



Beeston WWTW, Alternative Location, Rackheath, Norfolk

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Quinn Estates on behalf of Stretton Beeston Ltd, to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land for an alternative location for a Waste Water Treatment Works at Beeston, Rackheath, Norfolk, centred on NGR 626475, 314511. This study is intended to inform the development of a new Waste Water Treatment Works to support the residential development of the wider area.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential archaeological resource within the site and surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the prehistoric period. Fieldwalking has been undertaken within the Site and within the surrounding fields and prehistoric flint finds have been recorded. This suggests a background potential for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the Site. In addition, a medieval find was also recovered from the northern Site boundary, however as this does not appear to be close to any known medieval settlement or activity this may be attributed to a casual loss rather than evidence of potential activity.

To the north of the Site and the south east of the Site a number of possible archaeological features are recorded on the NHER, identified through analysis of aerial photographs. These features have not been ground truthed through any intrusive investigation so their presence, date and significance remains unconfirmed. It is possible that the two linear features which lie to the south of the Site could extend within the western arm of the Site although they are currently not expected to do so based upon the available information.

The Site is shown to have been agricultural land since at least the 1840s with the exception of some woodland within the eastern arm of the Site. As such the survival of potential archaeological remains within the Site is expected to be good.

Due to a lack of previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.

Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.

The presence, location and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional investigations may be required by the archaeological advisor to Broadland District Council.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd on behalf of Stretton Beeston Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Ben Geering in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Norfolk County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.



Beeston WWTW, Alternative Location, Rackheath, Norfolk

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd on behalf of Stretton Beeston Ltd (the client), to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land for an alternative location for the Waste Water Treatment Works to support the wider residential development at Beeston, Rackheath, Norfolk, (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on NGR 626475, 314511.

1.1.2 This study will inform a planning application for a proposed Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) within the Site.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a predominantly square parcel of land with an extension for access to the west. The Site area covers approximately 1.8 hectares. The Site and the access are located over a single agricultural field. The Site is located 6.4 km northeast of the centre of Norwich and 1.8 km east of the village of Spixworth.

1.2.2 Surrounding the Site are further fields used for agricultural purposes to the north and west; to the south is the remainder of the agricultural field and the A1270 beyond. To the east is Church Wood, with streams and ponds relating to Dobbs Beck. The surrounding wider landscape can be characterised as a mix of agricultural fields interspersed with villages and isolated farmsteads, with the outer suburbs of Norwich lying just south-west of the Study Area.

1.2.3 The topography of the Site rises gently from the north western corner towards the south eastern corner of the Site (**Plates 1-6**). The highest point within the Site is along its southern boundary at an elevation of approximately 17m aOD, with the gradual slope heading towards Dobbs Beck, with the north west corner lying at an elevation of approximately 10m aOD. The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is Wroxham Crag Formation – Sand and Gravel, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 2 million and 480 thousand years ago in the Quaternary period. No superficial deposits are recorded within the Site (British Geology Society – Geology Viewer).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 The development proposals comprise the construction of a new waste water treatment works within the Site boundary to support the wider residential development of Beeston. The treatment works will be located within the eastern part of the Site and will comprise a series of above ground structures constructed on concrete slabs as well as an underground screen pit and inlet pump station.



1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF, DLUHC 2023): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.5 Aims

1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;
- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;
- assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets; and
- make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 A designated heritage assets is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.3 The *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields).

2.2.4 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV); 'cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'. The United Kingdom is a signatory of the *UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972*. England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system.

2.2.5 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* was published in December 2023 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

2.3.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.3.3 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and



- 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 impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.3.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.3.6 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource¹.

2.4 Local planning policy and guidance

2.4.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Broadland District Council, which adopted the '*Joint Core Strategy*' as part of the Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP) in March 2011.

2.4.2 The Joint Core Strategy sets out the overarching strategy for growth across the three districts to 2026. It identifies key locations for housing and employment growth and sets out policies to ensure that future development is sustainable.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2020) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson et al 2018).

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded archaeological resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 Several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;
- the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;
- relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks (East of England Research Framework (EERF));

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

- national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;
- historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Norfolk Records Office; and
- relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Norfolk Records Office and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on 3rd January 2024. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

3.5.2 The interests as listed in the NPPF are further defined in Historic England's (2019) *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets*. These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2* (2015).

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.6.2 The records held by the NHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.7 Copyright

3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

4.2.1 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise one Grade I Listed Building and one Grade II Listed structure:

- Grade I Church of All Saints (**NHLE 1050859**), c. 607 m north-west of the Site’;
- Grade II Walls south of Beeston St Andrew Hall, (**NHLE 1050935**), c. 800m to the south-east of the Site;

4.2.2 There are no Grade II* Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or World Heritage Sites within the Study Area.

4.2.3 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

- 4.3.1 No records of any previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the Site have been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

- 4.3.2 The NHER contains entries relating to a small number of intrusive investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. The investigations included one excavation, three instances of trial trenching, a watching brief, a field survey and a geophysical survey. These investigations have primarily followed the route of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road (A1270), from 2006 – 2016, which lies to the south of the Site. A number of historic building assessments have been undertaken at Park Farm and Oak Lodge in the southern part of the Study Area.
- 4.3.3 There also appears to have been a high level of fieldwalking activity across the Study Area, while these don't appear as archaeological events within the HER, the majority of finds, particularly from the prehistoric period are noted as having been recovered during fieldwalking activities. These are represented by polygons in the HER data and tend to cover whole fields. This includes the Site which was subject to fieldwalking in 2005 where prehistoric flints and pottery dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods were discovered. The fields surrounding the Site were also walked and recovered finds dating from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 4.3.4 An area to the immediate north west has been subject to desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2023a) and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2023b) as part of a forthcoming planning application. The geophysical survey of the area identified a number of possible former field boundaries within the eastern part of the Site. One of these lies close to the north eastern corner of the Site and could extend within this area. An area of increased magnetic response was also identified nearby. In the north western part of the geophysical survey area possible archaeological features were identified in the form of a possible enclosure or former field system (Wessex Archaeology 2023b). The geophysical anomalies do not appear to correspond with the cropmarks that had been previously identified within the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2023a). The results of the geophysical survey have not been ground truthed by any intrusive investigation to date.
- 4.3.5 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**. Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 2**.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section summarises the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, NHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1–4**.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.4.3 The early prehistoric periods from the Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic are generally associated with hunter-gatherer patterns of exploitation and shifting seasonal settlement. During this

period, the coast of Norfolk would have been 60 – 70 km further north than can be seen today, with much of the North Sea a wide, open plain.

