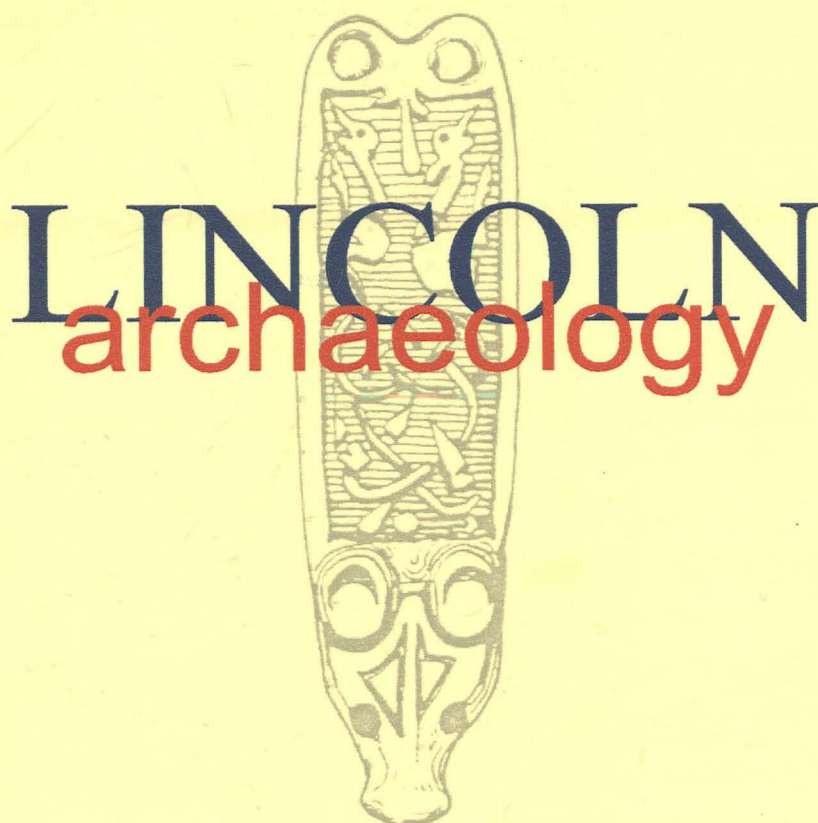


L17933
M3/4

A Report to Mr N. E. Ward

March 2003



Conservation
Services

24 MAR 2003

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Land north of the High Street and north-east of Chapel Close, Reepham, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walk-over Survey

By K Wragg

Report No.: 514

LINCOLN
archaeology

negative

Event L14020
source L2599
L18600

LINCOLN
archaeology



Land north of the High Street and north-east of Chapel Close, Reepham, Lincolnshire

Site Code: REE03

LCCM Accession No.: 2003.47

Planning Application Nos.: M02/P/0542 & M02/P/0567

NGR: TF 0378/7380

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment & Walk-over Survey

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment & Walk-over Survey

List of illustrations

Fig. 1	Site location plan	Scale 1:50000
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Fig. 3	Results of the walk-over survey	Scale 1:500
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LAND NORTH OF THE HIGH STREET AND NORTH-EAST OF CHAPEL CLOSE, REEPHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALK-OVER SURVEY

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- *This project was prompted by plans to develop an area of land close to the centre of the village of Reepham, Lincolnshire.*
- *The site encompasses an area of former agricultural land, the former premises of a small haulage business, and adjoining areas of private gardens, which have been combined to form a development site extending to 0.53ha. It lies within a recently declared Conservation Area.*
- *In view of the proximity of the site to areas of known (or suspected) archaeological importance, Dr Beryl Lott of Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Services (acting as archaeological advisor to the WLDC) recommended that a scheme of archaeological evaluation be carried out in support of outline applications for planning and Conservation Area consents.*
- *It was recommended that the first stage of archaeological evaluation should comprise a desk-based assessment with associated walk-over survey. It was proposed that the results of this phase of evaluation could then be used to establish a strategy for any future phases of archaeological investigation required by subsequent development plans.*
- *The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was commissioned on the 6th of February 2003 by Banks, Long & Co. Chartered Surveyors, on behalf of Mr N. E. Ward to provide the required archaeological services.*
- *The walk-over and documentary assessment were carried out between the 24th of February and the 10th of March 2003.*
- *The site walk-over survey found the site generally covered with coarse tufted grass and weeds, with quantities of scrap metal, redundant agricultural implements and other modern rubbish also present.*
- *There are three extant structures on the site, all of relatively recent origin, and all scheduled for demolition under the proposals for redevelopment.*
- *There are no obvious archaeological structures or earthworks on the site.*
- *The desk-based assessment has highlighted the potential for evidence of prehistoric activity - particularly originating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods - in the wider area surrounding the proposed development site.*
- *There is also considerable evidence for occupation during the subsequent Romano-British, medieval and Post-medieval periods, although no evidence for activity during the Anglo-Saxon period has come to light.*
- *While none of the evidence relates directly to the site itself, the density of findspots and suspected areas of archaeological activity in the immediate vicinity would appear to suggest a heightened probability of remains and/or artefacts being preserved within the proposed development area.*

LAND NORTH OF THE HIGH STREET AND NORTH-EAST OF CHAPEL CLOSE, REEPHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALK-OVER SURVEY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This project was prompted by plans to develop an area of land close to the centre of the village of Reepham, Lincolnshire (see Fig.1).

The site encompasses an area of former agricultural land, the former premises of a small haulage business, and adjoining areas of private gardens, which have been combined to form a development site extending to 0.53ha. It lies within a recently declared Conservation Area (Edwards, 2002).

In view of the proximity of the site to areas of known (or suspected) archaeological importance, Dr Beryl Lott of Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Services (acting as archaeological advisor to the WLDC) recommended that a scheme of archaeological evaluation be carried out in support of outline applications for planning and Conservation Area consents (M02/P/0542 & M02/P/0567).

It was recommended that the first stage of archaeological evaluation should comprise a desk-based assessment with associated walk-over survey. It was proposed that the results of this phase of evaluation could then be used to establish a strategy for any future phases of archaeological investigation required by subsequent development plans.

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was commissioned on the 6th of February 2003 by Banks, Long & Co. Chartered Surveyors, on behalf of Mr N. E. Ward to provide the required archaeological services.

The walk-over and documentary assessment were carried out between the 24th of February and the 10th of March 2003.

NOTE

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Lincoln City Council cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and The Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage, 1991).

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2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY/WALK-OVER SURVEY

2.1 Site location, topography and geology (see Fig. 1)

The village of Reepham lies in the administrative district of West Lindsey, and is situated on the lower dip-slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment, c. 4km to the east of Lincoln.

The site lies close to the centre of the village generally on the 15m contour, on Pelo-Stagnogley soils of the Ragdale Association, which overlie a drift geology of Chalky Tills (Wragby Till), and a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (Hodge *et al*, 1984)

2.2 Walk-over survey (see Plates 1-6, and Fig. 3)

The southern part of the site is generally level across its full width, but from a point c. 20m-25m from the southern boundary it falls away gradually towards the north-west.

