONE None

Investigation type

""Watching Brief""

Prompt

Planning condition





## Project location

Country  
England

Site location  
SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL GREAT GLEHAM GLG 035: RUNWAY FARM, PARHAM  
AIRFIELD

Postcode  
IP17 2DB

Study area  
0.75 Hectares

Site coordinates  
TM 33511 61160 52 1 52 11 54 N 001 25 02 E Point

Height OD /Depth  
Min: 15.00m Max: 43.00m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation  
Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator  
Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator  
Tim Schofield

Project director/manager  
Matthew Adams

Project supervisor  
Matthew Adams

Type of sponsor/funding body  
Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body  
AG Renewables Ltd

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?  
No

Digital Archive recipient  
Suffolk HER

Digital Media available  
"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text", "GIS", "Geophysics"

Paper Archive recipient  
Suffolk HER



Paper Media available

"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography

Publication type

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)\_1

Title

External & Internal Underground Cable Routes, Parham Airfield, Great Glemham, Suffolk -  
Archaeological Monitoring Report

Author(s)/Editor(s)

Adams, M.C.

Other bibliographic details

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Date

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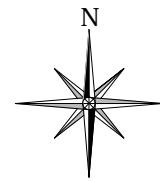
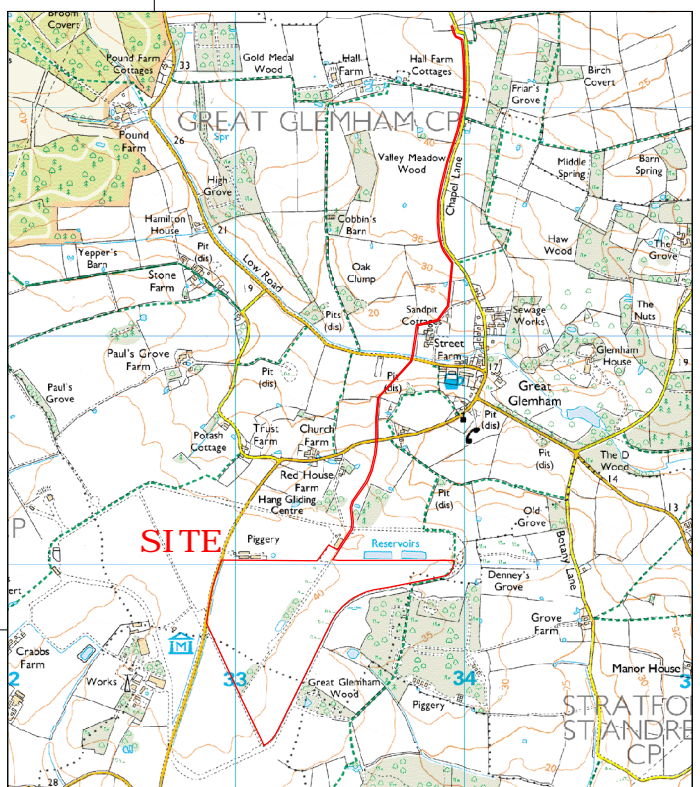
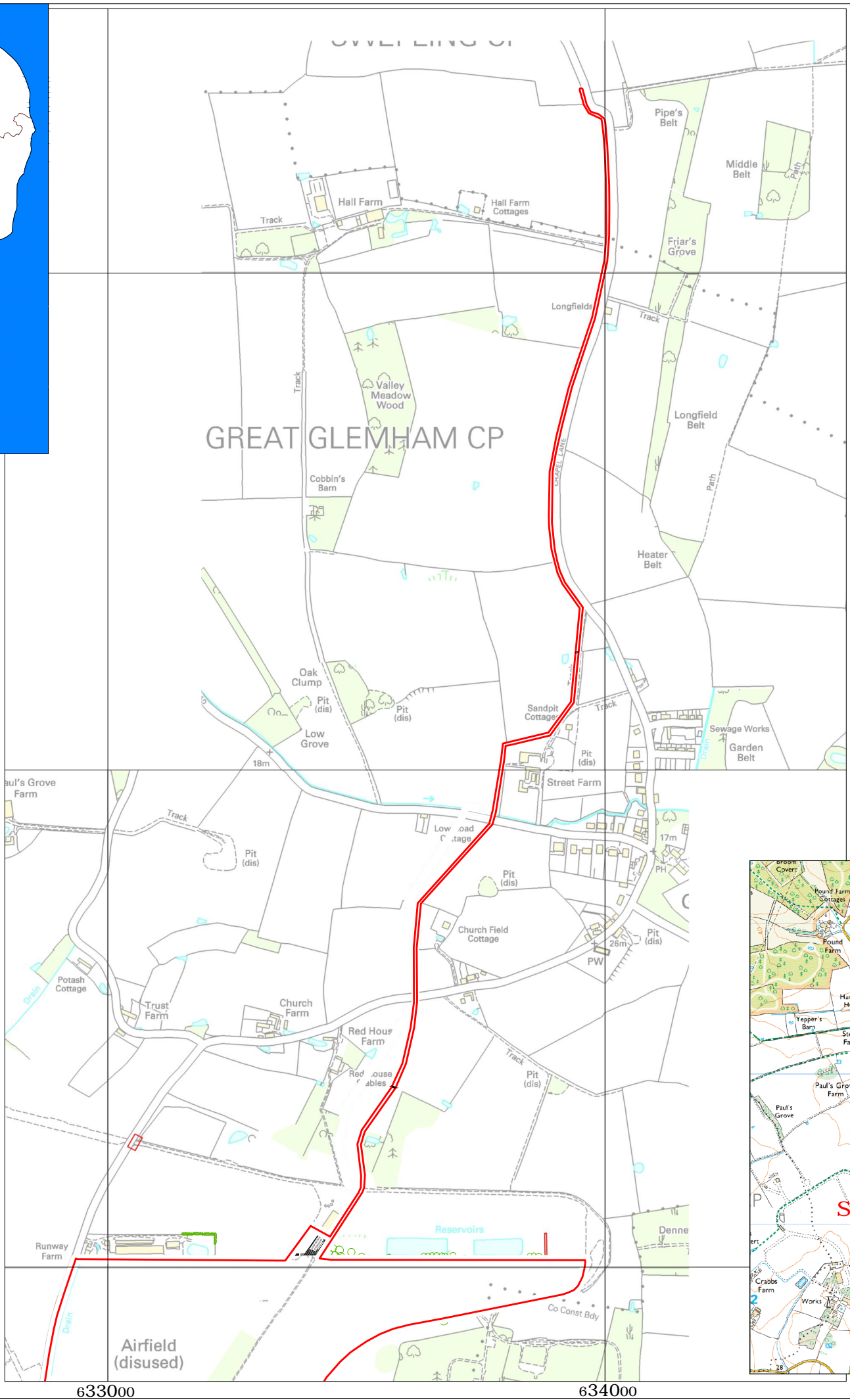
Place of issue or publication

