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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO NOCTON HALL,
NOCTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(NNH 02)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
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ADJACENT TO NOCTON HALL,
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(NNH 02)**

Work Undertaken For
Kemp and Kemp Property Consultants
on behalf of
Leda Properties Ltd

Report Compiled by
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CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 1. | Summary | 1 |
| 2. | Introduction | 1 |
| 2.1 | Definition of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment..... | 1 |
| 2.2 | Planning Background | 1 |
| 2.3 | Site Location | 1 |
| 2.4 | Topography and Geology | 2 |
| 3. | Aims | 2 |
| 4. | Methods..... | 2 |
| 5. | Results | 3 |
| 5.1 | Historical Evidence | 3 |
| 5.2 | Cartographic Evidence | 4 |
| 5.3 | Aerial Photographic Evidence | 5 |
| 5.4 | Archaeological Data | 5 |
| 5.5 | Walkover Survey..... | 8 |
| 6. | Constraints..... | 9 |
| 6.1 | Heritage Constraints | 9 |
| 6.2 | Other Constraints..... | 9 |
| 7. | Assessment of Significance | 9 |
| 8. | Assessment of Impact..... | 10 |
| 9. | Overview | 10 |
| 10. | Conclusions | 10 |
| 11. | Acknowledgements..... | 11 |
| 12. | Bibliography | 11 |
| 13. | Abbreviations..... | 12 |

Appendices

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Extract from <i>Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments</i> |
| 2 | Glossary |
| 3 | List of Sources Consulted |

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 The Assessment Area
- Figure 3 Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778
- Figure 4 Taylor's '*Map of the Upper part of Nocton Lordship in the County of Lincoln*', 1809
- Figure 5 Bryant's '*Map of the County of Lincoln*', 1828
- Figure 6 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan, revised up to c. 1870
- Figure 7 The 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey plan, 1906 (northwest sheet)
- Figure 8 The 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey plan, 1906 (southwest sheet)
- Figure 9 Evidence from Aerial photographs
- Figure 10 Archaeological sites in the Assessment Area
- Figure 11 Results of the Walkover survey

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Nocton Hall
- Plate 2 View across the former hospital area
- Plate 3 The former hospital from the northwest
- Plate 4 Looking south into the hospital showing the general overgrown nature of the site
- Plate 5 The ice-house entrance
- Plate 6 The interior of the ice-house showing the domed roof

1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development of the former RAF Hospital Nocton Hall, Nocton, Lincolnshire.

Few prehistoric remains are recorded within the assessment area but include a Neolithic (4000-2201 BC) polished stone axe and Iron Age (800 BC – AD 42) pottery. Undated cropmarks of probable prehistoric enclosures are known to the northeast of the hall and may indicate settlement of this period.

A medieval (AD 1066 – 1540) church falls within the proposed development area and such religious establishments were often the focus for the contemporary village. A medieval pre-cursor to Nocton Hall has been suggested as being located on the same site. Medieval field systems are recorded to the south and west of the site.

The earliest recorded Nocton Hall is of 17th century origin although the present building dates from 1841. Maps indicate that much of the development area was once open ground of a sizeable park associated with the hall.

Modern remains include the route of a light railway south of the development area. The conversion of the parkland to a RAF hospital during the 1939-45 war has left some buildings of the period within the development area.

Much of the site is presently overgrown and unsuitable for fieldwalking and geophysical survey, although the latter could be carried out at two locations at the site. No artefacts were identified on the walkover survey.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is defined as 'an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality, and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Kemp and Kemp Property Consultants on behalf of Leda Properties Ltd to undertake a desk-top assessment of land at the former RAF Hospital Nocton Hall, Nocton, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

2.3 Site Location

Nocton is located 12km southeast of Lincoln and 16km north of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development area is located immediately east of the village centre and encompasses much of the former grounds of RAF Hospital Nocton Hall (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 063 642 the proposed development area covers approximately 29 hectares of land. The assessment area is that covered by

Figure 2.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Nocton sits just above the base of the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Edge, overlooking the Witham Fens. There is a slight general slope down to the east and heights vary from 14m OD in the west to 8m in the east. Beyond the eastern boundary of the site, the land begins to slope upwards.

In the northwest corner of the site an east-west stream is apparent lying within a narrow floodplain. The land drops in height above the floodplain. There are also minor topographic changes within the proposed development area which are probably the result of extensive landscaping associated with Nocton Hall or the RAF Hospital.

Local soils are of the Beccles 1 Association, typically clayey stagnogley soils, with soils of the Aswarby Association lying to the east which comprise fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99, 117). These soils overlie boulder clay south of Nocton Hall which in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Blisworth Clay and Cornbrash (BGS 1973).

3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the proposed development site. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this archaeological desk-based assessment involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to Nocton and the immediate surrounding area. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Enclosure, tithe, parish, and other maps and plans, held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Ordnance Survey maps
- Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire
- Aerial photographs
- Secondary sources, in the form of periodical articles and books, held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office, Lincolnshire Library, and Heritage Lincolnshire

This research was supplemented by a walkover survey of the land, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

No geotechnical information relevant to the assessment site was available.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

Nocton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Nochetune* the name is derived from the Old English and means the settlement (*tūn*) where wethered sheep (*hnoc*) are kept (Cameron 1998, 92).

At the time of Domesday Nocton was held in its entirety by Norman de Arci and contained a church with a priest, 95 acres of meadow and 40 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976, 32/32-4). Norman de Arci also held land in the neighbouring villages of Dunston, Timberland, Kirkby Green and Scopwick. Although conjectural, the presence of a church and the clustering of nearby villages may signify that Nocton was derived from a Saxon estate centre. Norman also held similar estates centred on Stallingborough and Flixborough in the north of the county.

Norman de Arci's son, Robert, was a benefactor of several monasteries and granted land to Kirkstead Abbey and the churches of Nocton and Dunston to St. Mary's Abbey in York (Norgate and Footman 1900, 3). Robert also founded the priory of Nocton Park and endowed it with land and mills (Page 1988, 169).

Between 1148 and 1150, a dispute is recorded between Kirkstead Abbey and the Knight's Templar over land in both Nocton and Dunston (Smith 1980, 86). The Templars subsequently withdrew their claim on being shown the original endowment charter.

Robert's great-grandson, Thomas d'Arcy, eventually granted the churches of Nocton

and Dunston (regained from St. Mary's) to Nocton Park Priory (Smith 1986, 170). In confirming the land endowments, it is mentioned that the priory lands (*demesne*) lay adjacent to the outer ditch and hedge of a park implying that a medieval park lay to the west of the priory and east of Nocton (Ambrose 1979, 6).

In 1214, the d'Arcy's obtained a charter from King John to hold a market in Nocton on Tuesday of every week and a fair in late July (Norgate and Footman 1900, 7). The last mention of a market and fair appears in the mid 15th century (*ibid.*).

Nocton Manor passed from the d'Arcy family for a short period through marriage to the de Lymbury family and then to the Wymbishe family who held the manor until the mid 16th century (Leach 1991, 199). At this time, Henry VIII, following the suppression of Nocton Park priory, had granted the priory lands to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (Bennett 1996, 26). It has been suggested that the priory buildings were dismantled to provide suitable building stone for a new or rebuild of Nocton Hall as Thomas Wymbishe entertained Henry VIII at Nocton park in 1541 (*ibid.*).

Shortly after this date the Nocton Manor passed, again through marriage, to the Townley family who sold Nocton Hall in 1660-1 to Charles 2nd Lord Stanhope of Harrington before it passed to the Elly's family (Leach 1991, 192). It is a William Ellys who is accredited with the construction of Nocton 'Old' Hall, or remodelling of the earlier hall, in 1680 (Bennett 1996, 30).