- 4.4.4 As a result, evidence from this period is often ephemeral and difficult to identify, with the majority of the evidence for Lower and Middle Palaeolithic occupation in Norfolk surviving as redeposited flakes and interglacial recovered from river gravel deposits, which were laid by the ancestral Thames and Bytham River systems.
- 4.4.5 The end of the last ice age saw a rapidly warming climate which initiated widespread successional changes in vegetation patterns with open, late glacial environments being replaced with forests. During this time, populations of the Mesolithic period formed a hunter-gatherer society. As a result, the archaeological record for the Mesolithic period is dominated by lithic findspots.
- 4.4.6 Human populations during the early prehistoric would have relied on constant access to the water and food sources that landscapes such as river valleys provided, which shows that the Site, with its close proximity to the Dobbs Beck would have been an attractive environment to those people. There is only one confirmed instance of a Mesolithic find within the Study Area (12630). However, there is a wealth of undated prehistoric flints present within the landscape, while these have not been formally assigned to a particular period, it is possible that some of these may date from the early prehistoric periods (19018, 41871, 41872, 41875, 51237, 60005, 35113). Many of these finds have been discovered through fieldwalking within the Study Area including within the Site. In 2005, prehistoric worked flints, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery were discovered within the Site (41886). Other instances of prehistoric flint recovered from fieldwalking have occurred at 19018, 100m to the north of the Site, 41875 which lies adjacent to the north western part of the Site and 41871 which lies immediately north of the Site boundary.
- 4.4.7 During the Neolithic period human society slowly transitioned away from seasonal migration and hunter-gatherer activities to a more settled agricultural way of life. It was at this time that small-scale woodland clearance began, with the emergence of small settlements located within both natural and artificial clearings.
- 4.4.8 There are considerable numbers of Neolithic finds with the Study Area including a possible Neolithic long barrow or mortuary enclosure, identified as a small elongated, slightly trapezoidal enclosure cropmark (51021), c. 530 m to the east of the Site. Its location in close proximity to a spring, and to the cropmarks of a possible palaeochannel, would not be unusual for such a monument. Further prehistoric material, including some of probable Neolithic date, have also been recovered from the vicinity (18329, 12630).
- 4.4.9 A further possible oval enclosure or ring ditch has also been identified as a cropmark via aerial photography, c. 480 m to the south-west of the Site (50760). The site's form and topographic position, overlooking the confluence of a small valley to the southeast of Dobbs' Beck, would support its interpretation as the remains of a prehistoric barrow or mortuary enclosure. It is not known whether this feature dates from the Neolithic period or later into the Bronze Age period.
- 4.4.10 The period of the Bronze Age and Iron Age are broadly distinguishable within the wider area, with each period marked by a steady increase in population resulting in further pressures on the available resources and intensification of woodland clearance.
- 4.4.11 There is a large group of complex, multi-period cropmarks, representing field boundaries, trackways and enclosures situated directly north of the Site (50802). The exact date for

these features is unknown, as they appear to span several phases of activity, however, it is thought that their earliest origins would have been during the later prehistoric period (Bronze Age – Iron Age). These features include a d-shaped enclosure (50600), and two ring-ditches (50804, 50803).

- 4.4.12 A similar group of multi-phase field boundaries, trackways and enclosures can be seen to the north of the Site at the edge of the Study Area, with similar features present within the wider group (50805). These groups of features have not been subject to archaeological investigation; however, they indicate that the Site likely lies within a later prehistoric settlement and funerary landscape.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.4.13 The start of the Roman occupation in England is traditionally dated to the campaigns of the Roman army under the future emperor Vespasian in the years following the invasion of AD 43 under the imperial command of Claudius.
- 4.4.14 The Romano-British archaeological record within the Study Area, largely consists of coins uncovered during metal detecting. A Roman copper alloy coin of Magnentius was identified c. 530 m east of the Site (19163), two coins were recovered c. 100 m to the north of the Site (17223), and three c. 1 km to the north-east of the Site (39738). Further coins have been identified throughout the wider landscape.
- 4.4.15 Fragments of Roman pottery have also been uncovered within several multi-phase sites across the landscape (41879, 49747, 49748), including within the Site (41886) and immediately to the north (41871 and 50804).
- 4.4.16 There is no confirmed Romano-British settlement activity within the Study Area, outside of coins and pottery fragments, however, aerial photography undertaken across the landscape, has also identified several cropmarks of field systems, linear and curvilinear ditches (50818, 590m to the north east and 50992 525m to the south). Their form and similarity to other Roman features within the wider region give them a broad date range between the late Iron Age to Romano-British period.

Saxon (AD 410–1066) and Medieval (AD 1066-1500)

- 4.4.17 The Anglo-Saxon period is one of the least archaeologically evident, certainly within the region, with only one identified Anglo-Saxon find just over 1km to the south east of the Site, comprising a fragment of late Saxon pottery (63459).
- 4.4.18 The settlement of Rackheath is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and is located in the east of the Study Area, indicating settlement in the area dating from the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, potentially earlier. Rackheath had a recorded population of 19 households in 1086, however this is an estimate as multiple places are mentioned in the same entry, those being Beeston St. Andrew and Crostwick. These were nearby settlements to the north and south of the Study Area.
- 4.4.19 The medieval period was one of great change, kickstarted by the Norman Conquest of 1066, which resulted in the transformation of England from a conglomerate of localised chiefdoms in the Anglo-Saxon period, to come part of the much larger medieval kingdom of England.
- 4.4.20 The medieval settlement of Rackheath (12638) was situated north of its current location, it is thought this relocation occurred at some point prior to the 18th century. Documentary evidence has asserted that house platforms associated with the medieval village of Rackheath have been identified, c. 1 km north-east of the Site (12638). Aerial photography,

appear to corroborate this account by identifying clusters of small, mainly rectilinear, ditched enclosures, probably of medieval date (50817, 50826).

- 4.4.21 One of the only remaining features of the original medieval village of Rackheath, is the Grade I Listed Building of All Saints' Church (8175/NHLE 1050859), c. 600 m north-west of the Site. The Church is a brick and flint structure, which largely dates to the 14th century but has earlier features including a 13th century arcade with octagonal pillars.
- 4.4.22 Archaeological investigations along the A1270, uncovered remains dating to the medieval period, including a mix of medieval and post-medieval pottery, several small enclosures, boundary ditches and a group of pits (49747, 49748) to the south of the Site. The presence of medieval brick and tiles indicate a substantial late medieval structure was present on the site though exact dating was not possible. Elsewhere within the area was evidence of an iron smelting industry, with evidence of a furnace associated with a spread of tap slag. The distribution of tap slag elsewhere suggests that iron smelting was most likely taking place during the medieval period. Further industrial activity within the same site included two pits with charcoal rich fills that had most probably been associated with medieval charcoal production.
- 4.4.23 A 13th/14th century incomplete glazed jar is recorded as having been found adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site (8141).

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800), 19th century (AD 1800-1900) and Modern

- 4.4.24 The post-medieval period saw nationwide enclosure of the medieval open field system through parliamentary act or private agreement, the parishes of Crostwick and Beeston St. Andrew were enclosed by 1840 (**Figure 5A**). The enclosure of the landscape led to the construction of more farmstead buildings. These farmsteads were used to manage larger holdings across the landscape, rather than being located on the edges of settlements as was the case during the medieval period. A dairy farm, was located c. 450 m south-west of the Site, constructed in the 17th century (12640), it would have served during the early post-medieval period to help support the agricultural practices within the landscape.
- 4.4.25 Further agricultural features (63588, 50817) can be seen c. 240 m to the west of the Site and c. 730 m north east of the Site, in the form of post-medieval field boundaries.
- 4.4.26 Areas of historic parkland can be seen c. 240 m to the west of the Site. Beeston Park (30495) can be seen on an estate map from 1722 as a geometric landscape around an E-plan hall. The main feature of the park was a long north-northwest to south-southeast avenue. An earthwork bank (50799) has been identified which corresponds with a boundary depicted on the Beeston St Andrew Tithe Map of 1841, which forms the northern extent of the plantation belt, located 440m to the west of the Site.
- 4.4.27 The St Andrews Beeston Tithe Map shows the Site to be under agricultural use at this time. The western part of the Site may have been occupied by the tree belt shown just to the north of the Site boundary (**Figure 5A**). Areas of woodland and wooded boundaries are common across the Study Area at this time and suggest that the area was previously wooded with some areas of ancient woodland across the Study Area and others consisting of more recent plantations. The layout of the Site and the field boundaries continues into the 20th century. At some time between 1967 and 1999, the wooded boundary at the northern boundary of the western part of the Site was removed and replaced with a track dividing the field from the north.