Stowmarket

Description

A4 with A3 figures. Thermal bound.

URL <http://www.britannia-archaeology.com>



	Cable Route & Easement
	Site Boundary

NGR: 633500 260000	REPORT NUMBER: 1035
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PROJECT:  
EXTERNAL UNDERGROUND CABLE  
ROUTE, RUNWAY FARM, PARHAM  
AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
**AGRenewables**

DESCRIPTION:  
SITE LOCATION PLAN

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

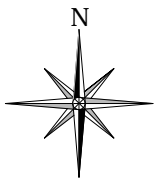
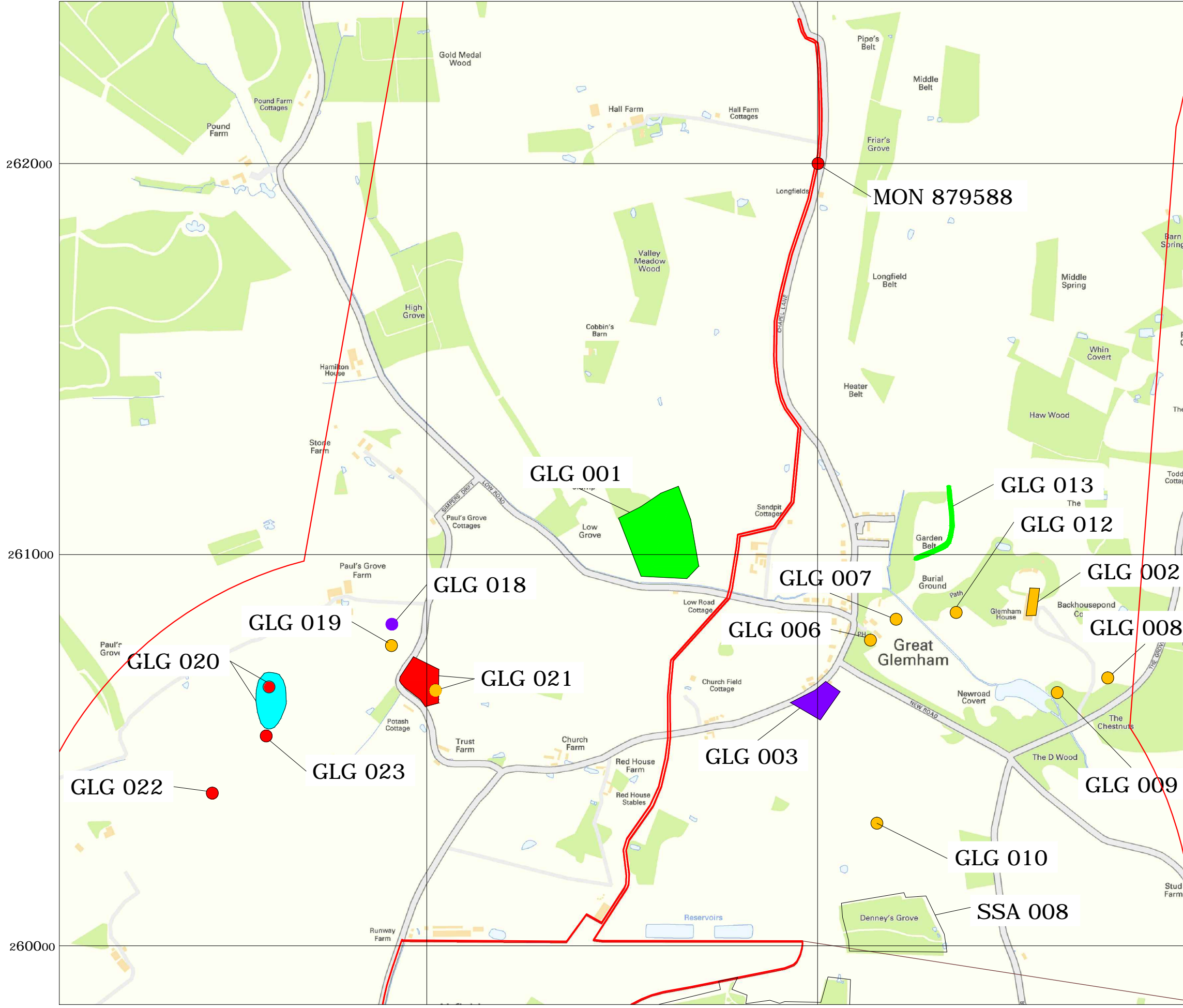