In 1773 the then owner of Nocton Hall, the Honourable George Hobart, gave the site of the present church in exchange for the

medieval church which lay southwest of the hall (Norgate and Footman 1900, 21). A Georgian church was erected on the new site in 1775 although this had suffered decay and was subsequently rebuilt in 1862 to designs by Sir Gilbert Scott (*ibid.* 26).

The Old Hall burnt down in July 1834 and a foundation stone for the present hall was laid by Viscount Goderich in October 1841 (Leach 1991, 197). Nocton Hall was eventually sold in 1889 to a John Hodgson who created a lake in the park in 1902. In 1917 he allowed the house to be used as a convalescent home for American Officers (*ibid.* 198). In 1919 the house was sold to Messrs. W.H. Dennis.

In 1921 a light railway was constructed around Nocton Hall, connecting the main station at Dunston with farms across the fens and to a point alongside the River Witham opposite the Bardney sugar beet factory (Semmens 1957, 761).

In 1936, the Nocton estate was sold to Smith's Potato Crisps before being sold to the Air Ministry in 1940 along with 200 acres of park (Leach 1991, 198). Nocton Hall was then turned into a RAF Hospital and from 1943 to 1947 was the United States Army Seventh General Hospital (*ibid.*). The RAF took over the hospital in 1947 and maintained it until 1983 when the Hall and parkland to the south were sold becoming a residential home, while the hospital area to the east became a United States Air Force Reserve Hospital which eventually closed in the mid-late 1990s (Hancock 1996, 110).

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The proposed development site is located close to the centre of Nocton. Appropriate

maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest plan is Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*' which dates to 1778 (Fig. 3). Although of a small scale, this map depicts Nocton Hall, albeit pictographically, surrounded by trees and lying east of the village. Also shown is a direct lane from Dunston to Nocton.

William Taylor's '*Map of the Upper part of Nocton Lordship in the County of Lincoln*' dating to 1809 is the first large scale map of the proposed development area (Fig. 4). The Old Hall is visible as an E-shaped building with an area of woodland to the south. The Hall overlooks a large open field to the east which is named Hall Close. South of the wooded area, field boundaries are much the same as today.

Bryant's 1828 '*Map of the County of Lincoln*' shows the Hall and also depicts the area of associated parkland (Fig. 5). For the first time the avenue leading east from the house is shown.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan which was surveyed between 1815 and 1820 is similar in many details to Bryant's map (Fig. 6). However, revisions up to c. 1870 were included in this edition although it has failed to note that the former hall had been replaced by the present structure in 1841.

The 2nd edition 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey plan of 1906 shows the hall of 1841 for the first time (Fig. 7) The area of parkland is again depicted by light grey shading and indicates that much of the proposed development area was not under cultivation at this time. The wooded area south of the hall appears not to be as dense as it is now apart from areas near the

church (Fig. 8). Some pencil annotations are recorded on these maps which include ridge and furrow south of the church and what appears to be a sub-rectangular enclosure east of the hall. However, the position of this enclosure is within a sports field associated with the hospital and could, therefore, relate to that.

Later Ordnance Survey drawings show no significant changes until after the 1939-46 war when the RAF Hospital had been constructed.

5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

Aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area held by the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and Heritage Lincolnshire were examined. Results of aerial photographic examination have been plotted and are shown on Figure 9.

Four photographs are held by the Sites and Monuments Record in Lincoln. The earliest photograph is a vertical view of the village taken in April 1947 (Code: RAF CPE/UK/2009 F4050). This shows extant ridge and furrow surviving to the north of the hospital.

Two oblique views of Nocton village taken from the west in 1954 (Code: CUCAP NQ70 and 71) show that the immediate vicinity of Nocton Hall is heavily wooded with no archaeological details present within the proposed development area. Ridge and furrow is apparent in fields to the west of the village and in an area south of Nocton Hall.

Taken in 1970, an oblique view of fields northeast of Nocton Hall depicts a sub-rectangular enclosure and a possible boundary ditch (Code: CUCAP BAA 61).

No other remains are apparent.

A single photograph of the assessment area is held by Heritage Lincolnshire (uncoded). This is an oblique view of an area east of the hall and shows faint cropmarks of possible land boundaries.

Local soils within the proposed development area are of the Beccles 1 Association which produce few cropmarks (Carter 1998, 100). Aswarby Association soils to the east are much more conducive to cropmark formation (*ibid.*). Aerial photography is further complicated as the area lies within the restricted airspace associated with RAF Waddington (*ibid.*, 98).

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the parish files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. Other, secondary sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within *c.* 500m of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 10.

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF LAND AT NOCTON HALL, NOCTON

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within the vicinity

| Map Code | SMR Ref. | NK Ref | Description | National Grid Reference |
|----------|----------|--------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | 61789 | 42.10 | Neolithic polished stone axe | TF 0590 6450 |
| 2 | 60378 | 42.07 | Iron Age Scored pottery containing bones | TF 0590 6390 |
| 3 | 61783 | - | Iron Age/Romano-British quern stone fragment | TF 0663 6430 |
| 4 | 61199 | - | Romano-British roof tile fragment | TF 0591 6414 |
| 5 | 61198 | 42.21 | Medieval settlement of Nocton | TF 0580 6420 |
| 6 | 61801 | - | Medieval ridge and furrow | TF 0591 6501 |
| 7 | 61806 | 42.09 | Medieval church and churchyard (site of) | TF 0612 6430 |
| 8 | 61782 | 42.08 | Medieval stonework (from church above) | TF 0596 6410 |
| 9 | 61773 | - | Georgian church built in 1775 (site of) | TF 0606 6413 |
| 10 | 61773 | - | 19 th century church (extant) | TF 0606 6413 |
| 11 | 61775 | - | Post-medieval hall (site of) | TF 0615 6434 |
| 12 | 61775 | - | 19 th century hall (extant) | TF 0615 6434 |
| 13 | 61776 | - | 19 th century school (extant) | TF 0599 6420 |
| 14 | 61790 | - | 19 th century Manor House (extant) | TF 0588 6423 |
| 15 | 61791 | - | 19 th century lodge (extant) | TF 0586 6445 |
| 16 | 61792 | - | 19 th century cottages (extant) | TF 0579 6444 |
| 17 | 61793 | - | 19 th century house (extant) | TF 0574 6439 |
| 18 | 61795 | - | 19 th century lodge (extant) | TF 0602 6445 |
| 19 | 61805 | - | 18 th century farmhouse (extant) | TF 0594 6415 |
| 20 | 61808 | - | Post-medieval quarry | TF 0521 6387 |
| 21 | 61809 | - | Post-medieval sheep fold and sheep wash | TF 0563 6435 |
| 22 | 61798 | - | Undated cropmark enclosure and ditch | TF 0640 6484 |
| 23 | - | 42.22 | Undated cropmarks | TF 0680 6470 |
| 24 | - | - | Modern light railway (course of) | - |

Prehistoric Archaeology

A Neolithic polished stone axe is the earliest known artefact from within the assessment area (Fig. 10, No. 1). Such finds are likely to represent casual loss rather than indicating settlement.

Excavation of service trenches southwest of Nocton Hall produced Iron Age scored pottery and animal bone in an area of soft earth in otherwise stony ground (May 1968, 8). The presence of these finds may indicate a settlement in the vicinity.

Undated cropmarks are known from the within the assessment area (Fig. 10, Nos. 24 and 25) and are of a form typical of the prehistoric or Romano-British periods.