- 4.4.28 The NHER records the site of a WWII airfield bombing decoy, c. 450 m to the north-west of the Site, an area created to mislead enemy bombers (13550). Other possible WWII military activity can be seen 480 m to the north-east of the Site (50844). This comprised small areas of disturbed ground and the site of a possible building or structure which is evident in 1940. This could be linked to the nearby bombing decoy and/or air raid shelter in the vicinity.

Undated

- 4.4.29 A group of linear and curvilinear ditches were identified from aerial photographs, at its closest located 25m to the south of the Site, within the same field (50801). These could relate to archaeological features and may be associated with the multi-period cropmarks identified further north within the Study Area. However, it is possible that these could be land drains or other agricultural features.

4.5 LiDAR and Aerial Photographs

- 4.5.1 Aerial Photographs dating from between the 1985 to 2023 do not show any changes within the Site, only the continued agricultural use. Neither do they show any presence of potential cropmarks within the Site. LiDAR data covering the Site does not show the presence of any earthworks within the Site.

4.6 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.6.1 The Historic Landscape Character of the Site is defined as broad type *20th century agriculture* with boundary loss. This is a relatively common characterisation across the Study Area and covers the adjacent land parcels to the north south and east. Other types across the Study Area include, woodland plantation, 18th-20th century enclosure, Ancient woodland, carr woodland, informal parkland and water reservoir.

4.7 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

- 4.7.1 The Site has not been subject to any development since at least the 1840s, as such the archaeological resource within the Site is expected to be relatively well preserved particularly within the main rectangular part of the Site which may only have been subject to impacts from agricultural practices such as ploughing and possible drainage features. The eastern arm of the Site is shown to have been wooded on historic mapping from the 1840s until at least the 1960s. Activities associated with the planting and removal of the woodland in this area may have affected the survival of below ground archaeological remains in this area.

- 4.7.2 Overall, the survival of archaeological remains within the Site is expected to be good.

4.8 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource

- 4.8.1 To date there has been no intrusive investigation within or adjacent to the Site. The areas surrounding and within the Site have been subject to non-intrusive surveys including fieldwalking and assessment through aerial photographs (the results of which have been digitised and added to the HER). Within the Site finds of prehistoric date were recovered through fieldwalking and adjacent to the northern boundary a find of medieval date was also recovered, these suggest a background potential for activity dating to those periods. The location of the Site close to a natural watercourse and with potential woodland within the area may have made this an attractive place for utilisation to take advantage of these natural resources.

- 4.8.2 Cropmarks of unknown date have been identified outside of the Site boundary to the south west but within the same field as the Site. These consist of linear features (**Figure 7**) and



could be associated with a density of cropmarks identified to the north of the Site. Whilst the features to the south of the Site are not currently shown to extend within the Site, it is possible that continuation of these features could bisect the eastern arm of the Site. As these features have not been characterised or dated their significance remains unknown.

- 4.8.3 Geophysical survey undertaken adjacent to the north eastern corner of the Site identified a possible former field boundary and an area of increased magnetic response in the south eastern corner of the adjacent field to the Site. It is possible that the line of the former field boundary could extend within the Site. Should this interpretation be correct, the feature would be of relatively recent date and therefore of negligible to low significance. The presence, nature and significance of these features have not been ground truthed by any intrusive investigation.

5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation the historic environment resource.

5.2 Statement of potential impact

Archaeological remains

- 5.2.1 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:
- preliminary site investigation works;
 - setting up a secure construction compound within the Site;
 - plant movement;
 - topsoil stripping;
 - excavation for concrete foundations for tanks and service buildings (approx. depth 1m);
 - installation of services and drainage;
 - excavation for incoming gravity FE invert and inlet pumping station (approx. depth 6m); and
 - excavation for screen pit (approx. depth 1.8m).
- 5.2.2 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.
- 5.2.3 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.



6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding archaeological constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 6.1.2 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the prehistoric period. Fieldwalking has been undertaken within the Site and within the surrounding fields and prehistoric flint finds have been recorded. This suggests a background potential for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the Site. In addition, a medieval find was also recovered from the northern Site boundary, however as this does not appear to be close to any known medieval settlement or activity this may be attributed to a casual loss rather than evidence of potential activity.
- 6.1.3 To the north of the Site and the south east of the Site a number of possible archaeological features are recorded on the NHER, identified through analysis of aerial photographs. These features have not been ground truthed through any intrusive investigation so their presence, date and significance remains unconfirmed. It is possible that the two linear features which lie to the south of the Site could extend within the western arm of the Site although they are currently not expected to do so based upon the available information.
- 6.1.4 The Site is shown to have been agricultural land since at least the 1840s with the exception of some woodland within the eastern arm of the Site. As such the survival of potential archaeological remains within the Site is expected to be good.
- 6.1.5 Due to a lack of previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence. Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.
- 6.1.6 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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- Wessex Archaeology 2023b. *Beeston Wetlands, Rackheath, Norfolk, Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*. Unpublished report, ref. 280643.04



Historic Environment Records

Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

Cartographic and documentary sources

1841 Beeston St. Andrew Tithe Map

1882 First Edition OS Map

1906 edition Ordnance Survey Map

1967 edition Ordnance Survey Map

Online resources

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> – BGS Geology Viewer

<http://www.domesdaymap.co.uk> – Domesday survey information

<https://opendomesday.org/> – Domesday survey information

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> – information on designated assets