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E: info@britannia-archaeology.com  
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1: 10000	
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
DATE: SEP 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 01

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	HER Search Area
	Undated Cropmark Record
	Undated Cropmark Record
	Post-Medieval Region Record
	Post-Medieval Monument Record
	Medieval Region Record
	Medieval Monument Record
	Roman Monument Record
	Prehistoric Monument Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: 633500 260000      REPORT NUMBER: 1035

PROJECT:  
EXTERNAL UNDERGROUND CABLE  
ROUTE, RUNWAY FARM, PARHAM  
AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
**AGRenewables**

DESCRIPTION:  
SHER DATA

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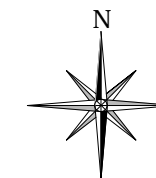
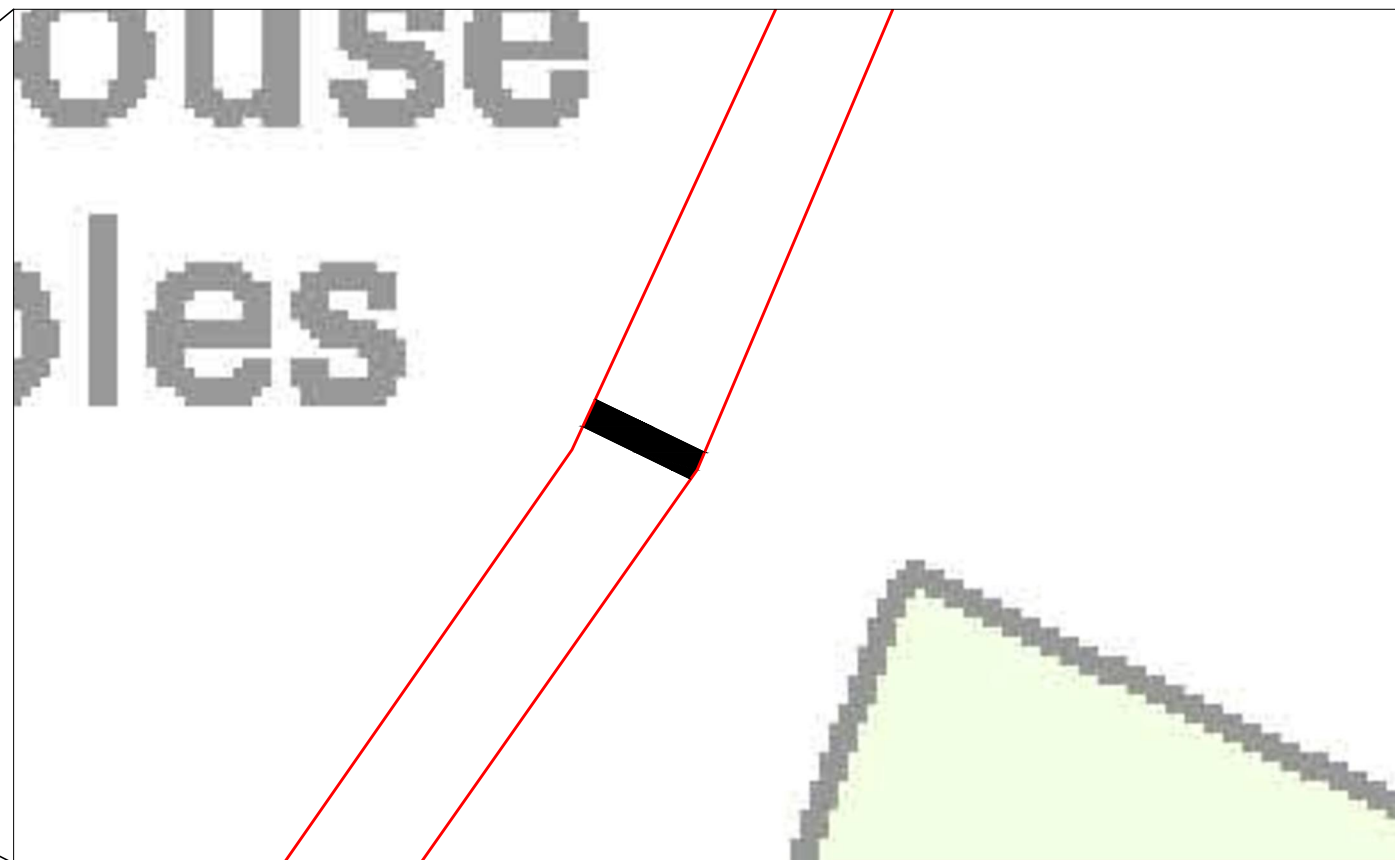
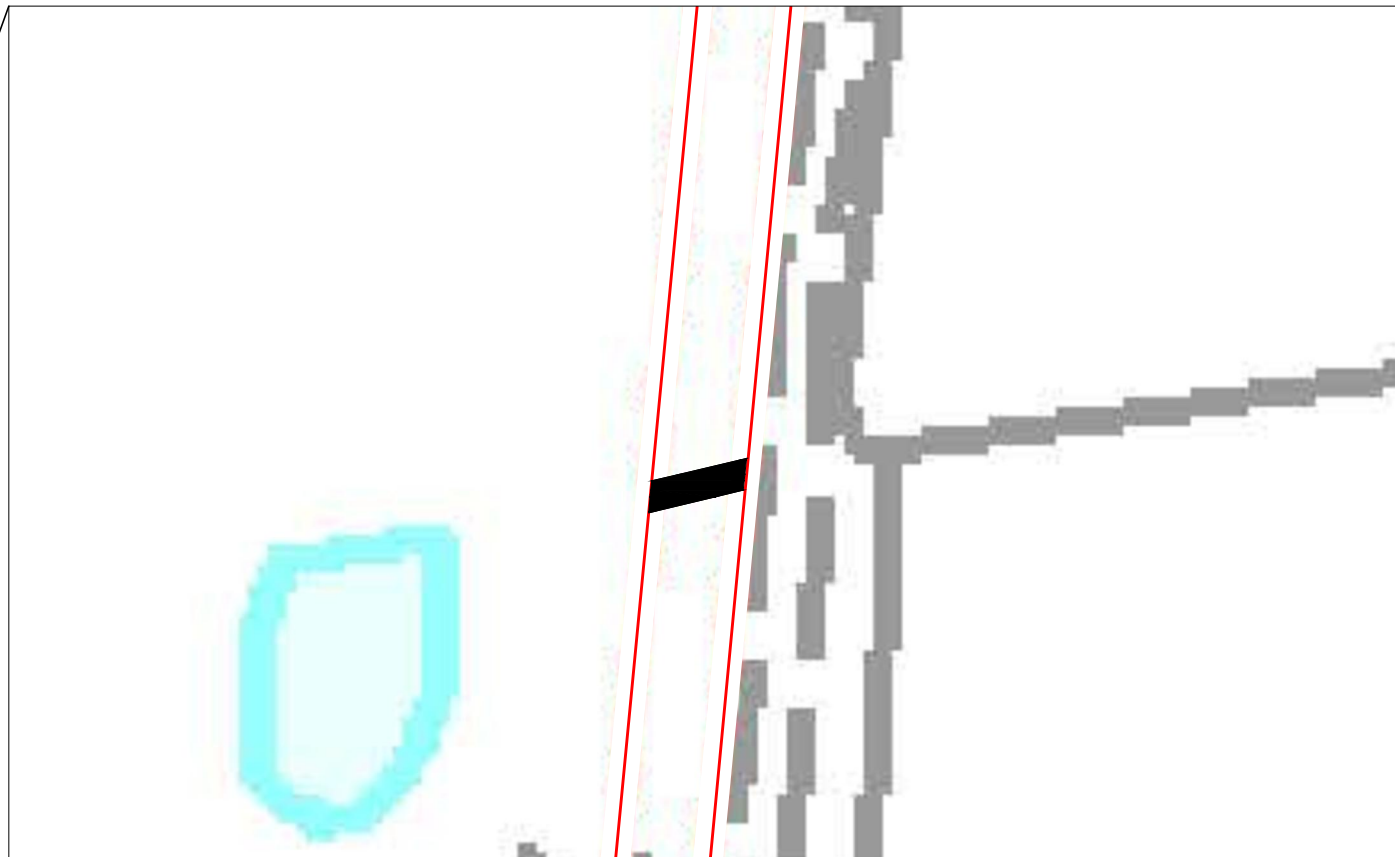
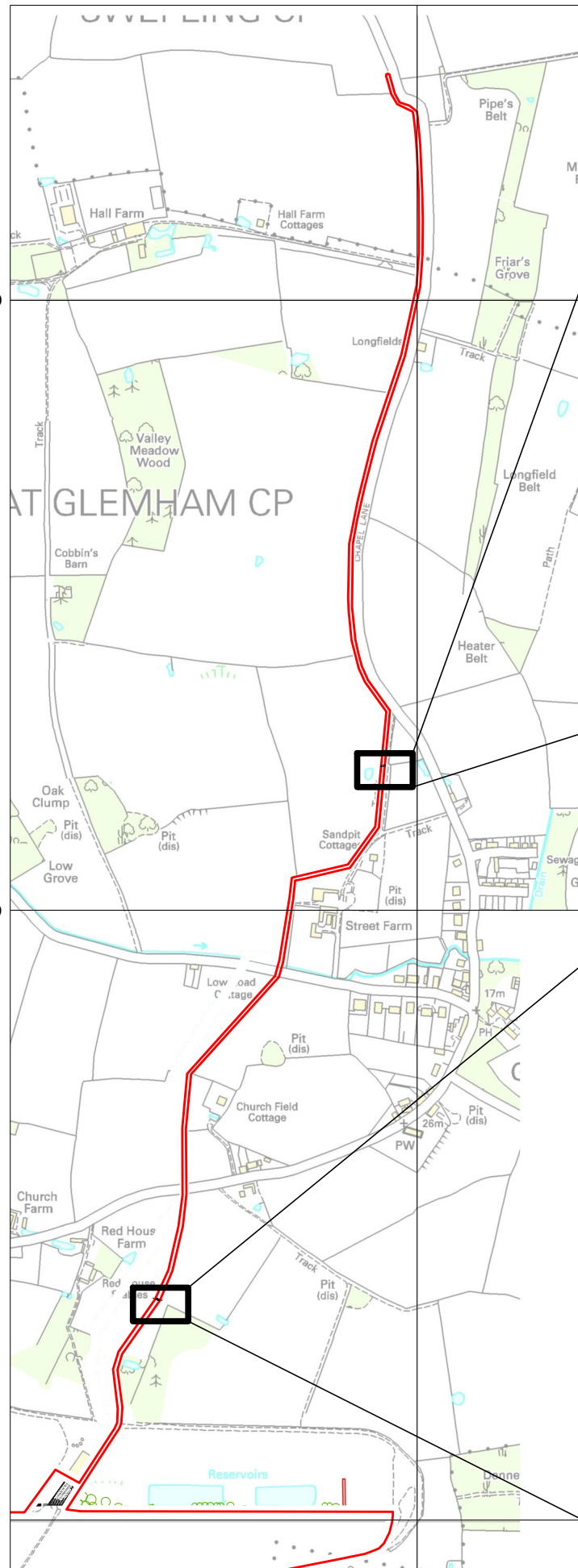
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E: info@britannia-archaeology.com  
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SCALE: 1:10000      0      300m