The main site boundaries are a mixture of hawthorn bushes and more recent conifers (especially along the western side of the site, enclosing the bungalows along Chapel Close), with a chain-link fence present along the eastern side. This generally delineates the public footpath running from High Street to the stream crossing at the extreme north-western end of the proposed development area. Some timber and barbed-wire fencing is also present at various locations, marking existing plot divisions.

Ground cover is predominantly coarse tufted grass and weeds, although the eastern side of the site is somewhat clearer, having been more recently used for horticultural purposes. A small section to the rear of 'The Dell' is under more formal lawn, forming the rear half of its garden. Quantities of scrap metal, redundant agricultural implements and other modern rubbish are also present.

There are three extant structures on the site, all of relatively recent origin:

- 1) A timber garden shed/workshop is present at the eastern end of the proposed main access route;
- 2) A pair of large adjoining open-ended sheds are situated towards the centre of the eastern side of the site. These have been previously used for the storage of agricultural machinery, but are currently in a semi-derelict state. They are both of timber construction, with corrugated iron and asbestos sheet roofing. Personal comments by Mr Elvidge, the owner of this part of the site, indicated that one, or both, of these structures were obtained shortly after the Second World War following the decommissioning of the nearby Reepham R.A.F. station;
- 3) a further large open timber storage shed/barn partially encroaches onto the proposed site at the eastern corner.

All extant structures are to be demolished (or part-demolished in the case of the latter structure mentioned above) under the proposal for redevelopment.

There are no obvious archaeological structures or earthworks on the site.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the archaeological desk-based assessment were to:

- *record prevailing site conditions;*
- *collate information from documentary sources to place the site in its archaeological and historical context;*
- *provide site-specific archaeological information to allow the formulation of any future archaeological investigation strategy;*
- *produce a project archive for deposition in the City and County Museum, Lincoln;*
- *provide information for accession into the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.*

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The primary data used to compile this study was derived from a search of the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The search was confined only to those sites falling within a 1km radius of the proposed development. In addition, a search was also made at the Lincolnshire Archives Office (LAO) for topographical information relevant to the survey area, in particular early Ordnance Survey Maps, Enclosure Award Maps and Tithe Maps. Other supporting information was sourced from a variety of published material, as shown in 4.1, below.

4.1 Summary of sources of information

i) Lincolnshire County SMR	Parish files Aerial photographs contained in the SMR Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) overlays
ii) Lincolnshire Archives Office	Early Ordnance Survey maps (OS) Enclosure Maps Tithe Maps
iii) Lincoln Central Library	Early Ordnance Survey maps (OS) Local History Publications
iv) Secondary sources of information	See 8.0 <i>Selected Bibliography</i> , below

5.0 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Twenty-two known (or suspected) areas of archaeological potential are recorded within the search area in the Lincolnshire County SMR. These range from isolated finds of pottery and metal artefacts, to cropmarks indicating the probable locations of buried archaeological features.

In brief, the SMR results can be summarised as follows (a detailed listing can be found below as *Appendix C*, with locations plotted on Fig.2):

<i>SMR No.:</i>	<i>Description:</i>
50627	Remains of medieval cross, S ^t Peter & S ^t Paul's churchyard
52858	Possible levelled mound
52933	Bronze Age palstave
52934	Polished flint and stone axes
52936	Romano-British finds
52938	Three waste flakes
52939	Groat of Edward III
52940	Iron Age pottery
52941	Romano-British pottery
52943	Post-medieval finds
52944	Roman pottery
52945	Medieval spindle-whorl
52946	Post-medieval coin
52949	Celtic coin
52952	Church of S ^t Peter and S ^t Paul, Reepham
52953	Settlement of Reepham
52957	Roman finds
52964	Post-medieval settlement of Reepham
54170	Prehistoric enclosure with hut circles
54172	Prehistoric enclosure
54173	Ridge and furrow cropmarks
54174	Prehistoric enclosure

While none of these areas of interest encroach onto the development site itself, they do suggest a potentially rich historic landscape in the immediate area. The following sections represent the results of the study organised by chronological period.

5.1 Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 to 8,000 BC)

The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phase of human activity in Britain, and coincides with the middle and later Pleistocene periods of geology.

No trace of occupation associated with this period has been found in the study area.

5.2 Mesolithic (c. 8,000 to 4,000 BC)

The Mesolithic period encompasses human activity from the end of the last Ice Age (c. 8,000 BC) to the beginnings of agriculture in the Neolithic period (c. 4,000 BC). During the Mesolithic period people continued to live by hunting and gathering. The most prominent evidence of occupation during this period is provided by stone tools, especially microliths (small retouched blades, generally made of flint), and the debris from the manufacture of such items.

Again, no positive trace of occupation associated with this period has been found in the study area.

5.3 Neolithic (c. 4,000 to 2,500/2,200 BC)

The Neolithic period is distinguished from the Mesolithic by the domestication of plants and animals, more frequent woodland clearance, the production of novel artefacts, new ways of treating the dead, and the building of a great variety of monuments (Whittle, 1999).

Within the study area, a Neolithic polished stone axe and a polished flint axe were found c. 200m to the south-west of the site at TF 0360/7370 in 1929 (SMR reference: **52934**), together with three waste flint-flakes found in the garden next to the post office (c. 100m east of the site) at TF 0390/7380 (**52938**).

Further activity, possibly originating in the Neolithic period is also suggested by cropmarks identified through aerial photography, including: a prehistoric enclosure with two hut circles, overlain by ploughed-out ridge and furrow at TF 0376/7426 (**54170**, 500m to the north of the site); a possible cropmark enclosure, with an entrance to the south east, overlain by ploughed-out ridge and furrow at TF 0359/7400 (**54172**, 300m to the north-west); and a further cropmark enclosure at TF 0402/7459 (**54174**, c. 800m to the north-east).

5.4 Bronze Age (c. 2,600 to 700 BC)

The Early Bronze Age (c. 2,600-1,400 BC) is characterised by particular styles of pottery, dwellings, lithics, burials, stone monuments and metalwork. However, metalworking technology (in bronze) is no longer seen by archaeologists as the determining factor behind social change; instead they recognise continuity both before and after the period in areas such as monument building and subsistence practices (Parker-Pearson, 1999). During the Later Bronze Age there are a number of notable changes visible in the archaeological record, including a move from individual burials in barrows to less visible types of burial. There is also a decline in significant activity around the major ceremonial monuments, allied to increasing evidence for human settlement and agricultural exploitation of the landscape (Champion, 1999).

The only artefact positively associated with the Bronze Age to be uncovered in the search area was an early form of bronze palstave, with burred edges and no stop ridge, found in 1892 at TF 0360/7370, approximately 200m south-west of the site (**52933**).

5.5 Iron Age (c. 700 BC to AD 43)

Many of the attributes originally thought to define the Iron Age, including the construction of hillforts and the development of new types of domestic pottery, can now be traced back to the Late Bronze Age. Similarly, the introduction of iron technology occurred early in the first millennium BC. The Iron Age, therefore, is primarily characterised by its plentiful and diverse settlement record (Haselgrove, 1999).