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk> – documentary resources

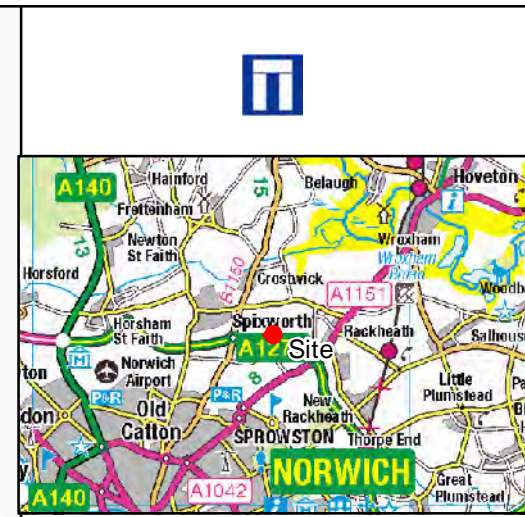
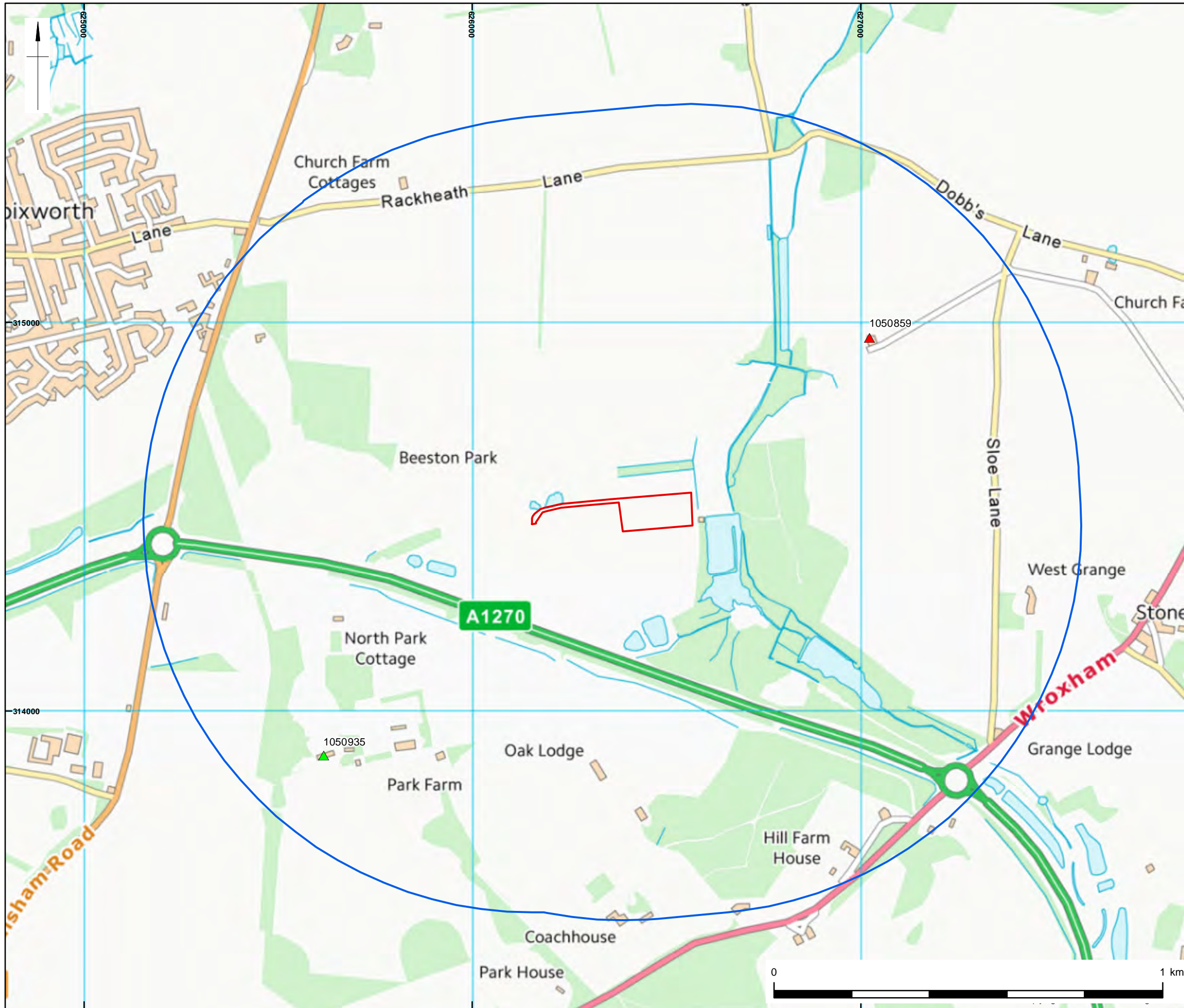
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk> – documentary resources

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england> – data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk> – data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> – The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/dob/> – Defence of Britain database



- Site
- Study Area (1km)
- Listed Buildings**
- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

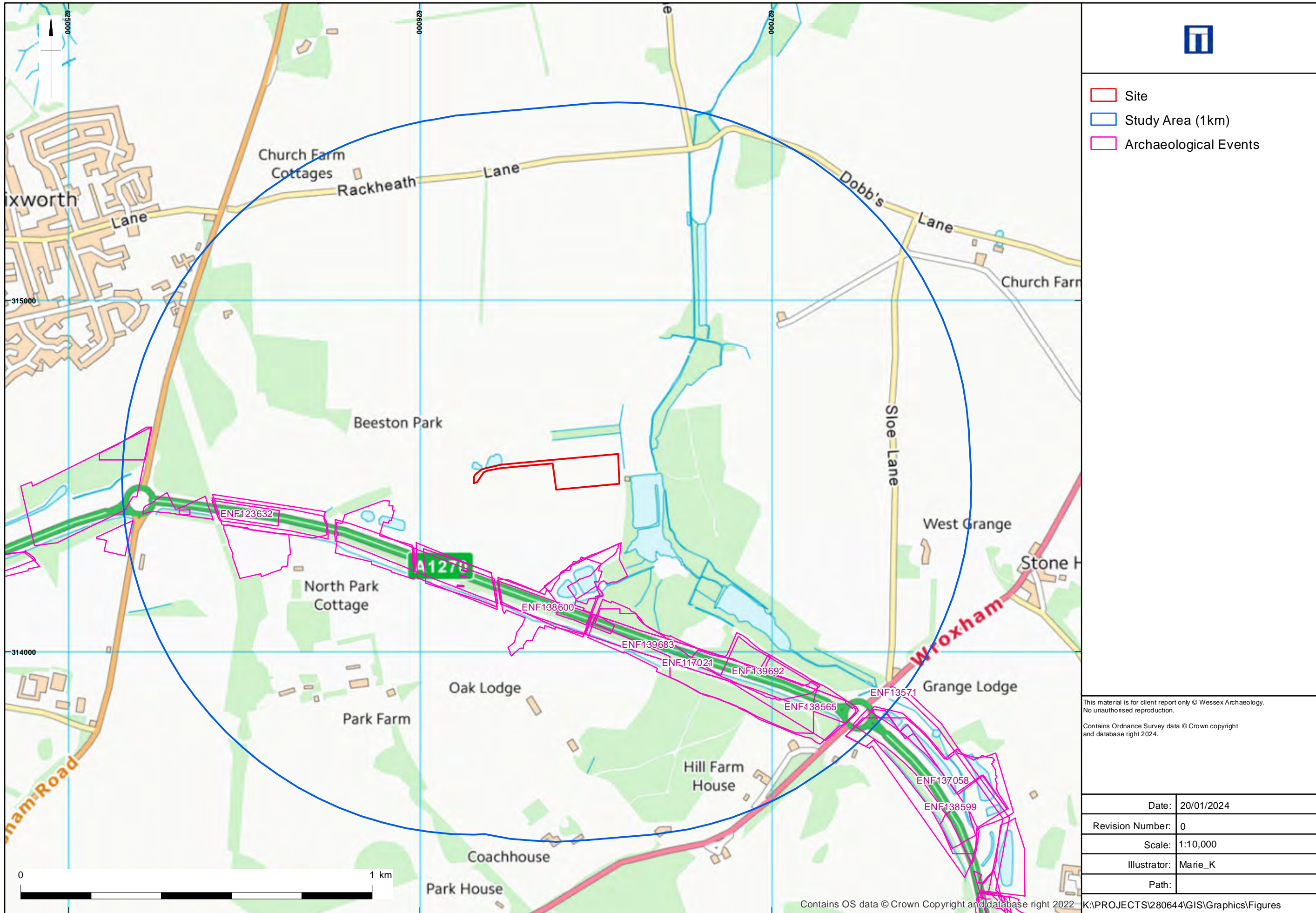
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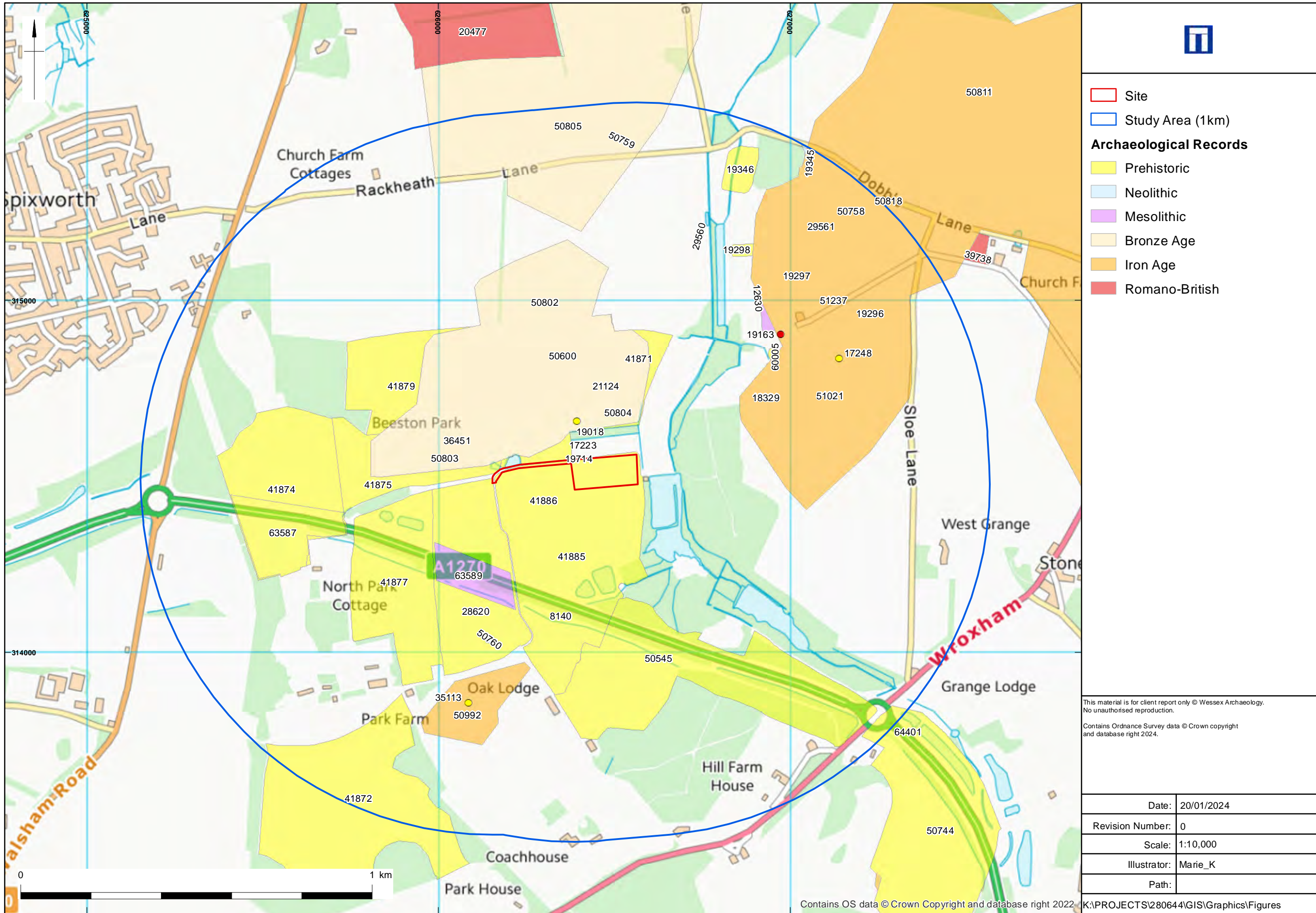
The Site, Study Area (1km) and Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 1