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
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DATE: SEP 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 02
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	Feature
	Cable Route & Easement
	Site Boundary

NGR: 633500 260000      REPORT NUMBER: 1035

PROJECT:  
EXTERNAL UNDERGROUND CABLE  
ROUTE, RUNWAY FARM, PARHAM  
AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
**AGRenewables**

DESCRIPTION:  
FEATURE LOCATION

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



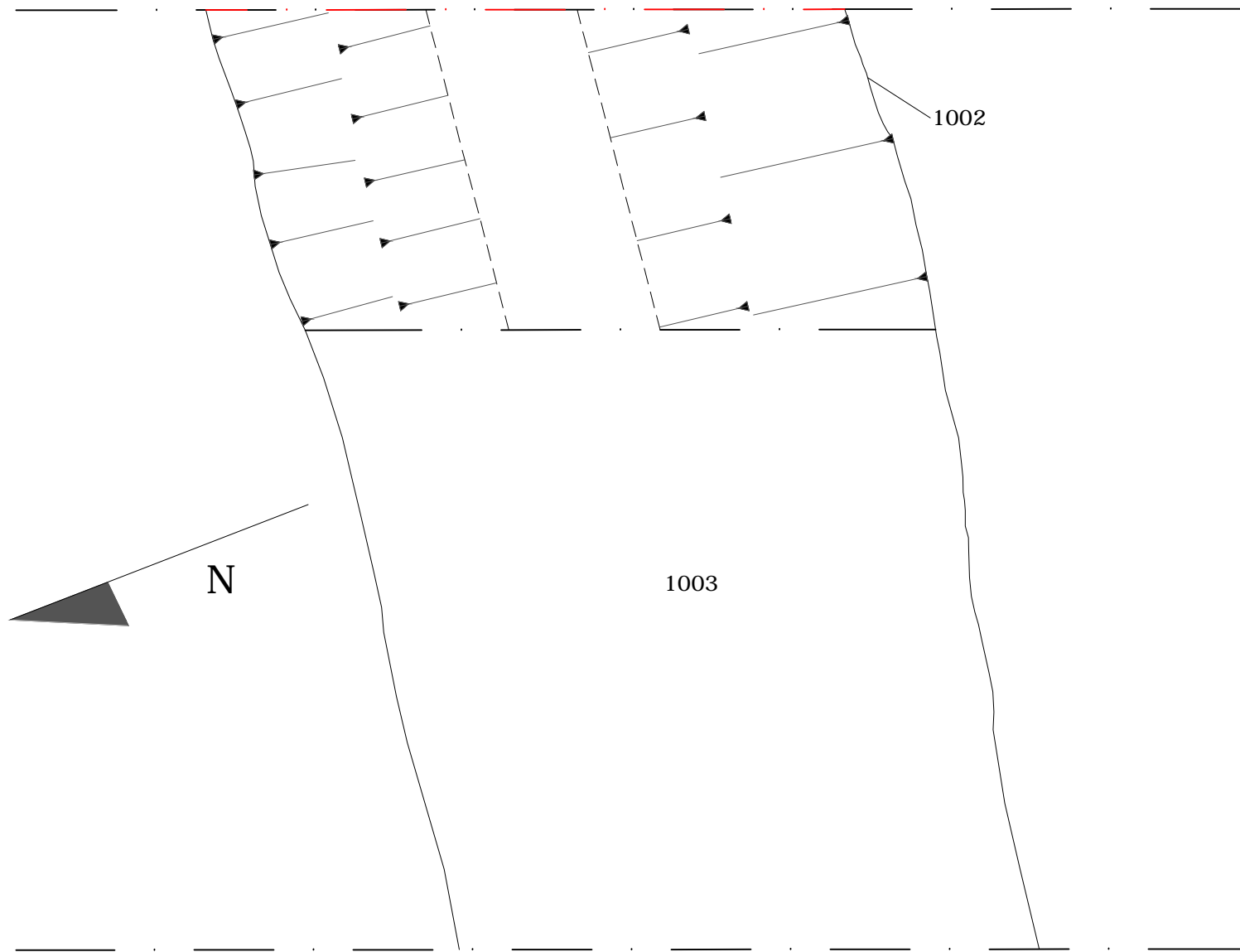
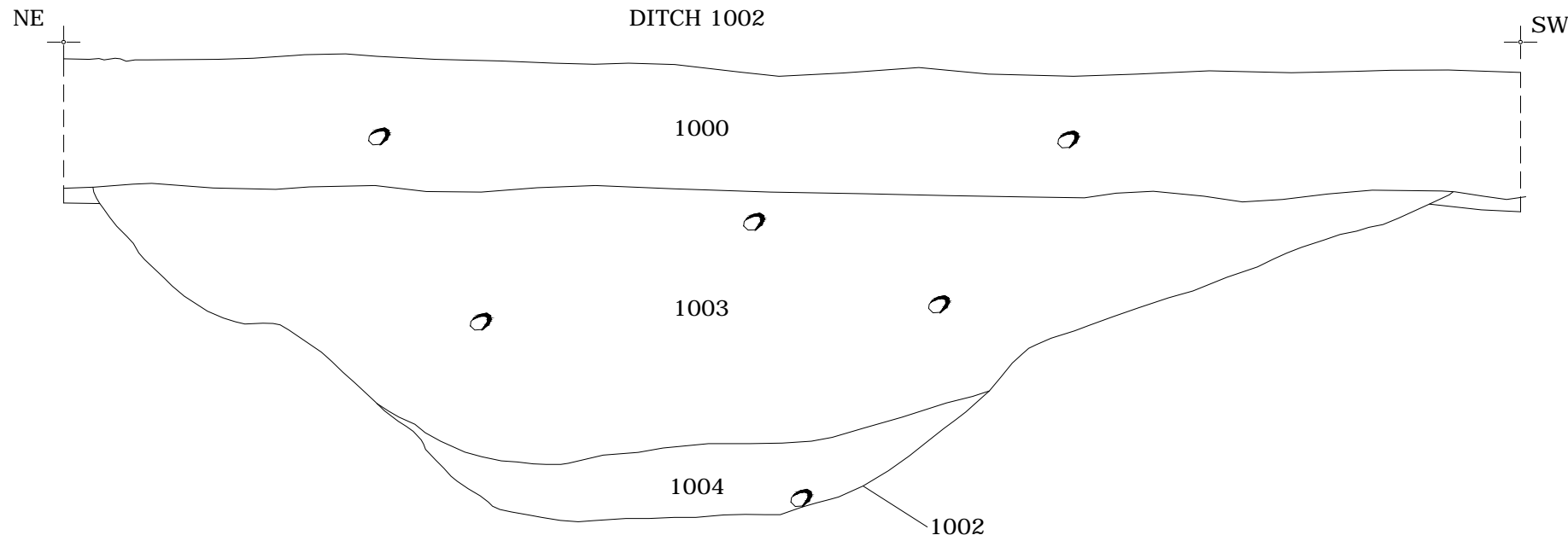
115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK  
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W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE:  
1: 10000      0      300m  
1: 500      0      20m

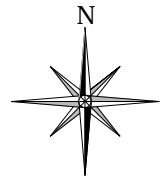
PLOT: A3      APPROVED: TPS      VERSION: 1:5000 01

DATE: SEP 2013      AUTHOR: MCA      FIGURE: 03

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DP 1: DITCH 1002 - VIEW N



	STONES
	SECTION LINE

NGR: 633500 260000      REPORT NUMBER: 1035

PROJECT:  
EXTERNAL UNDERGROUND CABLE  
ROUTE, RUNWAY FARM, PARHAM  
AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
**AGRenewables**