Two findspots associated with the Iron Age are recorded in the SMR. The first of these comprised the lug handle of a brown hand-made coarse fabric vessel, found among collection of Romano-British pot at TF 0400/7400 (**52940**). The remaining item was a 'Celtic Coritanian' coin found at TF 0433/7367 (**52949**). This was silver, weighing 1.16g, and dated to the first century BC (Allen's Prototype Series F or G).

5.6 Romano-British (AD 43 to c. AD 450)

After the Claudian invasion of AD 43 Lincolnshire was rapidly integrated into the Roman empire with Lincoln eventually gaining the status of a colonia.

The density of settlement in the areas surrounding Lincoln is believed to have increased considerably during the Romano-British period. The range of settlements includes villa sites, sites possibly representing small farmsteads, and extensive areas of occupation of village-like size (Everson *et al.*,

1991). In addition, Reepham lies c. 1km to the south of a known Roman road (the direct predecessor to the modern A158).

The SMR records four possible areas of archaeological interest within the search area, all identified by findspots or artefact scatters. One findspot is located only generally to the village, representing the unlocated finds from metal detecting, while the remaining three lie in close proximity to each other approximately 700m to the south-east of the proposed development site.

The first of these comprises an artefact scatter found in 1963-4 c. 700m to the south-east of the development site at TF 0440/7360 (**52936**). This included: Roman pottery; the bottom stone of a quern; an iron bolt-head and iron ploughshare (and other unidentified iron objects); a pin and a brooch of Collingwood-type; five coins of 1st-4th century date; and three iron spearheads.

100m to the north of this area, in a garden on Fiskerton Road (TF 0440/7370), the rim of a grey-ware cooking pot was found (**52941**), while in 1976 a further scatter 100m to the south of **52936** at TF 0440/7352 was revealed. This comprised Roman pottery including Samian-, Parisian-, cream-, grey-, calcite-gritted, and colour-coated wares, dating from the first to the fourth century. Quantities of slag and tile were also found (**52944**).

The unlocated finds (**52957**) included twenty-one coins, representing issues of Septimus Severus (a *Denarius*), Constantine II, Constantine I, Crispus; Gallentius, Carausius, Vespasian, Domitian, Marcus Aureilus, Trajan, and five *ae* coins of illegible origin.

5.7 Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian (c. AD 450 to AD 1066)

Roman authority was withdrawn from Britain in the early 5th century following both a period of general decline, and increasing pressure from German immigrants, more commonly known as the Anglo-Saxons, from the coastlands adjacent to the Rhine estuary. The precise impact on the native population and the numbers involved in the migration is open to question but cemetery evidence indicates that it was small rather than large groups of people who first settled in Britain (Sawyer 1998). It is clear, however, that the density of population at the end of Roman period was too great to allow for the complete replacement by Anglo-Saxon migrants.

No positive trace of occupation associated with the Anglo-Saxon period has been found in the study area.

5.8 Medieval (AD 1066 to c. AD 1540)

The name Reepham is first documented in the *Domesday Book* of 1086, with the spelling varying between *Refam*, *Refan*, and *Refaim*. The ending *-ham* appears later, being recorded in the *Lindsey Survey* of 1115. The name derives from the Old English (*ge*)*rēfa* - a reeve or bailiff, and *hām* - a homestead, village or estate, and is literally translated as 'the village-' or 'estate-' 'of the reeve' (Cameron, 1998).

Domesday Book also shows the major landowner in Reepham as S^t Peter's of Peterborough, recording: *Inland of this manor in Reepham; 4 carucates and 6 bovates of land taxable [i.e., land for 4 ploughs and 6 oxen]. 12 villagers and 2 smallholders have 4 ploughs and meadow, 60 acres; underwood 8 furlongs long and 4 wide* (Morgan and Thorn, 1986).

Two further landowners are then mentioned: Kolsveinn, and Ranulf of S^t Valéry. The entry for Kolsveinn records: *In Reepham 6 bovates of land taxable. Land for 1 plough. An outlier. Kolsveinn [has] 1 plough. 4 villagers [with] ½ plough. Meadow, 18 acres;* while Ranulf of S^t Valéry owned: *In Reepham Godric had ½ carucate of land taxable. Land for 4 oxen. Ranulf has 1 plough. 2 villagers with 2 oxen in a plough. Meadow, 12 acres. Value before 1066, 10s; now 20[s]* (Morgan and Thorn, 1986).

More permanent evidence for medieval occupation includes the church of S^t Peter and S^t Paul c. 100m to the north-east of the development site (TF 0384/7388; **52952**). Although extensively rebuilt in 1836 and 1862, it still demonstrates its medieval origins through the survival of a variety of internal structures and fittings, including arcades dating to between the late 12th and early 14th centuries (Pevsner, *et al*, 1989).

In the churchyard (at TF 0388/7387) there are also the remains of the socket stone of a medieval churchyard cross, on two badly broken steps, which more recently was used to support a flag staff (**50627**).

The medieval settlement of Reepham (centred on TF 0380/7390), appears to have suffered no clear or permanent reduction throughout the middle ages, but had declined to such an extent by c.1700 that both the aisles of the church were removed. However, subsequent expansion has obliterated slight earthworks that were visible on early aerial photographs and lessened the possibility of understanding its early morphology. It may have been based upon two nearly parallel east-west streets, to the north-east and south-west of the church, respectively, whose misalignment resulted in a series of sharp-angled turns, which were further increased by the development of a back lane to the south-east as a through road (**52953**).

In addition to the main settlement, evidence has also been gleaned from aerial photographs suggesting the presence of a possible levelled mill-mound to the west of the site at TF 0348/7307 (**52858**), and an extensive area of ridge and furrow field system cropmarks to the north of the site, centred on TF 036/745 (**54173**).

Individual finds recorded within the study area include: a groat of Edward III, found at TF 0428/7399 (c. 550m east of the site) in 1971, and dated to the 'Pre-Treaty' period of 1351-61 (**52939**); and a lead spindle whorl ornamented with zig-zag/lozenge patterns, possibly imitating lettering, found in 1976 c. 350m north of the site at TF 0380/7420 (**52945**).

5.9 Post-medieval/Modern (c. AD 1540 to present)

While the population of Reepham had been in decline in the 18th century, growth in the first half of the nineteenth century was at more than three times the average of that period. This was a result of agricultural prosperity, and was typical of an 'open' village. This growth was reflected in 'bricks and mortar', both secular and ecclesiastical, including the vicarage built by John Hartley of Lincoln in 1838 (**52964**).

Finds within the search area include a scatter of pottery, including a sherd of Raeren-type, and bottle glass found at TF 0385/7415 (**52943**). This dates from between the 16th-19th centuries, and was seemingly associated with a small area of stone visible in the same field. A gold double crown of Charles I was also found at TF 0370/7340 (**52946**), which was the subject of a treasure trove enquiry in October 1980.