Romano-British Archaeology

Romano-British remains are restricted to a quern stone fragment and a roof tile fragment. The quern stone could conceivably be earlier in date and is unlikely to have travelled far from where it was originally used.

A Roman road or track was thought to run through Nocton. The conjectured course starts in Metheringham and follows the course of Dunston Road to Dunston (Norgate and Footman 1900, 2). It then continues to Nocton crossing the proposed development area along its western boundary whereupon it aligns with Potterhanworth Road. Such a route is depicted on Armstrong's map (Fig. 3).

Saxon Archaeology

No Saxon remains are recorded by the County Sites and Monuments Record or in the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire as falling within the assessment area. However, the Domesday Survey indicates that a church was in

existence in the 11th century which may lie southwest of Nocton Hall beneath its medieval successor (see below).

Medieval Archaeology

The focus of the medieval settlement of Nocton is likely to be in the vicinity of the medieval church which lay to the immediate southwest of Nocton Hall. The site of the medieval church is visible as a mound and the excavation of service trenches have revealed human skeletons, a charnel pit and a stone-lined drain (Fig. 10, No. 8). A sketch of Nocton Hall by Samuel Buck in *c.* 1726 shows the medieval church to have had a square embattled tower (SMR parish file). Medieval stonework from this church has been found in the Vicarage grounds, although tradition also states that this stonework was derived from Nocton Priory (Norgate and Footman 1900, 18).

As the principal residence of the d'Arcy family, a medieval precursor to Nocton Hall can be expected in the vicinity. The medieval village of Nocton may also lie within the proposed development area.

Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system has been recorded from aerial photographs. The recorded pattern of the ridge and furrow would suggest that Nocton had a two field system.

Post-medieval Archaeology

The earliest post-medieval sites recorded by the Sites and Monuments record are the precursor to the present Nocton Hall and a Georgian church, a precursor to the 19th century church. There is documentary evidence that indicates a sizeable building was in existence in Nocton in 1541 when Henry VIII was entertained there and it may have been this building that was

remodelled to form Nocton Old Hall in the late 17th century.

The medieval church was demolished in 1775 and a new, Georgian, church constructed away from the Hall on the site of the present church.

Many of the remaining post-medieval sites are of extant buildings in the village that have been afforded listed building status (DoE 1985).

Modern Archaeology

No modern sites are recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record or the North Kesteven parish files. The route of a light railway which was in operation from 1921 until 1960 is shown on Figure 10 (Squires 1987, 26). The former RAF Hospital contains some original structures from the Second World War, although it is not known if these have previously been recorded as part of the Defence of Britain project.

Previous Archaeological Intervention

Five archaeological interventions have occurred within Nocton village of which two recorded no archaeological remains (Cope-Faulkner and Walker 1998; Hall 2002). A watching brief undertaken 325m southwest of the hall identified three medieval and one post-medieval pit (Albone 2001b, 1). A post-medieval ditch along with an undated ditch and two pits were revealed during a watching brief south of Manor Farm (Albone 2001a) and a robbed well with a pond or pit was found 160m west of the church (Herbert 2000, 1).

5.5 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 27th June 2002 to assess the potential of the site to contain

archaeological features and to note any constraints to further work.

In the vicinity of Nocton Hall, most of the grounds that form the western side of the proposed development area are generally overgrown. Woodland to the south of the hall is dense and when visited was unsuitable for survey due to thick undergrowth. West of the hall was an open area in which slight mounds could be discerned and a marked bank down to the floodplain of the stream. A walled garden also exists here but is also overgrown.

Located northwest of the hall and falling just within the proposed development area is a buried ice-house. This is of a brick construction and circular in shape with a domed roof. The entrance is from the north side. The bricks appear to be late 18th century to early 19th century in date and probably pre-date the present hall.

The former RAF Hospital area to the east of the hall is fenced around. All the buildings are extant although have suffered extensive vandalism. Open areas between the buildings tend to be overgrown with poor visibility.

Overall the site is not suitable for fieldwalking and land appropriate for geophysical survey is restricted to an open area west of the hall and former playing fields associated with the hospital.

Services to the hall and throughout the hospital complex were noted. There is unlikely to be any electrical services to the hospital area as electricity sub-stations were noted to be vandalised. Other services are present including overhead heating pipes.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are present within the assessment area. All archaeological remains within the assessment area are therefore protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area are 'listed' and consequently protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990. Only one listed building is recorded from within the proposed development area, that of Nocton Hall, although a number border on it.

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) across the site. Services, both buried and underground are apparent throughout the grounds of the former hospital area and because of their number were not recorded during the walkover survey. However, it was noted that most services follow the roads throughout the hospital complex. It is assumed that Nocton Hall is also provided with services.

If further archaeological intervention is required, the excavation of trenches would entail a certain degree of risk which would be enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator and the proximity to standing buildings.

Access to the site is from a variety of locations, although the hospital is at

present fenced and gated off. All entrances are suitable for mechanical excavators.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to assess the significance of the remains present within the assessment area were adopted from the *Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments* (Department of the Environment 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 1).

Period

Remains dateable from the prehistoric to modern periods have been recognised within the assessment area and within the proposed development site.

Churches are one of the chief characteristics of the medieval and later periods. Parkland is also a particular feature of medieval and post-medieval landscapes.

Rarity

Cropmarks, defining enclosures and settlement, are relatively common, although may contain rare or unusual features. Medieval settlement remains are common and form the basis of most modern settlements. However, medieval remains within the development area have not been unduly affected by continual development. Post-medieval structural remains, as identified within the assessment area, are moderately common in general terms but the examples noted here have rare traits or associations. Additionally, in this case they are undisturbed by later development.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds

made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the parish files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

There is contemporary documentation regarding Nocton Hall which has previously been summarised (Norgate and Footman 1900; Bennett 1996). This report provides the first site-specific archaeological consideration of the proposed development site.

Group Value

Medieval and later dated remains recorded within the assessment area have moderate group value. However, sites and finds of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods around the investigation area have a moderate-high group value.

Survival/Condition

Medieval remains, notably the church, survive as extant earthworks. Post-medieval remains also survive as standing structures which may incorporate elements of earlier buildings.

Fragility/Vulnerability

All archaeological deposits present on the site would be vulnerable to disturbance from proposed development of the site.

Diversity

High period diversity is represented by archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains occurring in close proximity to the investigation area. Moderate functional diversity is provided by sites and remains relating to settlement, religious activity and agriculture in the vicinity.

Potential

The presence of earthworks associated with the medieval church indicates high

potential for archaeological remains to be found.

8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Details regarding the development are not yet known. However, it is likely that any proposed development will impact into buried archaeological remains if present.

Past impact on the site is restricted to landscaping associated with Nocton Hall, possibly only in close proximity to the hall. Further landscaping is possible in the area of the former hospital. Any landscaping might have damaged archaeological features, but elsewhere could be well-preserved beneath enhanced soil cover. Prior to any landscaping, it would appear that much of the development area was open parkland and probably conducive to the survival of buried remains.

9. OVERVIEW

Strong evidence for medieval settlement and later occupation at the site has been found during this Desk Based Assessment. A Neolithic stone axe is also recorded from within the proposed development area but is likely to represent transitory activities rather than indicating settlement.

Finds and features of other periods are known from outside the proposed development area, particularly within the village where recent development has occurred.

10. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment

of land at Nocton Hall, Nocton, Lincolnshire, was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of the proposed development of the site.

The assessment has identified evidence of prehistoric to later period activity occurring within the assessment area. A medieval church, possibly a focus point for the medieval village does fall within the proposed development site. A medieval agricultural landscape has been recognised to the south and west of Nocton Hall and it is possible that similar remains may exist at the site.