DESCRIPTION:  
PLANS & SECTIONS

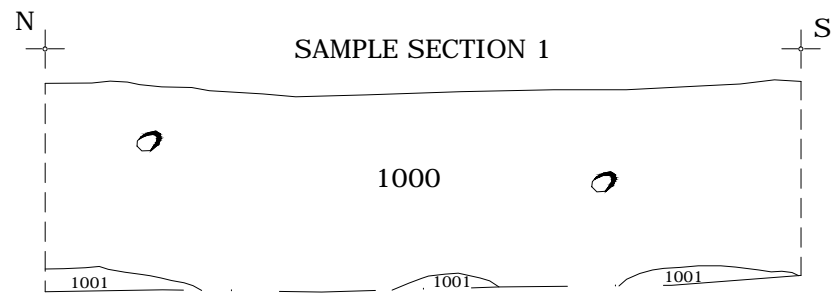
**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



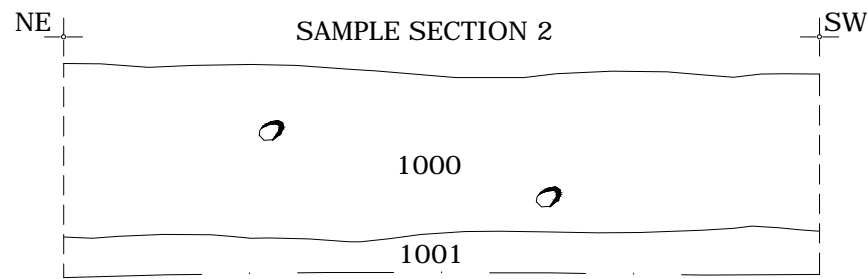
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SCALE:	0	SECTIONS	50cm
1:10			
1:20	0	PLANS	80cm

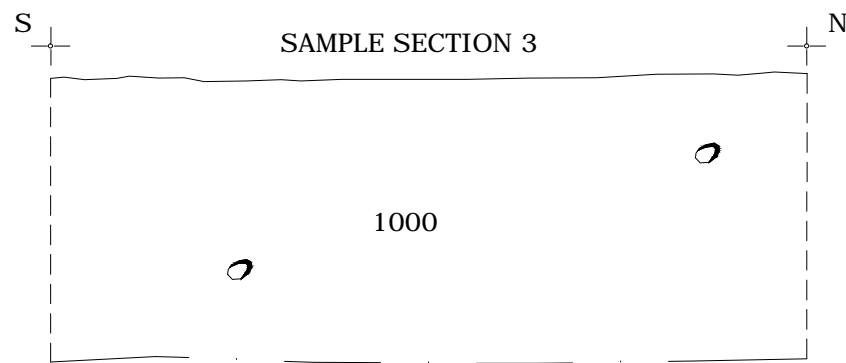
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
DATE: SEP 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 04



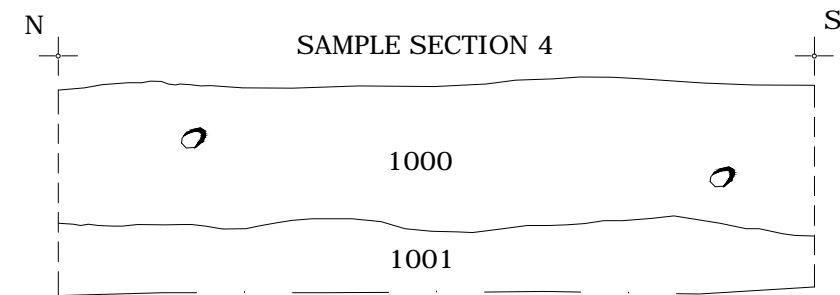
DP 2: SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW E



DP 3: SAMPLE SECTION 2 - VIEW SE



DP 4: SAMPLE SECTION 3 - VIEW W



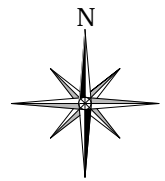
DP 5: SAMPLE SECTION 4 - VIEW E



DP 6: POST EXCAVATION NORTH AREA - VIEW S



DP 7: POST EXCAVATION CENTRAL AREA - VIEW E



	STONES
	CBM

NGR: 633500 260000	REPORT NUMBER: 1035
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PROJECT:  
EXTERNAL UNDERGROUND CABLE  
ROUTE, RUNWAY FARM, PARHAM  
AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
**AGRenewables**