A survey of the village by W. H. Wright dated 1838 (LAO ref. **TLE 4/2**), and a tithe map (LAO ref. **I 642A**) show the site virtually unchanged from its present form, while the enclosure award maps of 1864 and 1870 (LAO refs. **Par.Dep. 17/1** and **Lindsey Enclosure 150**, respectively) relate only to land on Reepham Moor, and not to the village itself.

6.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The current study has highlighted the potential for evidence of prehistoric activity - particularly originating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods - in the wider area surrounding the proposed development site.

There is also considerable evidence for occupation during the subsequent Romano-British, medieval and Post-medieval periods, although no evidence for activity during the Anglo-Saxon period has come to light.

While none of the evidence relates directly to the site itself, the density of findspots and suspected areas of archaeological activity in the immediate vicinity would appear to suggest a heightened probability of remains and/or artefacts being preserved within the proposed development area.

7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Mr N. E. Ward, Manor House, Kennel Lane, Reepham, Lincolnshire, LN3 4DZ for kindly funding this project; Mr Elvidge of Stonefield Farm, 18 High Street, Reepham, Lincolnshire for his assistance during the site walk-over survey; Mr P. Banks and Ms A. Johnson, of Banks, Long & Co. Chartered Surveyors, 15 S^t Mary's Street, Lincoln, LN5 7EQ; Mr M. Bennett, Ms S. Grundy and Ms L. Jennings of Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Services (SMR); and to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Central Library.

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9.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

9.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: REE03

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: M02/P/0542 & M02/P/0567

FIELD OFFICER: K. Wragg

NGR: TF 0378/7380

CIVIL PARISH: Reepham

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 24/02/03 - 10/03/03

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walk-over Survey

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mr N. E. Ward, Manor House, Kennel Lane, Reepham, Lincolnshire, LN3 4DZ

9.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 2003.47

ACCESSION DATE: -

APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Report
4	Scale drawings
1 set	Colour Print Photographs

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.**

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 2003.47, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view along the south-western side of the site - looking north-west



Plate 2: General view of the southern corner of the site showing the location of the proposed site access route - looking south-west

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)



Plate 3: General view of existing semi-derelict farm buildings present in the eastern half of the site - looking north-west



Plate 4: General view of the eastern corner of the site - looking west

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES (continued)



Plate 5: General view along the north-eastern side of the site - looking north-west



Plate 6: General view of the proposed site access route from Chapel Close - looking north-east

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2)

1)

SMR Number: 50627 - LI50627	Site Name: Remains of medieval cross, S ^t Peter & S ^t Paul's churchyard	Record Type: Monument
---------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------

Type and Date: Cross: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539	Materials/Evidence Structure, stone
---	---

National Grid Reference:
TF 0388/7387

Civil Parish:
Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:
The remains of the socket stone of a medieval churchyard cross, on two badly broken steps; in 1964 supporting a flag staff. (1)

Sources:
(1) Index: OS card index, Reepham. TF 07 SW: 16, 1964, Harper F R

2)

SMR Number: 52858 - LI52858	Site Name: Possible levelled mound	Record Type: Monument
---------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------

Type and Date: Windmill: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539 Mound: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539	Materials/Evidence Conjectural evidence Cropmark
--	---

National Grid Reference:
TF 0348/7307

Civil Parish:
Cherry Willingham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:
Possible levelled mound standing among ridge and furrow. Possible mill mound. (1) (2)

Sources:
(1) Aerial photograph: RAF Post-war Collection, RAF, 1946-50, 3G/TUD/UK197 5410, 1946
(2) Map: National Mapping Programme, Lincolnshire, RCHM, 1992-1996, TF0373: LI.538.3.1, 1994

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

3)

SMR Number:
52933 - LI52933

Site Name:
Bronze Age palstave

Record Type:
Find spot

Type and Date:

Findspot: later prehistoric to early Iron Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC

Materials/Evidence
Find

National Grid Reference:

TF 0360/7370

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

An early form of bronze palstave, with burred edges and no stop ridge, found at Reepham in 1892. (1) (2) (3)

Sources:

- (1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: C, 1930, Phillips, C W
- (2) Index: OS card index, Reepham. TF 07 SW: 5, 1962, DA
- (3) Artefact: City and County Museum Collection. LM.3036.06

4)

SMR Number:
52934 - LI52934

Site Name:
Polished flint and stone axes

Record Type:
Find spot

Type and Date:

Findspot: Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Materials/Evidence
Find

National Grid Reference:

TF 0360/7370

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

Polished stone axe was found in 1929 (in CCM), polished all over, hard grey, close-grained stone, slightly flat-sided, Group VII. Also a polished flint axe (also in CCM, no Acc. No.). (1) (2) (3) (4)

Sources:

- (1) Index: OS card index, Reepham. TF 07 SW: 5, 1962, DA
- (2) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: D, E, 1932, Phillips, C W
- (3) Article in serial: Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Cummins, W A, and Moore, C N, 1973, Vol.39, p246
- (4) Artefact: City and County Museum Collection. LM.12.32

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

5)

SMR Number:
52936 - LI52936

Site Name:
Romano-British finds

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Artefact scatter: Roman - AD 43 to AD 409

Materials/Evidence
Find

National Grid Reference:

TF 0440/7360

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

Roman pottery, bottom stone of a quern, an iron bolt-head and iron ploughshare (and other iron objects), a pin and a brooch of Collingwood type, head loop, trumpet head, pelta-shaped plate, were found by Mr Stuffins and Mr Greensmith in 1963-4. Coins include first century Vespasian, 1 Denarius of Vespasian (RIC 10), 1 Claudius II Gothicus, obv: DIVO CLAUDIO, rev: CONSECRATIO ALTAR, another possible Claudius II and a fourth century coin of House of Constantine. Also three iron spearheads were found. (1) (2)

Sources:

- (1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: Q, Q1, Q2
- (2) Index: OS card index, Reepham. TF 07 SW: 26, 1964, Harper F R

6)

SMR Number:
52938 - LI52938

Site Name:
Three waste flakes

Record Type:
Find spot

Type and Date:

Findspot; Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC

Materials/Evidence
Find

National Grid Reference:

TF 0390/7380

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

Three waste flakes found in the garden next to the post office, *per* Mr Harrison. (1)

Sources:

- (1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: AF, 1965, JBW

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

7)

SMR Number: 52939 - LI52939	Site Name: Groat of Edward III	Record Type: Find spot
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Type and Date: Findspot: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539	Materials/Evidence Find
--	-----------------------------------

National Grid Reference:
TF 0428/7399

Civil Parish:
Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:
Groat of Edward III, from the Pre-Treaty period 1351-61, Series G, found by Mr Stuffs in 1971. (1)

Sources:
(1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: AG, 1971

8)

SMR Number: 52940 - LI52940	Site Name: Iron Age pottery	Record Type: Find spot
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------

Type and Date: Findspot: Iron Age - 800 BC to AD 42	Materials/Evidence Find
---	-----------------------------------