The potential for unrecorded prehistoric features is deemed to be moderate as undated cropmark enclosures to the east suggest this possibility.

Structural remains dated to the Post-medieval period have previously been identified within the assessment area, and fall within the proposed development site.

The walkover survey identified much of the area as being overgrown and unsuitable for fieldwalking. Geophysical survey could be used in two open areas. No artefactual remains were observed during the walkover survey.

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

HMSO Her Majesties' Stationery Office

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

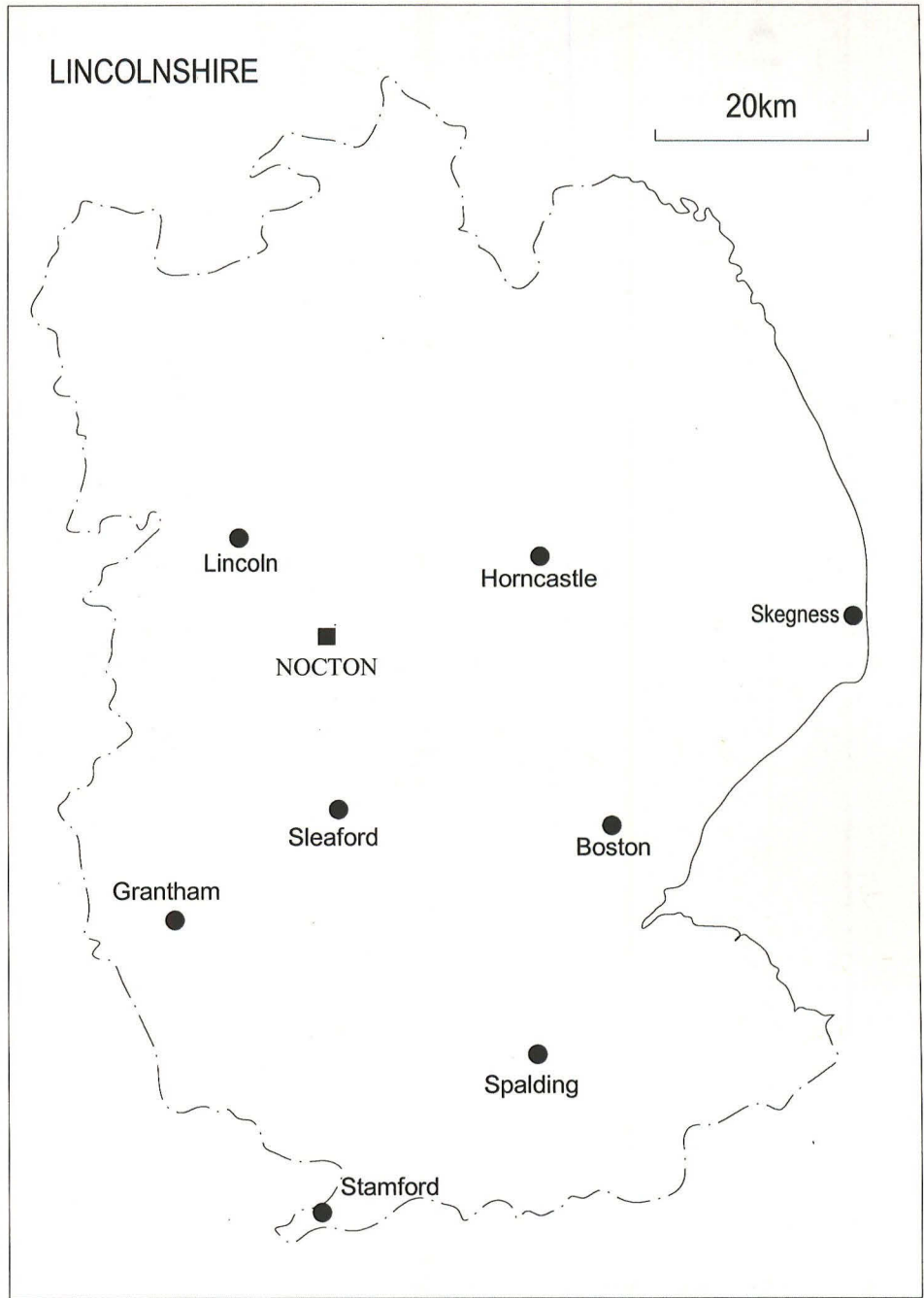
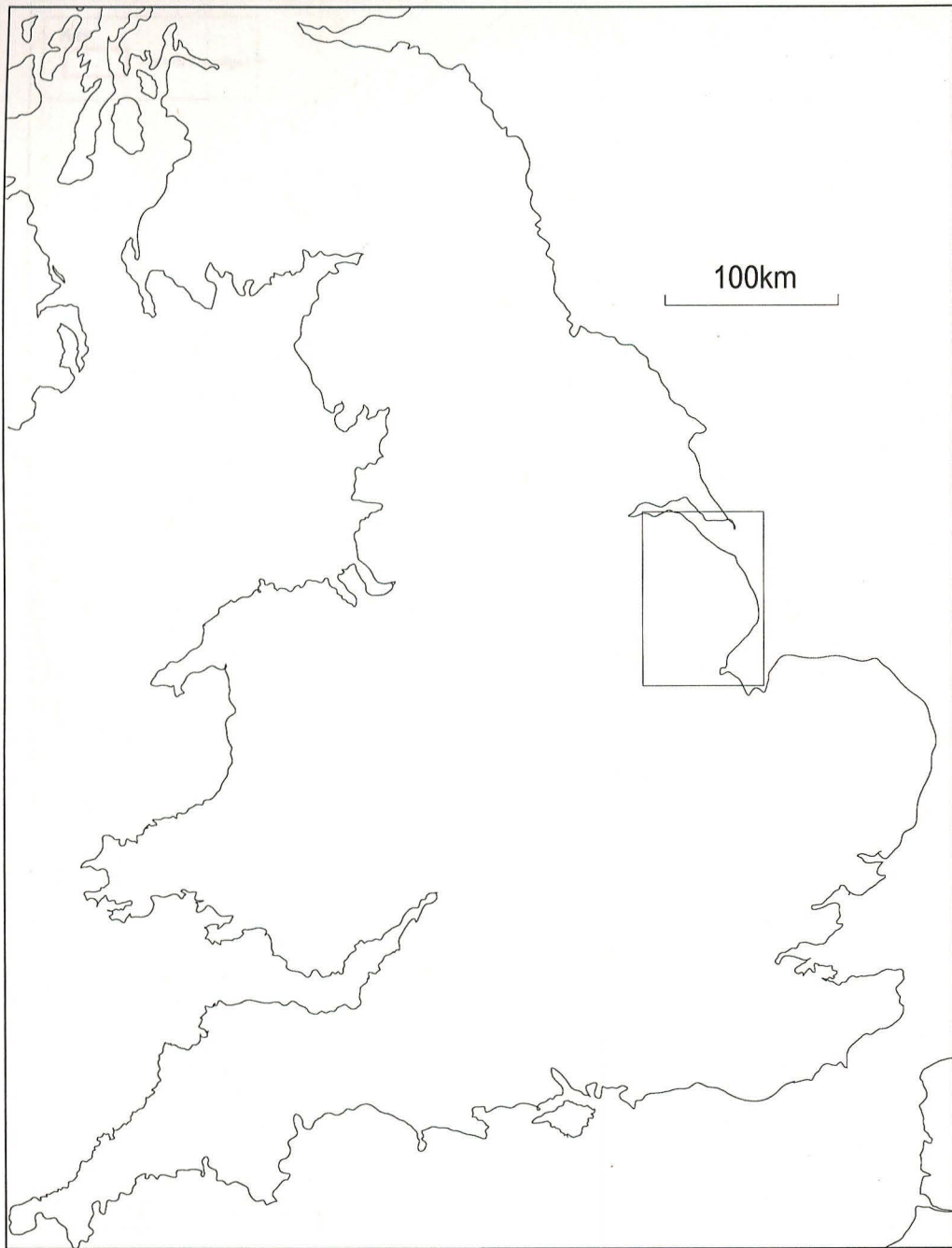