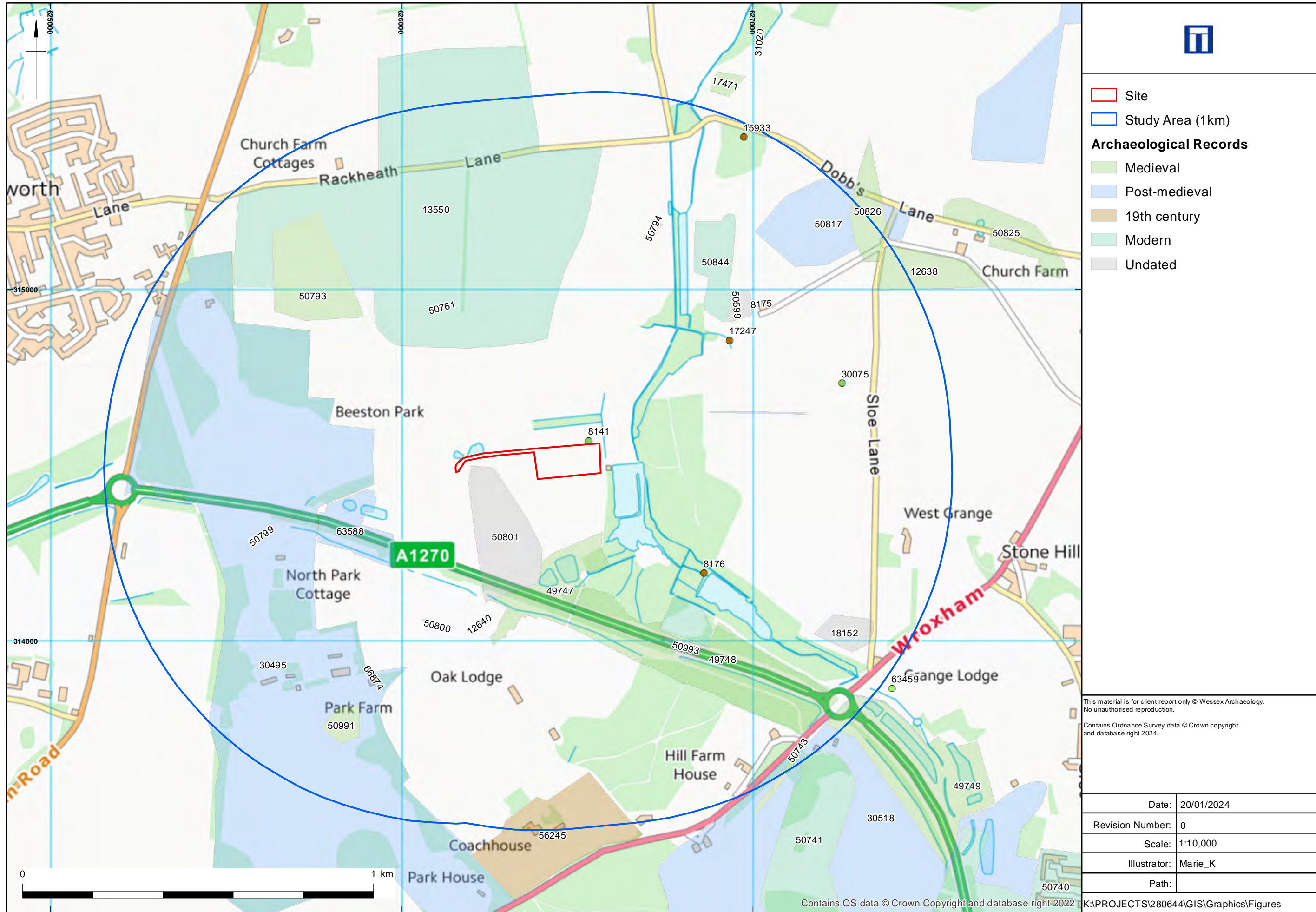
Site, Study Area and Archaeological Investigations (Events)