National Grid Reference:
TF 0400/7400

Civil Parish:
Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:
Lug handle of Iron Age hand-made vessel. Brown coarse fabric, found among collection of Romano-British pot. There are possible parallels from other counties. (1)

Sources:
(1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: AM
(2) Article in serial: Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society. 1957, p7, 18
(3) Article in serial: Archaeological Journal, Hawkes and Fell, 1943, Vol.100 Fig.5

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

9)

SMR Number: 52941 - LI52941 **Site Name:** Romano-British pottery **Record Type:** Find spot

Type and Date: Findspot: Roman - AD 43 to AD 409 **Materials/Evidence:** Find

National Grid Reference: TF 0440/7370

Civil Parish: Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description: Rim of grey-ware cooking pot found in garden on Fiskerton Road, found by Mr A Leishman, per Mr Johnson. (1)

Sources: (1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: AV, 1971

10)

SMR Number: 52943 - LI52943 **Site Name:** Post-medieval finds **Record Type:** Monument

Type and Date: Artefact scatter; Post-medieval - AD 1540 to AD 1900 **Materials/Evidence:** Find

National Grid Reference: TF 0385/7415

Civil Parish: Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description: Scatter of pottery and bottle glass from the sixteenth-nineteenth century, including 1 Raeren sherd. Small area of stone visible in this field at this point, found by N Lincoln. (1)

Sources: (1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: BD, 1976, AJW

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

11)

SMR Number: 52944 - LI52944	Site Name: Roman pottery	Record Type: Monument
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Type and Date: Artefact scatter: Roman - AD 43 to AD 409 Farmstead: Roman - AD 43 to AD 409	Materials/Evidence Find Conjectural
--	--

National Grid Reference:
TF 0440/7352

Civil Parish:
Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:
Surface collection of Roman pottery, including Samian, Parisian, cream (Hadrianic/Antonine flagon), grey, calcite-gritted, colour-coated wares, dating from the first to the fourth century. Slag and tile were also found. These finds were made in 1976 by N Lincoln and Mr Burnett. (1)

Sources:
(1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: BE, BF, 1976, RWH

12)

SMR Number: 52945 - LI52945	Site Name: Medieval spindle-whorl	Record Type: Find spot
---------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

Type and Date: Findspot: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539	Materials/Evidence Find
--	-----------------------------------

National Grid Reference:
TF 0380/7420

Civil Parish:
Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:
A lead spindle whorl, probably of medieval date; ornamented with zig-zag/ lozenge pattern, possibly imitating lettering was found in 1976 by W Baxter. (1) (2) (3) (4)

Sources:
(1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: BG, 1976, RWH
(2) Article in serial: Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, White, A J, 1977, Vol.12, p71
(3) Artefact: City and County Museum Collection. LM.14.77
(4) Unpublished document: Parish file, Reepham, White, A J, 1977, Reepham News

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

13)

SMR Number:
52946 - LI52946

Site Name:
Post-medieval coin

Record Type:
Find spot

Type and Date:

Findspot: Post-medieval - AD 1625 to AD 1649

Materials/Evidence
Find

National Grid Reference:

TF 0370/7340

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

Gold Double Crown of Charles I. It was the subject of a treasure trove enquiry in October 1980. Found by Mr and Mrs Fisk, now in CCM. (1)

Sources:

- (1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: CF, 1980, AJW
- (2) Artefact: City and County Museum Collection. LM.139.80

14)

SMR Number:
52949 - LI52949

Site Name:
Celtic coin

Record Type:
Find spot

Type and Date:

Findspot: Iron Age - 800 BC to AD 42

Materials/Evidence
Find

National Grid Reference:

TF 0433/7367

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

Celtic Corintian coin was found and retained by Mr Stuffsins. It is silver and dates to the first century BC, Allen's Prototype Series F or G. It weighs 1.16g. (1)

Sources:

- (1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: CL, 1983, MCS
- (2) Correspondence: Parish file, Reepham, White, A J, 1983

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

15)

SMR Number:
52952 - LI52952

Site Name:
Church of S^t Peter and S^t Paul, Reepham

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Church: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539

Materials/Evidence
Structure

National Grid Reference:

TF 0384/7388

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

The church of S^t Peter and S^t Paul. Largely rebuilt and restored in 1862, retained its decorated north arcade. There are the remains of a cross in the churchyard. In normal use in 1964. (1) (2)

Sources:

- (1) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: 16, 1962, DA
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Buildings of England 2nd Edition, Pevsner, N, and Harris, J, with N Antram, 1989, p609
- (3) Serial: Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Davies, D S, 1915, p177. Vol.13

16)

SMR Number:
52953 - LI52953

Site Name:
Settlement of Reepham

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Settlement: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539

Materials/Evidence
Documentary
evidence
Earthwork

Field System: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539

National Grid Reference:

TF 0380/7390

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

The settlement of Reepham, though it suffered no clear or permanent reduction through the middle ages, had so declined by c.1700 that both the aisles of the church were removed. Expansion has obliterated slight earthworks that were visible on early AP's and lessened the possibility of understanding its early morphology. This may have been based upon two nearly parallel east-west streets, one NE, the other SW of the church, whose misalignment caused a series of sharp-angled turns, increased by the development of a back lane in the SE as a through road. (1) (2)

Sources:

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Change and Continuity: Rural Settlement in North West Lincolnshire, Everson, P L, Taylor, C C, and Dunn, C J, 1991, archive notes
- (2) Index: SMR file, Reepham. TF 07 SW: BB, 1976
- (3) Map: National Mapping Programme, Lincolnshire, RCHM, 1992-1996, TF0373: LI.538.2.1, 1994

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

17)

SMR Number:
52957 - LI52957

Site Name:
Roman finds

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Artefact scatter: Roman - AD 43 to AD 409

Materials/Evidence
Find

National Grid Reference:

-

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

Coins; 1 Denarius of Septimus Severus; Constantine II, 2 Constantine I; Crispus; 3 Gallentius; Carausius; Vespasian; Domitian; Marcus Aureilus; 5 illegible *ae* coins; and 4 coins of Trajan. (1)

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: identification report. Receipt 03932

18)

SMR Number:
52964 - LI52964

Site Name:
Post-medieval settlement of Reepham

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Settlement: Post-medieval - AD 1540 to AD 1900

Materials/Evidence

National Grid Reference:

TF 0380/7390

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

The population of the settlement of Reepham had so declined by c.1700 that both the aisles of the medieval church were removed. However, the steady growth of Reepham in the first half of the nineteenth century that more than trebled the population growth of that period of agricultural prosperity in a manner typical of an 'open' village, and was reflected in 'bricks and mortar', both secular and ecclesiastical. (1) This includes the vicarage which is a small box with an overhanging cornice, by John Hartley of Lincoln 1838. (2)

Sources:

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Change and Continuity: Rural Settlement in North West Lincolnshire, Everson, P L, Taylor, C C, and Dunn, C J, 1991, archive notes
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Buildings of England 2nd Edition, Pevsner, N, and Harris, J, with N Antram, 1989, p609

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

19)