DESCRIPTION:  
SAMPLE SECTIONS

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

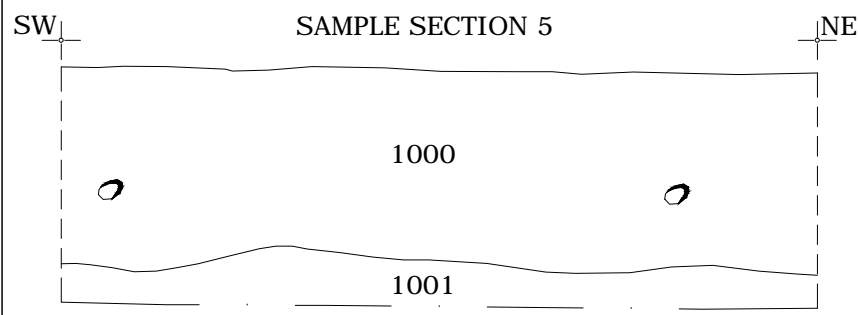


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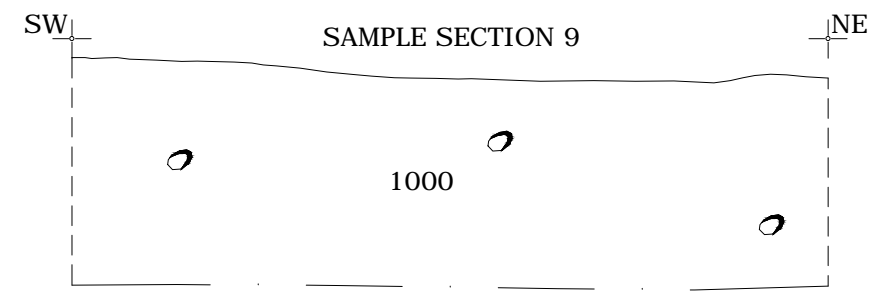
SCALE: 1:10	
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
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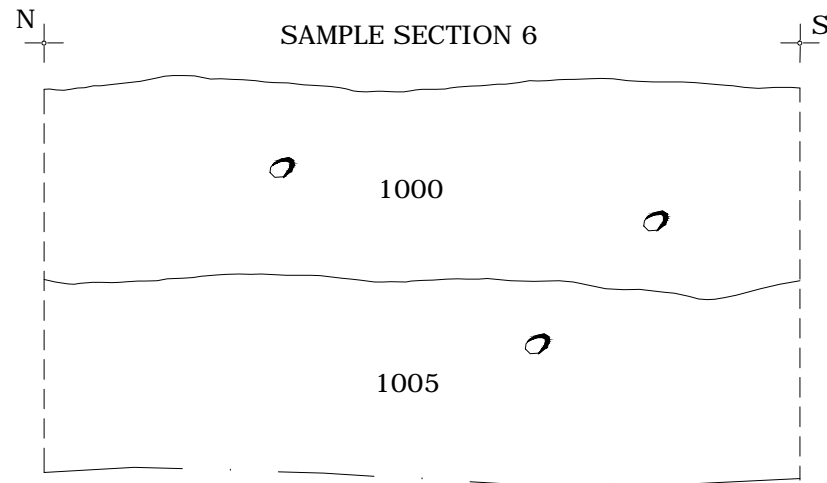
DATE: SEP 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 05
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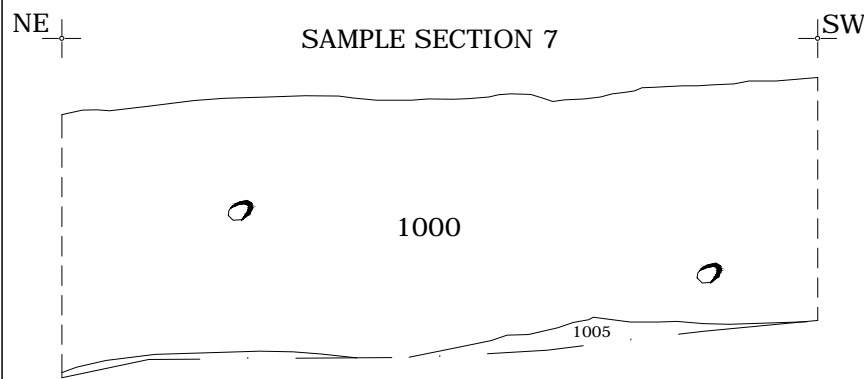
DP 8: SAMPLE SECTION 5 - VIEW NW



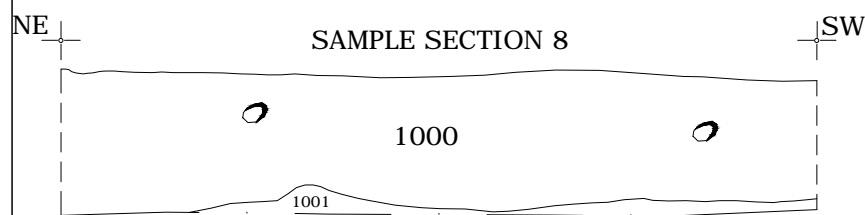
DP 12: SAMPLE SECTION 9 - VIEW NW



DP 9: SAMPLE SECTION 6 - VIEW E



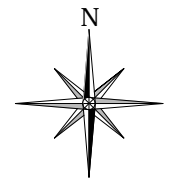
DP 10: SAMPLE SECTION 7 - VIEW SE



DP 11: SAMPLE SECTION 8 - VIEW SE



DP 13: POST EXCAVATION SOUTH AREA - VIEW N



	STONES
	CBM

NGR: 633500 260000	REPORT NUMBER: 1035
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PROJECT:  
EXTERNAL UNDERGROUND CABLE  
ROUTE, RUNWAY FARM, PARHAM  
AIRFIELD, GREAT GLEMHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
**AGRenewables**

DESCRIPTION:  
SAMPLE SECTIONS

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



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SCALE: 1:10	
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
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DATE: SEP 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 06
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