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

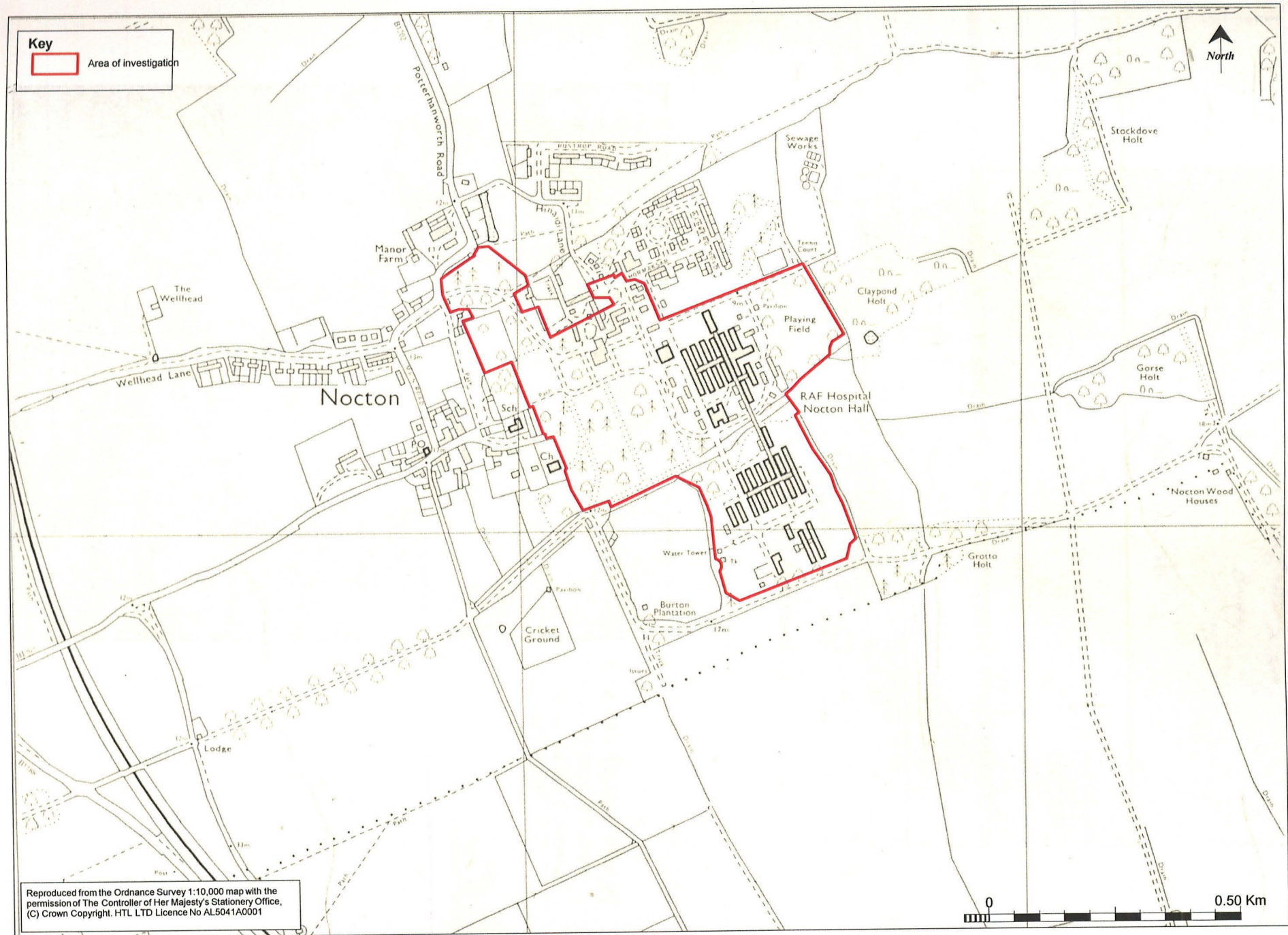


Figure 2 The Assessment Area

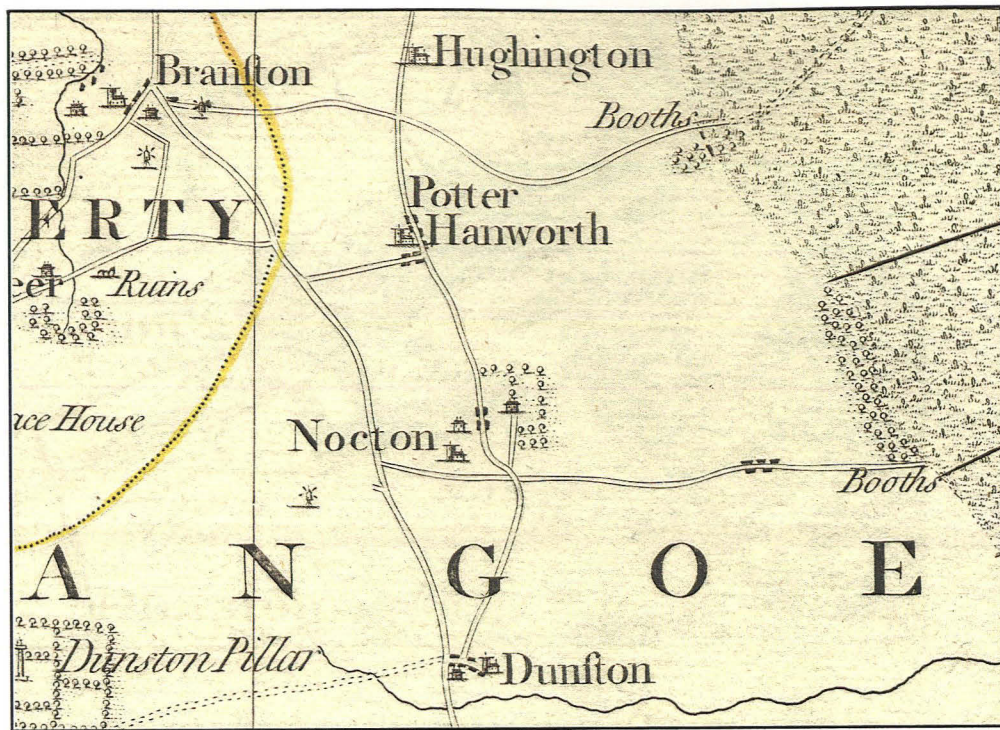


Figure 3 - Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778



Figure 4 - Taylor's 'Map of the Upper part of Nocton Lordship in the County of Lincoln', 1809