SMR Number:
54170 - LI54170

Site Name:
Prehistoric enclosure with hut circles

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Enclosure: Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC To AD 42
Hut Circle: Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC To AD 42
Farmstead: Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC To AD 42
Ring Ditch: Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC To AD 42

Materials/Evidence

Cropmark
Conjectural Evidence
Conjectural Evidence
Cropmark

National Grid Reference:

TF 0376/7426

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

A prehistoric enclosure with two hut circles, overlain by ploughed-out ridge and furrow, visible on AP. (1)

Sources:

(1) Aerial photograph: Huntings survey. TF 07 NW: 097

20)

SMR Number:
54172 - LI54172

Site Name:
Prehistoric enclosure

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Enclosure: Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC To AD 42

Materials/Evidence

Cropmark

National Grid Reference:

TF 0359/7400

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, with an entrance to the south east, overlain by ploughed-out ridge and furrow, seen on AP. (1)

Sources:

(1) Aerial photograph: Huntings survey. TF 07 NW: 097

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2) (continued)

21)

SMR Number:
54173 - LI54173

Site Name:
Ridge and furrow cropmarks

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Ridge and furrow: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539
Field system: medieval - AD 1066 to AD 1539

Materials/Evidence
Cropmark
Cropmark

National Grid Reference:

TF 036/745

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:

Medieval ridge and furrow field system cropmarks seen on AP, which overlies prehistoric remains.
(1)

Sources:

(1) Aerial photograph: Huntings survey. TF 07 NW: 097

22)

SMR Number:
54174 - LI54174

Site Name:
Prehistoric enclosure

Record Type:
Monument

Type and Date:

Enclosure: Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC To AD 42

Materials/Evidence
Cropmark

National Grid Reference:

TF 0402/7459

Civil Parish:

Reepham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Description:


Prehistoric cropmark enclosure seen on AP. (1)

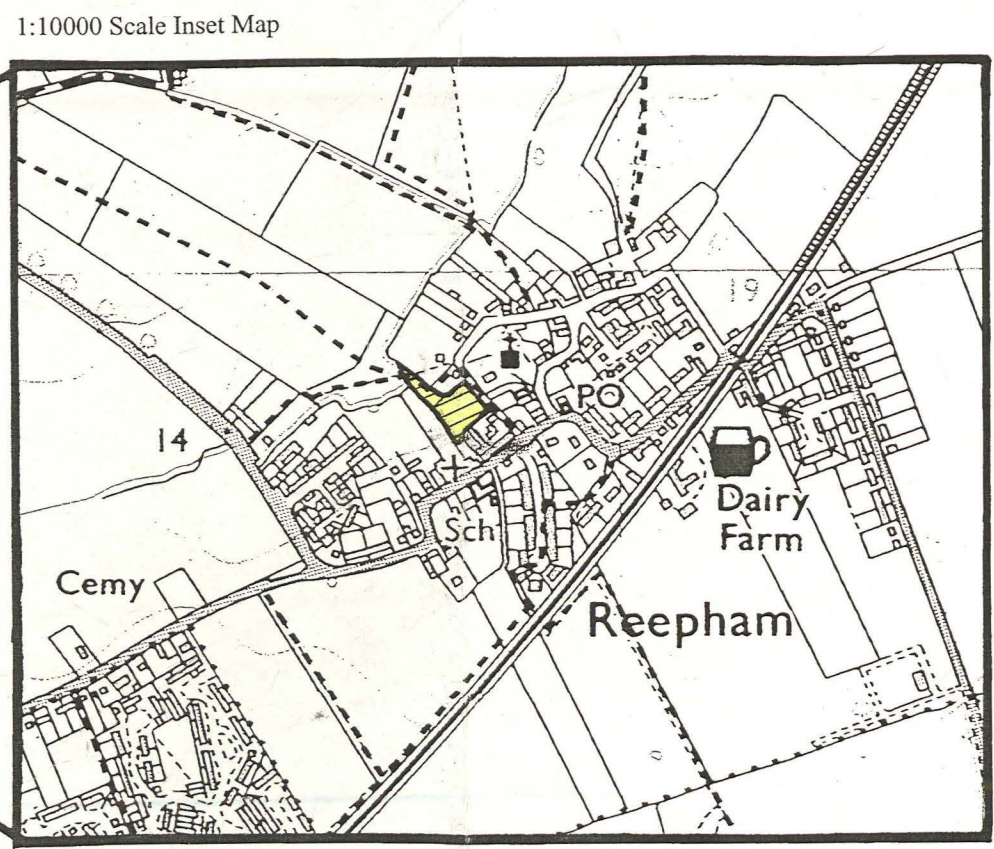
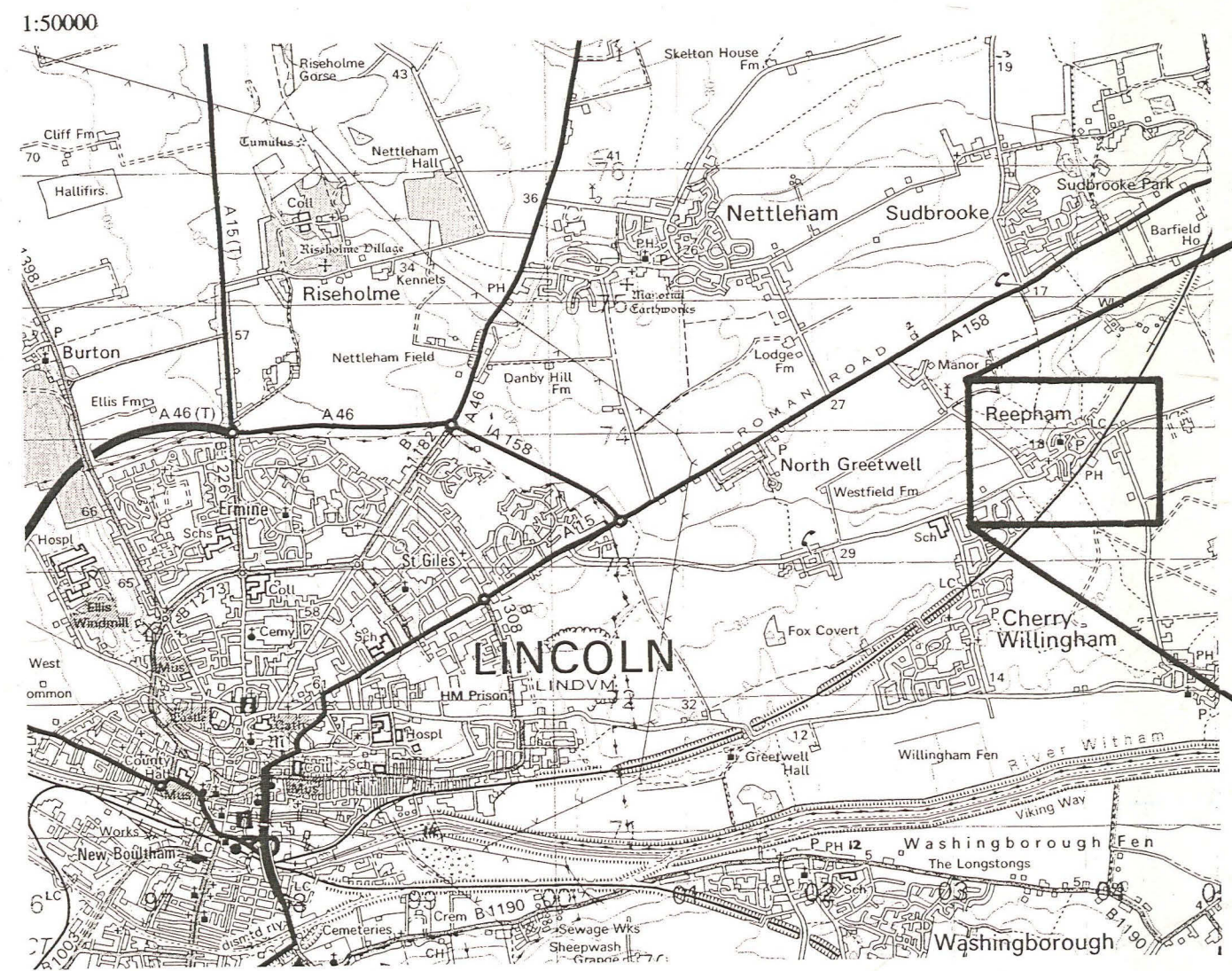
Sources:

(1) Aerial photograph: Huntings survey. TF 07 NW: 097

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: REE03	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Mr N. E. Ward	DESCRIPTION:	
Site location plan		
SCALE: 1:50000	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 2003.47		

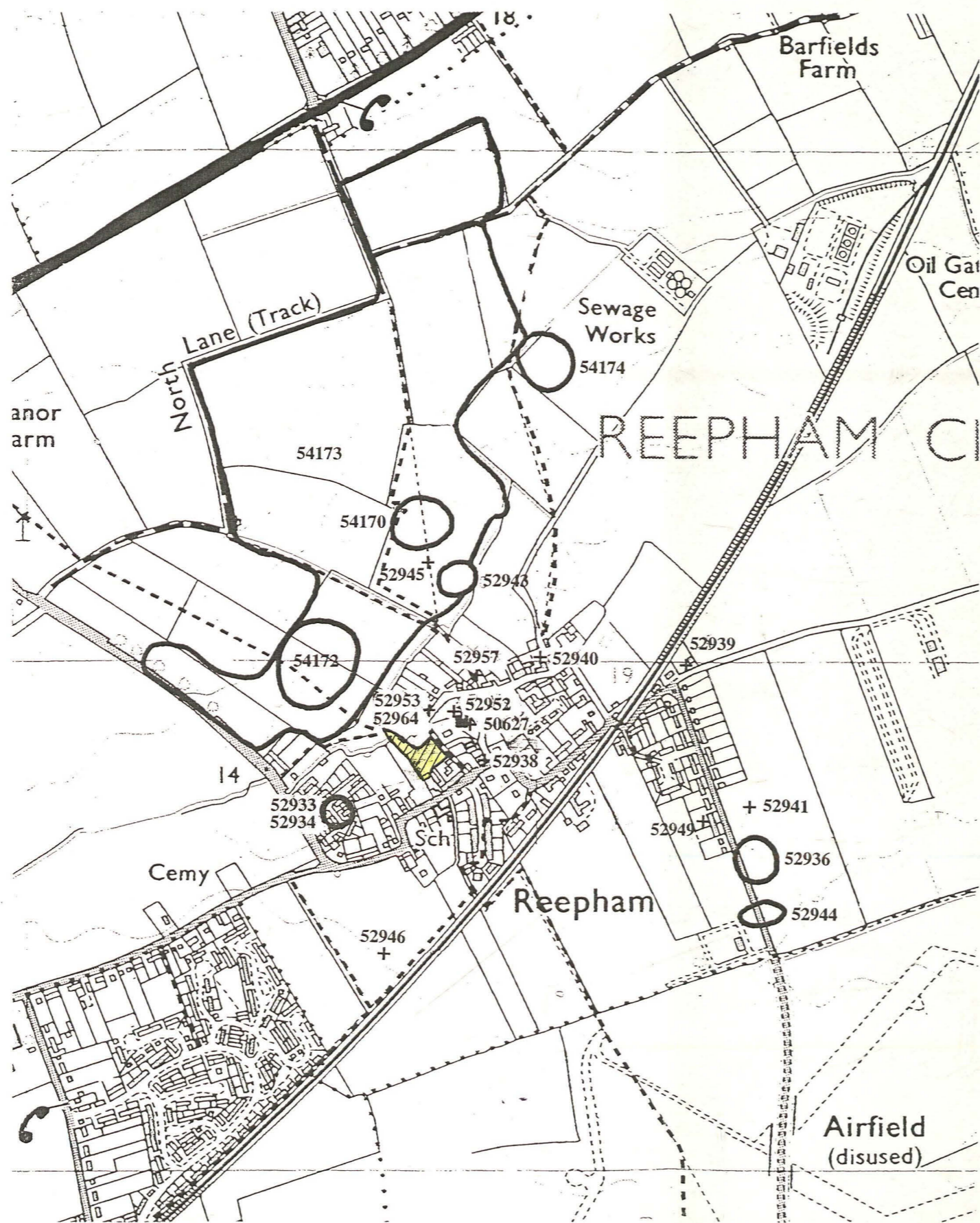
Key
 Location of Site



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Fig. 1



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

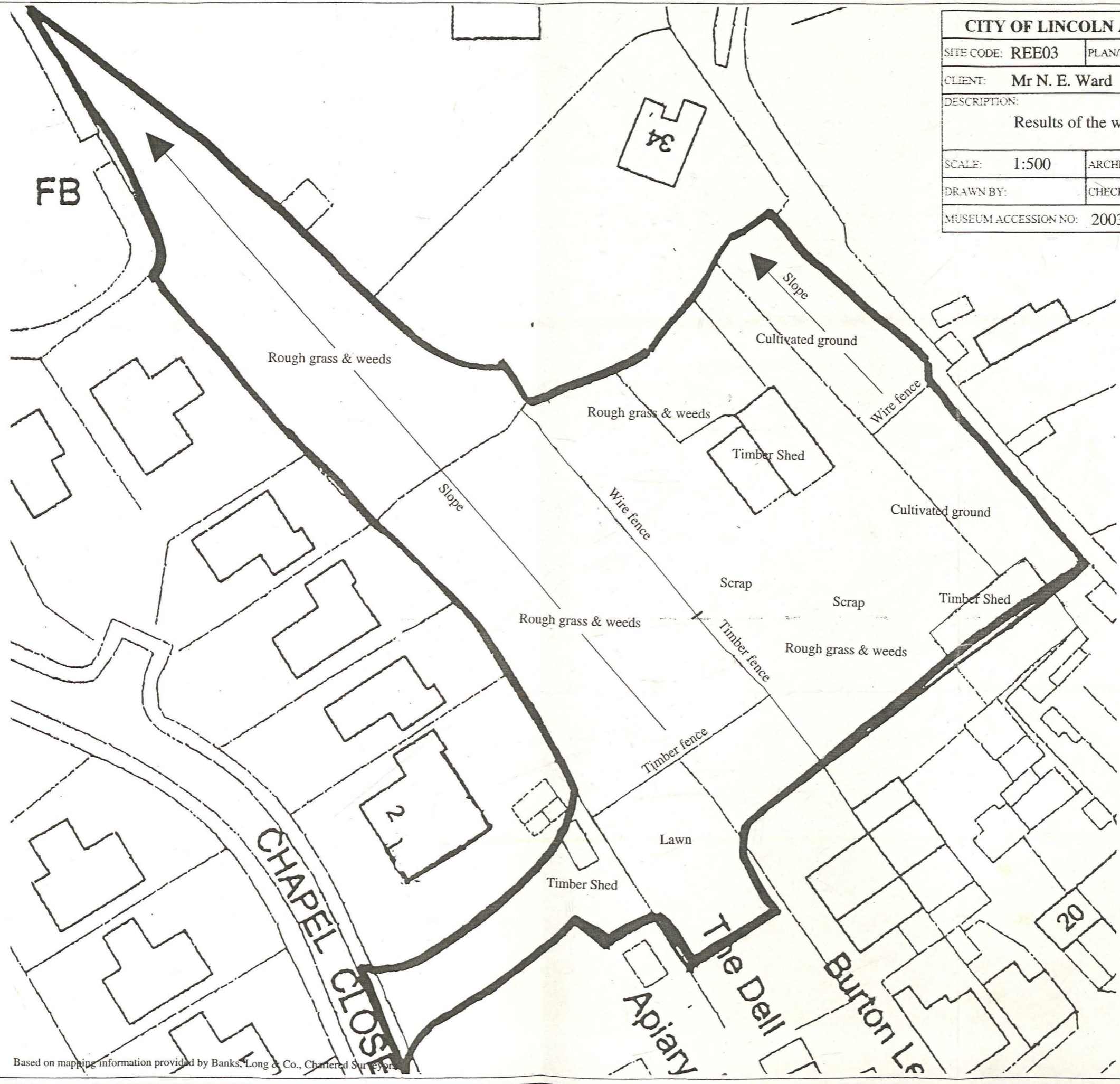
SITE CODE: REE03	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Mr N. E. Ward		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of Lincolnshire SMR search results		
SCALE: 1:10000	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 2003.47		

Key

 Location of Site

+ Findspot (and SMR ref.)