Figure 2



Site, Study Area and Archaeological Records (dating to the prehistoric to Romano-British periods)

Figure 3

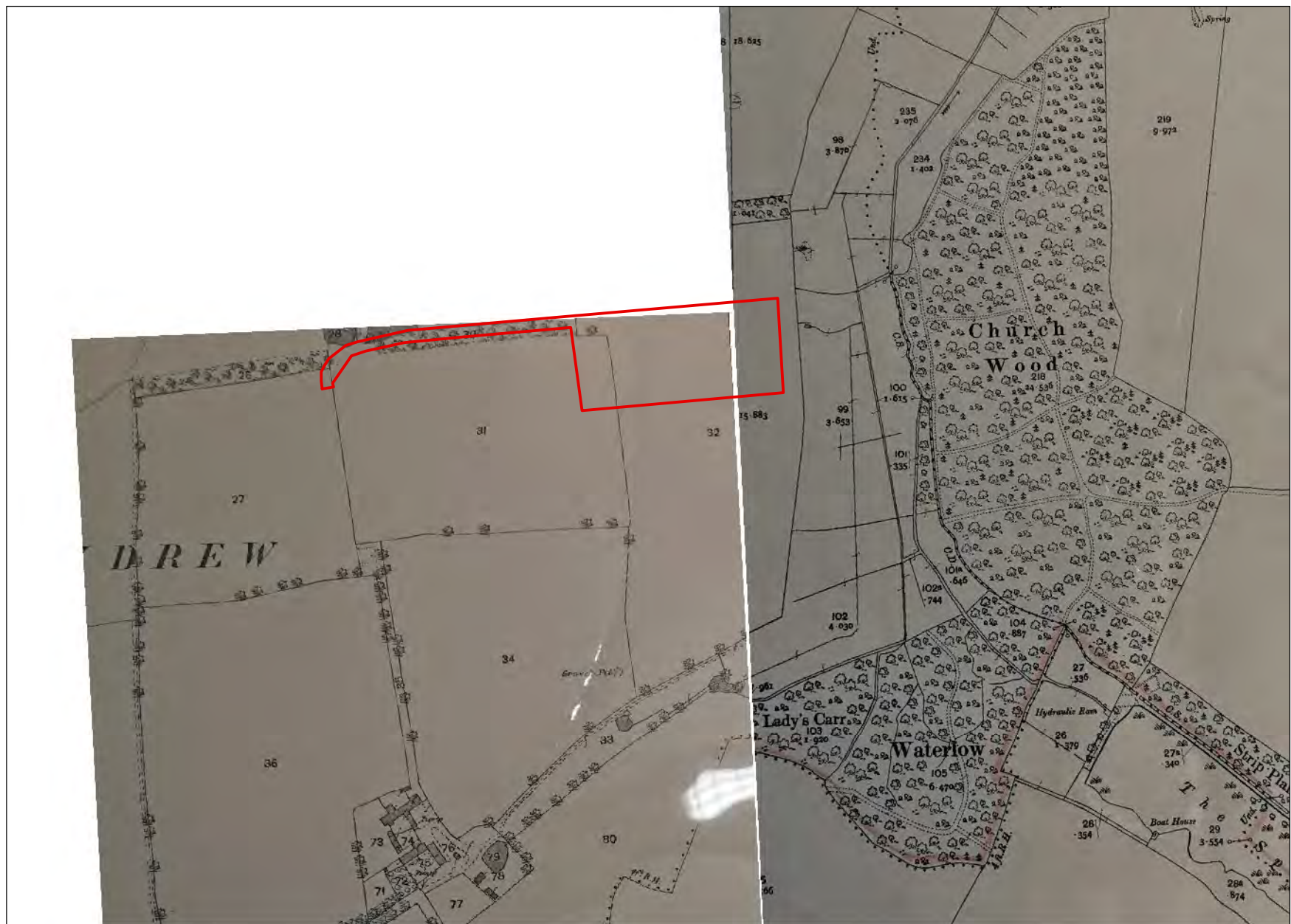


Site, Study Area and Archaeological Records (dating from the Medieval to Modern periods)

Figure 4



A) Parish of Beeston St Andrew Tithe Map, 1841



B) 1882 Ordnance Survey Map

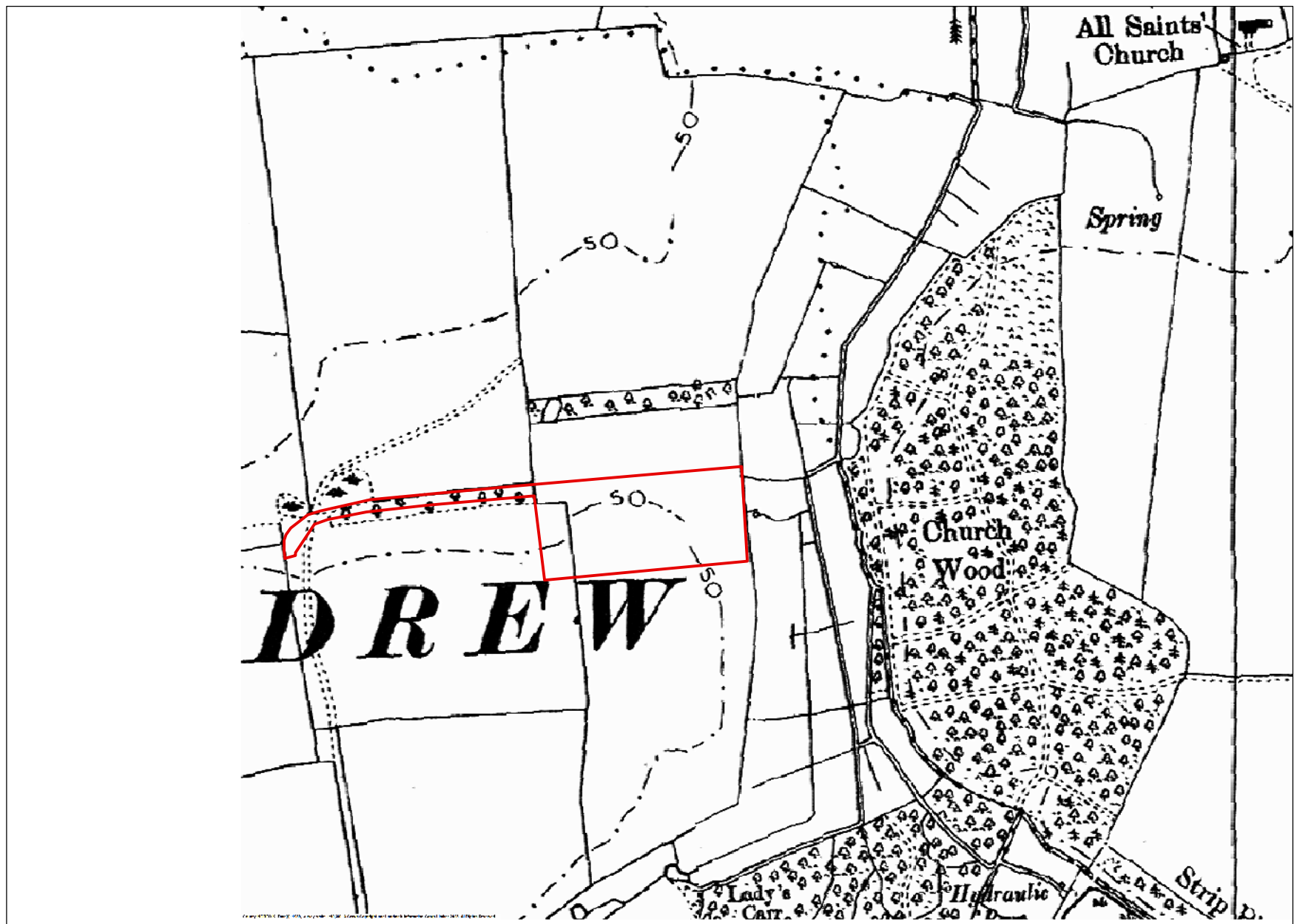
 Site



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A) 1906-1907 Ordnance Survey Map