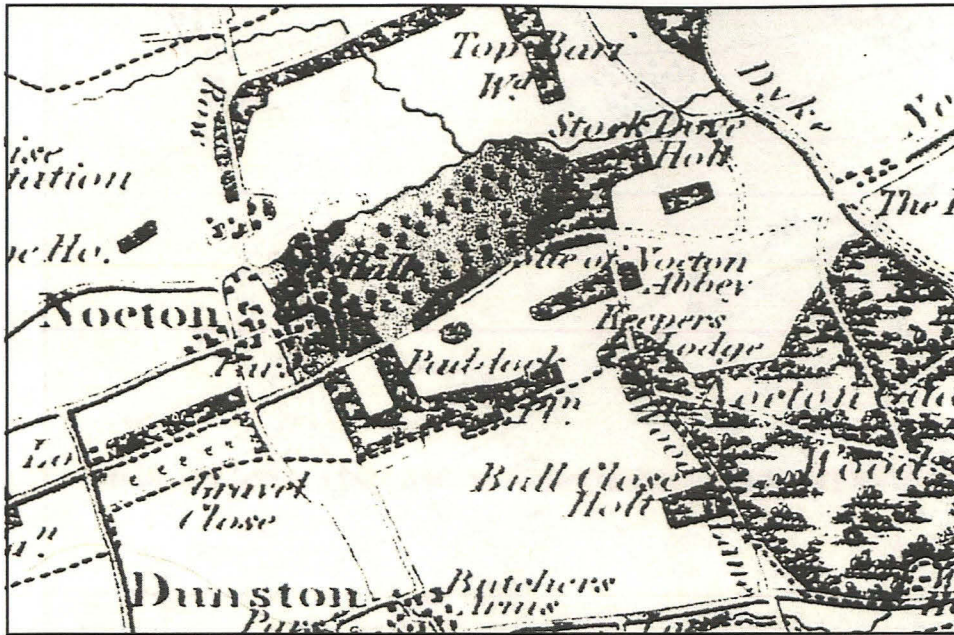


Figure 5 - Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828

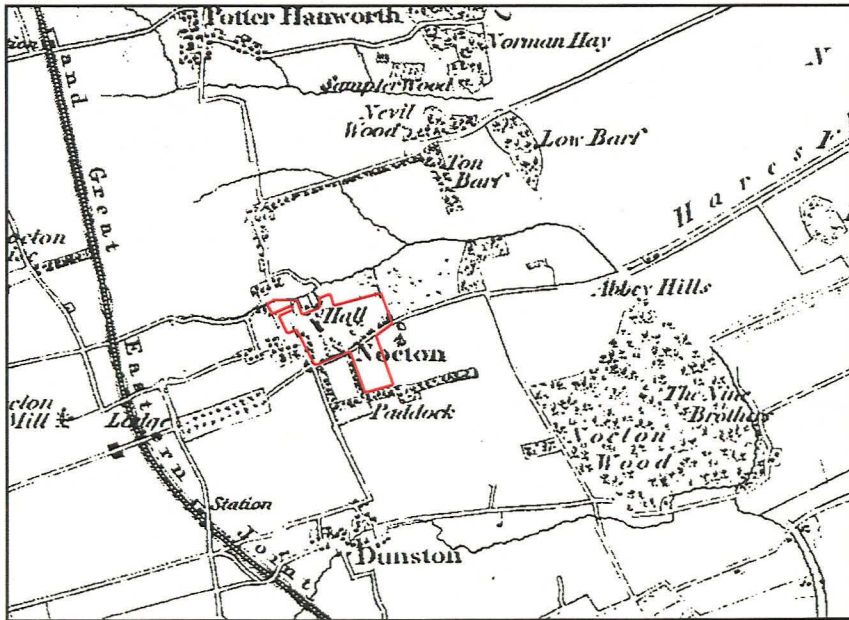


Figure 6 - The 1st edition 1'' Ordnance Survey Plan, revised up to c. 1870

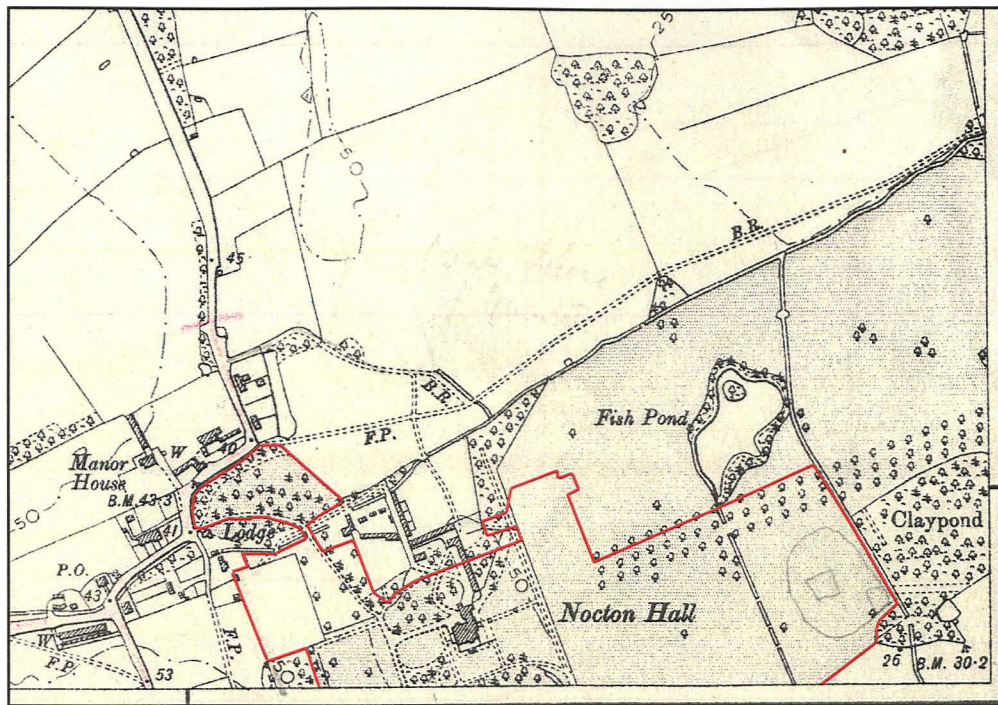


Figure 7 - The 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey plan, 1906 (northwest sheet)

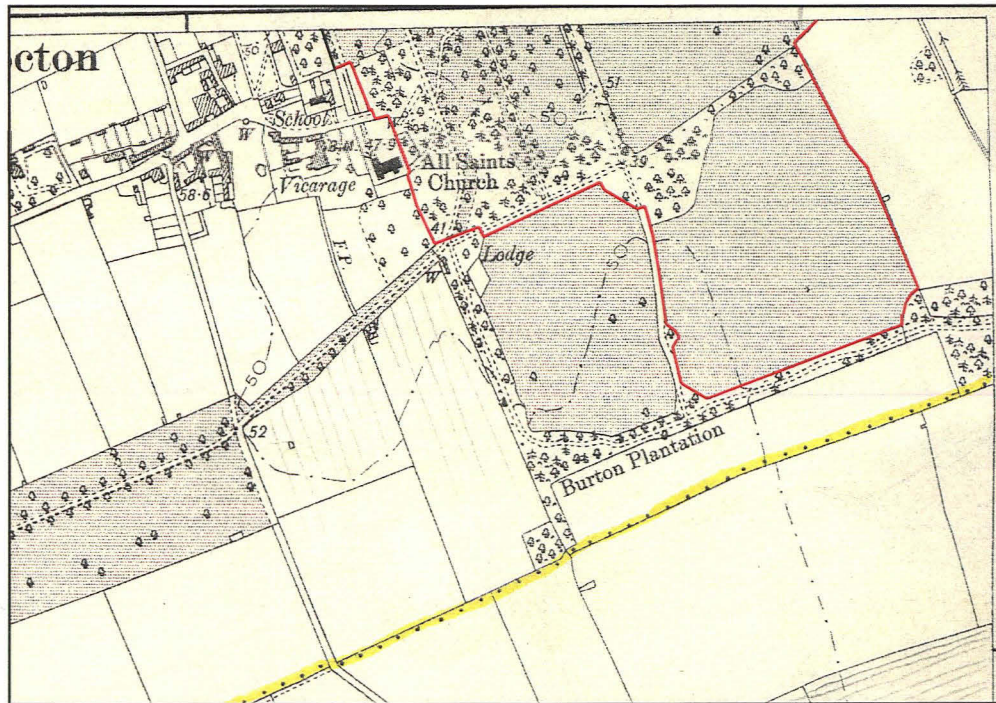


Figure 8 - The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey plan, 1906 (southwest sheet)