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: REE03	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Mr N. E. Ward	DESCRIPTION:	
Results of the walk-over survey		
SCALE: 1:500	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 2003.47		



Based on mapping information provided by Banks, Long & Co., Chartered Surveyors

Fig. 3

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

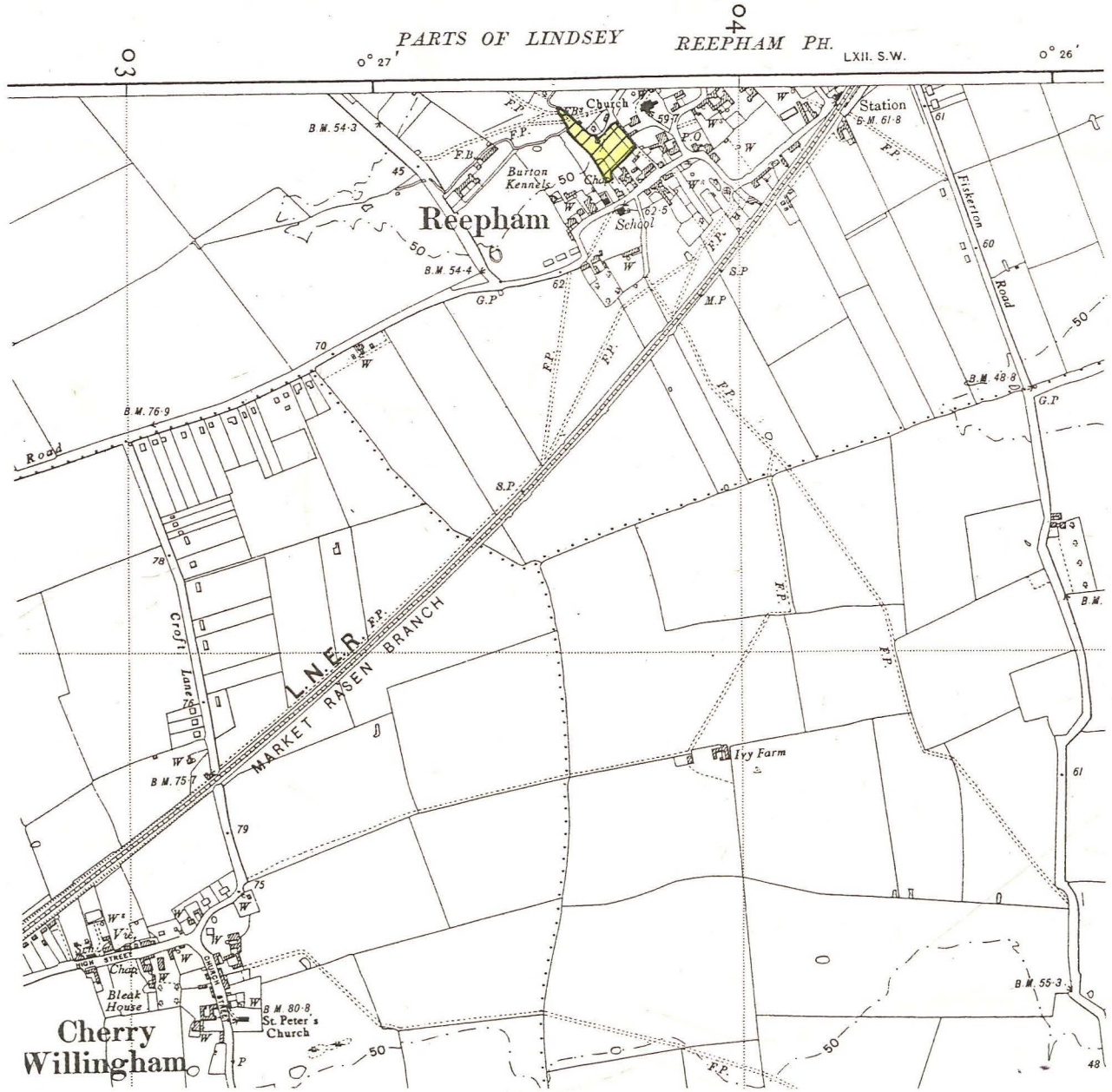
SITE CODE: REE03	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT:	Mr N. E. Ward	
DESCRIPTION: 1885 Provisional Edition Ordnance Survey Map (revised 1905, with additions in 1946, and boundaries revised to 1 st of June 1948).		
SCALE: 6" to 1 mile	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 2003.47		



Key



Location of Site



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Fig. 4