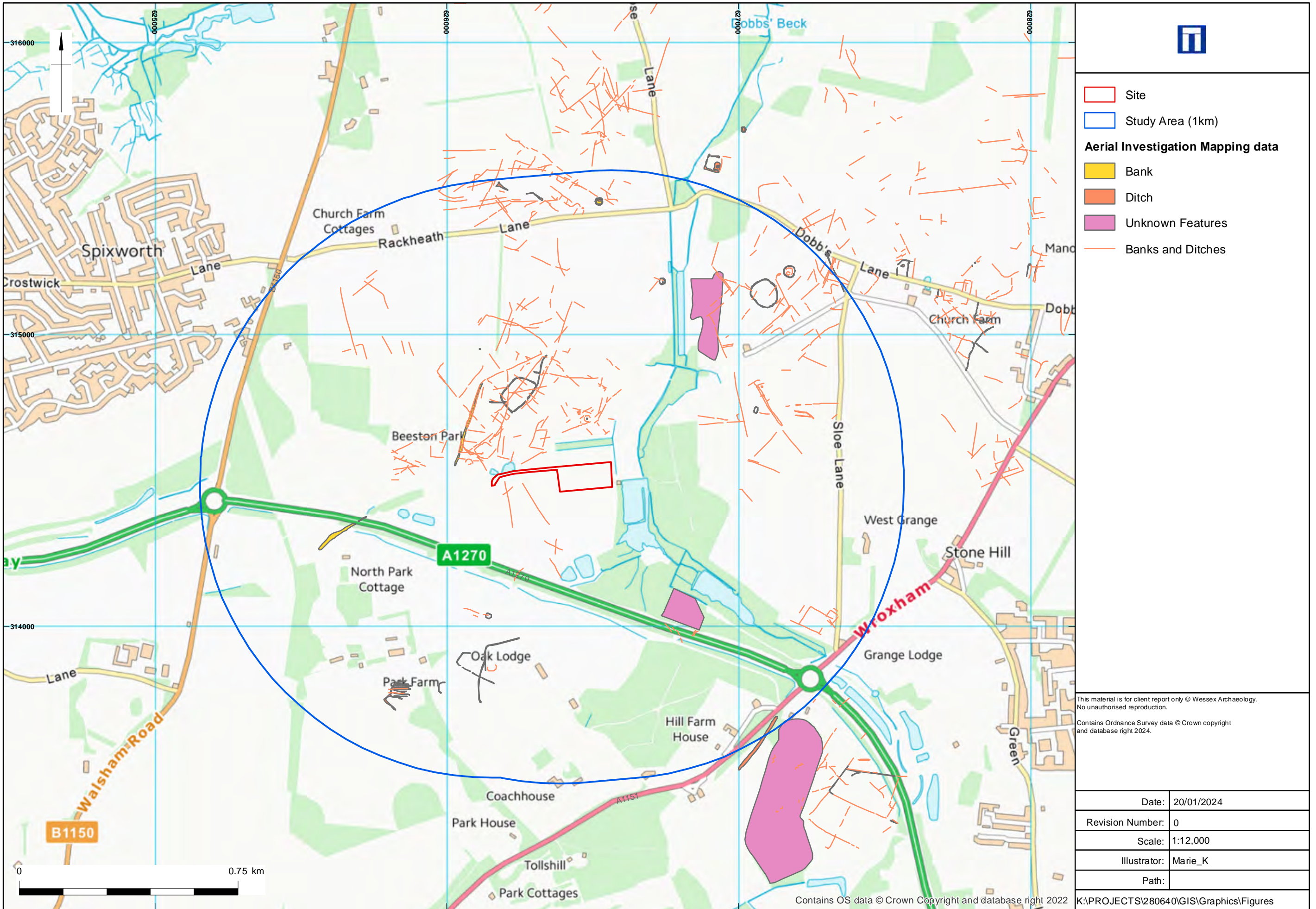
B) 1967 Ordnance Survey Map



Site



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Site and Study Area with Aerial Investigation Mapping (AIM) data

Figure 7



Plate 1) View of the Site from the north eastern corner looking west



Plate 2) View from the central northern part of the Site, looking north



Plate 3) View from the centre of the Site looking north west



Plate 4) View from the centre of the Site looking west


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Plate 5) View from the centre of the Site looking east



Plate 6) View from the centre of the Site looking south east



Plate 7) Existing farm track along the northern edge of the Site

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–10,000 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Mesolithic	10,000–4000 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	19th century	AD 1800–1899
		Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953</i> <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 200	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para. 201	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 203	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 205	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
Para. 206	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional ⁷² . ⁷² Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 207	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 208	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.



NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 209	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 211	Local planning authorities should require 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 ⁷³ . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. ⁷³ Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
Para. 212	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
Para. 213	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
Para. 214	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.



Local Planning Policy

Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich, and South Norfolk		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Spatial Vision 4	Objective 9	To protect, manage and enhance the natural built and historic environment, including key landscapes, natural resources and areas of natural habitat or nature conservation value



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

Designated Heritage Assets within 1km Study Area (Figure 1)

List Entry	Name	Grade
1050859	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	I
1050935	WALLS TO SOUTH OF BEESTON ST ANDREW HALL	II

Archaeological Investigations (Events) within 1km Study Area (Figure 2)

EvUID	Event Name	Easting	Northing
ENF13571	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit on Rackheath sewer main, Rackheath, January-March 1998	627806	313355
ENF117021	[PARENT] Field Survey by NAU Archaeology on the proposed line of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road, September 2006-March 2007	622283	312197
ENF123632	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by NAU Archaeology on the proposed line of the Norwich Northern Distributor Route, 2007	623005	312174
ENF137058	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by Oxford Archaeology East on proposed route of Norwich Northern Distributor Road, April-August 2015	621740	312412
ENF138565	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by NAU Archaeology on proposed line of Norwich Northern Distributor Route, October 2009-April 2010	622160	312217
ENF138599	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on proposed line of Norwich Northern Distributor Route, March-June 2009	621734	313074
ENF138600	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Services WYAS on proposed line of Norwich Northern Distributor Route, April 2012-April 2013	621986	313140
ENF139683	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Services WYAS on proposed line of Norwich Northern Distributor Route, May 2014-January 2015	621938	312561
ENF139692	[PARENT] Excavations by Oxford Archaeology East on route of Norwich Northern Distributor Road, January-September 2016	622905	312704