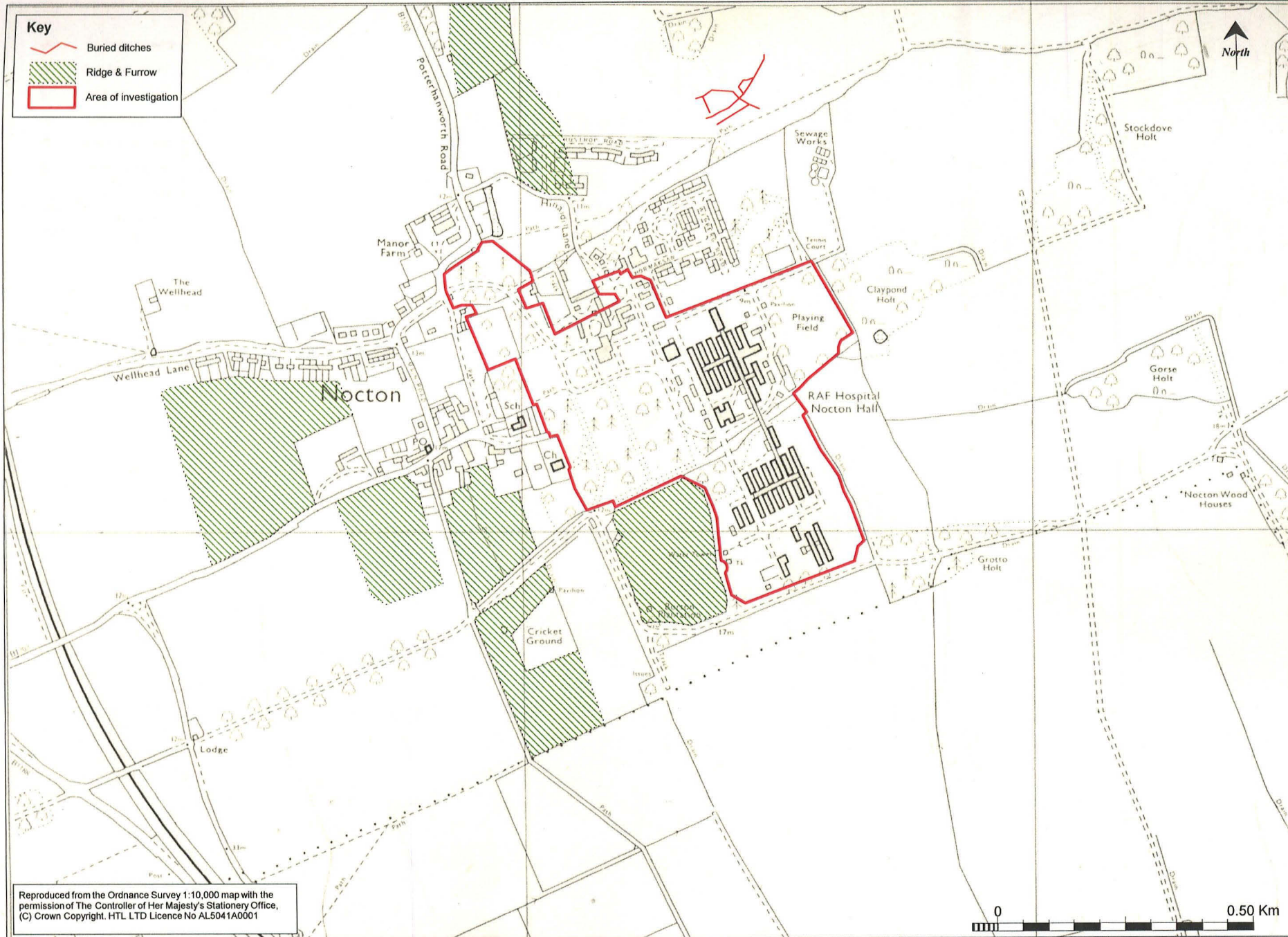


Figure 9 Evidence from Aerial photographs

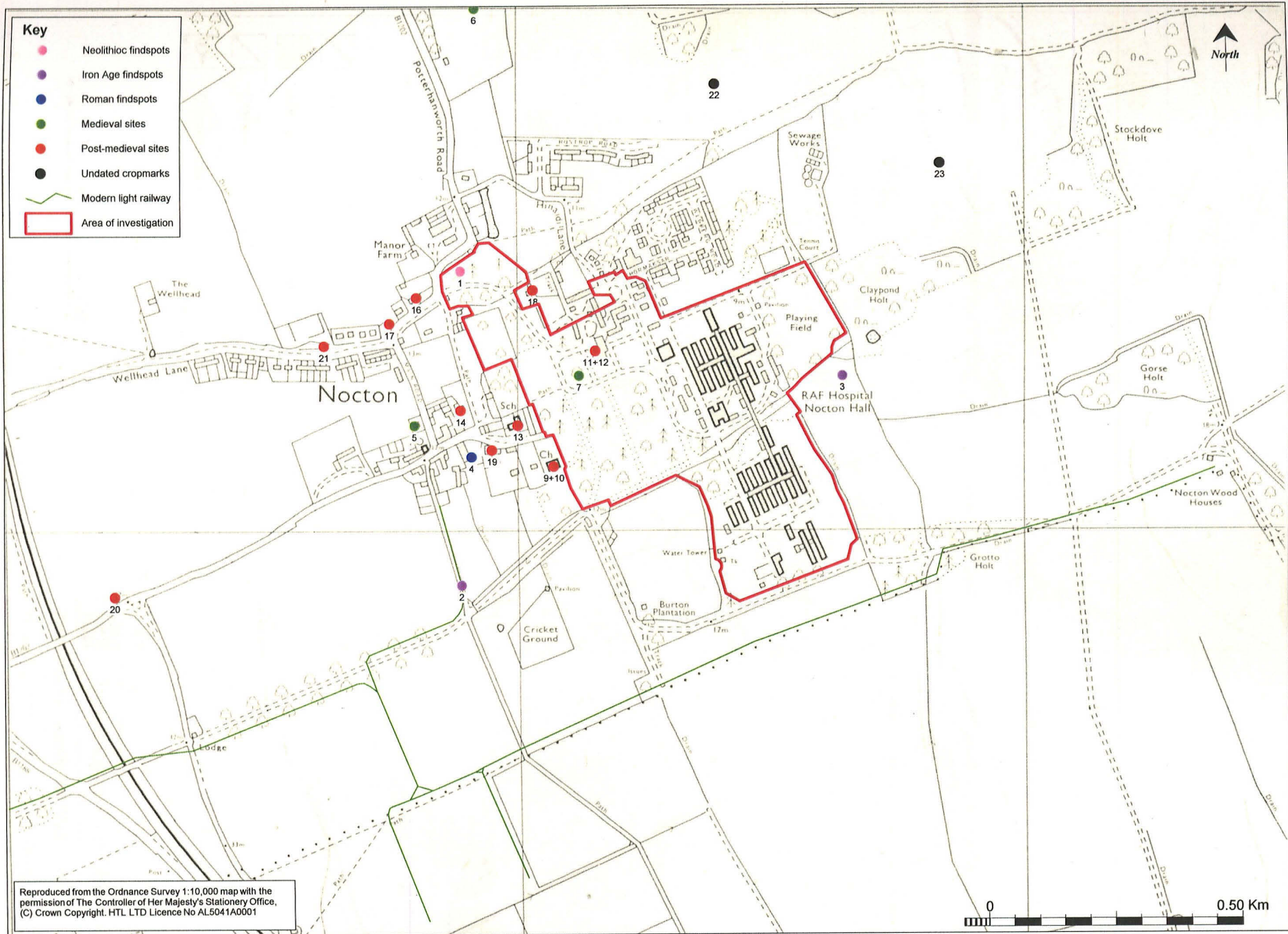


Figure 10 Archaeological sites in the Assessment Area

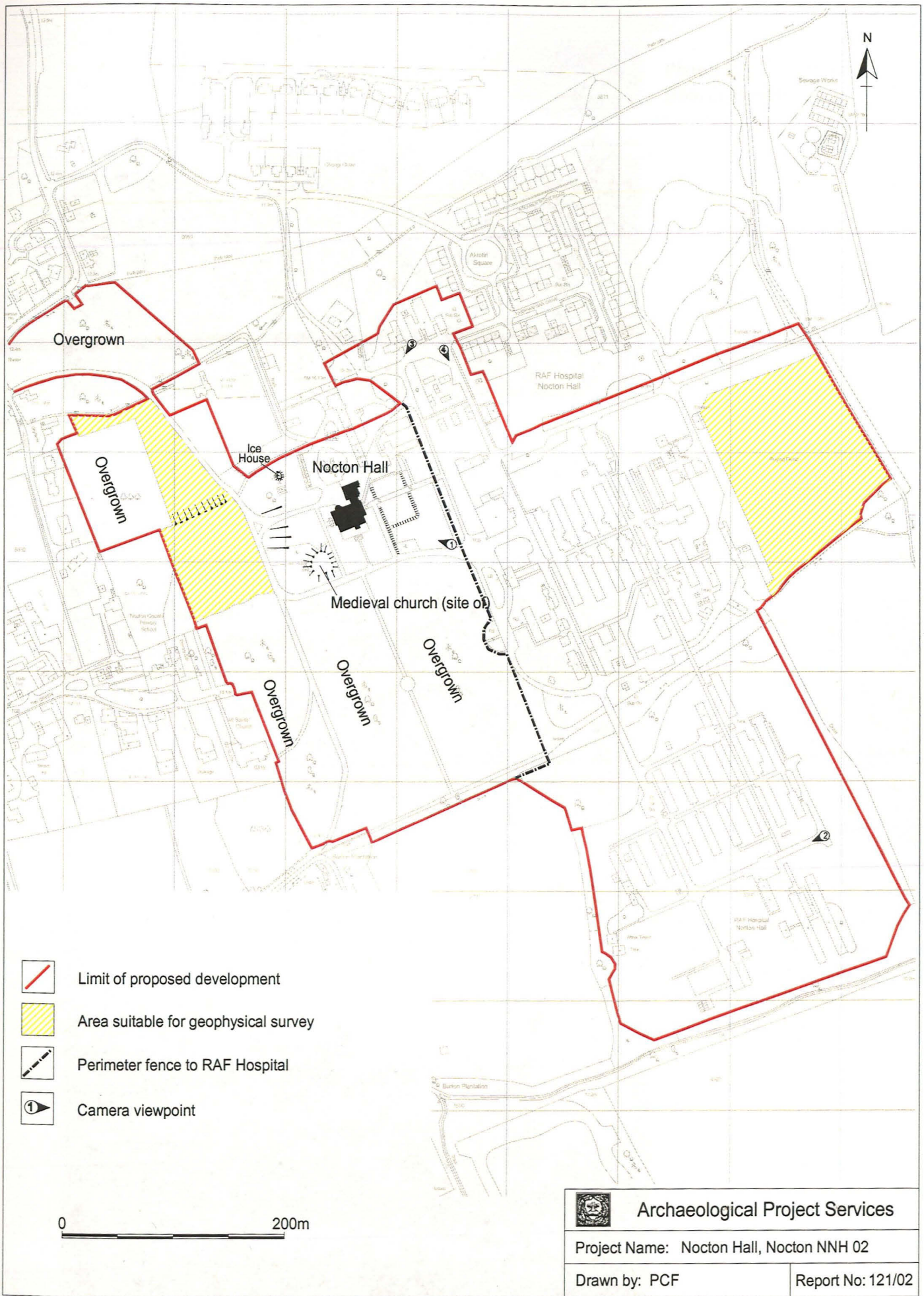


Figure 11 - Results of the Walkover survey



Plate 1 - Nocton Hall
from the southeast

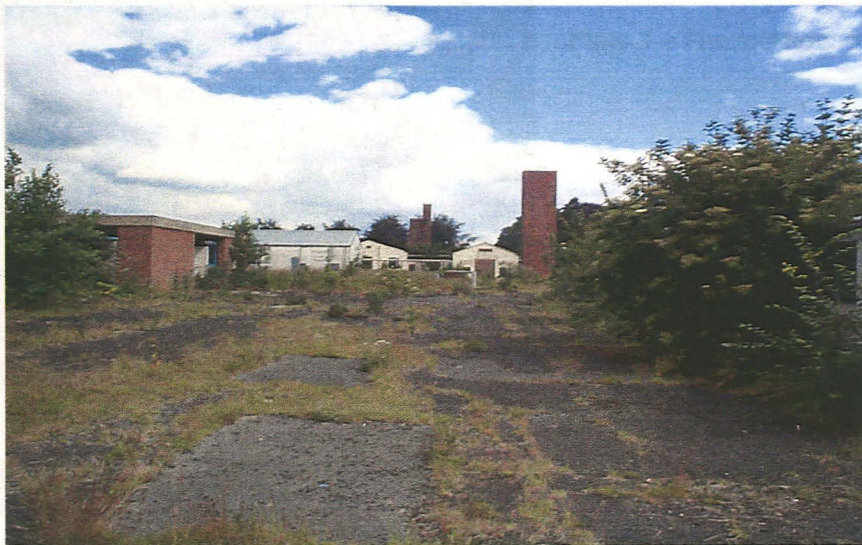


Plate 2 - View across the
former hospital area,
looking west



Plate 3 - The former
hospital from the north-
west corner of the site
with Nocton Hall in the
background



Plate 4 - Looking south into the hospital showing the general overgrown nature of the site



Plate 5 - The ice-house entrance



Plate 6 - The interior of the ice-house showing the domed roof

Appendix 1

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *archaeology and planning* DoE planning policy guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/ Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/ Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Boulder Clay | A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size. |
| Cropmark | A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop. |
| Demesne | Lands reserved for the personal benefit of the Lord of the manor or monastery and on which tenants gave free service. |
| Geophysical Survey | Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey. |
| Iron Age | A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50. |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Neolithic | The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| Prehistoric | The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |
| Saxon | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany. |

Appendix 3

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parish of Nocton

Aerial Photographs held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| RAF CPE/UK/2009 F4050 | vertical |
| CUCAP NQ70, 71 | oblique |
| CUCAP BAA 61 | oblique |

Aerial Photographs held by Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

Uncoded

Lincolnshire Archives: Cartographic Sources, Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Plans and Maps for the parish of Nocton, held at the Lincolnshire Archives

Estate Plan in private possession

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps *c.* 1870, 1906, 1951, 1980

Information Held by Archaeological Project Services

Sources Not Consulted

Geotechnical information

Primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives—experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documents is extremely time-consuming, and only fortuitously affords information relevant to archaeological inquiries.