Historic Environment Record Data within 1km Study Area (Figure 3-4)

NHER	Name	Periodfrom	Easting	Northing
17248	Prehistoric pot boiler	Prehistoric	627137	314834
19018	Prehistoric flint blade	Prehistoric	626391	314655
18329	Multi-period pottery sherds and a worked flint	Prehistoric	627010	314734
19296	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery and lithic scatter	Prehistoric	627177	314915
19297	Multi-period pottery sherds and medieval strap end	Prehistoric	627034	315028



NHER	Name	Periodfrom	Easting	Northing
19298	Prehistoric flints and medieval pottery sherds	Prehistoric	626901	315144
19346	Prehistoric worked flints and medieval pottery sherds	Prehistoric	626856	315372
28620	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric	626121	314215
41886	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric	626370	314451
41885	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric	626390	314254
41871	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric	626395	314743
41872	Prehistoric flint, Roman coins, medieval to post medieval objects	Prehistoric	625786	313591
41874	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric	625553	314452
41875	Prehistoric flint finds	Prehistoric	625935	314531
41877	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric	625879	314185
41879	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric	625947	314773
50545	Prehistoric, medieval to post-medieval and undatable finds	Prehistoric	626785	313944
51237	Prehistoric worked flints	Prehistoric	627050	314962
60005	Prehistoric worked flints and burnt flints	Prehistoric	626951	314847
63587	Undated linear features	Prehistoric	625570	314328
64401	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric	627399	313514
8140	Multi-period finds including Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead	Prehistoric	626375	314224
35113	Prehistoric flint and post medieval metal objects	Palaeolithic	626082	313855
12630	Mesolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age flint-working sites and medieval pottery	Mesolithic	626955	314954
63589	Potentially Early Neolithic and Bronze Age and undated features	Mesolithic	626102	314216
19345	Prehistoric flint scatter and medieval pottery sherds	Neolithic	627074	315379
19714	Neolithic flint find	Neolithic	626397	314483
51021	Site of possible Neolithic long barrow or mortuary enclosure	Neolithic	627058	314740
50760	Possible site of prehistoric funerary monument	Neolithic	626142	314036
50759	Site of probable medieval and/or post medieval windmill mound	Neolithic	626520	315456
21124	Site of possible prehistoric or Roman round house or enclosure	Bronze Age	626453	314733
29560	Site of undated ring ditch, adjacent to Dobbs' Beck	Bronze Age	626738	315183



NHER	Name	Periodfrom	Easting	Northing
29561	Site of probable prehistoric curvilinear enclosure	Bronze Age	627085	315140
36451	Site of irregularly shaped enclosure, perhaps of Iron Age to Roman date	Bronze Age	626122	314603
50600	Site of D-shaped enclosure, perhaps of Iron Age to Roman date	Bronze Age	626245	314791
50804	Site of possible ring ditch of probable prehistoric date	Bronze Age	626480	314711
50803	Site of possible ring ditch of unknown date	Bronze Age	626075	314563
50758	Site of probable prehistoric enclosure or ring ditch	Bronze Age	627172	315215
50802	Site of multi-phase field boundaries, trackways and enclosures	Bronze Age	626202	314836
50805	Site of multi-phase field boundaries, trackways and enclosures	Bronze Age	626358	315755
50744	Site of undated field system in Rackheath Park	Iron Age	627407	313496
50818	Site of possible Iron Age to Roman period field system	Iron Age	627424	315011
50811	Site of complex, multi-period field boundaries, trackways and enclosures	Iron Age	627737	315219
50992	Linear and curvilinear ditches of unknown date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Iron Age	626104	313854
19163	Roman copper alloy coin	Romano-British	626971	314903
17223	Roman coins and medieval pottery sherd	Romano-British	626255	314746
20477	Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery	Romano-British	626064	316004
39738	Multi-period findspot	Romano-British	627473	315167
63459	Late Saxon pottery	Anglo-Saxon	627393	313863
30075	Medieval and undated pottery sherds	Medieval	627251	314733
8141	Medieval pottery	Medieval	626530	314570
12638	Site of old medieval village	Medieval	627509	315062
17471	Site of probable drainage features, previously interpreted as a moat	Medieval	626926	315585
49747	Medieval to post-medieval remains including probable iron smelting furnace	Medieval	626405	314149
49748	Multi-period remains including evidence for Late Saxon to medieval charcoal production and iron smelting	Medieval	626855	313943
49749	Evidence for ?Late Saxon to medieval iron and charcoal production and post-medieval ditches	Medieval	627447	313601
50743	Possible track or hollow way of probable medieval or post medieval date in Rackheath Park	Medieval	627065	313599
50793	Site of linear ditches of unknown but possibly medieval to post medieval date	Medieval	625760	315068
50826	Site of undated, possibly medieval to post medieval, rectilinear ditches, perhaps an enclosure	Medieval	627326	315256



NHER	Name	Periodfrom	Easting	Northing
50825	Site of small enclosures of possible medieval to post medieval date, perhaps the former site of Rackheath village	Medieval	627804	315252
50825	Site of small enclosures of possible medieval to post medieval date, perhaps the former site of Rackheath village	Medieval	627804	315252
50825	Site of small enclosures of possible medieval to post medieval date, perhaps the former site of Rackheath village	Medieval	627804	315252
50991	Linear cropmarks, possible ridge and furrow and overlying possible enclosure ditches	Medieval	625824	313762
8175	All Saints' Church, Rackheath	Medieval	627023	314960
12640	Site of Dairy Farm	Post-medieval	626229	314054
30495	Beeston Park, Beeston St Andrew	Post-medieval	625768	314131
30518	Rackheath Park	Post-medieval	627576	312799
50799	Site of probable post medieval boundary bank in Beeston Park	Post-medieval	625641	314318
50817	Site of post medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	627574	315346
50817	Site of post medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	627574	315346
50817	Site of post medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	627574	315346
50817	Site of post medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	627574	315346
63588	Post-medieval ditch	Post-medieval	625869	314319
15933	Site of post medieval lime kiln, Limekiln Hole	19th century	626972	315433
17247	Post medieval hydraulic ram	19th century	626930	314854
8176	Post medieval hydraulic ram	19th century	626858	314193
56245	Sprowston Lodge Park	19th century	626440	313446
66874	St Andrew's Church, Beeston St Andrew	19th century	625921	313893
13550	Site of World War Two airfield bombing decoy	Modern	626044	315263
31020	Possible site of World War Two V2 rocket crater	Modern	627015	315702
50740	Domestic site for World War Two airfield, within Rackheath Park	Modern	627404	312942
50740	Domestic site for World War Two airfield, within Rackheath Park	Modern	627404	312942
50741	Probable World War Two military training area in Rackheath Park	Modern	627154	313402
50801	Site of undated ditches of uncertain archaeological significance	Modern	626293	314306
50761	Site of possible World War Two emplacement	Modern	626112	314949
50844	Site of possible World War Two military activity	Modern	626888	315063



NHER	Name	Periodfrom	Easting	Northing
18152	Site of undated enclosure northwest of Grange Lodge	Undated	627256	314022
50599	Cropmarks of linear features and possible field boundaries, now recorded as part of NHER 50811	Undated	626955	314954
50794	Site of possible linear ditches of unknown date	Undated	626717	315171
50800	Site of undated ditches	Undated	626099	314046
50993	Fragmentary cropmarks of undated possible linear features	Undated	626804	313978



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